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GENERATIONS

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

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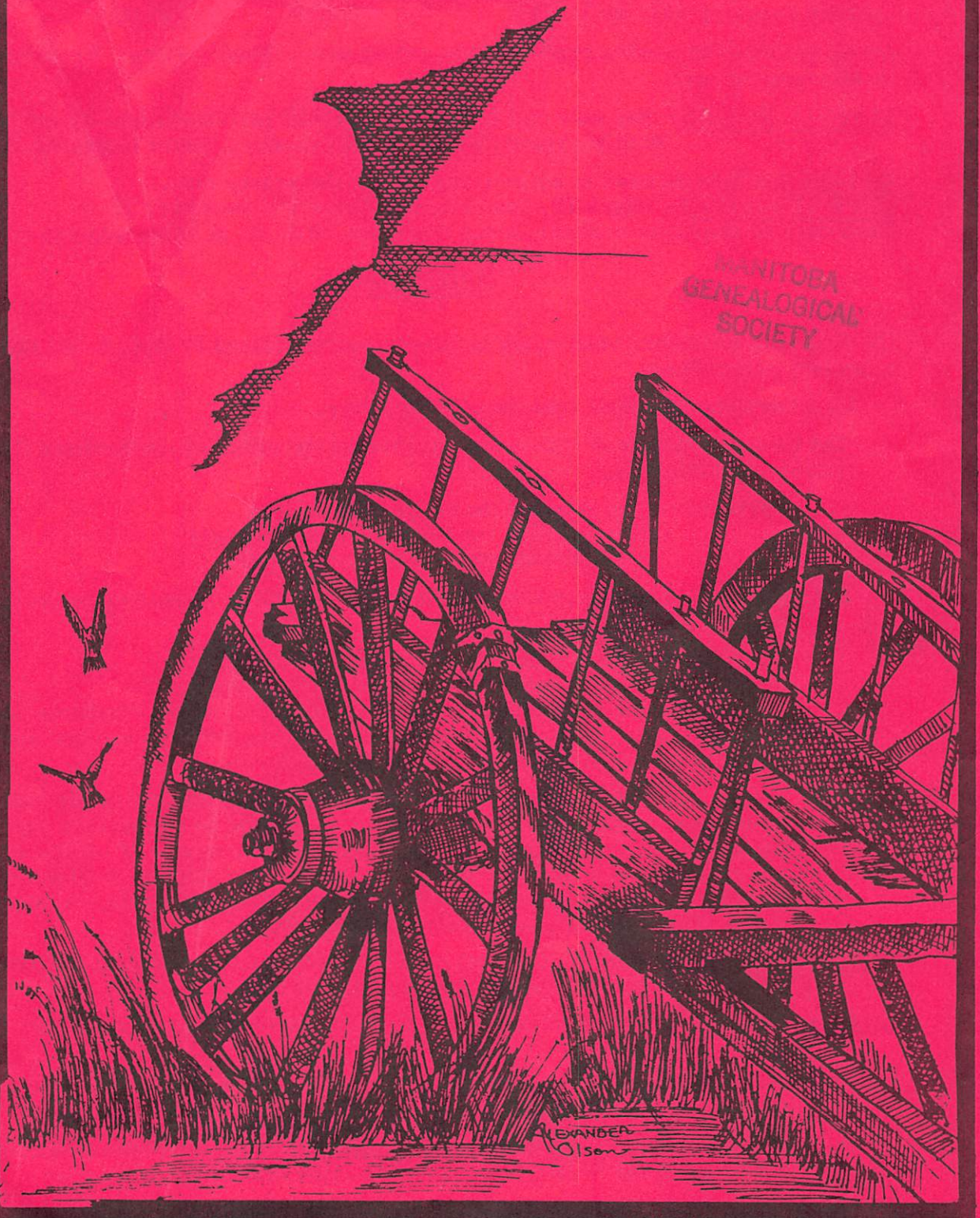

manitoba genealogical society

post office box 2066, winnipeg, manitoba, canada R3C 3R4

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   2) to promote the interests of the Society
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4. All revenues from advertising shall go directly to the MGS.

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COVER: Red River Cart. Print by Alexander Olson.

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

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

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 3R4
Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope if a reply is expected

Office and Library: Room 311, 504 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Phone: 944-1153
Hours: Mon. to Fri. 12:00 to 4:30 p.m.

Corresp. Secretary: Connie McLeod

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

Membership fees for 1984 are $12.00 for Individuals, $3.00 for Associates at the same address, $15.00 for Institutions and $200.00 for Life. Full members receive 4 issues of Generations, newsletters and general mailings and are entitled to 2 free Queries per year.

Branch fees: Brandon $3.00; Dauphin $5.00; Winnipeg $3.00

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TRACING TRAILS:

THE UKRAINIAN EXPERIENCE

by Stella Hryniuk
at Seminar '83, Brandon

Author and lecturer on the history of Ukrainians in Canada, Stella Hryniuk was born in Brandon and raised in Brandon and Shoal Lake. She has been with the University of Manitoba for five years. At present she is a lecturer at the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at St. Andrews College and hopes to receive her Ph.D. this summer.

The Ukraine is a topic that's very close to me as a historian of the Ukrainian experience in the old country, mainly the 19th century; I'm also very interested in Ukrainian-Canadian experiences.

First, some background on Ukrainian history. The Ukraine today is a country of 50 million people, about the size of France, and the second largest republic in the Soviet Union. Ukraine is located on one of the great plains of central and eastern Europe. It lies along the northern shores of the Black Sea, a warm water port area. Because of its fertile soil, it is known as the "Granary" of the Soviet Union, and in the past it was really the granary of Europe. It contains some of the richest soils in the world. Because of its location, its openness and natural qualities, it was often dominated by people and it has had a sovereign state on its territory only twice in its history. It's really only been called the Ukraine in the last century. It was frequently a portion of other Empires, and parts of it were given various names over the centuries.

Today the Ukraine encompasses all of the territories which had always been ancestrally Ukrainian but until the Soviet Union "reunited" the lands in 1945, all of them were divided up between several different states. This is an important consideration in research. People doing their research are not going to have a lot of good luck if they think of some sort of place called Ukraine that has always existed for thousands of years - it just hasn't been so.

There have been immigrations of Ukrainians throughout history. They were not particularly mobile people in the early Middle Ages, but after about 1200 Ukrainians moved quite a lot because of other people moving into their land and various other reasons.

The people who came to Canada are the ones I'm going to deal with. Ukrainians came to Canada in three "waves". In the first wave, between 1891 and 1914, a total of approximately 150,000 came. In the peak years, 1912 and 1913, there were almost seventy Ukrainians arriving each day into Canada. From the years 1897 to 1914 it varied between about three and 22 thousand a year, an enormous amount of people. The second wave came from 1921 to 1929 roughly, from the end of World War I to the beginning of the Depression. That second wave amounted to 70,000 people.

The third wave were the people who came after the Second World War from about 1948 to 1953-4. The total of that immigration was about 40,000, so each succeeding wave has been smaller.

Where did they come from? First wave people are the ones you would most be concerned with because if you're like me your grandparents or your parents came in that wave. Those people came from an area which was called Galicia, a province of the Austrian empire. The Austrian empire then had a number of crownlands, each of which had their own separate government, with an election every six years. The Austrian empire was a democratic constitutional monarchy. Galicia is the province that most of the Ukrainians came from, although a large number came from the province of Bukovyna.

After the First World War, in 1918, Austria as an empire broke up and all Ukrainians who lived in these two areas then came under separate rulers. Galicia was then ruled by Poland and Bukovyna by Rumania. Part of Galicia, called Carpathian Ukraine, went to Czechoslovakia. Another portion of the Ukraine called Little Russia or Southern Russia under the Russian empire, became the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic after the Russian Revolution and formed the bulk of what is today the Ukraine. This part included about 15 million Ukrainians; the part under Austria included about 5 million. So together there were about 20 million Ukrainians in 1914. The ones we are concerned with, the Ukrainians who came to Canada in that first wave, came from the Austrian areas, not from the Russian empire.

The reason I'm giving you this is that you will find in your documentation Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the Russian empire, and then later on you'll find Soviet Union. Each time that you want to know about your people you have to carefully note dates. If they came in 1923 they would likely come from one of these successor states, or from the Soviet Union.

The second wave, as I said, comes from these areas, which are the successors of the Austrian Empire. They had either Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, or Polish citizenship. A lot of people think their people have come from Ukraine where the majority live today, and it just isn't so.

The third wave came from these same places, all after 1948. They were a group who were incarcerated in refugee camps in Western Europe at the end of the Second World War. As the war ended, many refugees were either prisoners of war or forced labour in Germany and ended up in Germany when the Armistice was signed. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Association set up refugee camps for them. Children who were born in these camps would be German citizens, and their records could be contained in Germany. They belonged to this wave who came out of successor states or were Soviet Ukrainians. Thus they would have records in those successor states, the Soviet Ukraine, Germany, or no records at all.

The people who came in the first wave were mainly agricultural people coming from villages which were usually quite large. They varied from about 300 to as many as 3,000 people, yet they were still called villages. A town in Galicia would not be called a town until it reached 5,000 people. The population was quite dense, about 100 people per square kilometer, and that was crowded! They usually lived on relatively little pieces of land, around 5 acres or so, and they made a living from selling their agricultural surpluses in markets. They were good farmers usually, but wanted more land.

Some of them came over here looking for land which was so scarce in their homeland and to them the promise of 160 acres in Canada was a really good deal.

When they came here many of them started out as farmers because they got a homestead. But after the first five or ten years, more than a third of them left the land and moved into the cities, because they learned that they couldn't farm like they did in the homeland on five acres, with their plow and their two horses. They started thinking about other ways of making a living, so that you will not necessarily find them settling in villages in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. They may have just got a homestead and then moved when they realized that they couldn't manage their farming the way they used to.

Most of them came through Hamburg, the German port that received the Hamburg-America line which carried most east Europeans to America. Canada had a deal with the C.P.R. after 1899. A company was established that was paying bonuses to agents to get settlers to come from Galicia to Canada. An amount of $5.00 a head per adult and $2.00 for a child was paid to the agent. This was something that Clifford Sifton, the Canadian Minister of the Interior, had arranged.

The second wave came mainly from the same areas as the first wave but they had by now additional routes to travel. Some of them might have come via England, some of them may have come through Germany, some through Italy. There was no monopoly on travel from the old country to Canada, so the travel routes were varied.

The third wave came from the same territories but after the end of the Second World War, many of the records of people were left in their successor states but some of them were moved into the Soviet Union. You have to really try to find them in the successor states first, because those are more open to access than are the Soviet ones. You can go to any of those countries and ask for material from them. Poland is particularly good. I have worked there and there is no problem really. They have parish registers, archives, etc.

There are many kinds of problems in genealogical research on Ukrainians. When Ukrainians arrived in Canada, and I'm talking mostly about the first wave but also the second and the third, there were always English-speaking officials who met them, so every step of the way the natural instinct of the English officials was to translate the names or to transliterate into an English sounding name. If they came with a name on a document that was in Cyrillic, the lettering that the Ukrainian language is printed in, then they would sometimes take the Cyrillic letters and change them into Roman ones and that would just completely destroy the name. These were all natural errors, I suppose, but they certainly added a lot to the confusion.

An example used by Prof. Kaye in his Book, **Biography of Ukrainian Canadians**, was that of the name BILOUS. That name is written quite differently in Ukrainian and is pronounced BEE-LO-OOS (with the accent on OOS). An English-speaking official might have simply put down BILLOWS or BELLOWS because that is what it sounded like to him. By the way, the name in Ukrainian meant "the one with white whiskers" while the name Bellows or Billows meant something quite different, as you know. People get very attached to their names and the meanings of their names, and to take away one's name and to give him and his entire family a new one in a port office was not always a kindness. It meant for some the loss of part of their being, their identity.

When you look at ship passenger lists, you have to know your Cyrillic and guess what they did with it when they wrote it into English, and then you might be able to find your parents on the passenger list. In 1904 they started to hire interpreters so that letters were written the way they ought to have been, but until about 1904 those passenger lists are almost useless.

Passenger lists are located in the Public Archives in Ottawa, some in the prairie capitals. One other source for passenger lists is in Hamburg. The Hamburg City Archive has all the passenger lists from 1850 to 1934. If you have the date when your people came, even if you don't have the name of the ship, they will find information. Anything you can specify will help. You may need somebody who deals with German documents to read the information that you get back because it will likely be in German.

The other reasons that you would have problems with names is that the owners of the names might have anglicized them to sound English when they were looking for a job or working for an English speaking farmer.

What are your best sources besides passenger lists for the ancestors who came in the first or second wave? You start, of course, with their vital statistics. If your relatives can say the family name and you can write it down in Cyrillic, write it down just exactly the way they say it, and then take it to some person literate in Ukrainian and have them figure it out for you. Ask your relatives to write down the village and county they came from, and don't ask them about the size of it immediately. You have to have both of the names, the village and the county because the village belonged to a county and the office of the county was much more important as far as documents go. Births and marriages and deaths were recorded at the village level but they ended up in the county. They were recorded by the priest in parish registers because obviously the priest was the one who had to do all these things. The priest baptized, the priest married and the priest buried, so every act of the life cycle that the priest was connected with he would record. Each village in Galicia and Bukovyna, with few exceptions, had its own priest.

Now you have their family name, their village and county, and the crownland and/or state from which they came (or the earliest ancestors you can get this data about), and the ship they came on. Next, you will want to find out about their earliest experiences in Canada. You will want to find out if they "homesteaded", or whether they settled in a town or city. If they homesteaded, as they likely did, there are sources through which to find out where they first settled.

You've got the homestead grant register. When people came here they applied for a homestead immediately that they decided to settle on the land and those are always kept in the Land Titles Offices which are around the countryside. In Manitoba there are offices in Boissevain, Brandon, Morden, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Neepawa, and Winnipeg. There were 2,086 Ukrainian names in the homestead grant register between 1872 and 1900, and that was before the big push. If your people came before 1900, you're looking at 2,000 names already to pick out of, and then after 1900 there are another hundred thousand, so good luck. Ottawa, of course, has the originals of the applications for homesteads because the Department of the Interior dealt with homestead grants.

Then there are the naturalization records. People could become citizens after they had been in the country for five years. Naturalization papers were awarded through a court just as they are today, and the records would now be in the Ottawa Department of Secretary of State.

Locally, there are the municipal tax rolls and assessment rolls which are kept in each municipality. They're starting to come in to provincial archives but I think that's a really slow process. If you know where your people settled first, in a community, even if they stayed there five years, the tax rolls should have them listed.

Next, there are parish, school and hospital records. The parish records depend on what religion they came from, and most of them were Catholic in the first wave. The Galician Ukrainians came from an empire that was Catholic, the state religion was Catholic, and the Ukrainian Catholics who came here usually settled in groups so they formed Catholic parishes. It wasn't until 1918 that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada became established and some Catholic parishes became Orthodox parishes or some new parishes were established which were Orthodox. But until 1918 most people and parishes were Catholic. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church didn't have great numbers of members anywhere in Canada. They were served by Russian Orthodox priests. And that is a big problem if you want to find a parish record of an Orthodox church. You have to know that church's history because they could have been moved around into a Russian priest's records and then back to a Ukrainian Orthodox priest's records after 1918. Catholics, I think, are much easier to trace!

There were problems with the Catholic peoples' records, too. Ukrainian Catholic priests did not come to Canada in great numbers in the first wave period at all, and those who did often stayed only a short time, did some services for the people and left. After 1912, parishes with more or less permanent priests serving them were established among Ukrainian Catholics.

Sometimes Roman Catholic priests performed certain services for the Ukrainian Catholics and registered them in their parishes. Later, when a Ukrainian Catholic parish was formed, the records of that group of Ukrainians should have been transferred to the Ukrainian parish. But sometimes this didn't happen and Ukrainian Catholic peoples' births, marriages, deaths may be in Roman Catholic parish records.

The records of each parish were kept in the parish. But if the priest was an itinerant priest he did the registering and brought it back to the Ukrainian Catholic chancellory here in Winnipeg after 1912. They have early birth, marriage and death records of parishes that were not yet established.

There were also Protestant denominations, Presbyterians and Methodists especially, who worked among the early Ukrainian settlers as missionaries. Some Ukrainians could have become members of those churches, and thus have their records in the archives of the United Church. Also, there was a new church formed in the early decades of this century which was a Ukrainian Protestant church. It was called the Independent Greek Church, was assisted by and affiliated with the Presbyterian Church. Later it became the Ukrainian Presbyterian Church, and still later the Ukrainian United Church. After 1961, however, all Ukrainian United Church congregations were absorbed into the United Church of Canada. So, you might find ancestors in United Church records.

Schools have their own records. There are attendance records, teachers' and inspectors' records, all kept in the school district. Unfortunately, some of them were burned or destroyed. After a certain period of time the inspector in that area or a teacher would decide that they didn't need certain records, so they'd be thrown out. But there are schools that still have the very earliest records. If you live in the area that you want to investigate, you just go to the people who are currently the school trustees and ask them for the oldest records they have for the area. They're public records and should be available. There are Department of Education attendance records for some schools in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, but they are fragments of a whole picture. Try them, anyway.

Hospital records are very important. Winnipeg General Hospital Records are the only ones I've seen, but they will give you dates of death, birth - many many details which are on the front page of the file, that you would get today if you know that somebody died in hospital, was born in hospital, spent some time in hospital. These are records to consult. On the other hand, Ukrainians may have been too far from hospitals to use them. Check this avenue, in any case.

Obituary notices were in the Ukrainian press and the English press. Ukrainian press was very extensive in Manitoba in the first 20 years after their arrival. There were up to 20 different journals being published and there were about four monthly or semi-monthlies that did carry obituaries. These are mostly on microfilm in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba or the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

And then there are the local newspapers like the "Carillon News" in Steinbach and the "Dauphin Herald" in Dauphin. In all the areas where Ukrainians lived there were obituaries being printed in the English press.

Cemeteries and funeral home records. There are a lot of cemeteries that we're really neglecting to use as our sources. People did have stones or at least some sort of marker on their graves and if you know where somebody died, check the cemetery. If you know they had funeral parlour services, check that firm's records, too.

Organizational records. Ukrainians were great organizational people. They loved to belong to things, such as the National Homes, the Prosvita Halls, and various cultural and educational organizations they set up. The Catholic "stream" had an organization with branches all over Canada called the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics from 1932 onward. The Orthodox "stream" had a similar organization called the Ukrainian Self Reliance League from 1927 onward. There were thousands of branches of these two major groups, plus many other separate organizations all over the country. They would often set them up in their new district, and they would have membership lists, files on meetings, minute books, programs, etc. Ask your relatives about the choirs they sang in, the drama groups they participated in, the meetings and protests they attended. Then, trace the organization's headquarters (likely in Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon or Toronto) to verify their memberships.

There are other collections that you might check for information about Ukrainian ancestors. In the Public Archives of Canada there are two special collections. There's one called the V. J. Kaye collection. Kaye was the writer of the book mentioned earlier on Ukrainians in Manitoba til 1900. All his papers are in Ottawa now and they're helpful. I think you could probably do worse than going there. He's done a great amount of research for this book, which might save you some work. He's got scribblers upon scribblers of hospital records and obituaries and notices of all sorts tracing the early settlers in Manitoba.

The other collection to consult is the records of the Russian Consul, and these records would only be useful if you know for sure that your people came from Czarist Russia. Many people who came to Canada were in touch with their Consul here, because they didn't want to serve in the Canadian army, so they sent in letters saying they had served in the Russian army and didn't want to be conscripted again. In the Russian Consul's files are 20,000 names of young men who wrote to the consul. They make very interesting documents although they are

not only documents of Ukrainians from that Empire. Jews, Russians and others did this, too. (See also "Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Family History at the Public Archives of Canada" by Myron Momryk, O.G.S. **Families** Vol. 23 #1, March 1984 and "A Guide to Sources for the Study of Ukrainian Canadians" by Myron Momryk, PAC 1984).

Then you know about the Mormon Library resources. They have on microfilm a lot of Ukrainian parish registers, listed by village and county. You can inquire about those and find out whether your particular villages are listed, at your local Mormon Branch Library in Winnipeg.

In Washinton DC they have in the National Archives World War II overflight maps of villages in the Soviet Union and that would also include some of the border areas, like Poland and Rumania. I've seen them for my own village and they show locations of houses and churches. If you can name the place and you can identify the longitude and latitude of it, they can give you the piece of the map that is your territory. It's also public record now, not a confidential document. Write to the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

I've barely scratched the surface here of where you might locate information about your Ukrainian predecessors. Most of all, I haven't discussed the overseas records where further information would likely be held. If your people came in the first and second waves, their records were likely in Austria; then they were likely transferred to the successor state records (Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia). After the Second World War, all these successor states were obliged to transfer to the U.S.S.R. all of their records pertaining to the Ukrainian areas now absorbed into the Soviet Union. That is where they are in most cases. You have to really try to find them in the successor states first, because those are more open to access than are the Soviet ones. You can get some documents from the Soviet Union for pension purposes, etc., but it is a somewhat involved process. The best thing to do is to write to the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and plead with them. I have been informed by them that they do not do searches for genealogical purposes. If you have other purposes in mind, let them know that. If you wish, for example, to travel to the village of your ancestors, you might get help from the Soviet authorities.

Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia have their own archives and can be approached directly. One other important consideration: if you have living relatives in Soviet Ukraine, contact them and keep up a correspondence with them until you or someone else can visit them, and get information. Where there's a will, there's a way!

I wish you luck in your research and will help you if I can. The Manitoba Genealogical Society and I have been working together, and will continue to do so, I am sure.

Mailing Address: Stella Hryniuk, Centre For Ukrainian Canadian Studies, St. Andrews College, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2.

THE UKRAINIAN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

184 ALEXANDER AVE. E., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA R3B 0L6

by Zenon Husak

The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, as well as housing a museum and art gallery, also maintains an archive and library. In the field of Canadian studies, the Centre's holdings emphasize the immigration and integration of Ukrainians after the second (1919-1939) and third (1946-1956) Ukrainian immigrations to Canada.

The Centre's library holdings include over 30,000 almanacs, calendars, and books of which approximately 40% were published in Ukraine in the last 100 years. The library is based upon the Dewey Decimal System and is catalogued in two ways: 1) by author/title and 2) by subject. As a resource centre it conains information concerning the socio-economic and political conditions in Ukraine resulting in the three major Ukrainian immigrations to Canada. For genealogical and historical studies, researchers should note that the holdings include:

1) local regional histories of Ukraine

2) published autobiographies of Ukrainian-Canadian pioneers

3) local regional histories and first person accounts of early Ukrainian settlements in Canada.

4) almanacs and calendars published by early Ukrainian-Canadian newspapers; much of their contents recording the issues important to Ukrainians such as: the Ukrainian independence movement, immigration to Canada, and interpretation and analysis of Canadian society vis-a-vis Ukrainians.

The Centre's archival holdings contain manuscripts, maps, and newspapers and photographs which can be categorized into three areas of research: 1) materials dealing with the struggle for Ukrainian independence; 2) materials pertinent to the study of the interwar and post-World War II Ukrainian immigrations and, 3) materials dealing with the growth of the Ukrainian community in Canada. Researchers should note the following collections:

1) Papers of Professor I. Boberskyj which record the early inter-war immigration experience, as well as the development of Ukrainian Canadian political activity.

2) Professor I. Boberskyj's Photographic Collection of 10,000 images based upon his visits to nearly every major Ukrainian settlement in Western Canada.

3) Records of the St. Raphael's Ukrainian Immigrant Welfare Association of Canada which record the efforts of a Ukrainian organization promoting immigration to Canada until the Depression.

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LAND RECORDS AND REGISTRATION IN MANITOBA

by C. A. Evans
District Registrar
Manitoba Land Titles Office

When dealing in land, everything must be in writing. Written records are produced according to systems rooted in the two disciplines of law and surveying and are stored in Land Titles Offices according to those systems. If you grasp the systems you can find the record and use it in historical and genealogical research going far back into our early white settlement times. How do the systems work?

We start with the common law of England which became, "as far as applicable" the law of Manitoba as of July 15, 1870. The common law provides that all land is held from our sovereign ruler. The sovereign grants the land, usually by Letters Patent, sometimes called a Crown Grant to its first owner. Each owner conveys his interest to the next owner by a deed, often called a conveyance. If it should be necessary to make proof of ownership, as in a court action, this is done by producing as evidence a series of deeds making an unbroken chain from the owner to the crown grant. A missing deed is a missing link in the chain of title and calls into doubt the ownership of the property. Therefore it is important to preserve indefinitely a collection of all the deeds which are necessary to prove the ownership of land. These preserved deeds can give a researcher some information on the parties to the deed.

Each deed will give the names of the parties, its date, and a land description. The land description when properly understood gives you the location and boundary lines of the property. The parties' names should also include their address and occupation, for example: John Smith of the Village of Medora in Manitoba, Blacksmith. There are a lot of Smiths in the world but this one is John and lives in Medora. Then among all the Smiths of Medora, this fellow is a Black smith. Thus you have three points of identification: name, normal place of residence and occupation. If you are researching John Smith who lived in Morden on the date of the deed and was a carpenter then you may ignore this fellow.

You may draw inferences from the date of the deed. The grantor who signed the deed had to be alive that day to sign it. His date of death will be later. Also recall that under contract law a person must be over the age of twenty-one, now eighteen, to make a contract. Therefore the parties to the deed must have been born 21 years or more prior to the deed's date.

The deed may prove ownership, but ownership does not mean occupation. I may purchase a piece of ground in Brandon and sell it next month without ever setting eyes on the place. Do not confuse ownership with occupation. A person may own many properties and never live in one of them.

In studying deeds from early settlement times you should note how seldom women are mentioned. They were not separate as to property in early settlement days. There was a legal saying that husband and wife are one and the husband is that one. Only after the First World War did it become usual to put a city house in the names of both husband and wife. Only after the Second World War will you find many farms in joint names. Thus one half of our population finds little place in land records. You will have much greater success in this area if you are researching a man rather than a woman.

We trace our land holdings from King Charles the Second and his grant of Rupertsland to the Hudson Bay Company in 1670. The Company sold it to the Dominion Government in 1869. As a result, the federal government was the proprietor of western Canada during its era of rapid settlement and originated most of the land grants to our early settlers which you will find when doing research work. The issuance of these grants was a function of the federal Department of the Interior. In 1930, by virtue of the Natural Resources Agreement and the statutes passed in that year, remaining unsettled public lands and natural resources were transferred to the Province of Manitoba. Land grants since 1930 therefore originate with the provincial government. Crown lands owned by the province are now administered by the Crown Lands Branch of the province's Department of Natural Resources. This branch has on microfilm a considerable quantity of the records of the Department of the Interior. These records are available for public inspection. They often make poor quality copies and there is only limited working space available. Public records of the Department of the Interior may also be found in the Archives Branch of the federal government in Ottawa.

In this chain of title there is an important aberation which produced our first white agricultural settlement, that of Lord Selkirk. In the late 18th century there were no such things in Scotland as a Foreign Investment Review Agency or an Agricultural Lands Protection Board to control foreign land purchases. English blighters bought up large areas of Scotland and then discovered how difficult it was for an Englishman to make a profit out of a Scot. It became apparent that more money could be made from sheep and that sheep caused much less trouble than Scots. The English blighters therefore made a profit-oriented, logical, business-like decision: bring in more sheep and evict the Scots. That left a lot of homeless crofters with no unemployment insurance or welfare pyaments in those days having a very hard time.

The plight of those crofters caught the attention of Lord Selkirk who developed the plan of settling them in a colony beside the Red River. To further his plan he bought financial control of the Hudson's Bay Company which made to him a grant of most of the drainage basin of the Red River. The colonists were settled along the Red and governed as a fief of the Douglas family until 1834 when his executors returned Selkirk's grant to the Company. The Company probably didn't want those settlers over here any more than the Englishmen wanted them over there. However, here they were and the Hudson Bay Company had a colony on its hands which it had to govern.

The settlers were as prone to creating deeds and evidencing those deeds by filing them with a local government as any other people were. The Hudson's Bay Company and the Council of Assiniboia recorded these settlers' deeds until the takeover by Canada. This collection of land records passed to the provincial government as part of the Hudson's Bay Company papers and is now located in the Provincial Archives Building at St. Mary Avenue and Vaughan Street in downtown Winnipeg. These records are available for inspection by the public and provide a very useful resource for researchers of the time prior to the creation of this province.

In colonial times the land was surveyed into lots along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The lots were similar to the land divisions of old Quebec. They were long and narrow and ran back from the river approximately two miles to a road called the Two Mile Road. Then then extended a further two miles to the Four Mile Road. The area between the Two Mile and Four Mile roads was called the grazing land or hay privilege. It is now called the outer two miles. The area between the river and the Two Mile road is called a river lot. This was divided again by a river road which ran approximately parallel to the river. Pembina Highway when it was old No. 14, and Henderson Highway are examples of a river road. McPhillips Street is an example of a two mile road.

Each lot was numbered in the colonial survey but when the Dominion Government resurveyed these lots after 1870 they used a different numbering system. Therefore, legal descriptions of lots in the survey system now used are not the same as those used prior to 1870. A book called "Correlation Book of Hudson Bay Company and Dominion Government Survey Numbers" is available in the Provincial Archives to enable a researcher to move from one survey system to the other. It is an absolute essential if you need to equate land descriptions under these different surveys.

Manitoba's birth was preceded by a rebellion which was fuelled in part by deeply felt concern over land ownership. I would suggest that you refer to Professor W. L. Morton's "Manitoba, A History" for the story of this era. This concern rendered it essential that the act of Parliament, The Manitoba Act, which created this province, contain Quieting of Title provisions which gave every land title in the province a new start.

The Dominion government was committed by The Manitoba Act to issue a crown grant to persons in the colony in possession of property. These grants formed a new root of title and it is not necessary to look behind them to prove ownership. Thus the Hudson Bay Company records, now in the Archives, are no longer required to make legal proof of ownership and conveyancers do not look behind crown grants issued after 1870.

In addition to the issue of grants, the Dominion Government was committed to make the basic survey of this new province. The river lots were resurveyed with new numbers. The remaining land was surveyed under an American based square survey system which was extended to all three Prairie Provinces. This system began about ten miles west of Emerson on the U.S. border with a line running from that point north to our northern border and, in theory, onwards to the north pole. That line is called the First or Principal Meridian and is commemorated by a monument beside the Trans Canada Highway west of Headingly. Starting from that line, townships were created both east and west of the Principal Meridian. Each township is six miles square. The townships are ranked in ranges running north from the U.S. border. To locate a township one counts the number of ranges either east or west of the Principal Meridian. The townships are numbered with number one always being on the U.S. border and the numbers run north. Thus township 11 range 4 east of the principal meridian is found by counting four ranges east from the principal meridian and eleven townships north in that range from the U.S. border. That, incidentally, puts you in the Transcona area.

Each township is divided into 36 sections, each one mile square. Each section is numbered and always in the same manner. Section 1 is always in the south east corner of the township and the numbers run west to Section 6 in the south west corner of the township. Section 7 is immediately north of Section 6. One then counts eastward to Section 12 on the east side of the township and continues zig-zagging back and forth to Section 36 at the north east corner. (See diagram on Page 16)

The section in its turn is divided into quarters, described by direction - e.g. North-East, South-East, South-West and North-West. Knowing this, you can write short form coordinates to locate any area in the survey system. For example, NE 5-11-4E means the North-East quarter of Section 5 in Township 11 and Range 4 East of the Principal Meridian. You can purchase very accurate maps giving section and township lines from the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Provincial Department of Natural Resources in Winnipeg or from Canada Map Office, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ontario. If you locate land which you are researching on the map you can determine its legal description as I have described.

Once a survey was made, the legal description of an area could be determined. Then the Dominion government could issue a grant. Grants were usually, though not always, issued in a pattern. Sections 11 and 29 were called school sections. Revenue from their sale was put into a trust and the investment income was to be paid to the local public school systems. This type of funding was quite inadequate and different methods of school finance are used today.

The Dominion Government was obligated to return to the Hudson Bay Company about 5% of the fertile lands. This obligation was satisfied by giving that company Section 8 and all or part of Section 26. Once the survey of an area was complete the government issued a letter of notification that it intended to grant certain areas to the Hudson Bay Company. That letter was regarded as equivalent to a grant by conveyancers. Thus the first deed on many records of Hudson Bay sections is a deed from that company with no grant ever filed or issued.

The Dominion Government made grants to various settlement companies and railways, among them, the Canadian Pacific. These grants were usually odd numbered sections other than 11 and 29 which were school lands. The C.P.R. did not have to take lands beside its tracks so you may find C.P.R. sections anywhere in the settled areas of the prairies, often many miles from one of its lines. It promoted the sale and settlement of its lands vigorously and often sold them before the Hudson Bay Company or the school sections in the same township.

The school sections and C.P.R. disposed of the odd numbered sections. Sections 8 and 26 were Hudson Bay lands; that left the remaining 16 even numbered sections in the average township for homesteaders. If they could build a shack, cultivate some ground and live three years they could obtain a free grant of a quarter section. But freight rates, grasshoppers, soil that grew more stones than wheat and our terrible winters beat a lot of homesteaders. There was a high rate of failure among them. Only those who completed the requirements received a document which could be registered in a Land Titles Office and thus provide written evidence of their existence. Many people come to Land Titles Office seeking evidence of unsuccessful homesteaders and search in vain.

We have examined the pattern of settlement and the role of the Dominion Government. The Provincial Government was responsible for the operation of land registry offices and passed the forerunner of today's Registry Act during the first session of our first legislature to organize its land titles operation. This is the first of our two systems of registration, which still operate today. It is commonly called the Old System.

From the beginning priority was determined by time and date of registration. Under the common law if a property was sold twice by its owner to two different buyers the buyer with the first dated deed got the property. Under the Registry Act or Old System the owner who registered his deed first got the property. So, if a purchaser finds a complete chain of title in the Land Titles Office and registers his deed he need not worry about whether someone else has an unregistered deed with an earlier date. Thus the act of registration provides additional certainty to the title to land.

When a deed is registered under the Old System it is normally brought to the Land Titles Office in duplicate. The registration fee is paid and the deed is given a number. It is stamped with a registration certificate with the date, time and number of registration written on it. The duplicate is given back to the registrant who often loses it. The other copy is kept in the Land Titles Office. It is entered on a page in a book called an abstract book. A double page is given exclusively to every town lot, river lot or quarter section in the Land Titles District where the information on each deed which deals with that parcel is entered. This includes the deed number, its date, date and time of registration, names of grantors and grantee, consideration or price, and a catch-all column headed

Remarks. Since each deed is entered on the proper page in the abstract that page becomes a summary of all dealings with that piece of land. If you have a land description and pay a small fee you can go to the old system area of a Land Titles Office and a clerk will locate the correct abstract book and page. You can then examine the record to determine if any of the persons you are researching are named. You might also look at nearby pages in that book to see if you recognize the neighbours. The original documents are filed by their numbers and can, if necessary, be examined. However, if you handle these documents remember that they are in many cases up to a century old, brittle and irreplaceable. There are at present no films or back-up documents for these Old System records so handle with care and only if necessary.

In a library you may obtain a number, often determined by the Dewey decimal system, to locate a book on the shelves. That is the library's coordinate. In a Land Titles Office the information is filed by document number and land description. If you have those coordinates you should be able to find the needed records. So start your work by finding a land description. Remember that if all you can find is a township number well, there are 144 quarter sections in a township and you may have to search 143 of them to find what you are looking for. The more accurate you can make a land description the better.

We have spent a lot of time on the Old System because this is the best place for a researcher to be. You will be interested in settlement times in Manitoba and most privately owned land was under the Old System in that era. However, a New System or Torrens System now governs most privately owned land in the province.

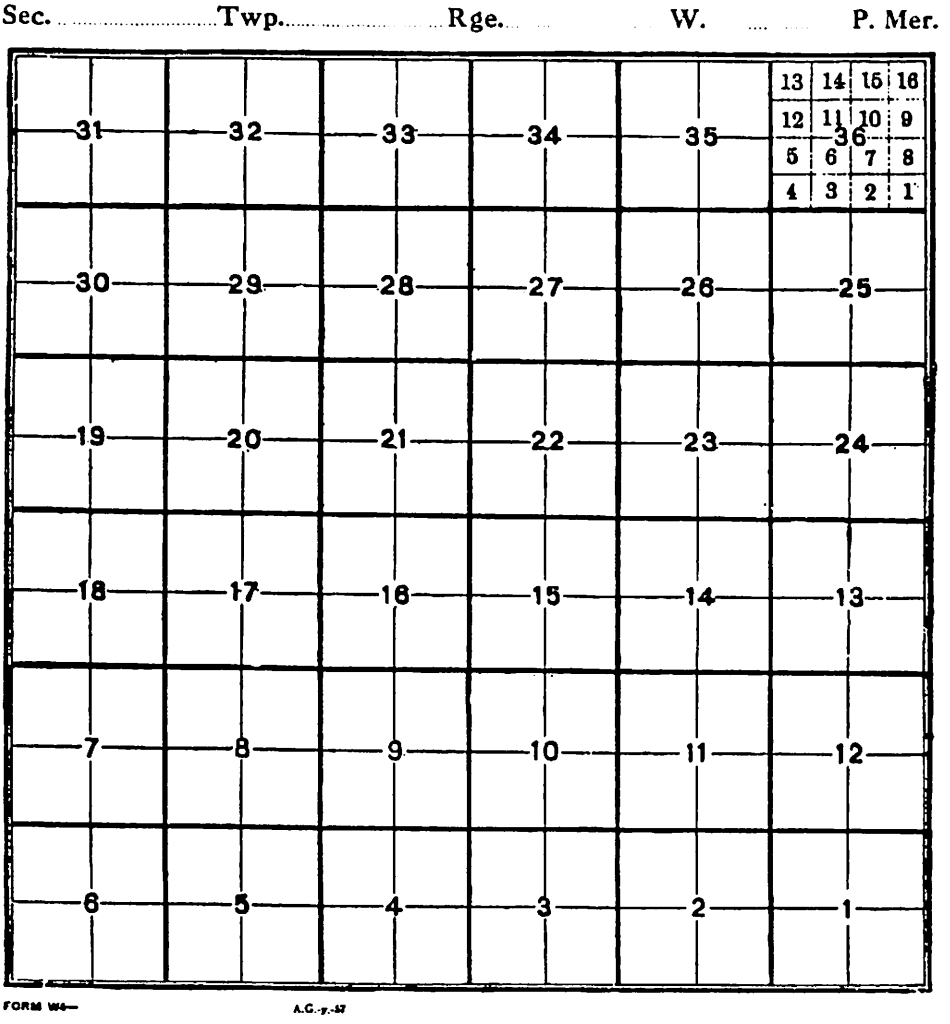
The New System started in Australia in 1858. It was developed by Robert R. Torrens who saw, among other things, that a lot of time, effort and money were spent in reviewing the history of a piece of land each time that it was mortgaged or traded. He wanted to eliminate that process so he devised a land registration system that produced a certificate of title which was guaranteed for accuracy by the government and contained a statement of the current ownership and claims in force affecting the land which the title described. One did not need to look behind this title. Indeed, if all historic records were lost the land ownership would not be in doubt if one had that single solitary record, the present certificate of title. You can see that Torrens was no friend of the researcher who wishes to look into history. Torrens wanted to eliminate just what the researcher wants to do. He found it unnecessary to provide any summary of dealings similar to the abstract book. The title is the central record. That is the theory. How does it work in Manitoba practice?

The New System was adopted in Manitoba in 1885 and the first Manitoba Certificate of Title issued in 1886. Therefore don't look in this system for anything prior to 1886.

The title has its number in the upper right corner. This number is unique to the title and serves as an identification and filing tool. The name and address of the owner appears under the provincial crest near the top. The legal description of the land is in the centre. On the back is a summary of mortgages and other documents which affect the land. At the top left is the number of the title immediately preceeding the one you are looking at. Toward the right is the number of the transfer which coveyed title to the one you are searching. By utilizing these numbers one can work back through the history of the land parcel, one title at a time. A small fee is charged for each title or document searched. Most of the original documents are available but an increasing number are available only on copies made from microfilm.

There are now seven Land Titles Offices in Manitoba, each of which hold documents dealing with land in its district under both the Old and New Systems. They are located in Winnipeg, Morden, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa, Boissevain, Brandon and Dauphin. They are open for searching from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and for registration from 9 to 3. It is a user pay operation with every search or copy made carrying a price. When conflicts occur, priority will be given to conveyancers working on current transactions and to staff involved in processing current business over researchers.

That is the short and simplified history of the land of Manitoba and its registration system. To go further into this matter, for a reference work and source of additional research resources I recommend "A Guide to the Study of Manitoba Local History" by Gerald Friesen and Barry Potyondi, published by the University of Manitoba Press for the Manitoba Historical Society. I obtained a copy at a W. H. Smith store for $4.95. This is an excellent work for researchers and invaluable to persons researching this province's considerable and colorful history. Appendices 1 and 3 deal with the area we have covered here.



M.G.S. LIBRARY NOTES

MAY 1984

by Louisa Shermerhorn

Some members have asked if there is a list of One Name Studies for the U.S. and Canada, as there is for England. See **Register of One Name Studies**, 929 R in our library. **Genealogical Helper** published such a list in their May/June 1983 issue. I have written to them for a copy. Meanwhile, I have compiled a short list from various sources which is in the Vertical File in the Resource area of MGS.

NOTES FROM JOURNALS RECEIVED:

- from **Kingston Branch OGS Newsletter Vol. 11 #2 Mar/Apr 1984:** Please remember that British (English) stamps may be used when sending SAE's to England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland (Ulster) but **NOT** to the Irish Republic, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands.

- from **Wiltshire FHS Winter '83:** "Research - do not be greedy" - a good reminder about requesting research from societies. Write to only one person in the society; state sources already researched; be reasonable, most persons who do this research do it on a spare time voluntary basis.

- from **Twin Ports GS Winter 1984:** Sharing is a byword with genealogists - enclose a copy of your pedigree chart when writing other societies.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED

Alberta FHS, Quarterly, v. 4 #2, Winter 1984. Thibodeau-Denning pedigree; American Civil War letters Pt. II.

Alberta GS, Relatively Speaking, v. 12 #1 1984. Tips on publishing; computer corner; AGS published cemetery lists; BMD - 1890s.

Amer. Cdn. GS of New Hampshire, The Genealogist 1983 #17 & #18. Advice on family tree promotions; many family names (French); research ideas; and more.

The Archivist, PAC, n/d 1983. Donor Roy McLeod.

Bismarck-Mandan HGS, Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter, v. 12 #4, Dec 1983. Bismarck-Mandan Dir. 1884; North Dakota Cemetery index; Burleigh Co. tax list 1882; Jamestown; Stutsman Co. Dir. 1909.

B.C. Genealogist, v. 12 #4, Dec. 1983. Sooke Harbour Region: a brief sketch; with genealogical charts at their museum; genealogy chart of Capilano (Ki-Ap-A-La-No) family; list of churches in London, Eng.

Cdn. Churchman & Rupertsland News. A guide to the archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupertsland and its Dioceses is projected to be published in 1985; article on Rev. William Cockran, missionary of Red River.

Dauphin Branch MGS Newsletter, Jan. 1984.

Essex County Branch OGS, Trails, v. 6 #1, Jan. 1984.

Folklore, Sask. H&FS, Spring 1984. Wood Mountain; disappearing grain elevators.

Glamorgan FHS Journal #2 1983. A booklet listing non-parochial registers from S.E. Wales in the PRO is available for 30p plus 3 International Reply Coupons from Extra Mural Dept., University College, 38 Park Pl., Cardiff, Wales; some Welsh translations and Welsh surnames, FH Societies in Wales.

Hamilton Branch OGS, v. 15 #1, J/F 1984.

Intern'l Soc. for Brit. G&FH Newsletter, Jan/Mar 1984. Queensland State Archives and Record Office of Victoria, Australia will no longer reply to written and telephone queries relating to Family history that come from out of state or overseas; after 1 April 1984 GRO certificates will be 10 pounds by post from St. Catherines House and 5 pounds in person from local register offices; new ordering procedure outlined for obtaining records from Archives in Washington - write Reference Services Branch (NNIR) National Archives and Records Service, Washington, DC 20408; earliest English colonies in America (before 1620).

Kingston Br. OGS Newsletter, v. 11 #1 J/F 1984. Sources in the Kingston area; new books on Kingston & Frontenac Counties; Tamworth village; misc. names from early newspapers. **v. 11 #2 Mar/Apr 1984.** Kingston and Napanee newspapers at Queens University; passenger list 1910.

London Leaf OGS, #25, Winter 1983. Letters from the 19C.; search for Flying Aces of World War I.

Lost in Canada, #37, Feb. 1984.

Manitoba Historical Society Newsletter, v. 16 #5 & 6. Includes more info of Sir John A. Macdonald.

MHS Manitoba History, #6 Fall 1983. Agric. & agitation on Oak River Dakota Reserve 1875-1895; Searle Grain Co. and philanthropy; A.M. Nanton's 41 years in Winnipeg, 1883-1924; Interview with James Dunwoody.

Minnesota G.S. Newsletter, v. 16 #1 1984.

Minnesota Genealogist vol. 15 #1 Mar 1984. Organizing your genealogical material by author of "File-don't pile", Pat Dorff.

New Brunswick G.S. Generations, #18 Dec. 1983. Migration of Massachusetts Loyalists to the Maritimes; cemeteries: Acton Presbyterian, New Mills United, Prince William Community 1798-1983. Issues 16 & 17 have a number of articles on Loyalist families, a list of sources, and new books available.

North Dakota H.S. Plains Talk, v. 15 #1.

OGS Families, v. 22 #4, Nov 1983. Articles on Durham Region; Rainy River District; Cornwall to Canada 1841; Empie/Empey family; Emerson family; Henry Pedlar family; Whitby Twp 1804; Lyn Cemetery index (Elizabeth twp, Leeds Co.); Upper Canada Public land surveyor, Augustus Jones; Index V. 22.

OGS Newsleaf, v. XIII #4.

Oregon GS Quarterly, vol. 22 #2 Winter 83/4. Comprehensive "cross-country" gleanings from genealogical journals; warning AGAIN: BEWARE OF ORDERING FROM JACK EVANS AND WALTER MANNING; cont. lists.

Ottawa Br. OGS News, v. XII #1 J/F 1984. Freeman's cont.; early Ottawa Valley Wesleyan Methodist registers. **vol. XVII #2 Mar/Apr 1984.** Cont. baptisms Hull Methodist Church 1826-43; Leech, Lusignan, Sparks family names.

Prince George Genealogy Club, Tree Tracer, Oct/Nov 1983, Jan/Feb 1984. Some customs of Carrier Indians; tips on a trip to Salt Lake City.

Quebec FHS Connections, vol. 6 #3 Mar 1984. Mayflower; CP & CN Archives; RAF, RCAF members.

Red River Valley GS Newsletter, v. 14 #1, 1984.

Saskatchewan GS Bulletin, v. 14 #4. Genealogical research in Ont.; Sherwood United Church; SGS 1983 membership list; cemetery listings surname index.

Seattle Gs Bulletin, v. 33 #2, 1983. Informational articles on Georgia's land lotteries 1805-1832; Seattle voters' list 1884; Pennsylvania ancestor file; surnames: Potts, Fowler, Moore, Fretwell, Baldwin, Segrave, Viall, Kidder.

Toronto Tree, Vol. 15 #1 & 2, 1984. Erie Co. N.Y. Canadian marriages; Ont. holdings in the Burton Historical Collection in the Detroit Public Library. **#3.** Three reunions: 1) Ostrander Family Reunion, July 21/84 Kingston, N.Y. Write Ostrander Family Assoc., 17 Vani Court, Westport, Conn. 06880; 2) O'Doherty Clan First International Reunion, 1985, Derry, North Ireland. Write Stanley Daugharty, R.R. #1, St. Thomas, Ont. N5P 3S5; 3) A Cornish Welcome Home in 1985 or '86. Write Hugh Miners, Chy Byghan, 7 Falmouth Pl., Cornyorth, St. Just-in-Penweth, Cornwall, Eng.

Twin Ports GS, Branching Out, Winter 1984. Ancestry lists.

Waterloo-Wellington OGS Branch Notes, v. XII #1, Jan. 1984.

Whatcom GS Bulletin, v. 14 #2, Fall 1983.

Wiltshire FHS, Winter 1983. PRO: dates closed 1984 (besides Sat. & Sun.): 20-23 April; 7 May; 25-28 May; 27 Aug; 1-12 Oct.; 24-26 Dec.; plus some anticipated extended closings in Chancery Lane Bldg. within the months Sept. 1984 to January 1985.

CARE AND STORAGE OF WORKS ON PAPER

by Charles A. E. Brandt

Charles Brandt is Chief Conservator, Artistic and Historic Works on Paper, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ABSTRACT. Paper artifacts housed in various collections are all deteriorating. Unless we freeze them and keep them out of the light altogether, we can only hope to slow down this deterioration. The principal cause of paper deterioration is acid-catalysed hydrolysis: hydrolysis is encouraged by high temperatures, high relative humidity (RH), acid within the paper, acid coming from without, and high light levels with a high ultraviolet (UV) component. If we can lower the temperature, lower the RH and control acid formation as well as light levels, we will have taken a giant step toward halting hydrolysis. Once these four factors are under control, we must also keep our paper materials in acid-free storage containers.

I work at an archives. An archives is a form of museum. At the Provincial Archives of Manitoba we house priceless materials: the Hudson's Bay Company Archives with materials dating back to 1670; the mss. letters of Louis Riel; some of the Walter Phillips coloured woodcut prints; works of art by Musgrove, Lynn and Rindisbacher; the Hime Photographs; Public Records of the Government; and film and audio-visual material. Sometimes we exhibit. Usually our clients want to observe and study particular paper artifacts at their leisure. It is frightening to know that all of these materials are subject to deterioration.

At a 1969 conference, sponsored by the Graduate School of the University of Chicago, on the subject "Deterioration and Preservation of Library Materials", Edwin Williams of Harvard stated, "Everything in library collections was deteriorating yesterday, is deteriorating today, and will continue to deteriorate tomorrow."[1] This is true of the materials we house in our institutions. We can slow this process down. However, we can never totally halt it (unless we put everything into a deep freeze in total darkness). The forces which destroy these materials of our civilization to a great extent leave our houses and buildings intact. However, they seem to have a very keen appetite for the more important products of modern civilization.

A conservator has a very unique vocation: to slow down this process of deterioration as much as possible. Without a question, the most important function of our profession is to practice preventative conservation - something we can all share. As Chief Conservator, Artistic and Historic Works on Paper, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, I am currently setting up a paper conservation laboratory to care for archival materials, books, works of art on paper, and eventually film and audio-visual materials. My principal work is to prevent, as far as I am able, these forces of destruction from gradually destroying the materials of our civilization which are contained in the Archives. Hopefully, in the not too distant future, the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Centre will be established in our province. With federal and provincial assistance, this centre will reach out to all of the museums, galleries, archives and libraries in the province to assist them in the work of preservation and conservation of their important materials.

In the spring of 1983 I did a study-tour of various archives, museums, galleries, and conservation laboratories in the Philadelphia and Washington areas. This tour was funded in part by a grant from the Canadian Museums Association and by assistance from the Provincial Archives of Manitoba. At the Library of Congress, Peter Waters, the Restoration Officer, spoke of a conference in December 1976 at his institution. The purpose of the conference was to assess and evaluate the most pressing needs of the preservation community. The conference was primarily concerned with the preservation of paper materials. Materials printed prior to the 19th century are generally in reasonably good condition. Those materials published since 1800 (especially printed books) are now reaching advanced stages of embrittlement and deterioration. Materials published today, as well as in the foreseeable future, are being produced on paper which is no better than the book paper of the past century, and in some cases, worse. The collections of the Library of Congress now include approximately six million volumes which are so brittle they can only be preserved through microfilming. Because of their brittleness, they cannot be distrib uted for use. Some 60,000 of these have been specifically identified, and are being filmed at the rate of 20,000 volumes per year.[2] Mr. Waters stated that they are not able to keep up to the demand. While they are filming the 20,000 volumes, more are reaching the brittle, critical stage. At the present time, there is no fully-tested, feasible method for mass conservation treatment (deacidification and alkaline buffering) of such materials. Even if such a process did exist, it would benefit no more than 65% of the brittle books in library collections, since deacidification does not restore strength to paper already embrittled. There appears to be only two feasible preservation procedures for such brittle documents: 1) low temperature storage, and 2) microfilming to preserve the intellectual content.

LOW TEMPERATURE STORAGE

This procedure refers to storage at low temperatures in warehouse-type structures or in underground caves where optimum temperature and humidity can be maintained. Paper scientists generally agree that for every 1- degrees Celsius the storage temperature is reduced, the life of the paper can be approximately doubled.

MICROFILMING TO PRESERVE THE INTELLECTUAL CONTENT

Microfilming is far less expensive than restoring a book. In 1976, it cost $25.00 to microfilm the average 300-page volume. Microfilming is more expensive than low-temperature storage. There is, as I shall discuss later, some question of the life expectancy of microfilm. Our experience with microfilm is limited to some 50 years or less, while our experience with paper goes back nearly 2,000 years. Ideally, the solution to the problem of preserving brittle and deteriorating books and documents would be to provide low temperature storage for all such materials. The Newberry Research Library's new storage facility will be at a temperature between 55-60°F. The Provincial Archives of Manitoba is considering a temperature of 60°F ($\pm 3^{\circ}$) for archival storage in its present renovation planning. The Library of Congress is emphasizing microfilming of the brittle materials published during the last century, with storage of the master microfilm negatives under ideal environmental conditions. The Library of Congress also proposes that low temperature storage facilities be provided for books.

During this study tour, I also visited the National Archives of the United States. The National Archives is greatly concerned about the lasting quality (permanency) of microfilm. In 1981, a press release[3] was issued that stated that under the direction of Dr. Robert M. Warner, Archivist of the United States, the National Archives and

Records Service has undertaken a comprehensive reassessment of microfilming as a preservation technique. An eighteen member Archives' Committee on Preservation, headed by Dr. Norbert Baer of the New York Institute of Fine Arts, has established a sub-committee to study alternative forms of copying and their durability. Under a National Archives contract, Coulter Systems of Bedford, Massachusetts, is surveying transparent electro-photography (TEP) as an archival storage medium. A National Archives periodic inspection of a representative sample of its vast microfilm holdings of 750,000 rolls is underway. A small but significant amount was found to have reduction and oxidation blemishes (also known as "redoc" blemishes or "measles"). These spots, microscopic in size, are sometimes found on microfilm stored in less-than-ideal environments. Dr. Warner points out that the bulk of our most historically-significant documentation has survived under conditions that would jeopardize the life of microfilm. Before placing full reliance on microfilm, or any other non-paper medium, Dr. Warner feels that we need to be certain that it will save money and more important, that it will outlast the paper.[4] It is clear from this that archivists will ponder a long time before they recommend destruction of original records.

To understand why this deterioration is taking place we must understand something about the nature of paper itself. There are many examples of brittle paper, paper so degraded that one cannot turn a corner of a page without its breaking off. If it is a book, it cannot be rebound. It can no longer be distributed for research or study purposes. Such paper is no longer permanent or durable. "Permanence is the degree to which a paper resists chemical action which may result from impurities in the paper itself or agents from the surrounding site. Durability is the degree to which paper retains its original qualities under continual usage."[5]

Paper, as far as we can determine, was invented by Ts'ai Lun at the Court of the Chinese Emperor in the year 105 A.D. He is said to have made it from macerated tree bark, hemp waste, old rags and fishnets.[6] Most of the older papers were made from plant fibres. Modern papers are made almost exclusively from wood fibres. Since paper fibres are organic materials, they are subject to deterioration. Paper made from such fibres can last for hundreds of years if properly stored in the right environmental climate. We think of the 12th to the 19th centuries as the period of good paper (I have examined paper from the 13th century in Germany and found it to be in almost perfect condition). During this period the paper was strong and durable. It was not until the late 17th century that alum (which breaks down to form acid) was introduced into the making of paper to harden the sizing. Modern paper, with the exception of some of the permanent/durable acid-free papers which are being manufactured, has an expected useful life of less than 50 years (not that long if improperly stored). Later in this article we will be speaking about storage and its supreme importance.

CAUSES OF PAPER DETERIORATION

ACIDITY

This is primarily due to the alum-rosin sizing used in paper making. The alum is introduced to precipitate the rosin size. The size prevents the inks from feathering. Alum, however, eventually breaks down and one of its side products is sulphuric acid. The formation of this acid is accelerated by high temperatures and high relative humidity. Most papers manufactured today contain this alum-rosin sizing. The acid in paper acts as a catalyst to bring about the hydrolysis of the cellulose fibre and leads to a decrease in the length of the polymeric chain molecule through random scission of the chains. The strength of the fibre is decreased so that the fibre becomes weak and brittle and is finally reduced to a powder.

USE OF UNPURIFIED WOOD FIBRES (Groundwood)

One way of producing woodpulp paper is to grind the wood timbers down by the use of large grinding wheels. The fibres are consequently weaker (shorter), and lignin (a kind of glue that holds the fibres together) is left to form acid which brings about the acid-catalysed hydrolysis of the paper fibre. Lignin also makes the paper more susceptible to deterioration by light. The period from 1850 on is considered the "Era of Bad Paper", principally because during this time alum-rosin sizing and groundwood came into common use.

POLLUTANTS

There are many harmful gases in the atmosphere such as sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, hydrogen sulphide, etc. Sulphur dioxide first forms sulphur trioxide, which in turn reacts with moisture to form sulphuric acid. This reaction can occur within your paper artifact.

INVISIBLE ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION

This light energy with its very short wave lengths can create havoc in paper. It can excite molecules, divide them, cause bleaching, and be altogether destructive. Natural sunlight entering your home or institution has a high content of this harmful radiation. Also, many fluorescent tubes emit ultraviolet radiation. In addition, it is not the UV emission alone that is harmful, but also the quantity of light that can be damaging. We will speak of this later when we discuss "Lux levels."

MICROORGANISMS (Mould and Bacteria)

Every room is full of tiny fungal spores that could develop into mould (mildew) if humidity is roughly 65% and the temperature 75-80°F. Fungi feed on the nutrients in paper, causing it to weaken and discolour.

INSECTS AND RODENTS

Most of us probably have seen a book that has been gnawed by a mouse or rat, and are acquainted with the damage caused by certain insects that penetrate and feed on paper materials.

HUMAN BEINGS

Many paper artifacts have deteriorated through careless usage. How often have you observed someone xeroxing a book, pressing down on the spine to get a good impression, thereby damaging the structure of the book at the same time?

Here are some basic guidelines for the proper handling of documents and books:

1. To prevent tearing of pages, remove files from storage boxes by the protective folder, not by the pages.
2. Do not place any food or drink near documents being studied.
3. Use a pencil for note taking rather than a pen which might stain fingers and documents.
4. Unerlining and marginal notations should be avoided.
5. Documents exposed to excessive light will discolour and become embrittled.
6. Books while being studied should be placed flat on the table or be supported properly by a book stand.

7. It is easy to soil documents from perspiration from the hands.
8. The ideal is to wear white cotton gloves while holding documents.
9. Support oversized documents by a large flat table.
10. Avoid folding corners. Avoid the use of paper clips.

Having examined some of the causes of paper deterioration, we are in a better position to understand what we mean by preventative conservation and the steps that we can take to slow down the deterioration that is taking place. I think that it goes without saying that acid-catalysed hydrolysis of cellulose is our main concern. If we can use paper that has no acid in its initial construction (paper that is permanent and durable), and if we can control the temperature and humidity of our institutions and safeguard them against harmful light radiation, the acid-hydrolysis of paper (breakdown of the cellulose fibre) will occur at a much slower rate. This brings us to the Arrhenius Equation: scientists agree that for every 10°C decrease in temperature the useful life of paper is approximately doubled.[7] If the temperature of our storage or exhibit area is 31°C and we reduce it to 21°C, we will have increased the life expectancy of our paper by 100%. This is the best type of conservation that we can all practice - preventative! Research libraries today are considering lower temperatures for their storage areas. At the Newberry Library in Chicago, their new storage area has been designed with provision for temperatures ranging from 55 to 60°F. As mentioned, the Provincial Archives of Manitoba is considering a temperature of 60°F (±3°) for its storage areas. Along with temperature, relative humidity must be considered. To high an RH hastens acid deterioration and leads to damage caused by mould and bacteria attacks. On the other hand, if the relative humidity is too low, paper artifacts become dry and will warp. A relative humidity of 40-50% is best for books; 45-55% for leather bindings; and 50-60% for vellum bindings.[8]

The ultimate means of providing proper temperature and relative humidity is through a well-designed central air conditioning system in which both temperature and relative humidity are rigidly controlled day and night, winter and summer, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year (21°C±1.5°C and an RH with a set point between 47% and 53% and with a daily fluctuation not to exceed±2%). Only the more fortunate museums will be able to achieve full environmental control. Smaller museums may be able to install portable humidifiers to increase the low indoor relative humidity during the dry months of winter. Dehumidifiers are extremely useful during the summer months. The most harmful aspect of relative humidity and temperature is what we call cycling: marked changes in temperature and relative humidity over a short length of time (during the day and night), or for extended periods. These changes result in internal stresses set up in the paper as it attempts to adjust to the changes. The best way to guard against this cycling is first of all to recognize when it is taking place, and then to take steps to prevent it. This can be determined through monitoring devices that register the temperature and relative humidity. Some units are quite expensive; while others are very inexpensive but will give you a general indication.

To protect a collection against atmospheric pollutants requires some form of central air purification in which activated charcoal filters are utilized. Again, most small museums cannot afford such a system. Museums in rural areas have less pollutants to contend with. Care should be taken to keep windows closed. If possible, collections should be stored in containers that protect against the entrance of harmful pollutants. Dust particles carry with them the absorbed pollutants and therefore should be excluded from the building.

We have already mentioned the harm that light can cause. Ultraviolet rays in sunlight and fluorescent lights promote the oxidation of cellulose and cause deterioration. Paper will last longer in the dark than in the light. Paper should be stored out of direct sunlight. Ultraviolet filters should be applied to fluorescent tubes and UV protective films can be applied to windows. Heavy draperies over windows will cut out harmful radiation.

FOOTNOTES

1. Williams, Edwin E. Deterioration of Library Collections Today, The Library Quarterly, Vol. 40, January 1970, Number 1, p. 3. The University of Chicago Press.
2. Poole, Frazer, G. Objectives of the Conference, A National Preservation Program, Proceedings of the Planning Conference, p. 14. Library of Congress, Washington, 1980.
3. General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, National Archives Reviewing Microfilming Program, 3-23-81, p. 1.
4. Ibid. p. 3.
5. Stephenson, J. Newell, Editor-in-Chief, Pulp and Paper Manufacture, Volume 3, p. 645, Manufacture and Testing of Paper and Board (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1953).
6. Browning, B. L. The Nature of Paper, The Library Quarterly, Vol. 40, January 1970, Number 1. The University of Chicago Press, p. 18.
7. Environmental Protection of Books and Related Materials, Preservation Leaflet No. 2, p. 1 Library of Congress, Washington, February 1975.
8. Ibid. p. 2.

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Encapsulating Tape 3M Tape #415, ¼" x 36 yds. Acid-free Storage Boxes (12"x10"x15") Upright Storage Boxes	Carr McLean 461 Horner Avenue Toronto, Ontario M8W 4X2 Telephone 416-252-3371
Permalife Bond, var. sizes, including 20"x16"	Carr McLean
SAF-T-STOR™ PAGES & SAF-T-STOR™ ALBUM	Carr McLean
Photo corners, Archival Slide pages Linen Tape	Light Impressions Corporation Box 3012 Rochester, New York 14614 U.S.A. Telephone 716-271-8960
Print Photo and Microfilm Boxes	Process Materials Corp. c/o Vanguard Mouldings Inc. 222 Supertest Rd. Downsview, Ontario M3J 2M2 Telephone 416-661-0111

Adjustable Rare Book Storage Boxes	W. J. Stewart 170 Ellesmere Rd., Unit 11 Scarborough, Ont. M1H 2W1
Mylar, Clear Type D Polyester	Transilwrap of Canada 405 Midwest Road Scarborough, Ontario Telephone 416-292-6000

NOTE: Acid-free paper is available at Fraser Art Supplies, 294 Edmonton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2L2. Cost is $1.55 for a 32"x40" sheet. Discount 10% for 10 sheets and 20% for 100. A 32"x40" sheet makes 16 8"x10" sheets. (The Editor)

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UKRAINIAN CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE (continued from Page 10)

4) Ukrainian Memoir Competition - from 1947-1949 the Centre sponsored a manuscript writing contest (in European based Ukrainian newspapers) for the best Ukrainian manuscript about World War II experiences.

5) records of Ukrainian Refugee Camps in Europe - records from numerous camps highlighting the cultural, political and social activity amongst Ukrainians as well as the interaction with their camp administrations.

6) Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre Map Collection - maps dating back to 1550 that can be characterized as the Western European cartographic perception of Ukraine.

The Centre's archival staff requests that all potential researchers arrange for appointments ahead of time (Phone Winnipeg 942-0218) to view any and all archival materials. The fragile nature of many of the documents makes it necessary for expensive environmentally controlled storage facilities, therefore only previously identified materials will be removed from storage for viewing. Researchers will not be allowed to browse.

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generation gaps

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

LOCKHART/ COMRIE/ — Thomas from Smith Twp., Peterborough Co., Ont. m: Ellen Comrie b: 1833 of Otonabee Twp., Peterborough Co., Ont. Moved to Cameron Point, Ont. ca 1858; then to Burnt River, Ont.; Next to Brandon, Man. Daughter Jennie m: Mr. Centre and moved to Vancouver in the boom days. Any info. appreciated.

Mrs. Coline McInnes, 1080-82 Walden Circle, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4J9

CORRIGAL/ ALLEN — Henry d: 1923 m: Martha Jane Allen ch: Henry, John, George, etc. Any info.

Dianne Vigfusson, RR 2, Stayner, Ont., L0M 1S0

ROLF — Tom m: ca 1954 or earlier Grace (?). Brothers & Sisters of Tom - Robert; Neal m: Olga; sister Eva m: Clint Switzer; Harry; sister Gene (?) m: Alex Maw. Son of Tom - Billy. All people born and married before 1954. Any info.

Debbie McCallum, 1943 Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R2R 0C8

KING/ RYAN — Edwin Henry b: possibly 1868 or 1881 Glasgow, Scot.; Son of John & Carolin King. M: 1920 Kenora, Sarah Caroline Ryan. Occup. Carpenter - Res. 77 Hargarve St. Winnipeg, Man. 1923. Ch: Richard Trevor b: 20/Feb/1923. Any Info.

Richard T. King, 1515 East Sales Yard Road, Emmett, Idaho, 83705.

BOYLE/ CRAIG — Adam b: 1829 Sorn, Ayreshire, Scot. d: 1911; Son of David Boyle & Jean Borland. M: Isabella Craig. Ch: Robert, Jean, Mary. Farmed near Roland, Man. 1853-1911. Any info. on Descendants.

Ian C. Boyd, 551 Windermere Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K2A 2W4

DUXBURY — Any references to the family name DUXBURY, res. in Winnipeg, Man. area from early 1900's.

Clifford Duxbury-Collier, Apt. 906 - 80 Wellesley St. E., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1H3

BRAGG/ O'BRAGG/ MONSON/ MUNSON

P. Milton L. m: Anna Kathriene Monson/Munson ca 1909-1911 in or around Esterhazy, Sask. Moved to Finland, Ont. Any info. See address after Oster/Bannon/Bammon.

OSTER/ BANNON/ BAMMON

Michael Thomas m: Mary Elizabeth Bannon, Bammon. Res. in Stratton, Ont. Any info.

Ian Legaree, Box 2537, Winkler, Man. R0G 2X0

AUBERTIN/ ROSS

Alzire b: ca 1859 m: ca 1884 (Montreal ?) Valentin Ross. Alzire and 2 small children res. in Manitoba with parents 1886-1887 while husband worked on construction of CPR. Alzire brother - Elzire b: ca 1874. Any info. as to parents and family.

Mrs. Gladys Curran, 1861 Newton St., Victoria, B.C. V8R 2R3

KELSEY/ TRENAMAN

Joseph m: Margaret (?) ch: Clara Mabel b: 17/Mar/1882, Waterloo (town/coun. ?), Ont. m: Thomas George Trenaman from Heatherley, Yorkshire, Eng.; Joseph m: Mable Fever; Robert m: Adelaide; Louisa m: David Cowan; Minnie m: Thomas Thompson; Ida m: Alfred McDougal. Any info. See address after Wyatt.

WYATT/ ROWSELL/ TRUMP

William, of Somerset, Eng. m: Grace Rowsell. Son of Arthur Wyatt b: 11/May/1850 Somerset, Eng d: 24/July /1938 Broadview, Sask. M: Fanny Trump b: 1853. Ch: Charles Arthur; Percy Walter; Mabel Emma; Florence; Alfred Samuel b: Bucklands St. Mary, Somerset, Eng.; Bessie; Wilfred; Fanny. Any info. on children and descendants.

Mrs. Thelma Findlay, 10 Swan Lake Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R3T 4W1

WOOSTER/ PITTS/ MANSOFT

Horace Agustus b: 1889 Dauphin, Man. m: Mary Kathleen Pitts b: 28/May/? Ontario res: Dauphin, Man. Ch: Dorie (Dorothy) b: 1914 m: B. Brownridge; Judy (Ethel M.) b: 1916 m: 1937 G. Munro 2nd T. F. Malcolm of Swan River, Man.; Evie (Evelyn B.) b: 1921 m: Clarence Clute res: in B.C. Horace 2nd wife Ivy Mansoft res: Dauphin, Man. Any info. Address after Munro.

MUNRO/ STEWART/ SHERLOCK

James b: Scotland d: 1918 Portage La Prairie, Man. Occup. M.T.S. - Dauphin, Man. m: (2nd hus.) Margaret Mae Stewart b: 1888 daughter of David Steward and Margaret Smith of Gilbert Plains, Man. Margaret 1st hus. Alfred Sherlock. Ch: David A. Sherlock b: 1903; Olive Mae Sherlock b: 1902; George H. Munro b: 1910. 3rd hus. J. Tuthill ch: Arnold Munro Tuthill b: 1914 d: 1970's Dauphin, Man. Any info.

Geraldine R. Yarema, Box 1701, The Pas, Man. R9A 1L5.

In the past few years, the Education Committee of the Society has been conducting workshops and giving presentations in many areas of the province. It has been a pleasure meeting so many people who are interested in family research. The re-accuring theme each trip has been the organization of family material and the sources for family research.

As well as primary sources such as Vital Statistics and Church Records, we have also been emphasizing the resources held by other heritage organizations. Their resources provide basic research information as well as indirect knowledge of an historical aspect to our searching; a feeling for the time periods that our ancestors experienced.

Therefore, I was pleased that the Society had been invited to participate in the Heritage Umbrella for the Manitoba Lotteries Foundation. It has been and will continue to be hard work to set up the guidelines for the Umbrella and especially the criteria for the application and granting of funds to Heritage organizations within the province. I am pleased that our Society is now mature enough to be part of this decision making. I am excited because the five organizations which were asked to form the Umbrella are also eager to form a Manitoba Heritage Federation, other heritage organizations will join in the future and the possibilities for sharing are enormous.

The five organizations which were asked to form the Umbrella at this time are the Association of Manitoba Archivists, Association of Manitoba Museums, Manitoba Archaeological Society, Manitoba Genealogical Society, and the Manitoba Historical Society.

By the time you have received this issue of "Generations", the Heritage Casino will have taken place for 1984. The five Casino days will be the major annual funding for the Heritage Umbrella. I thank all the members, families and friends who volunteered to help.

With your last issue of "Generations", I asked you for donations to help keep the office/library solvent until we can establish further funding. The following people have responded generously (approximately $650.00) and we have a reprieve. Others have been unable to give monetary donations but have given freely of their time and especially in their encouragement as I work on your behalf. Thank you all: Winnipeg M.G.S. Branch, Ed Somers, Eldon Ross, Pat Thomaschewski, Harold Brooking, J. W. Olmstead, W. Pooley, Wayne Peters, John Templeton, Clara Wildman, Marion Glover, Ann Leeson, P. Carmichael, Theodore Sholdra, I. LeGaree, Faye Brewer, S. M. Self, The Riverview & Fort Rouge Members Bottle Drive (organizer Heather Hobbs), Adele Johnson, June Westbury, Marie Nelson who made a beautiful Care Bear which sold for $20.00 and Cabbage Patch Doll Clothes which are available at the office, Connie McLeod, and Thelma Findlay.

Ruth M. Breckman
President - 1984