| Volume 3 | SUMMER 1978 | Number 2 |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER: This deserted farmhouse near the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border illustrates the lost hopes of some of the early settlers in Manitoba who, after coming to the province and opening the land in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, saw their dreams of a better life destroyed in the Depression of the 1930s. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

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Please address all correspondence (including any related to the Library) to The Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 3R4. Mail is distributed by a secretary to the various officers who carry out their responsibilities from their homes. If you are a member, please use your membership number on all correspondence.

EDITORIAL STAFF

This issue of generations has been made possible through the volunteer efforts of the following members:

        EDITOR .... Vacant (Eric Jonasson acting as Temporary Editor)

        TYPING .... Eric & Liz Jonasson, Gordon Pruden

        PRINTING .... Stefan Jonasson, Eric Jonasson

        COLLATING AND MAILING .... Eric Jonasson, Liz Jonasson, Stefan Jonasson, Cindy Nagamori, Philippe Prince, Gordon Pruden

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

This second issue for 1978 is one of considerable achievement for the Society, for it marks the first issue in which most of the articles are by someone other than myself. However, that is not the only milestone. A considerable amount of the effort extended in typing, printing, collating and mailing this issue has been accomplished by other M.G.S. members and the prospect for their continued support looks good.

Members who were with M.G.S. during 1977 will also notice that the journal is closer to being "on time" this year than last. This issue (and the first for this year) are about one month behind our printing schedule, and we hope to have that remedied by the end of the year.

I will again make my usual request, that is, we need more volunteers for the journal, as well as an Editor who will take the responsibility for the journal from my shoulders. I should point out that the job of Editor is not nearly as difficult now as it was two years ago, because of the volunteers we now have, but it still does require effort and time. Let me know if you are interested.

With the summer well on its way, many members will undoubtedly be travelling to their ancestral homes and homesteads with the hope of locating more material on their ancestors. May I take this opportunity to wish everyone a good and safe summer and successful hunts.

Eric Jonasson,
President M.G.S.

SEMINARS

CONFERENCE ON ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOURCES (27 - 29 October 1978)

This Conference is being held at the King Edward Hotel in Toronto, Ont., and concentrates on discussing the genealogical records of Ontario, although there are a number of lectures on general genealogy, migrations to Ontario, and other topics. Conference fee is $55.00 ($70.00 after 8 September). A brochure outlining the lectures and program is available from: C.O.G.S. , Box 994, Oakville, Ontario L6V 5E8.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON RECORDS (12 - 15 August 1980)

The Genealogical Society of Utah is sponsoring this international seminar to be held in Salt Lake City, Utah, from 12 - 15 August 1980. The last World Conference on Records was held in 1969. Over 200 lectures, each lasting for 50 minutes, by leading genealogists, archivists, etc. will be offered. More information on the Conference will be printed in generations and MGS NEWS as it becomes available, or write to: World Conference on Records, Genealogical Society of Utah, 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah U.S.A. 84150

10TH ANNUAL SEMINAR OF THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (20 - 21 October 1978)

The 10th Annual Seminar of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society will be held at the Auditorium of the Saskatoon Public Library in Saskatoon, Sask., on 20 - 21 October 1978. Seminar registration is $10.00. For more information and or a brochure contact Nina Bigsby, 1710 Arlington Ave., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 2Y7.

B.C. ORGANIZATIONS

These Organizations may be of interest to some of our members:
Cowichan Valley Genealogy Club, Mrs. Elsa Fry, 3635 Gibbons Rd., R.R.#2, Duncan, B.C.
Chenainus Valley Genealogy Club, Mrs. Florence Yori, General Delivery, Ladysmith B.C. VOR 2E0

(B.C.G.S. Newsletter, July 1978)

ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

O.G.S. has two new branches. One is "Leeds and Grenville Branch", being chaired by Mrs. Mildred Livingstone, St. Lawrence Court, R.R. #1, Prescott, Ont. KOE 1TO. The other is "Kent County Branch", chaired by Ken Holmes, P.O. Box 964, Chatham, Ont. N7M 5L3. M.G.S. Members may wish to contact these new branches t for further information. (Send Kent County inquiries c/o O.G.S., Box 66, Stn. Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2L7).

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA

These Organizations could be helpful when researching the ancestry of Germans from Russia (from Sask. Gen. Soc. Bulletin, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1978):

Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, Schlossstrasse 92, 7000 Stuttgart 1, Germany.

American Historical Sociery of Germans from Russia, 631 D. St., Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A. 68502

North Dakota Historical Soc. of Germans from Russia, Box 1671, Bismark, N.D. 58501

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS OF INTEREST

"UNDERSTANDING WESTERN CANADA'S LAND SURVEY SYSTEM". This publication is available from the University of Saskatchewan for $2.00. Send orders to: Box 22, U. of Sask., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W0

CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK -2nd Edition, by Eric Jonasson, now ready. It will be on sale at the M.G.S. Seminar in September or can be ordered from: Wheatfield Press, Box 205, St. James P.O., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3R4 (ask for their brochure on it). This new Edition will be reviewed in the next issue of generations.

TOLEDOT: THE JOURNAL OF JEWISH GENEALOGY is the 1st periodical devoted to this study area. It was established in 1977 and present subscription rate for the quarterly publication is $8.00. More information can be obtained from: 808 West End Ave., Suite 1006, New York, N.Y. 10025

(B.C.G.S. Newsletter July/78)

ONTARIO LOCAL HISTORIES

Researchers interested in locating an Ontario local history should consult Barbara Aitken's Local Histories of Ontario Municipalities, 1851 - 1977, A Bibliography (Ontario Library Assn., Toronto, 1978, 200 pp., $9.00). Over 1700 books and pamphlets arranged alphabetically by geographical location as well as church archives and local history sources can be found in this publication.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The following books have been donated to the Library by the members indicated:

A. Gordon Pruden, Winnipeg (M.G.S. 120)

Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba "Transactions", Series III, No. 27 (1970 - 71); No. 29 (1972 - 73), edited by Linda McDowell. (Manitoba Historical Society, Winnipeg).

Margaret Zaruk, Ottawa (M.G.S. 084)

Notes on the Canadian Family Tree, (Dept. of Citizenship & Immigration, Ottawa, 1960).

EXPANSION OF SETTLEMENT IN MANITOBA 1870 - 1900

- by J. Friesen

This paper sets out to describe some of the forces at work in the period 1870 to 1900 which helped create rural Manitoba of today. I would like to deal with this topic under three main headings: Transportation and Settlement, 1870 - 1880; The Railway Era, 1881 - 1891; and Settlement Follows Railways, 1891 - 1900. First, however, I will discuss the system of land division which was a pre-requisite to any activity in settlement.

Three systems of land survey are in common use in the agricultural portion of Manitoba. The parish or the river lot system of survey, though revised from time to time, is still in effect in the areas of early settlement. These extend from near Lake Winnipeg on either side of the Red River as far south as Emerson, west along the Assiniboine River to approximately four miles southwest of Portage la Prairie and in other isolated portions of the province on river or lake frontages. The river lot system was modelled after the survey used in Lower Canada. This served the settlers who, besides working for the Hudson's Bay Company and supplying it with farm produce, were also engaged in fishing, hunting and trading.[1] The river at their front door represented something more than a convenient base for surveys, it was also an essential element of the settlement and the survey was oriented towards it.

The second system of survey was devised by Colonel J. S. Dennis, an Ontario Provincial Land Surveyor. He made little use of the long narrow lot survey of that province; rather the American survey scheme, with some alterations, was used as a prototype for the prairie survey.

The proposed system was to consist of townships of sixty-four squares of eight hundred acres each and to contain, in addition, five per cent of the area in each section as an allowance for public roads. This scheme was modified when field survey work was interrupted by the Riel Uprising of 1869 - 70. The townships were changed to contain only thirty-six sections each approximately one mile square with a road allowance one and one-half chains wide. It was felt that townships in the original system were too large and that immigrants would be more familiar with the latter. Thus the townships measured six miles on each side, plus the road allowances. This system covers most of Southern Manitoba (south of Township 27) and extends into Eastern Saskatchewan. In 1881 this system was modified making the road allowances one chain wide and placing them on each alternate east and west line, though retaining them on all north and south lines. This version was introduced to increase the amount of land allotted for cultivation and to decrease the cost of the survey.

Thus, a large area of the province was surveyed using a "system which had for its primary consideration, the rapid and accurate division of the prairie region into farm holdings."[2] The survey proceeded well ahead of settlement as it rapidly superimposed a rigid stereotyped pattern without any regard to the physical characteristics of the land. No attempt was made to conform to topography, soils, drainage, and vegetation, and this system has been criticized by rural sociologists for the isolated life which it induced.

With these criticisms in mind and in seeking the best agricultural adust-
ments to the local physical conditions, planners attempted to introduce schemes with-
in the official survey, usually the township. One such scheme was superimposed over
the sectional survey at Birch River.[3] It was intended to alleviate social isolation
with a planned village for the community center and park reservations along the
River. Thomas Adams, the planner brought to Canada by the Commission of Conservation
suggested a number of village settlement schemes designed to provide for a more in-
tegrated form for farm building sites, a more convenient and direct access to the
trading center, a reduction in land reserved for services, and the use of non-agri-
cultural land as a source of timber.[4] In addition, some radical plans were advoca-
ted which could be incorporated within the existing six mile township. One such
scheme, put forth by Sir Wm. Van Horne,[5] provided for roads converging on a common
center in each township or larger area. In regard to these, and other proposals,
F. H. Peters, Surveyor-General of Canada, said in 1941 that "none of them seemed to
be particularly attractive. It was very difficult to find any scheme of laying out
a system of roads that would be as economical as the system which is followed in the
Western Provinces."[6]

It is evident that every survey system which was employed or projected re-
vealed some defects. Some appeared to be right in theory but did not work out sat-
isfactorily in practice, and perhaps no system could have been advanced which
would have been suitable for general application. In Beresford's evaluation of the
rectangular system, he states that the survey is " a system which has received the
highest praise wherever known, a system of survey which has been the greatest single
factor in the successful development of Western Canada and one that has caused per-
haps less litigation over land boundaries than any other in the world."[7]

With the completion of the survey in the Red River Valley and the western
highlands, the first prerequisite to settlement was an accomplished fact. Law and
order was provided by the Legislature of the province and by the North West Mounted
Police. A succession of treaties with the Indians placed them on reservations as
wards of the Queen. Certain lands were designated as halfbreed reserves which sub-
sequently were changed to halfbreed script lands. The lands not affected by pre-
1870 claims and not designated as reserves were available for homesteading, out-
right sale, or as grants to railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway alone received
a total grant of twenty-five million acres of land. Approximately two sections in
every township were set aside for the Hudson's Bay Company for one-twentieth of the
fertile belt south of the North Saskatchewan River was the company's reservation.
Two sections in every township were designated as school lands.

In 1872 the Federal Government passed an "Act Concerning the Public Lands
of the Dominion" whereby any person twenty-one years of age or over could apply for
a homestead right to 160 acres of Dominion land. Title to the property was granted
at the expiration of three years, provided the homesteader had resided on the
property and made specified improvements.

The pre-emption privilege which was enacted at this time allowed a home-
steader to make preferential claim to purchase a quarter-section or a part of a
quarter adjoining the homestead for the price of one dollar per acre.[8] Due to land
speculation, as well as the inability of the homesteader to pay for his pre-emption
this right was abolished in 1889.[9] The effects of the pre-emption right, according
to the "Unused Lands" report of 1926, were such as to produce a "Somewhat scattered
population in the settlements and the natural result was excessive cost of construc-
tion and maintenance of roads, schools, public buildings, bridges, etc."[10] Two
other results of this land policy were: first, the farm unit in districts settled
during the "pre-emption period" was established as 320 acres, and second, a large
number of people took advantage of this privilege with a view to land speculation on
a small scale.[11]

With respect to incomming settlers, it was suggested that a prospective homesteader contact the agent at the Land Registry Office and have him arrange with his "Land Guide" to locate the vacant sections and to give information regarding the quality of the soil, the presence of water, and the availability of wood and hay lands.

I

TRANSPORTATION AND SETTLEMENT, 1870-1880

Prospective settlers entering Manitoba before 1878 followed three main routes: the Hudson Bay - Lake Winnipeg route; the Dawson route via Lake of the Woods and the Great Lakes; and the United States route by railroad to Moorehead and by steamboat on the Red River to Emerson or Winnipeg.[12] In 1878 Winnipeg was connected to the American railway system via Emerson thus removing a very serious obstacle to immigration.

Emerson and Winnipeg developed into the two main dispersal points for settlers. The Pembina Hills area had two lines of approach: one, via the International Boundary Commission Trail, and the other, by way of the trail to the Missouri River from Headingly. The move westward from Winnipeg was along the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan trail. The settlers found their way to their homesteads on the plains by following trails which were in use right up to the time railways superseded them.

During the years from 1876 to 1881, excessive spring rain made movement over the trails extremely difficult, and this tended to encourage navigation on the Assiniboine River. In 1876, the "Prince Rupert" displaced the stagecoach between Winnipeg and Portage. In 1879, and again the following year, the "Marquette" made the voyage through the sand hills past the Grand Rapids, eight miles above the mouth of the Souris, to Fort Ellice.

Prior to 1870 settlement was confined mainly to the river lots along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers; however, the machinery was being set up and agricultural technology for the successful settlement of the prairies was being developed. Not only was a system of land disposal inaugurated and a form of law enforcement established, but technology in farming was advancing to the degree where the vast prairie expanse could be settled. The tough prairie sod could be cut by the steel plow introduced by John Deere. Barbed wire had made its appearance as the answer to the problem of fencing a country where trees were a scarce commodity. Another restraint to the development of the West was overcome when Red Fife Wheat made its appearance. This variety was well suited to the Manitoba environment; it matured in from 115 to 125 days, while the earlier varieties took over 130 days to mature. Red Fife rose to premium ranks when, in the 1870's, the La Croix purifier was introduced and the traditional millstones were replaced by chilled iron rollers. A new method of tillage had evolved to meet the needs of the semi-arid environment. Summer-fallowing had come to be an essential part of the dry farming practices in the plains area of the United States by 1860, and was definitely a part of the Western Canadian scene in the 18880's. According to the Manitoba Department of Agriculture Crop Reporting Bulletins, there were 47,728 acres in fallow in 1884 and 68,559 acres in 1885.[13] There are some sources which claim that summerfallow was introduced by chance at Indian Head when General Middleton, in 1885, required the horses during the North West Rebellion. The horses were returned to the farm too late for spring-work and consequently the land continued fallow for the whole of the summer of 1885. In 1886, under drought conditions, crops grown on the fallow fields returned a good yield whereas crops grown on stubble were almost a complete loss.[14]

A converging of these factors, that is, technological advances in farming on the prairie type of environment together with the exhaustion of the better land in the United States and Ontario and improved transportation facilities, was ultimately to inaugurate a new era in the Canadian West. By 1871 Manitoba had been well advertised in Ontario and those who undertook the difficult and slow move to the Red River began to occupy the prairie and parklands in the Stonewall, Prairie Grove and Springfield areas. In the following three years, new settlements grew steadily however, very few settlers were willing to homestead on the open prairie, much of it being barren of both wood and running water.[15] The settlement around Emerson became the dispersal point for settlers pushing west and some east along the International Boundary Commission trail. Trails from the Kildonans towards Shoal Lake gave rise to settlements such as Grassmere, Argyle and Woodlands. Immigrants followed the north branch of the Saskatchewan trail and established the Westbourne, Woodside, Palestine, and Livingstone settlements. To the southwest, Boyne and Nelsonville settlements sprang up. Settlement was checked by a severe plague of grasshoppers in 1876. When immigration increased in 1877, its distribution was affected by a succession of springs having high precipitation. Settlers discovered that south of the Assiniboine River the lands above the escarpment were as fertile as, and better drained than, those in the valley and that this area provided a considerable growth of wood. This gave rise to settlements such as Darlingford, Somerset, Snowflake, Beaconsfield, Crystal City, Clearwater and Swan Lake. The traffic along the Assiniboine River called attention to the lands adjacent to the valley. From points of debarkation along the river settlers proceeded to the Rapid City area, to the area surrounding the Brandon Hills, as well as to Odanah, Minnedosa and Birtle. By 1881 settlements in more or less direct relation to the North or South Saskatchewan trails appeared, giving rise to Wellwood, Oberon, Osprey, Neepawa and Eden.

In the years 1874 and 1875, group settlement was begun, for in these years the Federal Government, by Order-in-Council, set aside blocks of land on which group colonists homesteaded. The first group settlers were the French from Quebec and Massachusetts who took up land in reserves in the Letellier, St. Pierre-Jolys and St. Malo areas, as well as in the old settlements of Ste. Anne-des-Chenes, Ile-des-Chenes and the reserves set aside for the "metis". The firs Mennonites came to Manitoba in 1874 and settled in the "East Reserve" located north and east of the Rat River. A second reserve was established west of the Red River, along the border towards the Pembina Mountains, in 1876. These two areas were set aside for the sole use of the Mennonite settlers. This was the first major demonstration of settlement on the open plain removed from wooded areas. In these two reserves, they superimposed upon the sectional survey, the pattern of the agricultural village carried forward from Russia. During this period, a reservation of more than six townships was set apart for a colony of Icelanders. The reserve extended for thirty miles along the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, with Gimli as its cener.

According to A.S.Morton and James Trow, the system of reservations tended to retard settlement.[16] Trow claimed that many of the reservations (including railway reserves, Hudson's Bay Lands, Indian reserves and School Lands) were not in the interest of the Province and would retard legitimate colonization, unless thrown open for settlement. These reserves together with the holding of land by speculators, created a "landlock" which was vigorously denounced. This factor, plus flooding, caused by heavy precipitation during 1877, encouraged settlers to push beyond the escarpment and the Assiniboine delta.

40

Until the eighties, Manitoba was largely the market for its own agricultural products, but, beginning in 1877, a small amount of wheat was being shipped east by steam boat. In the main, however, settlement up to this time had been a speculative venture in anticipation of the railway.

In 1881, the Trans-Continental Railroad reached Brandon and during the same year, by an Act of Parliament, the boundary of the province was changed on the west to its present boundary and on the north to 53° of latitude.

A II

THE RAILWAY ERA, 1881-1891

Settlement in the 1870's followed trails leading in different directions and when the Canadian Pacific reached Brandon in 1881, its single line running across the province was already inadequate. This was borne out by the various charters granted by the province for the construction of additional lines.

The C.P.R., according to Clause 15 of the Canadian Pacific Act, had a practical monopoly to build rail lines on the lands south of their Trans-Continental line. This right was disputed by the province, however, and several charters passed by the Manitoba Legislature were disallowed by the Dominion as conflicting with Clause 15. This clause was cancelled in 1888.

During the decade of the 1880's, the Manitoba North Western Railway was built as a feeder from Portage to Gladstone, Minnedosa, Birtle and into the N.W. Territories. The C.P.R. continued westward from their Winnipeg-Gretna line (1882) at Rosenfeld to Manitou and Deloraine (1886), by-passing the village of Nelsonville by five miles. Another line from Winnipeg to Brandon was commenced by the Manitoba and South Western Co. as far as Elm Creek. The C.P.R. bought out its charter and continued the line through Glenboro to Brandon. In 1889, the Northern Pacific and Manitoba R ilway Co. built a line from Morris to Greenway and to Brandon which gave rise to the towns of Miami, Somerset and Wawanesa. According to studies carried out it was generally agreed that the distance within which producers could economically haul their grain to market was in the vicinity of ten miles, although some farmers were known to haul their produce a distance of fifty miles. The distance and cost of grain movement to the shipping point depended on the alternative uses to which the farmer's time and equipment might be put. [17] This left many a farmer beyond the economic limit for grain transportation. In 1885 it was reported that there was a "great want of railway facilities" especially in the counties of Turtle Mountain, Souris River, Shoal Lake, Russell, Rock Lake. [18] This acute shortage resulted in homesteads being abandoned and prepared land left unseeded.

Trouble also resulted from inadequate facilities such as platforms, warehouses, elevators and grain cars to handle the mounting surplus of grain. [19]

During the years 1882 to 1887, immigration was at a low ebb. These were years of depression, of severe frost damage to crops, and of drought. It was during 1883 that the duties on agricultural implements were substantially increased. It was during this period also that methods of dry farming were adopted and that earlier maturing varieties of wheat, notably Red Fife, were being developed.

Even though the frontier of settlement had moved westward beyond Manitoba during the 1880's, there remained areas of empty land in the southern portion of the Province. There was the scantily settled wet lands between Morris and Carman, and the sandy lands along Middle Assiniboine. The largest area of relatively unoccupied land was in the southeast where poor soils and poor drainage effectively

retarded settlement.[20] The rough and wooded lands in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain and Riding Mountain discouraged settlement in that area, and much filling in of settlement remained to be done in districts already occupied.

III

SETTLEMENT FOLLOWS RAILWAYS, 1891-1900

By 1890, the rapid railway construction of the past decade had come to a pause. The basic pattern of the railway network was laid with Winnipeg emerging as the nodal point for goods and people moved by rail. During the latter part of this decade, however, two major railway lines were added to the network, as well as some minor branch lines and extensions. During 1896, Mackenzie and Mann commenced construction on a line from Gladstone to the Dauphin area. With the completion of this line, Manitoba had gained a new booming frontier to the northwest. To the north of this new frontier lay the country of the Swan River Valley which was reached by the rail line in 1899. Dauphin was used as a base for settlers moving into this valley. The same two energetic railway projectors constructed another line from St. Boniface to Marchand. This project was begun in 1898 and reached Fort Francis in 1901. It passed through the forested lands of the southeast that by and large were too sandy or too poorly drained for agricultural use.

During the first half of this decade there was a slackening of the inflow of immigrants. The reasons for this decline seem to have been related to the subnormal precipitation from 1886 to 1897 (excluding 1887), to the fact that most of the good land south of the Riding Mountains had either been taken up by actual settlers or was being held by speculators, and to the depressed economic situation which resulted when the price of new land was comparatively high relative to the low produce prices.

The wooded slopes of the Turtle and Riding Mountains were avoided by the settlers; however, they became an important source of wood for building and fuel. In 1895, the Government of Canada designated them as "Timber Reserves" along with the Spruce Woods area. The latter was partly settled by this time and the Dominion Government purchased the privately held land as well as the remaining C.P.R. lands. Another timber reserve was established in the West Lake area; this was cancelled by the Canadian Forestry Act of 1911.[21]

Settlement in the Dauphin area began in 1886 with settlers coming in from the West. Settlement in this fertile frontier area, where first quality land was cheap, had passed beyond the railway. By 1888 settlers were following the Arden Ridge up into this fertile district and with the increase in settlement and in crop surpluses, there grew the need for communication with the outside world. With a means of communication established, the best lands in this area, as well as in the Swan River district, were soon occupied. This area was settled largely by Canadians or Anglo-Saxons, and for many of them this was a second frontier, as they had already sold their original improved homesteads at high prices. With the settling of these two frontiers the last of the better agricultural land was occupied. This left untouched the marginal lands which demanded a greater investment for their development and promised lower returns than any of the lands hitherto settled. These lands, extending from south-eastern Manitoba through the Interlake area and past Dauphin as well as land adjacent to Riding Mountain Park and Duck Mountain Forest Reserve, had been avoided by earlier immigrants. The major part of the task of settling the bush country was left to the Slavic people who began to migrate to Manitoba during 1896 when most of the good land had already been settled.

At the threshold of the twentieth century the basic pattern of railway transportation was almost complete. Manitoba during the past 30 years had developed pretty well into a grain-growing province; the growing and shipping of wheat were its two main occupations. With the immigration of the settlers from eastern Europe during the turn of the century the province increasingly turned into a polyglot mosaic of diverse people. And in many cases the various ethnic groups settled in definite zones or in reserves set aside for a particular group.
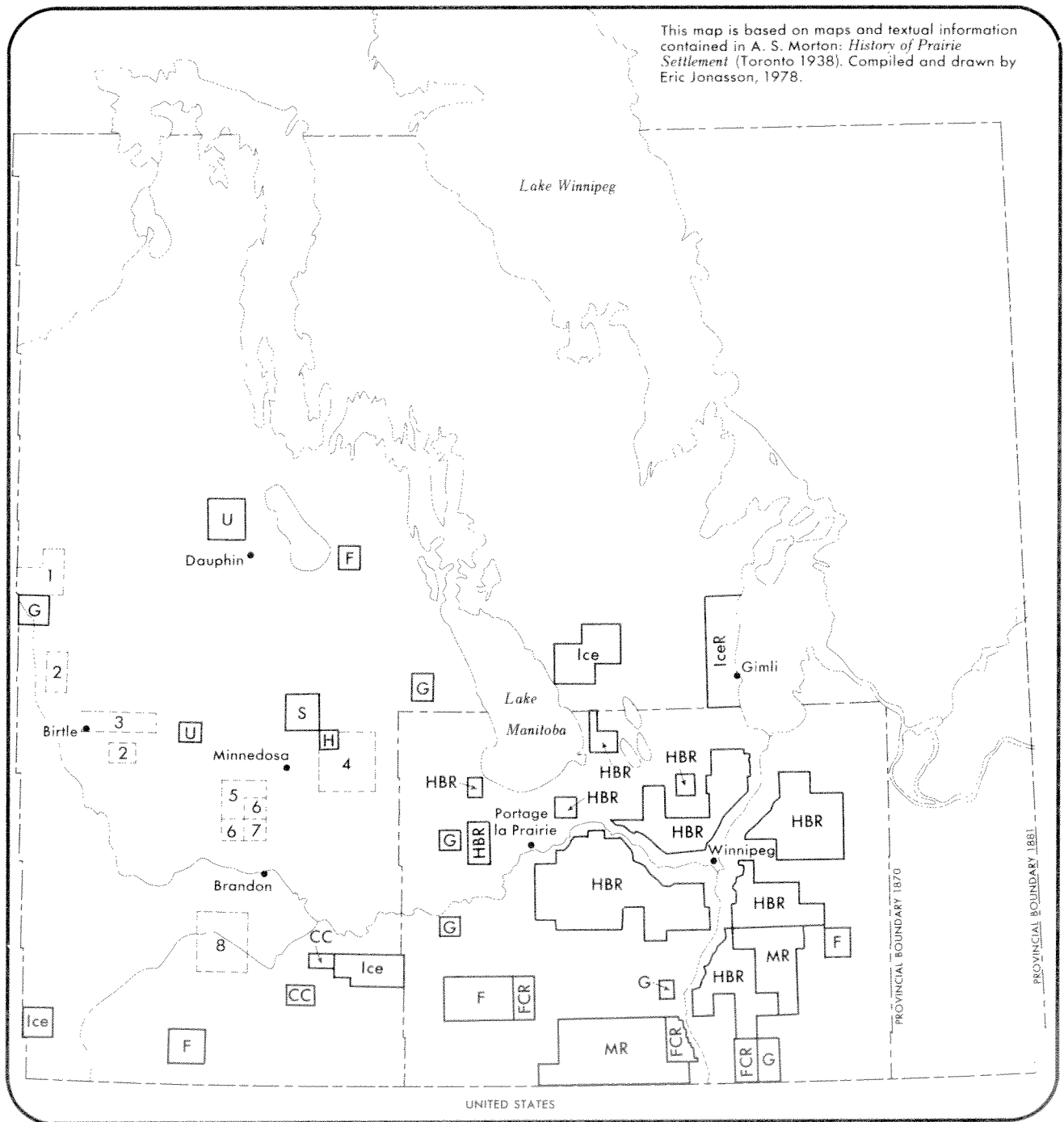
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FOOTNOTES:

[1] John Warkentin, "Manitoba Settlement Patterns," Papers Read Before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Series III, No. 17, pp. 62-64.

[2] Canada, "Report of the Department of the Interior, 1892", Sessional Papers, XXV, No. 13.

[3] Thomas Adams, Rural Planning and Development (Ottawa, 1917), p. 59.

[4] Ibid., p. 62. There were 54 miles of roadway reserved to service one township and the alternate scheme proposed by the Commission reduced this to approximately 40 miles.

[5] Ibid., pp. 53-54.

[6] Quoted from F. H. Peters in L. Z. Rosseau, "Surveys and Land-Use Planning in the Province of Quebec," Proceedings of Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of Surveying, 1941, p. 31.

[7] H. E. Beresford: "Early Surveys in Manitoba" Papers Read Before the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba Series III, No 9, pp. 12

[8] In a region where summerfallowing was to become a conspicuous form of land use this provision to acquire a second quarter had something to recommend it.

[9] The settler would mortgage his homestead quarter. All too often he would lose both his pre-empted and homestead quarter.

[10] R. W. Murchie and H. C. Grant: Unused Lands of Manitoba, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration (Winnipeg 1926) p. 60.

[11] To counteract this speculation the provincial government, in 1886, stipulated that farms should be assessed for taxation purposes as if they were in their unimproved state.

[12] The all-Canadian Dawson route was a combination of trails and stream launches. Railroad connection to Moorehead from St. Paul was made in 1870.

[13] Manitoba Crop Bulletin, No. 6, Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health (1884), p. 15.

[14] A. S. Morton, History of Prairie Settlement (Toronto, 1938), p. 84; H. G. L. Strange, A Short History of Prairie Agriculture, (Winnipeg, 1964), p. 27.

[15] William L. Morton, Manitoba: A History (Toronto, 1957), p. 158.

[16] Morton, History of Prairie Settlement, p. 56; James Trow, Manitoba and North West Territories, Department of Agriculture (Ottawa, 1878), p. 17.

[17] William L. Morton, Manitoba: A History, (Toronto, 1957), pp. 209 ff.

[18] Manitoba Crop Bulletin, No. 10, Department of Agriculture, Statistics and Health (June, 1885), pp. 18-19.

[19] Prior to the advent of the modern grain elevator flat warehouses were used for grain handling. The first elevator was built in 1879 at Niverville. The first square standard elevator was built in 1881 at Gretna by the Ogilvie Milling Company.

[20] Economic Atlas of Manitoba, p. 28.

[21] Oral report from C. B. Gill, Forestry Branch, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, 1963.

-- THE END --

RESERVES AND GROUP SETTLEMENTS IN MANITOBA prior to 1900

This map is based on maps and textual information contained in A. S. Morton: *History of Prairie Settlement* (Toronto 1938). Compiled and drawn by Eric Jonasson, 1978.

Lake Winnipeg

U

Dauphin •   F

1

G

2

Ice

IceR
• Gimli

Birtle • ____ 3 ____
       2   U

S   G   *Lake Manitoba*

H

Minnedosa •   4

5   6
6   7

HBR   HBR

HBR   HBR

HBR   HBR

G   HBR   Portage la Prairie •   HBR

HBR   • Winnipeg

Brandon •

G   HBR

HBR   MR   F

8   CC

*   Ice   G   *   HBR

CC   F   FCR   MR   FCR   FCR   G

Ice

F

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY 1870

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY 1881

UNITED STATES

KEY TO MAP CODES

RESERVE AREAS IN 1881

HBR   Half Breed Reserve

FCR   French Canadian Reserve

MR   Mennonite Reserve

IceR   Icelandic Reserve

COLONIZATION COMPANY AREAS

1   Shell River Colonization Co.
2   Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Co.
3   Hamilton and North West Colonization Soc.
4   Allan Line
5   John Ralston
6   Dominion Steamship Co.
7   Rev. L. O. Armstrong
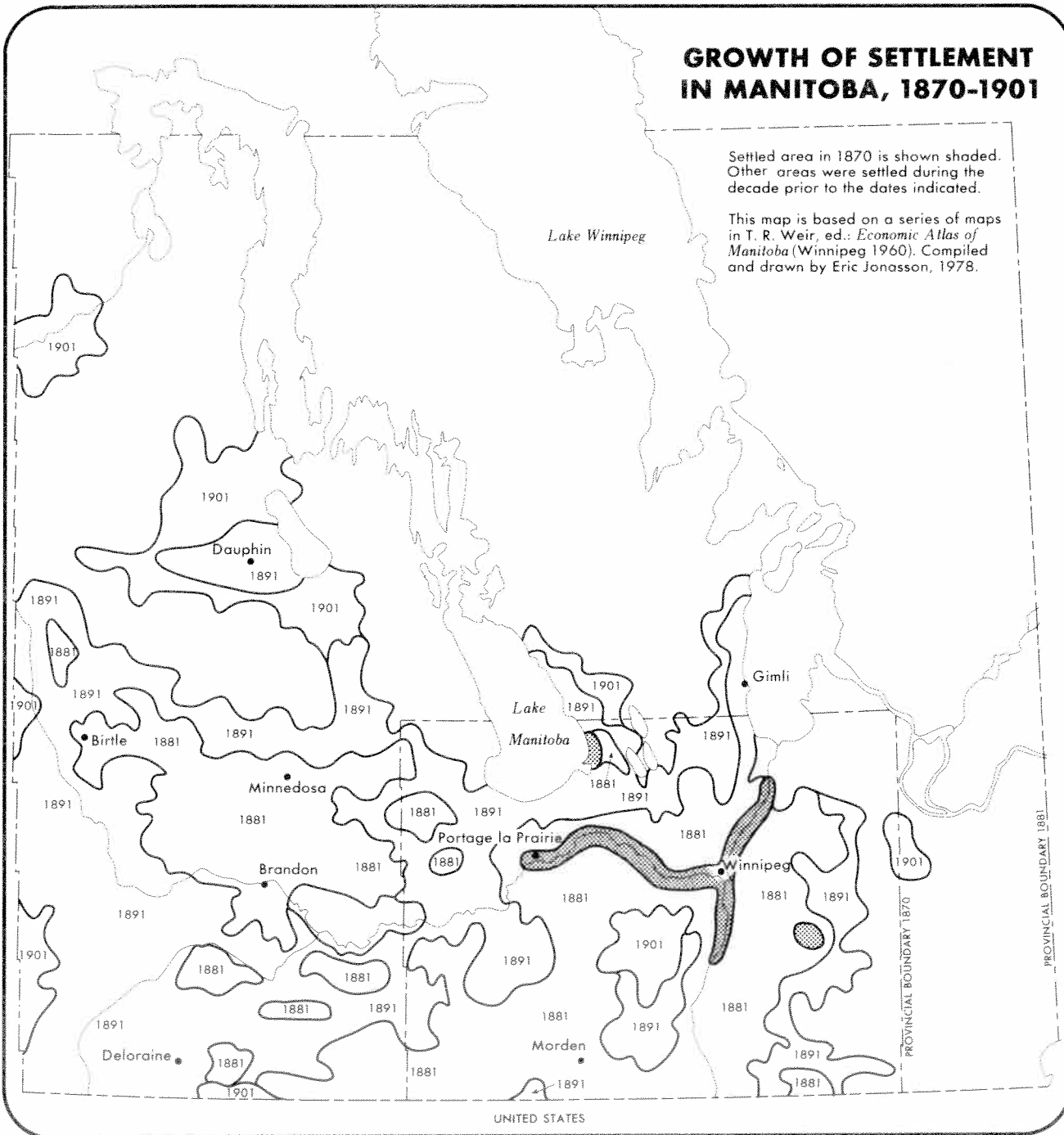8   Messrs. Sowden and Co.

GROUP SETTLEMENT AREAS

CC   Crofters and Cottars
 F   French settlement
 G   German settlement
 H   Hungarian settlement
Ice   Icelandic settlement
 S   Scandinavian settlement
 U   Ukrainian settlement

**GROWTH OF SETTLEMENT
IN MANITOBA, 1870-1901**

Settled area in 1870 is shown shaded.
Other areas were settled during the
decade prior to the dates indicated.

This map is based on a series of maps
in T. R. Weir, ed.: *Economic Atlas of
Manitoba* (Winnipeg 1960). Compiled
and drawn by Eric Jonasson, 1978.

Lake Winnipeg

1901

1901

Dauphin
1891

1891

1901

1881

1891

1901

Gimli

1891

1901

Lake
1891

Manitoba

1901

Birtle   1881   1891   1891   1881   1891

Minnedosa

1881   1891

1881   1881   1891   1881

Portage la Prairie   1881

1891

Brandon   1881   (1881)   Winnipeg   1891

1881   1881   1891

1891

1901   1901   1881

1881   1891   1881

1881   1891   1891

Deloraine.   1881   Morden   1891   1891   1881

1891   1881   1891   1881

1901

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY 1870

PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY 1881

UNITED STATES

ETHNIC GROUPS IN MANITOBA:

A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

compiled by Eric Jonasson

The population of Manitoba is made up of a mosaic of various cultural, religious and ethnic groups. The largest of these is the "British" group, comprising those Manitobans of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh descent, which makes up approximately 47% (1970) of the population of the province. The balance of Manitobans can trace their descent from a multiplicity of ethnic backgrounds.

Because Manitoba is a province in which English language, law and parliamentary custom have long been the dominant force, early immigrants of British descent had little or no trouble settling there. However, this was not always easy for the non-English-speaking immigrant, many of whom were drawn to group settlements where they could retain their original languages and customs. In time, each ethnic group established newspapers, publishing companies, cultural organizations, and religious bodies to perpetuate their languages and customs and to record their achievements in Manitoba and in Canada. These institutions, and the records they produced, constitute a valuable genealogical resource for the researcher. However, they can often be overlooked because researchers are not aware of their existance.

The primary purpose of this bibliography is to provide a select list of books which will provide some historical (or reference) information on the various groups which settled in Manitoba and Canada so that researchers may learn of possible sources available to them or which will guide them to other publications pertinent to their individual research. The following charts are also included to assist researchers in understanding the general make-up of Manitoba's population 1871-1931:

Population of MANITOBA by Place of Birth
(by census year - figures in '000)

Place of Birth	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
TOTAL POPULATION	25.2	62.3	152.5	255.2	461.4	610.1	700.1
CANADA							
Maritimes	–	1.1	2.3	2.8	5.5	6.1	5.6
Quebec	.1	3.8	7.5	8.5	10.8	11.8	9.7
Ontario	.1	18.7	46.6	67.6	73.1	67.2	56.6
MANITOBA	24.3	17.4	50.6	99.8	176.2	291.5	373.8
Western Canada	–	4.2	.8	2.2	3.0	10.4	17.3
Not stated	.1	.1	.2	–	1.9	.7	.5
BRITISH ISLES,	.4	8.2	28.3	34.1	95.0	113.0	106.0
EUROPE	*	6.1	11.4	32.9	78.1	85.9	110.4
ASIA	–	–	*	.3	1.1	1.5	1.9
UNITED STATES	.2	1.7	3.0	6.9	16.3	21.6	17.9
OTHER COUNTRIES	.3	.8	1.5	.1	.3	.3	1.0

Info above taken from "Census of 1931" Vol. 1. In above * = under 100 persons.

Population of MANITOBA by Racial Origin
(by census year - figures in '000)

Racial Origin	1881	1901	1911	1921	1931
BRITISH ORIGIN	37.1	164.2	276.2	351.0	368.0
English	11.1	64.5	127.4	170.3	173.0
Irish	9.9	47.4	60.6	71.4	77.5
Scottish	16.0	51.4	85.9	105.0	112.3
Other	.1	.9	2.3	4.2	5.1
EUROPEAN ORIGIN	19.9	73.1	163.5	242.1	313.3
French	9.7	16.0	31.3	40.6	47.0
Austrian	-	(4.9)	(8.4)	(31.0)	8.8
Belgian	-	(.9)	(2.5)	(5.3)	6.3
Bulgarian	-	-	-	*	*
Czech & Slovak	-	-	-	1.0	2.4
Dutch	.5	.9	3.0	20.7	24.9
Finnish	-	*	1.0	.5	1.0
German	8.6	27.3	34.9	19.4	38.1
Greek	-	*	.3	.3	.3
Hebrew	*	1.5	10.8	16.7	19.3
Hungarian	-	.2	.7	.8	1.9
Italian	*	.2	1.0	1.9	2.4
Lithuanian	-	-	-	*	.4
Polish	-	(1.7)	(12.3)	(16.6)	(40.2)
Roumanian	-	(.1)	.1	.9	9.5
Russian	*	3.2	7.8	14.0	11.6
Scandinavian	.9	(11.9)	17.6	26.7	31.4
Danish	-	-	-	3.4	3.2
Icelandic	-	-	-	11.0	13.5
Norwegian	-	-	-	4.2	5.3
Swedish	-	-	-	8.0	9.4
Ukrainian	-	(3.9)	(31.0)	(44.1)	(73.6)
Yugoslavian	-	-	-	.1	.3
Other	*	.2	.4	1.2	1.1
ASIATIC ORIGIN	*	.2	1.0	1.7	2.2
Chinese	*	.2	.9	1.3	1.7
Japanese	-	*	*	*	*
Other	-	*	.1	.3	.5
INDIAN & ESKIMO	4.6	16.3	13.2	13.9	15.5
NEGRO	*	*	.2	.5	.5
VARIOUS/UNSPECIFIED	.6	1.3	7.1	.9	.6

All info above taken from "Census of 1931", Vol. 1: Summary. Entries
marked * signifies under 100 persons in the catagory. Those entries in
parenthases indicates that Manitoba population in that catagory amounted
to no less than 25% of the total number of Canadians in that year in
the particular catagory. NOTE: no figures available for 1871 and 1891.

In the following bibliography, the compiler has attempted to locate historical works which will provide information on the individual ethnic groups in Canada, supplemented with those publications which provide a general historical discussion of the group in Manitoba or Western Canada. Unfortunately, works of this type do not exist for all groups

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THE SURNAME "PRINCE"
A PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN THE ORIGINS OF SURNAMES

by Philippe Prince

For many years I have been accumulating material on my surname Prince.
A heraldic work says: "The French word Prince superseded the Old English
"Aetheling"; Ayling and Aylen represent the old word. (The name apparently
stems from "Edgar", called "The Aetheling" (d.1125c), who was an English Prince,
and a grandson of Edmund II (Ironside) King of the English (993c-1016c). After
the Norman conquest "Edgar" fled to Scotland with his sister Margaret, who
married Malcolm III, King of the Scotts (1058c-1093c). She was later known as
St. Margaret of Scotland.(see footnote 1). My ancestor in Canada was Jacques
(nicolas) LePrince who left France in 1670 for Port Royal, Acadia (Nova Scotia).

There is a tradition that he came from Brittanny, which is not entirely
wrong. From the information that I have gathered, I have good reason to believe
that he came from the area called Poitu, more specifically from the Loudunois
area. This district is within the confines of old Britanny, commonly referred to
as "l'Amorique". The following data and statistics can be obtained from the book
"The Acadian Miracle" by Dudley LeBlanc, published in 1966, where he quotes two
known authors who have written on early Acadia, Brother Bernard and Miss Genevieve
Massignon, who each give a list of the names of people who came from the Loudonois
area in Poitu. Brother Bernard says "the 42 Acadian names of the census of 1671
make up two-thirds of the entire population of today". My ancestor's name first
appears on the census taken in 1676. It is known that the census of 1671 was not
completed. "Rameau de St.Pere in "Colonie Feodale" confirms that the following
names were missing from the census, i.e. Lejeune, Henry, Guerin, Latour, Aucoin.
There were many Poiriers and this name appears only once.(My roots on the maternal
side also extend in Acadia to Pierre Doucet. His father, Germain Doucet (Sieur
de la Verdure) had arrived with the new governor d'Aulnau de Charnisay, after the
treaty of St. Germain en Lave in 1632). Loudun was a town of importance during
the religious wars and gave its name in 1616 to a treaty favourable to the
Protestants. The cities of Loudun and Chatellerault were under the jurisdiction
of Touraine. (see map on Poitou and footnote 2)

One day I got the idea of gathering information on the English surname
"Prince" to really see if there was a possible link between both names.(see footnote
3) What prompted me to do this was that from the material gathered, I came across
a certain Thomas Prence (1600-1673), who was a governor of Massachusetts. He
arrived on the vessel "Fortune" in 1621, and settled in New Plymouth. He signed
his name Prence, which is the old French way of writing, due to pronunciation. (I
wish to observe here that some Huguenots (French Protestants) fled their country
during the wars of religion). On the old records of Acadi. in the Ottawa Archives
it has been seen that my ancestor's name was sometimes written LePrence,(see Mem.
de la Societe Geneal. Can-Franc. Vol. XXII - No. 4, 1971). It is a reproduction
of the original census of Port Royal 1676-78, taken from the Public Archives at
Ottawa (Microfilms of carton 266-67 6f Series E (film F-744) folio VI. One day I
found the Coat of Arms of the Rev. Thos. Prince (1687-1758) and noticed his personal
arms wore ermine, which was the personal escutcheon of the Dukes of Brittany,
another link giving more credence to my quest. What this didn't give me were the
titles the Prince family held in England. By chance, I looked into the America
Heraldica, published in 1965, and there it was! Before going on to the English side,

I would first like to continue this anecdote by giving a study on the French side of two noble families.

As will be noticed, I have a strong basis from which I have formed my opinions, but I will let the reader judge for himself as to its possibilities! As with the English Princes, it seems that they lose their titles through fate. In 1370 Nicolas, Sgnr. et Prince de la Bretonniere (Lord and Prince of Brittany) married Louise Hurault de Vibraye, whose family came from Blois, where the kings of France held their court for many years. Her family was the first and oldest in France to be ennobled by Patent letterbetween 1340 and 1349. They were already at that time possessors of some 40 fifes. For centuries past, Britanny was always regarded as a Duchy of England, being divided between the DeMontfort party and the Duchy of Penthievres. Richmond was the Duchy of the dukes of Brittany in England. It seems that the Prince's of Brittany and the Hurault's were at one time, one and the same family! I have many reasons for saying this: 1. Some authors have written that the Hurault's were from England; 2. The Christian names used are often similar in both families. 3. The possibility of intermarriage is not discarded, in order to maintain their degree of nobility (titles).

When Anne, Duchess of Brittany (1477-1514) married two Kings of France, Charles VIII (1470-1498) and Louis XII (1462-1515), the Duchy gradually was absorbed into the kingdom of France and finally annexed by Francis I (1494-1547) when he married Claude the daughter of Anne and Louis XII. "It is therefore comprehensible that the title of Lord & Prince of Brittany would disappear." If I am not mistaken, it is at this time that the surname Prince or LePrince evolved by itself in France or in Brittany, where the nobiliary article was used! This branch of the LePrince family was absorbed into the Hurault family when their title lost its meaning! It seems that it is also possible that at one time some Hurault's became Prince's, adopting the title, and vice versa! One fine example, in the Hurault family was a Raoul, who in 1482 was the steward to the Duke of Orleans (later Louis XII). In the LePrince family there is a Raoul, counsellor to King Louis XII and Viscount of St. Lo in 1503. Indications point toward this being the same person, who in 1482 was the steward to the Duke of Orleans in the Hurault branch. When the Duke of Orleans became Louis XII, he created Raoul a Prince of Brittany with the title of Viscount of St. Lo. (see footnote 4). It is also mentioned in the Hurault family that Denis and Raoul formed two branches, one now extinct. This supports my case very well, the extinct one being "LaBretonniere"(Brittany). In the French branch of the Prince's the Christian names often used are: Nicolas, Louis, Charles, Jean and Pierre. This is a point I wish to emphasize: when a lineage is established into the middle ages, as a general rule, one can follow a family by the Christian names given. This is especially true of the nobility. In the Hurault family, it is Raoul II, who has rendered his name ever famous by constructing the famous Chateau of the Loire which carries the name of de Cheverny. His son, Philippe Hurault de Cheverny and of Limours (1528-1599) was Chancellor of France from 1583 to 1599. The Chateau of Limours had been built by Francis I for the Duchess of Etampes, Anne de Pisseleu (1508-1550)married Jean de Brosse (1500-1570). He inherited the titles of Brittany from his grandmother, Nicole de Blois. His descendants were knight baronets of Touraine and Counts of Penthievre. Henry II gave the Chateau of Limours to Dianne de Poitiers (1499-1566) who married Louis de Breze (Grand Seneschal of France, 1475-1531) Count of Maulevrier and of Limours, and had been bought by Richelieu in 1623 for Louis Hurault, Count of Limours. He was the son of Philippe, who was also governor and Lieutenant General of the area mentioned as Loudunois. The surname Breze appears to come from the Celtic word "Breiz" or "Braez" meaning Breton or Brittany (see footnote 5).

To render more emphasis at this stage before going to the English Prince's it should be mentioned that "between the years 1668 and 1671, a great deal of confusion existed amongst the nobility as some titles and names had been usurped. Louis XIV requested an inquiry, in order to reinstate the people within their own right. Because of this, some families lost their titles and the cadets simply became commoners"(see footnote 6).

In connection with the English Prince's it was found that Rev. Thos.Prince's coat of arms had a double title which I thought very strange. His ancestors in England were "Prince's of Shrewsbury and Abbey Foregate". From what can be seen they were descendants of the Fitzalan's of the House of Arundel. The Escutcheon was granted Nov. 20th, 1584 (believed to be a confirmation of an earlier grant) see footnote 7, by Queen Elizabeth I through the Garter King-at-Arms, Robert Cook of Clarencauxto Richard Prince of Shrewsbury and Abbey Foregate, County Shropshire or Salop.

Richard Prince, Knight, was born 1530 - died 1598. Personal arms: "Gules, a saltire, or, a cross, engrailed, ermine, over all. Crest: out of a ducal coronet, or, a cubit arm, habited, gules, cuffed, ermine, holding in the hand proper, three pineapples, gold, stalked and leaved, vert". Their lineage seems to be connected with Roger de Montgomery (1025-1094c) who had married Mabel de Belesme, a grand-daughter of William the Conqueror. Her father was William Talvas de Belesme. I understood after sometime that there was a reason for this double title. The name Arundel (FitzAlan) see footnote 8, was a feudal title, and there had been a usurpation of titles by some of the families who intermarried with them through the years. (The double title could mean they were descendants from the Earls of Shrewsbury to the House of Arundel). The title of the first Earl of Shrewsbury was held by Roger de Montgomery. He also was granted Arundel, Chichester and other Sussex estates. He was held by some as first Earl of Sussex and founded the Abbey of Shrewsbury (Foregate). He was also Earl of Alencon, which his descendants held in France in the Montgomery branch (who were also Harcourts) see footnote 9 - which could leave a firm basis or lead to establish an ascendancy of a French lineage. The Talbot's, who also held the title of Earls of Shrewsbury, are not descendants of the Montgomery's. John Talbot (1384-1453) was created first Earl of Shrewsbury (in that line) in 1442. The FitzAlan's and the Howard's (a collateral branch) had much tragedy, which could be lengthy to get into, but I will say that after the death of one of the FitzAlan's (see footnote 11) his personal belongings included a coronet, French decretals, etc. In the Howard branch, Phillip (1557-1595) was beatified in 1929.

I have obtained a family tree of a few branches of the English Prince's that go back to the early 1400's, and it is noticed through their lineage that their Christian names as mentioned, follow a tradition which was the custom in the middle ages and before for example, the names John, Richard, Thomas, William and Walter are traditionally used through their family tree. This corresponds with the Christian names used in the FitzAlan family where the same Christian names are repeated in their lineage. I will give an excerpt that appeared in a chronicle of the time, it is written in old English style:

> "Early in QUEEN ELIZABETH's Reign, Great House, WHITEHALL,
> was built in SHREWSBURY TOWN by one MASTER PRYNCE four yeares
> in bylding to hys great charge -- with fame to hym and hys posterite
> for ever."

It was a splendid mansion, but never so splendid as its panelled walls of Oak, added later - which looked on Charles I three centuries ago ... considered by some authorities as the most perfect in the world."

The ancestral residence of the Prince family in England was the Whitehall in Abbey Foregate, built by Master Prince, Lawyer, completed in 1582, which had a Gatehouse, formerly a Chapel. The Abbey Foregate formed part of the richly endowed Monastery founded in 1083 by Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury. Whitehall was a spendid mansion of Red stone, whitewashed, lofty, swuare and compact. The chimneys were highly ornamented with pointed gables to the roof. The whole building was modernized in the 1800's. The mansion was crowned with octagonal turrets in the centre. Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England is in the centre of the County on the Severn River and 140 miles N.W. of London - near the Wales border. An old Saxon and Norman stronghold, protected by the river on 3 sides. In 1951 Shrewsbury had ruins of the 11th century Castle and Abbey and a number of old churches, bridges, and oak-timbered houses - with a population of 44,926. The Battle of Shrewsbury was fought here in 1403.

At this point it would be proper to give an explanation on the word Seneschal, as it is the focal point or theme surrounding the surname Prince. The Encycopaedia Brittanica says that:"it is a medieval title equivalent to "steward". The Seneschal began, presumably as the major-domo of the German princes who steeled in Roman lands and was predecessor of the mayors of the palace of the Merovingian Kings. But the name seneschal became prominent in France under the Capetian dynasty. The seneschal, called in medieval Latin the "dapifer" was the chief of the five great officers of state of the French court between the 11th and 13th centuries. His functions were described by the terms "major-domo" of the royal household and agent of the King of France. The English equivalent was the Lord High Steward, but the office never attained the same importance in England as in France. Under the earlier Capetian sovereigns the senschal was the second person in the kingdom. He inherited the position of the mayor of the palace - had a general right of supervision over the king's service, was Commander-in-Chief of the military forces, Steward of the household and presided in the King's court in the absence of the King. The office of seneschal of France, which had belonged to several great houses, (Rochefot, Garlande, etc.) (referred to in footnote 4), was from the end of the 13th century left as a rule with no appointed holder, because of the risk that it might increase too much one family's power, to the detriment of that of the King. The great vassals and even the bishops and abbots had seneschals of their own. Moreover, the seneschals of certain great fiefs were maintained by the King when, in the 13th century, those fiefs were regained by the Crown. Belonging to local nobility, these seneschals assumed the functions of baillis, principally in regard to military matters and, like the baillis, they were the local representatives of the King's authority.

This article would not be complete if I did not give the following quotation from a book written in 1953 by Jean de la Varende under the title "Les Enfants Royaux" (Royal Children):

"Since William the Conqueror in 1066, to Queen Elizabeth II, 41 monarchs of both sexes have reigned in London, 20 of these were French, 6 were Scottish of French origin, 5

were Gaelic and 12 were of German origin. The 16
maternal quarters of Mary Stuart represent the most
compact and the most recent French blood of the
actual Queen of England. Within these 16 quarters
figures 4 French families that are non-sovereign:
HARCOURT, LAVAL, BEAUVEAU and CHAMBLEY respectively
from Normandy, Maine, Anjou and Lorraine. They are
to be found also in the 16 paternal quarters of
King Henry IV of France (1553-1610) which claims all
the Sovereigns of Europe as descendants, Catholic as
well as Protestant"......

In conclusion, I refer to a quote taken from the "Trail of the Huguenots"
by G. Elmore Reaman, where he gives some English surnames of French derivation
and of French descent, which have been selected from Barber's "British Family
Names":

"Many of our American (Canadian) families can trace
through this source French blood in very many cases
known to be Huguenot".

1. From the Enc. Britannica: The word MORMAOR or Mormaer, a title of
   the Rulers of the seven provinces into which Celtic Scotland (i.e.
   the part of the country north of the Forth and Clyde) was divided
   (G ael. mor, "great", and Maor, "steward" or "bailliff"). The seven
   mormaorships, or original "earldoms" of Scotland, as they were after-
   ward called, were: Angus, Atholl with Gowrie, etc., to name a few.
   (From the onset it seems significant that the term is associated with
   "Aetheling", and apparently confirms a connection with the word).

2. Dict. Encyc. Larousse: As part of the Duchy of Touraine, Chatelle-
   rault and district was under the Scottish Sovereigns, when it was
   annexed by Francis I, in the 15th century. Hamilton first Scottish
   Duke of the House of Lords, wore the title Duke of Chatellerault in
   remembrance of his ancestors who were suzerains of the city. Touraine
   was the dower of Mary Stuart as widow of the Dauphin Francis II. (Poitou
   formed part of Anjou until the 12th century).

3. A link with Germanic "Prinz or Printz", is also regarded as a
   possibility.

4. From Woodwards Treatise on Heraldry published in 1969: p. 515, the
   following note is taken: "Charles VII was the first Sovereign who
   departed from the principle of conferring the "pairie" on princes
   of the blood alone. Wishing to create for himself allies against the
   Dukes of Burgundy and Brittany, who menaced the existence of the monarchy,
   he conferred on James, King of Scotland, the pairie of Saintonge and
   Rochefort in 1421, and the county and pairie of Evreux on James Stuart,
   sire d'Aubigny. The Duchy of Chatellerault who wore azure, three
   fleur-de-lys or, which is the plain coat of France, was worn by the
   Earls of Douglas, who were also Dukes of Touraine:. (It is to be
   observed here that 2 members of the house of Arundel were also Dukes of
   Touraine, John FitzAlan (1408-1435) and William FitzAlan (1417-1487).
   The "LaTremoilles" were Dukes of Chatellerault, Counts of Laval, Princes
   of Tarente, Viscounts of Thouars and Princes of Talmont).

5. The arms of De Breze are described thus: "Azur, a chevron or, accompanied
   in chief by 2 roses argent and at the point, a sun or". The arms of
   Hurault de Vibraye are described thus: "Or, a cross azur cantoned by 4
   shades of the sun, gules". (The sun is shown in both descriptions, further
   denoting a strong alliance between both families). The de Breze's were
   also Seneschals of Normandy and Poitou.

6. See, Henri Waquet "Histoire de Bretagne", page 102, also "Memoires
   d'Outres Tombes by Francois Rene de Chateaubriand, page 22.

7. From "LeBlazon", publ in 1965 by G. Durivault and G. d'Haucourt: on page 31, the following observation is made. "A grant was given in 1530 to the Garter-King of Arms (Clarencaux) from a patent letter giving him the right to correct "false arms" and the power to compose "new Ones".

8. Enc. Britannica: From the beginning the Stewarts and the FitzAlan's were one family. The Stuarts trace their descent to a Breton immigrant, Alan the son of FitzFlaad which FitzFlaad was a brother of Alan, steward or (Seneschal) of Dol in Brittany. William (1150c-1225c) who inherited Milcham and other estates in England, and who founded the great baronial house of FitzAlan (afterward of Arundel), Walter FitzAlan, first high steward of Sootland was the ancestor of the Scottish Royal Family of Stuart, he was also the brother of William and founded the Cluniac monastery of Paisley in Scotland.

9. From d'Armagnac del Cer count of Puymege: John III of Harcourt (1290c-1350c) was also known as viscount of Chatellerault. The founder of the Montgomery branch was Jacques (1385c-1455c), also from the Montgomery branch belonged Jean d'Harcourt (d.1452) bishop of Amiens and Guillaume d'Hartcourt, count of Tancarville and viscount of Melun, (d.1487).

10. Enc. Brittanica: Ref. The Complete Peerage I (ed. 1910), 231-2 holds that Roger de Montgomery, who received a large part of Sussex, the city of Chichester, the honour of Arundel besides lands in Shropshire with the castles of Shrewsbury and Montgomery may be considered as 1st Earl of Sussex. When the titles were forfeited to the Crown, they were conferred to Henry I (1068-1135). His wife Adelicia, after he died, married William d'Aubigny. (see footnote 4 ref). The Earldom of Arundel reverted to the Crown on the death of Hugh d'Aubigny in 1243, who married Isabel de Warenne. She previously married William deBlois.

11. d'Armagnac de Cer: The de Montfort's were given land by William the Conqueror) Raoul de Montfort, sire de Gael (1040c-1100c) received the kingdom of Eastangle, which comprised the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, These titles were also held by the FitzAlan'as and the Howards).

   *(Richard FitzAlan (1346-1397) was one of the lord appelants who was beheaded for conspiracy).

BOOKS USED FOR RESEARCH:

Dict. of Nat. Biog. 21 vols (1921-22)
"   "   " Suppl. 1-V 7 vols. (1922-1949)
"   American Biol. 20 vols. (1928-1936)
"   "   Suppl. 1 vol. (1944)
Debrett's Peerage (1976)
"Les Vieux Noms de France" by M. L. d'Armagnac del
"The Old Names of France – cer comte de Puymege, 1954
America Heraldica (1965)
Encycl. Britannica, 1963 ec.
Dictionary Enc. LaRousse

"Generation gaps" is 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 each year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for a fee of $ 2.50 for each time the query is printed. Guidelines on the submission of queries are included in the first issue of each calendar year and should be referred to by those wishing to place a query.

MATHESON: From "Manitoba Free Press Weekly", 6 April 1883 - Death at East Selkirk Friday 30 March 1883 - Hugh Matheson of Kildonan - Formerly of Bruce Ontario. Aged 67. Ontario papers please copy. Where was Hugh buried? Why no death certificate? He was Presbyterian, born Simcoe County, Ontario, wife Susan Lloyd, sons Jesse & Dan of Lake Winnipeg. Mrs. P. M. Lindsay, 2189 Henry Ave., Sidney, B.C. V8L 2A8.

MUDREWSKI: Michael Mudrewski - daughter Martha Mudrewska - settled near Stead. Searching for any information on descendants of this line. Martha married Theodore Raczyk. Mrs. Bernice Schuman, 8060 St. Albans Rd., Richmond, B.C. V6& 2K9

RACZYK: (also Rachuk, Rachick, Ratshek); Theodore Raczyk to Canada approx. 1908, from Skalat, Galicia, Austria - settled in Stead. Searching for information on father, aunts, uncles of Theodore, also brothers and sisters. Also any information on Skalat. Mrs. Bernice Schuman, 8060 St. Albans Rd., Richmond, B.C. V6Y 2K9

TRUESDELL: Wish to contact anyone with a TRUESDELL, TRUESDALE, TRUESDAIL, TROWSDALE, etc. background. To compile, share & exchange - have over 3000 on file. Also looking for family of Samuel and Jesse BAKER (Twin Brothers), married sisters Mary Ann & Allie PAYNE - Ontario late 1800's. Diane Truesdell, 7683 August, Westland, Michigan 48185.

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>
> J. Grant Stevenson: A Genealogy Check List (Provo, 1976, 11th Ed.)
>
> J. Grant Stevenson: Research Aids for British Isles, Continental Europe, United States & Canada (Provo, 1962)

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> Corpus Directory and Almanac of Canada, 1973 (Toronto, 1973)
>
> "Register der Personennamen die in dem Geschichtswerk der Alt-Evangelische Mennonitische Bruederschaft in Russland von P.M. Friesen: Index of Names as they appear in the Mennonite Brotherhood in Russia (1789 - 1910)." This index is for use with the German edition of the book only. This index was presented to Eric Jonasson by Harold Jantz, editor of the Mennonite Bretheren Herald, Winnipeg.

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