

# GENERATIONS

Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

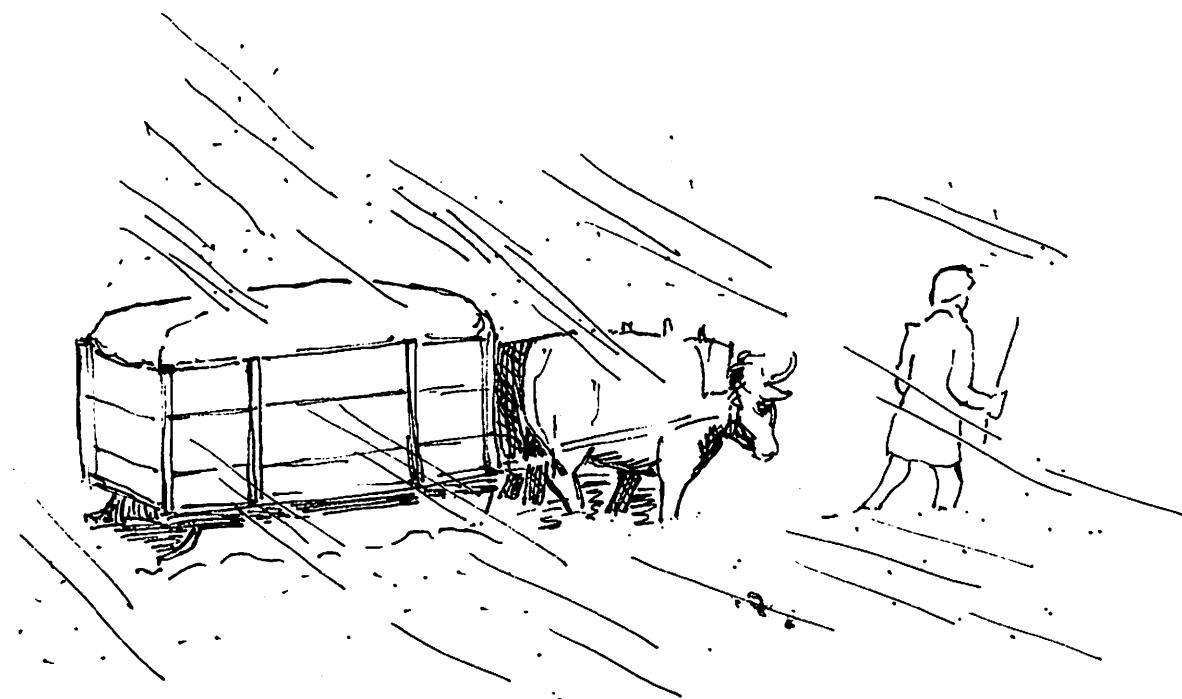
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Oxen Were Heroes of Perilous Trek  
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## **MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**

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The MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. is a non-profit organization, formed in 1976, and incorporated in 1982. The Society promotes and encourages interest in genealogy and family history in Manitoba. **Membership Fees:** \$30.00 Individuals; \$12.00 Associate at same address; \$30.00 Institutions; \$100.00 Corporate; and \$300.00 Life. Full members receive four issues of *Generations*, general mailings, and are also entitled to one free Query per year, plus Library privileges. **Branch Fees:** Dauphin \$10.00 / Prior Relations (PlaP): no fee / South West \$10.00 Individual, \$8.00 Associate / Swan Valley \$5.00 / Winnipeg \$5.00

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## **EDITOR'S COLUMN**

Joyce Elias, MGS #1519L

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One perk of editing this journal is putting genealogical friends together and "The Buchanan Story", by Bernice Willerton, *Generations*, Vol. 24 #1, March 1999, p.8, accomplished that. Another Buchanan searcher has shared information with Bernice. Buchanan, apparently, is a corruption of Buey O'Kyan (pronounced O'Kane).

I have told Council that I will vacate the editor's post after the June issue. Other projects are calling me. (I will continue to volunteer at MGS.) If this position interests you, please call me at 204/269-1774. It's been a great ride, as they say, and I'm glad to have had the opportunity.

Here's to a fine (millennium?!) spring season —

### **CALL for NOTICES of MOTION to AMEND MGS' CONSTITUTION**

Official call for Notices of Motion to amend the Society's Constitution: All such notices shall be received by **15 April 2000**. All Notices of Motion received shall be printed in the June 2000 issue of *Generations*. (Article 15: Amendments to Constitution, *Generations*, Vol 24 #1, March 1999, Centrefold F.) Send to:

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### **CALL for NOMINATIONS**

MGS welcomes nominations of members for Executive positions of the Society (see inside front cover), also suggestions for Committee Chairs. The Nominations Committee will contact each nominee before his/her name is included on the ballot. **Deadline: May 31, 2000.** Send to:

Nominations and Elections Committee  
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### **JONASSON AWARD**

Each year the Executive of MGS asks members for nominations for the Society's Jonasson Award (previously Certificate of Merit). Please send a brief outline of the accomplishments and activities of your nominee, relating his or her contribution to the growth and/or holdings of MGS, for the benefit of genealogists at large. 1999 recipient was Jim Rutherford.

Jonasson Award / President Geoffrey Lambert  
c/o MGS (address above).

## **OXEN WERE HEROES of PERILOUS TREK**

Shared by Connie, MGS #563 and Bob McLeod. Thanks to the *Winnipeg Tribune*; permission to reprint would have been requested but, as most readers know, the paper no longer exists.

### **1880 Diary**

Walter Louis Stewart, for the Thursday, March 13, 1980 issue of the *Tribune*'s "Lifestyle" feature, wrote:

"One hundred years ago this month, on March 21, 1880, my father, Walter F. Stewart was asked to drive a yoke of oxen from Winnipeg , 300 miles to the Russell settlement near the Manitoba-Saskatchewan border. Father had acquired the habit of keeping a daily diary when he was employed in 1879 on the survey of Riding Mountain National Park. While recently reading his 1880 diary, I came to the part about his precarious trip to Russell and of two doughty teams of oxen. Here's his account:

### **Tuesday, March 21**

Left Winnipeg for the west with Major C. A. Boulton and his party (Mr. Gardiner, William Leonard and Mr. Gillie), a team of horses and two yoke of oxen, taking three loads of provisions, farm implements and some furniture. "Sledding still good for another month!"

### **Wednesday, March 22**

Major Boulton explained to me that he was going to Shell River to take up land 300 miles west of Winnipeg. Reached Headingly (sic) for dinner and Poplar Bluff by nightfall. "Mr. Gillie taken sick on trail."

### **Thursday, March 23**

Got an early start, Mr. Gillie still pretty sick. Major Boulton made a bed in his sleigh and drove on ahead to Portage la prairie to see about a doctor (Mr. Gardiner with him).

### **Friday, March 24**

Leonard and I reached Portage la Prairie by noon. Found out that Mr. Gillie had died about an hour ago. After dinner we pushed on for Westbourne leaving Boulton and Gardiner behind to arrange the burial of Mr. Gillie. We put up at a stopping place half way to Westbourne and got our first dose of Graybacks (lice). We were good and lousy but it was all in the game of travel.

### **Saturday, March 25**

Heavy travelling, trail drifted in many places after a night of high wind -20 degrees below — kept warm scratching and rubbing our backs against our loads of freights (how those Graybacks do bite!).

Passed the last of the ranch houses at 4 p.m. Sky looked bad — looks like a storm! Had not gone two miles when a storm struck us. Wind from the north-west.

We whipped up the bulls to keep them moving but it was no use. They refused to face the terrific blast of wind and blinding snow that cut our faces like the lash of a whip.

The oxen finally turned off the trail and into deep snow up to their bellies in marsh and snow. We gave up! Unhitched the oxen and tied them up on the lee side of the sleigh loads.

There we remained for the night – no blankets – nothing to eat. We stood between our oxen to keep warm.

Foraged round and through the loads for something eatable. Bust open a box and found nothing but brown sugar. Had a picnic of brown sugar and snow for a wash-it-down. Anything to pit a stop to our craving stomachs. To the oxen we gave some oats.

#### **Sunday, March 26**

Reached Westbourne at 10 a.m. and ate three meals all in one. Slept all rest of day and next night. (Changed our Greybacks for a new breed.)

#### **Monday, March 27**

Gladstone at dark. Went to Gladstone house for the night. Good stabling, good supper, clean beds and had a good rest.

#### **Tuesday, March 28**

Very cold morning but we were up early long before the village was awake.

The bright sun began to give the oxen and ourselves snow blindness. Soon our eyes began to water and smart. The oxen were worse — their eyeballs became enlarged and ran water in a stream.

Bill Leonard tore up a dark shirt and made blinds to hang from their horns. We made shades in a way for ourselves, hung from under our toques.

At 4 p.m. we ran head-on into a blistering blizzard, a nor'wester and a real howler. In semi-darkness with my team in the lead we pushed on.

The oxen faced it bravely. We each walked in the rear of our respective loads and just let the "Bully-Boys" find the trail. No lights could be seen even if a house were only 50 feet away in that blinding storm.

It was hard to breathe, our lungs seemed clogged with the intense cold. For hours we plunged along. The oxen stuck to what little could be seen of the trail but where would we find shelter? Tanner's Crossing (now Minnedosa) was our next stopping place that we knew of but it was 15 miles ahead of us.

We tried to stop and hold a powwow but my team would not stop. The oxen seemed crazy with the cold and blinding snow and just kept their heads down in order to breathe. "To hell with them" said Bill., "they must have

something on their minds". So we just followed along and trusted to luck.

After awhile I began to get drowsy and staggery. I was, in fact we both were, practically walking in our sleep.

Then suddenly, bang! The load stopped and I ran smack into it throwing myself flat on my back. The rear team nearly stepped on me.

Bill yells out "What happened up there?" Then a flood of light appeared from an open doorway. Two men appeared, one carrying a lantern. "Now you two boys get inside quick — you are all in and we will stable your oxen for the night."

Bill and I staggered inside and dropped on the floor near the cook stove. Two women took us in hand and I could just hear a faraway voice saying, "Now get up — stand on your feet, that's it".

We each had a frozen face and both on the right side where the storm had caught us direct but no feet or hands were touched. A hot cup of tea, bacon and eggs, buns and applesauce made us feel much better.

It was 10 o'clock at night when the tongue of my sleigh struck the corner of the log house and jarred the family into action. They were just going to bed. We had spent six cold and weary hours in that awful blizzard.

There was no bed for us for this was no regular stopping place but the floor was clean and we rolled up into a pair of heavy blankets and were soon fast asleep.

#### **Wednesday, March 29**

We were awakened about 8 a.m. by the women getting breakfast and the two men going out to attend to the cattle. The blizzard was still on. We got up and washed and made ready to go out and feed and water the team.

Suddenly the door was thrown open and one of the men stepped in out of the storm and said, "Boys! Grab a shovel each from that corner and come on out quick".

"What's the matter Tom?" one of the women asked.

"Matter! Why the whole stable is buried right out of sight under the snow!" We went out and followed him north about 100 yards. Not a tree was in sight, not a trail to follow because of the dense snow and wind. The snow was hard everywhere.

We reached the other man who was digging into the snow. We all turned to digging.

The cattle were smothering below us somewhere. I hoped we were in the right spot. We dug and shovelled in large

blocks of hard snow — a few minutes brought us to the roof. Then a hole was torn into the thatch roof to let in some air.

Hard strenuous work in a howling blizzard is no joke.

Our two yoke of oxen and another yoke, as well as two cows, were all alive but gasping for the fresh air that we had let into the stable.

While we were resting in the log stable the man called Tom (Tom Benson) said, "Well boys! You were mighty lucky in getting here when you did last night for we are over a mile and a half off the main trail".

"Yes!" I said, "but how did we come to turn off the main trail to get here without anything to see or guide us?"

Tom Benson got up and placing a hand on each of the rumps of my oxen said, "Why Barney and Joe just brought you to their old home. As soon as I brought them to this stable last night they both walked into their old stalls!"

"You see, boys, I sold them just last fall in Winnipeg"

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## TWENTY WAYS to AVOID GENEALOGICAL GRIEF

This article first appeared in *The British Columbia Genealogist*, Vol 17 #1, March 1988. The original copy is on-line at <http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-1/20ways.html>. Thanks to Doug Harper, MGS # 3370, who saw it.

Here are some suggestions to help beginners prevent misfortune when learning how to do genealogical research. Many of these tips are "old hat" to experienced genealogists, but it is always worthwhile to remind ourselves of the basics of sound research.

1. Always note the source of information that you record or photocopy, and date it too. If the material is from a book, write the name, author, publisher, year of publication, ISBN or ISSN (if it has one), and also the library where you found it (or else photocopy the title page). Occasionally you'll find that you need to refer to a book again, or go back to great aunt Matilda to clarify something she told you.
2. Talk to all your older-generation relatives (before they're all gone and you're the older generation!). Even a distant relative can be a goldmine of information about your ancestors.
3. Make photocopies or keep backups of all letters and e-mail messages you send. This will save you from wondering which of your correspondents' questions you've already answered, and which of your questions they have or haven't answered.
4. Don't procrastinate in responding to letters or messages you receive. If you don't have time to write a detailed reply, send your correspondent a quick message or postcard to acknowledge receipt and tell her/him approximately when you'll send them a more complete reply. Then be sure to write back as you've promised.
5. Make frequent backups of your computer discs. Store your backups and photocopies of your irreplaceable documents where you work or at someone else's home.
6. When searching for relatives in records, don't pass over entries that are almost (but not quite) what you're looking for. For example, if you're searching for the marriage of John Brown and Mary Jones in 1850, make a note of the marriage of John Brown and Nancy Smith in 1847: this could be a previous marriage in which the wife died shortly after.
7. When writing to libraries or to genealogical or historical societies in your areas of interest, ask them for the names and addresses of out-of-print booksellers in the area. Write to the booksellers and ask if they have any old local histories or family histories pertaining to the area.

8. Remember that just because information is on computer or in print, it ain't necessarily fact! Information in recent family histories is based on that from older published works. If the older books are incorrect, the wrong information simply gets repeated and further disseminated.
9. The earlier the time period in which you're researching, the less consistent our ancestors were about the spelling of their surnames. Also, some of them were illiterate and couldn't tell a record keeper how their names should be spelled.
10. Family traditions of close connections to famous people are usually false, but there may be a more obscure relationship involved. For example, perhaps the famous person spent a night at your ancestor's inn instead of (as the legend goes) marrying into the family.
11. Try not to let your research get behind. Establish a filing system for your papers (using file folders or 3-ring binders) and file each page of notes, document, photocopy, etc. as you acquire it. There are few things more disheartening than contemplating a foot-high stack of unfiled papers, wondering if the birth certificate you desperately need to refer to is buried somewhere in it.
12. Double-check all dates to make sure they are reasonable, for example, a woman born in 1790 could not have become a mother in 1800.
13. Be on the lookout for nicknames. A request for a birth certificate for Sadie White may be rejected by a record office if the name in their files is Sarah White.
14. Beware of mail-order promotions offering what might purport to be a personalized genealogy of your surname with a title like *The Amazing Story of the BLANK Family, BLANKs Since the Civil War* or *Burke's Peerage World Book of BLANKs*. These books are not properly researched and documented genealogies; instead they are often little more than lists of names from phone directories or other readily-available sources. Notify the Better Business Bureau, postal authorities and consumer advocate agencies if you receive one of these. For more about these, see ROOTS-L FAQ file FAQ SCAMS.
- If you're looking for occurrences of a particular surname, national and international phone listings are widely available on CD-ROM and can be viewed in many public libraries or purchased.
15. Don't assume modern meanings for terms used to describe relationships. For example, in the 17th century a step-child was often called a "son-in-law" or "daughter-in-law", and a "cousin" could refer to almost any relative except a sibling or a child.
16. Remember that indexes to books rarely include the names of all persons mentioned in the book and, in addition, occasionally contain errors. If it appears that a book is likely to have valuable information, spend some time skimming its contents rather than returning it to the library shelf after a quick glance at the index.
17. Be precise when making notes and especially when sharing information with others. Write dates using an unambiguous format: Americans interpret 5/6/1881 as 6 May 1881, but in many countries it would be read as 5 June 1881. Always capitalize or underline surnames, some of which can be mistaken for given names, e.g., HENRY, HOWARD. Note place names in full, including parish or township, county, state or province, and country.
18. You'll often encounter conflicting information, for example, you might discover that your paternal grandmother's birth date on her gravestone is different than her birth date as told to you by your father. Note the source for each piece of information, but don't feel that you have to decide immediately which date is the correct one. In fact, both of them may be wrong! Further research may reveal a more credible birth date, for example, the one on her birth certificate.
- Take time occasionally to review and verify the conclusions you've reached concerning each of your ancestors' lives: this will prevent you from wasting time following blind alleys.
19. Boundaries and place names change constantly over the years. Always verify them in historical atlases or genealogical texts pertaining to the area. For example, the boundaries of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, have changed four times since it was first colonized.
20. Whenever you can, advertise the surnames you're researching by posting them electronically (for example, on the RootsWeb Surname List) and submitting them to genealogical directories and surname lists published by genealogical societies that you belong to. This will put you in touch with others who are researching the same surnames – possibly for a much longer time – and save you from reinventing the wheel. After all, the most rewarding genealogical research is the kind that no-one else has already done!

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#### EARLY ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS INDEX

Donations have already been made to add this Index (nearly 20 microfilm reels) to MGS' Library. We have them on order, but, as the total cost is a little over \$1,500, we would appreciate other donations to help acquire this valuable resource for our Library. Please mark cheques with project name. Tax receipt will be gratefully mailed.

## **JACK - HOOD - TODD FAMILY HISTORICAL BACKGROUNDS**

Based on research of the historical background and circumstances in and around Glasgow, Scotland, leading up to the emigration of these families from Scotland to Canada in 1820

Compiled by Edwin William Somers, MGS #960, BSA, MSc, PAg  
•son of Alfred Llewellyn and Edna Mary (Westaway) Somers  
•grandson of Arthur and Isabella (Jack) Somers  
•great grandson of William and Hannah Graham (Hood) Jack  
•great great grandson of William and Mary (Hood) Jack  
•great great grandson of Dr. William & Jean (Graham) Hood

### **Introduction**

Most of the original members of the Jack, Hood and Todd families emigrated to Canada from Glasgow, Scotland in 1820. The family of Dr. William and Jean (Graham) Hood came to Canada about 1842. These original families are outlined in the family group reports included in the Appendix II. These families expanded, intermarried, and prospered on the North American continent in both Canada for many moved into the United States as early as the 1830s. What were the forces that caused them to make the drastic move from Scotland to a new raw country.

Of the theories that try to explain the migration of people, two are probably applicable. One is a romantic concept. It postulates that the "New and Unknown" draws the adventurous and inquisitive who want to find out "What's out there?" Perhaps this is more applicable to the young who have few responsibilities and are relatively carefree. There is always some of this in all of us though few have the opportunity to follow this path.

The second theory proposes that people emigrate because they are pushed out and thus emigrate under duress. There are forces in play over which the potential emigrants have little or no control. These usually are economic forces which infringe on the ability of people to gain their basic necessities of food, protection and security. There usually exists a combination of low wages, limited employment, high inflation, new labour-replacement practices and machines, excessive taxes or excess of people wanting to do the same work. There may also be social forces that push people to the fringe of society. Included here are such features as religious persecution, political disenfranchised groups and social outcasts such as being "born out of wedlock", thus being "bastardy" in the view of the established churches or being "illegitimate" in the views of the legal authorities, who in turn are influenced by the moral standards espoused by the dominant religions. Economic circumstances may also have caused some people to have to steal or participate in unsavoury activities in order to obtain food and shelter and thus become social outcasts.

Do these theories help explain why our ancestral families came to Canada? Perhaps some of them do. You will have

to make up your own mind as to their applicability. In my view, no one theory will fully explain why our ancestors emigrated. We were not there. We did not walk in their shoes. At this stage we can only speculate and surmise what the causes were. In the long run, perhaps the causes do not mean much more than a satisfaction of curiosity. What ever they were, they happened and the result was our families living and prospering on the North American continent, as well as in other parts of the world. We, their descendants, would not be here if they had not emigrated to Canada and provide the opportunity for our immediate ancestors to meet and marry.

According to family traditions, our Scottish ancestors were weavers, probably hand loom weavers in the cotton weaving industry. What were the living conditions for the weavers of Glasgow and vicinity? What were they like? What was their reputation? What did the government believe they were like? What was the general impression of the weavers of Glasgow? What did the local authorities tend to believe? Were our weaver ancestors part of this general belief? Were they involved or sympathetic to the organization of early unionizing? Were they some of the social activists of their time?

The treatise that follows is an effort to understand the forces that were present during the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Some Historical Background & Pertinent Information *Radical Activities of Glasgow Weavers***

The weavers of Glasgow and vicinity were not considered to be docile subservient people. In fact many were considered to be radicals. In 1779 Glasgow weavers rioted against the introduction of a bill to remit duties on French fabrics: the bill was eventually withdrawn.

Apparently the weavers had some success in influencing government. "More serious were the Calton weavers' riots of 1787, as a result of the employers' refusal to raise wages. The rioters wrecked looms and stoned the magistrates and town officers when they tried to interfere. The military were called in and when they in turn were attacked by the rioters the Riot Act was read in Duke Street. The soldiers fired, and three of the rioters were killed and several wounded."<sup>2</sup> Were our ancestors in Calton at this time or were the people that they associated with part of this activity?

Hand loom weavers wove into cloth the cotton yarn spun by the power mills, but when the factories began manufacturing their own clothe hand loom weaving was threatened and wages fell. "From 1815 the position of these weavers deteriorated rapidly: from earning thirty to forty shillings a week at the turn of the century (1800) they were reduced to a wage of about seven shillings and sixpence for top quality muslin weavers and four shillings for the less skilled."<sup>3</sup>

Daiches outlines the situation of the weavers after the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. A new political dimension was brought to Glasgow's social unrest. "Discontented weavers readily joined secret societies with alleged revolutionary opinions, and the Government regarded Glasgow as a centre of suspect revolutionary activity. In 1792 Glasgow sent a subscription of £1200 to the French National Assembly. But it was after the War ended, with the victory at Waterloo in 1815, (John White, first husband of Isabel Hood, was killed at Waterloo) that the soldiers, returning to Glasgow to find high prices, little prospect of employment (because of the introduction of machinery) and low wages for such employment as there was, swelled the discontent to proportions that seriously alarmed the Government. Increased immigration from Ireland exacerbated the problem. Unemployed and ill-paid weavers and cotton spinners turned to political agitation, under the leadership of Alexander Richmond, originally himself a weaver in what was then the small village of Pollokshaws. In 1811 Richmond had petitioned the magistrates of Glasgow to fix fair wages for weavers, after a disastrous fall in wages resulting from the blockade imposed in Napoleonic Continental System and the counter measures of the British Orders in Council."<sup>4</sup> The petition was at first successful then was appealed and lost. The result was the 1812 strike by weavers. Richmond was imprisoned for a month. He later was prevailed upon to reveal information about specific weavers involved in the radical movement. A group of conspirators at a meeting in Glasgow on October 29, 1816 took an oath. "This oath seemed innocent enough – it was to work for universal adult franchise at the age of twenty-one and for annual Parliaments, and not to inform on or give evidence against any other member of the group – but news of it caused panic in the Government. Various weavers were brought to trial and received six month jail sentences for sedition. Usually transportation was the sentence. By 1819 the situation was even worse. The wages of Glasgow hand loom weavers had now dropped to half of what they had been in 1816, and the streets of Glasgow, as of other British cities, were full of discharged soldiers and sailors begging from passers-by."<sup>5</sup>

Toward the end of 1819 and into the spring of 1820 the Government and others were thoroughly disturbed and concerned about a possible "revolution" lead by radical weavers. Some thought that Glasgow weavers, some forty or fifty thousand, were about to march on Edinburgh. "Some Calton weavers marched eastward to join a non-existent group of English rebels who, they were told, were about to seize the Carron Ironworks, but were easily overcome by a troop of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hussars reinforce by Stirlingshire Yeomanry. Forty-seven prisoners were put on trial for treason, and three – James Wilson, who was arrested at his home, John Baird, and Andrew Hardie, who jointly led the march of the Calton weavers towards Falkirk – were convicted and executed. Wilson's trial took place in Glasgow on July 20, 1820; he

was hanged and then beheaded (the special procedure for those convicted of treason) on Glasgow Green in August 30, 1820. Hardie and Baird were tried at Stirling on July 13, 1820, hanged and beheaded on Sept. 8, 1820."<sup>6</sup>

In the section "The Working class and the Radicals", Smout discusses the similarities and the differences of working groups in Scotland. The weavers are one of these groups. "The weavers, in their life, culture, fortunes and traditions, bore little resemblance to the colliers: neither bore much resemblance to the spinners, and they and factory workers had little in common with such traditional callings as masons and smiths."

By inference Smout indicates the weavers were "well educated, articulate, working short hours for high pay, and keeping their wives and children at home", not working out of the home. The weavers suffered a "sharp decline of their living standards after 1815."<sup>8</sup>

Smout goes on to state "the spinners, the weavers, and the colliers and others, such as those among the paper makers and the iron-founders, were narrowly sectorial and aimed as much against their class as against the employers. They fought mainly to protect their particular trade from invasions by outsiders, which was the of the seventeenth century guild rather than the ethic of the working class war."<sup>9</sup>

Smout, like Daiches, identifies some of the radicalism that existed in Scotland and also parlays some of this with the similar movements in England. One must remember that the French Revolution was still vivid in the minds of governments. There was a fear that the "working classes" might erupt into similar actions in the United Kingdom. Authorities were conscious of this and vigilant to try to keep order. Gatherings of more than as few as three or four people were looked on with disfavour.

In Scotland "the United Scotsmen, a small and shadowy secret society (who) advocated annual Parliaments and universal suffrage and maintaining contact with the United Irishmen (who successfully raised rebellion in their own country) operated from 1797 until 1802. As far as can be judged they were a group of genuine proletariat radicals with strong support from the weavers of Paisley, Perth, Glasgow and Dunfermline."<sup>10</sup> After the extinction of the United Scotsmen "England from time to time in these years (after 1802) was still troubled by quasi-political disturbances, and the machine-breaking Luddites," organized and semi-organized proletarian machine wreckers. "Scotland was not. The main domestic event in these years , the campaign of the weavers for a regulation of their wages and apprenticeships culminated in the strike of 1812, studiously avoided either industrial or political help from other sections of the discontented such as the English Luddites who proffered their services."<sup>11</sup>

Perhaps all this is coincidental to the reasons behind the Hood, Jack and Todd families' (emigration) as well as many other weavers forming emigrant societies and emigrating to Canada in mid-1820. All these events took place almost 170 years ago. This article is being written in 1998. Perhaps in the stories passed down in the families who came to Canada there will be mention or inferences to the reasons for the emigration. Certainly there were economic reasons for the income of hand loom weavers had been severely curtailed. Certainly those persons with foresight could see few possibilities for incomes to recover if they stayed in Scotland. It is this writer's opinion that there was more to the reasons than money, that our ancestors were either active participants in the radical activity or were active sympathizers. Perhaps further information will prove or disprove this theory.

#### The Situation in Canada after War of 1812 -14

Brown wrote on the beginnings of Lanark County: "When Lanark County was opened for occupation, British Quebec , which became Upper and Lower Canada, had existed for less than sixty years. The War of 1812-14 was at its end. A need and opportunity for resettlement came after the end of the mainly European armed conflicts of which it had been a part. The source of the first large government-sponsored emigrations from Great Britain to Upper Canada was a Scottish area between Glasgow and Edinburgh. For its destination the forest north of Canada's Rideau lakes was chosen. The province had received its first substantial occupation by settlers only during the previous thirty years, with the arrival of the Loyalists and late migrants from the United States. The new nineteenth century settlers were placed further away from the waterways of the St. Lawrence "front". Many of them were given farm lots which proved to be unsuitable for agriculture.<sup>12</sup>

What did the "government sponsorship amount to? Lands were surveyed and in some cases, roads or other means of access were established. "The most favourable emigration terms immediately available (on negotiation between the colonial office and agent for the groups of ten or more families) provided for ocean passage to be furnished without charge by the British government, exclusive of provisions. Deposits of money were to be made at the rate of ten pounds sterling per settler, including a family of a man, woman and two children, with additional deposits, in some cases, including three pounds for each child between the ages twelve and seventeen. These were required to be paid through the settler's agent to the government, refundable promptly upon their location on their lands. Land was to be granted at the rate of one hundred acres for each head of family and each male settler of age eighteen and over; the patent to be issuable after three years of specified conditions or occupation."<sup>13</sup>

Jean S. McGill, in her book, "A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark", starts a chapter on the settlement in Canada through The Lanark Societies: "Perhaps the hard-

est hit by the depression following the Napoleonic Wars were the Glasgow weavers. Their wages in 1803 were 25 shillings<sup>14</sup> a week but by 1819 had fallen to 5½ shillings and people were forced to pawn their belongings in order to meet costs of food and shelter."<sup>15</sup> Several societies had been formed in Scotland. In Glasgow's Barony parish money was raised by subscription and almost 1200 people desiring to emigrate were collected. Each was to receive £1 for ship's passage. The authorities were advised that the 1200 settlers would proceed to Quebec and wished to be located in the vicinity of Perth and the Rideau since they had received favourable reports from friends or neighbours already in that locale. The British government would advance money to be repaid within two years' time. William Granger had charge of 39 families from the Anderson Rutherglen Society<sup>16</sup>; Thomas Scott had 170 souls in the Lesmahagow Society; and John McLachlan headed 139 men, women and children from the three societies Trans-Atlantic, Bridgetown, Abercombie and Winslow. In June 1820 almost 1200 emigrants set sail aboard the *Commerce* and *Prompt*. "Each emigrant must supply for his own use and have on board on the day of sailing; 18 lbs. Irish mess beef; 42 lbs. Biscuits; 6 lbs. Butter; 132 lbs. Oatmeal; 3 lbs. molasses. The food had to last a possible 84 days of journey to Quebec and perhaps a few days in Greenock prior to sailing."<sup>17</sup>

Though the time of arrival in Canada is not available, McGill records that the "passengers of the *Prompt* remained in Perth until the end of September 1820 when the government paid an instalment of one-third of their bonus money. Then they set out for Lanark Village, over the almost-impassable road, crossing the Mississippi River on scows. A group of these also drew lots in Dalhousie and settled a short distance from the Village of Watson's Corners. (Probably this was Hood's Corners) These were James Martin, William Miller, Charles Bailey, James Watson (after whom Watson's Corners is named), George Brown, Thomas Easton, George Easton, Peter Shields, James Donald, John Duncan, Andrew Park, James Park, John Todd, William Jack, Thomas Scott, Robert Forest. George Richmond, the teacher sent out with the Society, was tragically killed during the winter by a falling tree. James Watson built a kind of storehouse near the present Corners to hold supplies for the incoming settlers. William Miller, who settled near the Parks and the Hoods on Lot 14 of the second Concession, was full of praise and thanksgiving for his new land. A letter to his father in October 1820 is referenced.<sup>18</sup>

"Watson's Corners is a village in Dalhousie Township, 19 miles from Perth. Robert Cumming and James and Alex Park, Lanark settlers, located here in 1820. The village which grew up at the crossroads was called Granny Cumming's Corners in the early days. In 1829 St. Andrew's Hall was built and a library established from settlers' private collections of books brought from the Old Country. The hall was a log building covered with

shingles, and was used as well for church services and township meetings. Thomas Scott, head of the Lemahagow sponsored settlers of 1820, who located near here, was largely responsible for the establishment of the library and the St. Andrew's Society Hall. He left for Western Ontario in 1854."

The names of heads of families or adult males on board the *Prompt* in 1820 were: John Clymie, Duncan Clymie, Wm. Granger, Jas. Hood, Wm. Hood, Jas. Jack, Wm. Jack, John Lamb, Wm. Muir, Jas. McNiden, Jas. Lightbody, Jas. Muir, Robt. Penman, Jas. Rogers, Robt. Rogers, Robt. Scouler, Thos. Scott, Jas. Watson and Wm. Tatlock. By August they were getting settled in their new homesteads in Lanark and Dalhousie townships.<sup>19</sup>

Jas. Hood is the elder brother of Mary (Hood) Jack and Dr. William Hood. The latter married Jean Graham and they were the parents of Hannah Graham (Mrs. William)(Hood) Jack. The latter couple are the progenitors of the Jack descendants of Strathclair, Manitoba. As well, their daughter, Elizabeth Graham Hood, married Thomas Jack, the youngest son of William and Mary (Hood) Jack. Thomas was born in Canada. The Thomas Jack family have deep roots in Innisfil Township in Simcoe County Ontario.

Wm. Hood, the eldest son of Jas. Hood, had been a student with two years of education at the University of Glasgow. When George Richmond, the teacher sent over with the society, was tragically killed by a falling tree, William Hood became the teacher at the school at Hood's Corners. He built a log house above the spring across from the school.

Lord Dalhousie wrote to his friend in Halifax. "In two days after I saw the first of them, with a Captain Marshall as superintendent and a surveyor attached to him, set forward into woods to occupy their lots. Several townships had been surveyed last year in preparation for settlers, and every man is obliged to sit down on the lot assigned to him. I never saw people in more joyous spirit, or more elated in their prospect ... It is an expensive job to Government, but will do much in more ways than one."<sup>20</sup>

#### **Health and Well-Being in Glasgow and Area**

Daiches, in his book *Glasgow*, describes the general health situation in Glasgow just prior to 1800 and continues with the changes after that date to about 1850. Apparently the Hood family moved to the Glasgow area sometime around 1790 from around Kelso and Roxburgh in the Lowlands of Scotland near the English border. What were living conditions like in and around Glasgow? There is a gap of time in the pattern of the birth of children born to William and Hannah (Clarke) Hood. Until the birth of Dr. William Hood and his sister Mary (later Jack), there is no record found for any other children even though the diligent searches by Marie Hood Tryon (Scarborough,

Ontario) and Norma Lundberg (Salt Lake City, Utah) have been extensive. Perhaps the explanation can be found in the survival rates of children during this era

In 1801 the population of Glasgow is recorded in the census as 48,256 persons (20,913 males and 27,343 females: with 11,870 families). By 1831 the population of Glasgow reaches 202,426, the third largest city in the United Kingdom, a four-fold increase from the population recorded in the 1801 Census.<sup>21</sup> The increase in population is probably due to migration from outlying areas and from Ireland in particular as well as to improved health measures such as smallpox vaccinations introduced by Edward Jenner in 1796. Deaths of children attributed to smallpox between 1790 and 1800 was thirty percent, dropping to two percent by 1820. Glasgow introduced free vaccinations for children in 1801.

This would appear to be a very significant number of deaths of children when one realizes the population of Glasgow in 1790 is probably around 40,000 souls. Daiches states that "between 1783 and 1791 over 417 children per thousand in Glasgow died before reaching the age of two, and over 119,000 died between the ages of five and ten."<sup>22</sup> This is only a nine year span of time. It is quite unlikely that any family escaped the ravages of smallpox or many of the other diseases that made staying alive difficult for children in particular.

#### **Economic Conditions in Glasgow and Area**

Smout illustrates the income levels of the weaver over the period from 1810 to 1830.<sup>23</sup>

**Table 1. Weavers' Earning From 1810 to 1830**

Year	Earnings in Shillings per Week	
	In Paisley for shawl weavers	In Glasgow for gingham and pulicate weavers
1810-1815	25/0	20/9
1816-1820	21/9	11/9
1821-1825	18/6	10/9
1826-1830	11/7	7/6

For those unfamiliar with the former British monetary system, a pound equals twenty shillings or one hundred pence.

In 1830 the weekly earnings had dropped to five shillings per week when in 1815 they earned a pound a week. The reason for the decline was "gross oversupply of labour. It is not difficult to see why in the first place the trade was popular with incomers. It was so prosperous around 1790 or 1800 that everyone envied the weaver."<sup>24</sup>

"A country lad who could get a loom.... could, after first web-weaving of two months' labour, earn as much as a well-paid mason, the highest out-door workmen I remember."<sup>25</sup> "But why, as wages fell, did the numbers of hand loom weaving go on increasing? Though remote country weaving villages fell by the wayside, all the great weaving towns went on growing in size and squalor without in any way diversifying their economy: the most careful calculations put the number of hand looms in operation in Scotland at the end of the 1830s at about 84,000 (one half in cotton), and all the indications were that this was a considerably greater number than there had been in 1815."<sup>26</sup> Not until after 1840 did the total employed in hand loom weaving start to drop.<sup>27</sup>

#### Attitude to Education and Learning

In her book, McGill references McNicol "that forty families, comprising 300 persons, settled about the same time in the adjoining townships of Lanark and Dalhousie. Most of these Scots brought with them a supply of books, carefully chosen for inherent values, and these formed the basis of the Dalhousie Library later formed at Watson's Corners. Such books as: *Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; History of Scotland; English Grammar; The British Constitution; Macaulay's and Carlyle's Essays*; these were the sort of fare they chose. They gave little room to novels."<sup>28</sup>

#### Some Observations & Surmises

One can surmise that our ancestors who lived in Glasgow, in particular Calton, were in the same situation as described by Smout. Our ancestors were weavers according to stories and information passed on to us. They are reputed to have lived in Calton, a suburb of Glasgow that is no longer shown on recent maps. Bridgeton, Barony Parish, Glasgow, is recorded on records for some of the Hood family members.

The Hood family had moved to Glasgow before 1790 since both William (Later Dr. William Hood) and Mary (later Mrs. William Jack) were born in Glasgow whereas the next oldest family member was born in Kelso in 1779. There is no firm record currently available to place the whereabouts of the Hood family between the period 1779 to 1790. The Hood family must have been able to generate reasonably good incomes to afford to send their son William to the University of Glasgow to eventually graduate with a medical degree around 1816. This is born out from the information in Smout's reference.

William and Mary (Hood) Jack, with their five older children, emigrated to Canada in 1820. They were members of an emigrant society called Anderston & Reyland Society. James Hood, Mary's older brother, was the 'presse' or leader of the group. Other family members of the group were from James' family: his sisters, Agnes Hood, Isabella (Hood), widow of John White, (later she married William Duncan,) and Elizabeth (Hood) (Mrs. John) Todd. This group sailed from Greenock on the SS *Prompt* with some 250 other emigrants. They sailed in June and arrived in Canada in August (Dates require confirmation). They took up land in Lanark County near Hood's Corners (about two miles from Watson's Corners) in Dalhousie Township.

The weavers in the area around Glasgow were considered well read and articulate. They also had strong religious beliefs, though not necessarily in the formal religions of the time. After they moved to Canada there are reports of the James Hood conducting services with vigorous language and terminology. On one of the corners at Hood's Corners stands a Baptist Church, now occupied as a summer cottage.

The area around Watson's Corners and Hood's Corners is very rocky and riddled with marsh. The settlers are reputed to have had great difficulty in being able to get enough food for themselves and their families. Most of the area relied on the timber and lumber industry after the pioneer stage. In the late 1987 when Edwin & Graham Somers visited the area there was very little farming as such. Many of the lots were used as rural residences. Most of farming was dependent on dairy or other livestock.

In 1832 most of the settlers who had settled in Dalhousie Township in Lanark County Ontario moved to Simcoe county in the area south of Barrie. Innisfil Township was where the Jack family settled. A letter or petition from William Jack and his wife Mary (Hood) asking to be granted land in Simcoe County, because of his past military record, is held by family members. These settlers from Lanark County became known as the Dalhousie Settlers. The *Innisfil Historical Review* identified these settlers as Allan, Clymie, Cross, Duncan, Jack, Laurie, Todd, and Wallace.

In a historical reference discussing the 1837 rebellion in Canada in which William Lyon McKenzie was considered to be one of the main ringleaders, the authorities of the day were interested in "clearing out any remnants of McKenzie's followers." The reference indicated that the homes of the Dalhousie settlers were searched. No firearms of any significance were found. Family historians indicate the Dalhousie settlers did not take part in this rebellion. One wonders about the urge by authorities to investigate the Dalhousie group. Did they have a record of having been rebellious or had they come through the tough times in Scotland and been part of the weavers

fracases during the 1810s in Glasgow? Usually one does not get a reputation without some basis in fact or fiction.

Further, when the Hood family emigrated to Canada in 1820, the eldest son of James Hood had been in attendance at the University of Glasgow for about two years. When the colonists established their homesteads in Dalhousie Township near Watson's Corners and Hood's Corners, they lost the teacher (they had brought with them) in an accident while cutting trees. William Hood, son of James, became the new teacher. Eventually he built a log house east of the school above the spring. He remained in Dalhousie township when most of the other members of the colony moved to Simcoe county after about 1832. The William Hood House still stands. It had modern fixtures installed and was occupied in the late 1980s when visited by Graham and Edwin Somers.

### Some Tentative Conclusions

The harder the evidence the more conclusive one may be. In this case the evidence is very circumstantial. The persons who could have provided first-hand information are no longer with us. We have to rely on remote material. None the less, the gallant will draw conclusions. The author is prepared to be gallant.

The Hood, Jack and Todd families were relatively well off if they could send two family members to college. Records have been located that record the sale of land and houses in Glasgow and area after the families were living in Canada; thus they were not likely to be destitute as were many other weavers. They probably saw the economic writings on the wall and thus were ready to find alternatives overseas in a new country.

In Canada they appear to have had a reputation as being somewhat radical or at least, the people they assembled with had this reputation. They probably gained this reputation from their activities in Scotland during the early 1800s. They may even have been active in the United Scotsman, a group that was considered to be "radical" by some persons. From what we can gather from later behaviours, it is likely that they were sympathetic to this group if they were not active. Note also that the weavers of Glasgow were in the forefront of the effort to establish a weavers' union. This effort failed when the executive committee were arrested and jailed.

In Scotland they were likely outside the recognized religions. Certainly they were sympathetic to some of the more fundamental religions. Many became members of the Baptist church in Canada. One finds it hard to explain why the children of Dr. William and Jean (Graham) Hood were baptized into the Church of Scotland after the death of their parents unless they had been outside this church until this time. The orphans appear to have been cared for in Edinburgh by the Church of Scotland then were sent over to Canada to be cared for by William and Mary

(Hood) Jack. Family stories suggest that when they arrived in Canada they were expected to marry or that they were sent over to be married.

This author tends to support these conclusions. They are his and his alone. Others may draw other conclusions based on additional information. Perhaps this information will eventually be shared and more appropriate conclusions could be developed.

This treatise is respectfully provided for the perusal of the many descendants of the Hood, Jack and Todd ancestors who have become interested in their Scottish roots. The author hopes that readers find the information interesting and informative. Perhaps others will find additional material and expand on this beginning.

### Endnotes

1. Daiches, David. *Glasgow Andre Deutsch*, p. 102.
2. Daiches. Ibid. P. 102.
3. Daiches. Ibid. p. 102.
4. Daiches. Ibid. p. 103-4.
5. Daiches. Ibid. p. 104-5.
6. Daiches. Ibid. p. 106.
7. Smout, T. C. *A History of the Scottish People, 1560-1830*. London. Collins, 1969. p. 440.
8. Ibid. p. 440.
9. Ibid. p. 441.
10. Smout. Ibid. p. 445.
11. Smout. Ibid. p. 446.
12. Brown, H. M.. *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County*. K.G. Campbell Corporation, Ottawa, ON. p. 19.
13. Brown. Ibid. p. 25-6.
14. For those unfamiliar with the old British currency, one pound equals twenty shillings. -EWS
15. McGill, Jean S. *A Pioneer History of the county of Lanark*. Clay Publishing Company Ltd., Beldray, Ontario. p. 61.
16. The specific society to which the Hood, Jack, and Todd families belonged has been identified by differing names. Further information is required to provide the exact reference. -EWS.
17. McGill. Ibid. p. 69.
18. McGill. Ibid. p. 68 referencing McNicol, Donald M. MS., *A History of Dalhousie Folks*. 1934.
19. McGill. Ibid. pp 61-2 and 238.
20. McGill. Ibid. p. 23.
21. Daiches, David. *Glasgow. Andre Deutsch*. p. 109.
22. Daiches. Ibid. p. 117.
23. Smout. Ibid. p. 427.
24. Ibid. p. 428.
25. Reports from Assistant Hand loom Weavers Commissioners, Parliamentary Papers 1839, Vol. XLII. p. 54.
26. Gaskin, Brenda. "The Decline of the Hand Loom Weaving Industry in Scotland During the Years 1815-1845", Edinburgh PhD Thesis. 1955. Chapter I.
27. Smout, T.C. *A History of the Scottish people, 1560-1830*. London. Collins. 1969. p. 428.
28. McGill. Ibid. p. 68.

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Brown, Howard Morton. *Lanark Legacy, Nineteenth Century Glimpses of an Ontario County*, K. G. Campbell Corporation, 880 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 6K7

Daiches, David. *Glasgow*. Andre Deutsch.

McGill, Jean S. *A Pioneer History of the County of Lanark*, Clay Publishing Company Ltd, Bewdley, Ontario.

Smout, T. Christopher. *A History of the Scottish People, 1560-1830*. London, Collins, 1969.

**Editor:** Author Ed Somers also included Appendix I: Chapter VII of T. Christopher Smout's *A History of Scottish People 1560-1830*, entitled "The Industrial Force, The Handloom Weavers". Because of copyright laws, it cannot be reproduced here. Also included were Appendices II and III: some twelve pages of family group sheets and a two page descendants' list. Those readers interested in this additional information should contact me c/o MGS.

### NOTES

#### Wine 'n Cheese Party

At MGS, Thursday, March 23, 7 - 9pm.

\$20 / person, \$10 being eligible for a tax receipt.

**Summer Barbecue / Garage Sale** at Jim Rutherford's home, Winnipeg Beach, Saturday, June 10. Donations (any/all) accepted at MGS. More details later.

### DAUPHIN BRANCH

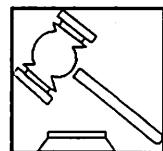
**Meetings:** Last Thursday of the month, 7:30pm, RM of Dauphin Meeting Room, Municipal Office, Dauphin, MB.

### SWAN VALLEY BRANCH

**Meetings:** Second Monday of the month (not July and August), 7:00pm, Town Office Bldg, Swan River, MB.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Geoffrey Lambert, MGS #3591



I hope we all survived in one piece all the euphoria (and malarkey) surrounding the new year. As a purist, I believe that the new century and the new millennium do not commence until next January, but it still feels rather special to be alive in 2000!

There are a number of things to draw to your attention. First, in December I submitted our annual request to the province for a supporting grant. Second, we have acquired (thanks to the initiative of Jayne Paradis and Kathy Stokes) a new computer, which has expanded our Internet capacity. Third, we submitted a brief to the Select Committee looking into the issue of the release of census records, and I took part in a teleconference involving the Committee and all but one of the provincial and territorial genealogical societies.

My main preoccupation since I last reported to you has been with fundraising. Kathy Stokes and Walt McCaw submitted an application for Phase 2 of the Elmwood Cemetery Project. And we have thought of a few ways to expand our revenue base. These you will find noted on the left of this column. Of course, the energy of MGS comes from the dedication, commitment, and expertise of our volunteers. To those who staff the Resource Centre so ably, and those who serve our Society in other ways, many thanks, we couldn't make it without you.

And thanks to Jean Tucker and Gord McBean, recently retired as presidents of their local Branches, for all their past service. And congratulations to Lorne Hill on his re-election as President of the South West Branch. That branch serving Brandon and surrounding area is very active and Lorne is overseeing quite a number of changes. For myself, I am enjoying being President very much, and I am grateful for the support of all those who have made it so.

## PRINTING & BINDERY

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## SOUTH WEST BRANCH

Lorne Hill, MGS #3211, President  
E-mail: [MLA@Alphatkm.mb.ca](mailto:MLA@Alphatkm.mb.ca)



**Meetings:** First Wednesday of the month (except July & August), 7:30pm, Agricultural Extension Centre, Brandon, Manitoba.

As 1999 drew to a close the South West Branch completed two major projects — the 1901 Census Index and the revision of the Bylaws. The Census Index required many, many hours of members' efforts over the project. The Bylaw task took about a year but is an important change for the Branch; thanks also to those participating in this.

2000 opened with the January meeting at which Beth Clark, MGS #2364, gave an informative presentation on genealogical software and how to select the program most appropriate for one's own needs. It was well received and prompted many questions following her presentation.

Our tenth Annual Heritage Dinner was held in February. The highlight was the annual awarding of the **Ruth Tester Memorial Award** to a Branch member who has made significant contributions to both the Branch and to genealogy in general in southwestern Manitoba. This year the award was presented to Beth Wall, one of our most deserving members. Beth is a long term member of MGS and the branch and has worked tirelessly for the Branch and genealogy in southwestern Manitoba. Among her many activities within the Branch are Office/Branch Coordinator, Co-editor of *The Leaf of the Branch* since its inception ten years ago, Librarian and several Executive positions. Outside of branch activities, Beth has always been willing to give her genealogical expertise to anyone requesting help, and is well known throughout southwestern Manitoba as a source of genealogical information. **Congratulations, Beth.**

The speaker at the Heritage Dinner was John Guiboche, of Portage la Prairie, whose topic was "A Portrayal of the Voyageur by Narrative, Song and Dance". John made great use of props, such as model canoes, paddles, mock fur bales, period clothes, pictures, maps and taped music. He involved the audience in his presentation by having someone dress up as a voyageur in the clothes he provided, and having everyone join in the songs, as well as having some get up for jigging and square dancing. Altogether, his informative, attention-holding, and entertaining presentation was enjoyed by all and was an excellent addition to our Heritage Dinner.

## RESOURCE CENTRE SUMMER HOURS

Last Sunday open until after Labour Day is April 30, 2000.



## WINNIPEG BRANCH

Jim Oke, MGS #2729, Acting President



**Meetings:** Last Saturday of the month, 1:30pm, at MGS (changed this month, see below.)

I am writing this as the Acting President of Winnipeg Branch, in place of Gordon McBean, who was forced to step down as Branch President due to work pressures late last year. I want to thank Gordon for his past contributions to the Branch and look forward to working with the Branch Executive to continue our activities as usual.

Our January program consisted of a visit to the St. Boniface Historical Society — Centre du Patrimoine, on Provencher Boulevard. We were made most welcome and those who attended were impressed by the quality of the facilities there and the research aids that are available. This is a valuable resource for those with connections to the francophone community in Manitoba or Quebec.

In February, Susan Tremblay, who has taken over the leadership from Linda White of the 1901 Winnipeg Census Indexing Project provided a status report and look-ahead at this project. We are at the point now of beginning data entry of the approximately 42,000 names that made up the population of the City of Winnipeg in 1901 so volunteers are definitely needed. Please contact Susan at 775-9095 if you can help; all that is needed is access to a computer with a very basic word processor program to enter names and ages as you read them onto a computer disc. Later on, the various data files will be consolidated to create the master database that can be indexed and searched. Any assistance would be most welcome; perhaps you know a friend or computer club who would help. Looking ahead, the March outing will be a visit to the Library of Manitoba's Museum of Man and Nature on Saturday, March 18th. Note that this branch meeting is a week earlier than usual due to staff availability at the museum. Obviously, the Museum of Man and Nature has a vast collection of information on Manitoba, beginning from the earliest days, so this promises to be an interesting and productive visit.

April 29th, Daryl Dumanski and Anne Ostry will give a **Scrapbooking Workshop** on how to preserve family photos/documents for attractive presentation to future generations. This will occur at MGS' Resource Centre. Note there will be a registration fee for this workshop and pre-registration at the Resource centre is requested.

MGS' Kathy Stokes continues transcribing the **Elmwood Cemetery**. It is hoped that our Branch can continue to assist with this project. A submission has been made to the **Winnipeg Millennium Council** for recognition of this activity as a special project marking the new millennium. See information on page 20.

## VP ADMINISTRATION

Jayne Paradis, MGS #45

MGS recently acquired a new computer through the Volnet program run by the Federal Government. As a result, we now have two computers available for patron use. They are located in the Directories Room near the front entrance. We have obtained a variety of CDs for you to look at. Some are for reference only and some can be borrowed for one week. We also have a printer available (acquired through the Sill Foundation) adjacent to the two computers.

### MGS now offers Internet service :

Tuesday to Thursday: 11am – 3pm

Wednesday evenings: 7pm – 10pm

Sundays: 12pm – 4pm

Donations equivalent to \$3.00 / hour appreciated.

Blessed are those  
who return their  
books  
on time!

## LIBRARY LINES

Louisa Shermerhorn, MGS #567L, Chair: Library

The Library Committee has decided that some adjustments must be made with regard to the length of time that materials are loaned to members.

**BOOKS:** Books will now be signed out for three weeks. They may be renewed once, preferably in person, but on occasion may be renewed by phone. Under no circumstance will books be renewed more than once. A limit of 4-5 books at a time.

**CDs:** These may be borrowed by members for one week. No renewals. Limit of 1 item at a time. Some CDs are REFERENCE and do not circulate out of the Library.

**Coming in June Generations.** Those who have not responded to overdue library notices will have their names printed in *Generations* starting in June 2000. Please show consideration for other members by returning your books on time.

The following materials have been placed in the MGS Library. Books marked REF for Reference must be used in the library. Also, Microfiche, Microfilm, some CDs, Manitoba Cemetery and Church Register Transcripts must also be used in the library. Some of the books may just have new classification numbers.

### REFERENCE BOOKS

REF 004.6 Cro Genealogy online

REF 325 Ind Index of passengers who emigrated to Canada between 1871 and 1849

REF 340.025 Law Lawyer's directory

REF 912 Atl Atlas of Canada

REF 912 Van Van Nostrand atlas of the world

REF 920 Har Pioneers of Manitoba

REF 920.03 Who's who and why, 1914

REF 971.27 Rey/Pio Reynolds LGD, Pioneer history of

Glenn, East Braintree, McMunn  
REF 971.27 Sta/Mor Stanley RM, Morden souvenir booklet and program

### Manitoba Census Indexes

Census Indexes are stored with other Manitoba Census information near the Microfilm readers.

REF 312 Man/Arc Archie RM Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Bla Blanshard & Saskatchewan RMs.  
Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Cla Clanwilliam RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Ell Ellice RM. Index to the 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Ham Hamiota RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Lan Langford RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Lan Lansdowne RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Nee Neepawa. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Oda Odanah RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Ros Rosedale RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Ros Rossburn RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Rus Russell RM. Index to 1901 Census

REF 312 Man/Sho Shoal Lake RM. Index to 1901 Census

### Directories Stored in Directory/Computer room

REF 917.127 Hen Bra Henderson's Brandon, Manitoba city directory. Library has: 1970 through 1973, 1975, 1983/84 through 1986

REF 917.127 Hen Por Henderson's Portage la Prairie, Manitoba city directory.

### Manitoba Cemetery transcripts

Brokenhead RM: Sidebottom cemetery, #1254

Cameron RM: Grande Clairiere St. Jean R.C. cem. #1249

Dufferin RM: Rose Valley Hutterite cemetery. #1253

Gimli RM: Beachside Lundi private cemetery. #1045

Hanover RM: Hiebert family cemetery #3. #1250

Lorne RM: Somerset Notre Dame de la Nativite RC. #1252

Morris RM: Mennonite cemetery #1255

Pembina RM: La Riviere Valley memorial gardens. #1251

Siglunes RM: Ashern United Church cemetery #1233

### Manitoba Church Register Transcripts

Franklin RM: Dominion City All Saints Anglican.

Baptisms #B88. Marriages #M88

Pembina RM: Manitou St. John the Baptist Anglican.

Baptisms #B20. Marriages #M20

Portage RM: Oakville St. Luke Anglican. Baptisms #B86

Rockwood RM: Grosse Isle St. Michael's Anglican.

Baptisms #B25. Marriages #M25

Woodlands RM: Woodlands St. Oswald Anglican.

Baptisms #B87. Marriages #M87

### MANITOBA (Yellow dots)

289.7 Win Winnipeg Bible College & Wpg. Theological Seminary, Alumni Dir. 1976

305.895 Dre Dream of gold mountain. (Chinese in Manitoba)

929.5 Cho Stepping through silent stones; perspective on cemeteries in rural Manitoba

- 971.27 Rey/Pio Reynolds LGD, Pioneer history of Glenn, East Braintree, McMunn
- 971.27 Sta/Mor Stanley RM, Morden souvenir booklet and program
- 971.27 Tac/Ste Tache municipality, MB. Sainte Genevieve 1900-1999
- 971.27 Win/Mov Winnipeg city, Manitoba. Movie theatres
- WESTERN CANADA (purple dots)**
- 610.73 Med Medicine Hat General Hospital, alumnae
- 917.123 Sun Sunny Alberta accommodation guide, 1966
- 971.1 Cen Century of adventure (Vancouver Is. BC)
- 971.2 Gen Genoa Bay (BC) reckonings
- 971.24 Alo Along a prairie trail (Lucky Lake, SK)
- 971.24 Pio 'Pioneer trails' to Demaine (Sask) 1900-1985
- 971.24 Pro Promised land: the story of the Barr Colonists
- EASTERN CANADA (blue dots)**
- 312 Qu Quebec (province) Canada. Histoire des Canadiens-francasie 1608-1880. 2v.
- 371 Hur Huron county, ON. Local school system histories 1832-1997
- 971.3 Dun/Sto Dundas County, ON. Story of Dundas from 1784 to 1904
- 971.3 Hur/His Huron County, ON. History of Hullett township 1848-1977
- 971.4 Bea Beauharnois, 1819-1969 (QC)
- 971.5 Tld Tides of discipline (NB)
- CANADA (maple leaves)**
- 305.8 Bla Black battalion, 1916-1920.
- 920 Pri Prime ministers of Canada, 1867-1994
- 929.6 Her Heraldry in Canada
- 971.9 Nun/Iga Recollections of Levi Iqalujjuao: ...Baffin Is. hunter (Nunavut)
- 971.9 Nun/Pau Recollections of Helen Paungat: life in the Keewatin (Nunavut)
- 971.9 Nun/Peo People from our side 1976... : Elizabeth Whittlesey Wallin (Nunavut)
- 971.9 Nun/Ref Recollections of Inuit elders.. .(Nunavut)
- GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND (red dots)**
- Map 912 Sco His Scotland. Historical map of Scotland. (shelved with books)
- 929.4 Dev Devon (County) England. Members' interests 2000
- 942.1 Pre Pre-1858 English probate jurisdictions - Middlesex
- 942.6 Nor Norfolk families
- GENERAL (green dots)**
- 001.64 Fam 2 Family Tree Make: user's tutorial and reference manual
- 929 Wha What did they mean by that? a dictionary of historical terms for genealogists. 978.1 Pio Pioneer women: voices from the Kansas frontier
- FAMILY HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY (pink dots)**
- 921 Bor Gypsy Borrow (George Borrow)
- 921 Bre2 Pascal Breland. Correspondence
- 921 Dum Canadian plainsmen: Gabriel Dumont, Jerry Potts
- 921 Mui Son of the wilderness: life of John Muir
- 921 Swa Nova Scotia's two remarkable giants: Anna Swan & Angus McAskill
- 929.2 Ber2 Sepia prints: ...missionary in India..Bergthold family
- 929.2 Bou Bouchard. Yesterday, today,...1661-1999. Bouchard and Gingras families
- 929.2 Bre 2 Brewster. Brewster story: from pack train to tour bus.
- 929.2 Dob Dobie: descendants of James Dobie and Agnes Brown
- 929.2 Gra2 Little Irish Andy Graham family tree. Graham family
- 929.2 Ham Hammerstrom. Putting it all together: one Swedish family in Canada. Hammerstrom and Hog-lund families
- 929.2 Joh4 William Downing Johnson family history 1795-1993
- 929.2 Mar3 Maria's century: a family saga - Martens, Schellenberg, Zacharias families
- 929.2 Mas I wanted you to know. Masse and Chabot family history
- 929.2 Mau Somerset and all the Maughans. Maughan family
- MICROFICHE AND MICROFILM: use only in Resource Centre**
- MF 941.8 Pig Pigot's directory of Ireland 1824. Dublin and Leinster. 4 microfiche
- MF941.8 Sla Slater's national commercial directory of Ireland 1846. Dublin and Leinster. 6 microfiche.
- COMPUTER CDs** Some of these may be borrowed by members for one week borrowing period. Some are REFERENCE and must be used in the Resource Centre
- REF CDR 312 Eig 1881 British census and national index. 25 CDs
- REF CDR 941 Ind Index to Griffith's Valuation of Ireland, 1848-1864. 1 CD
- REF CDR 971 Can Canadian genealogy index 1600-1900. 1 CD
- CDR 910.3 Cas Cassell's gazetteer of the Britsh Isle.1 CD
- CDR 929.5 US United States social security records. 1937-1993. 2 CDs
- CDR 929.5 US United States social security records. 1937-1998. 2 CDs

#### Ann Landers' QUOTE

Opportunities are usually disguised by hard work, so most people don't recognize them.

## **GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS**

Thanks to all who contribute information.



### **INTERNET SITES**

#### **Gravestone Sites**

<http://www.gravestonestudies.org>

<http://www.gravestonestudies.org/faq.htm#some>

#### **Public Record Office of Northern Ireland**

<http://pronI.nics.gov.uk/research.research.htm#fees>

### **OTHER**

#### **Louth Union Workhouse, Lincolnshire, England**

Bill Painter, Eastfield, 39 Kestrel Drive, Louth, Lincolnshire, England LN11 OGE (tel: 01507 610 347) sent the following information. He will answer queries if he is able.: "... recently completed research upon (the above). The names of a small number of paupers whom the guardians of the poor assisted in migrating to Canada came to light. Surnames are Newark (Ontario), Pickering/Pickring, Craow/Carey (Quebec), and Frith. destinations, where disclosed, were Ontario, Quebec and Winnipeg, MB. Harry Frith, b c1913, was a pauper orphan in the workhouse at Louth. He had been fostered to, and later adopted by, a Mrs. Lucy Townend. She migrated to Gilbert Plains, MB in the 1920s. Harry was last heard of seeking work in Wpg. in 1927. Thomas and Elizabeth Pickering/Pickring were paupers of South Willingham in Lincolnshire. They and their family were maintained in the parish on 'out relief'. The guardians of the poor sponsored their migration to Canada through the British and Colonial Emigration Committee. They sailed for Canada in May 1870 with children: John, Joseph, Henry, Edmund, Betsy Ann, Alfred, Fanny, Adine and an unnamed newborn. I do not know their port of departure or where they finally settled."

#### **OGS' Seminar 2000: Migration Mosaic**

May 12-14, 2000, Ottawa Congress centre, Ottawa ON. 30 speakers, 45 topics, workshops, tours, marketplace, wall of ancestors, computer/research room. Details incl. special Air Canada rates, on MGS' bulletin board. <http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/sem2000.htm> or write: OGS Seminar 2000, Merivale Postal Outlet, P.O. Box 65078, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3.  
E-mail: [ogsottawa@cyberus.ca](mailto:ogsottawa@cyberus.ca)

#### **Castles in Scotland**

Interesting comment seen on RootsWeb's Internet site: "The Secretary of State for Scotland – as he was called before devolution – and may still be called that, handles a lot of the second hand property floating around Scotland – castles, monuments, sites of interest, headlands, and the like. Look him up on the net and write in."

*Editor:* no instructions given, check the Rootweb site.

### **?? 1885 Census of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and district of Keewatin ??**

Gordon Watts e-mailed the Rootsweb site Feb. 18:

"...In 1885 there was a Statute assented to 1 May 1885. The title of this Statute was 'Chapter 3. An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the district of Keewatin.' It provided that 'a census shall be taken in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the district of Keewatin, or in such parts of the said Province, Territories and district as the Governor in Council directs, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five and before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.' Has anyone heard about this one before? Under the 92-year provision in the Privacy Act this Census should have been released in 1978 or 1979. I will be checking with StatsCan to find about it."

E-mail: [gordon\\_watts@telus.net](mailto:gordon_watts@telus.net)

### **Winnipeg District Genealogical/Historical Calendar**

There is a Winnipeg District Calendar on the GenWeb page. <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mbwinnip/> If you know of a genealogical or historical event happening, you are welcome to add it to the calendar.

E-mail: [phaynen@gte.net](mailto:phaynen@gte.net)

### **Early Ontario Vital Statistics help from LDS**

The Early Ontario Vital Statistics Indexes prepared by LDS and Ontario Archives (microfilms) are available at LDS' Family History Centres. MGS is in the process of acquiring them as well (we have some already). When film users have the registration numbers from these films, the usual next step is to view/copy the actual registrations. These films can be ordered through LDS but they also offer another service. For .25¢ each (minimum \$2.00) for each registration #, and using an LDS form available at the FHC, photocopies of the actual registrations can be ordered from Salt Lake City. A death registration, e.g., is likely to give date and cause of death, date of birth, and the informant. Sometimes country of origin is given.

### **Winnipeg's Eaton's Store Land**

Donna MacBain Johnson, Hagerstown, Maryland, wrote to the *Winnipeg Free Press*:

"The Eaton's store in Winnipeg was built on land, part of which my grandfather had owned. There is probably no one living who would remember the Toronto Tea Co. at 316 Portage Ave., at the intersection with Donald Street. My grandfather, Hugh McBain, arrived in Winnipeg in 1876 and sold water to new settlers. A few years later, he started a grocery business, then became a grain buyer, then a wholesale fruit dealer, then was a city traveller for Imperial Oil, but by 1893 he was running a wholesale and retail business, the Toronto Tea Co.

"Grandpa's beloved wife, Ida Sinclair, died in June 1899, so it is not surprising that he was willing to sell his store – for a huge sum, the relatives tell me! Grandpa moved

to Toronto in 1904 and bought a whip company – quite a change from tea! If anyone has more information about Hugh McBain's life, I would be delighted to hear from them. My e-mail address is: [jjohnson@intrepid.net](mailto:jjohnson@intrepid.net)"

## SYMPATHY

to



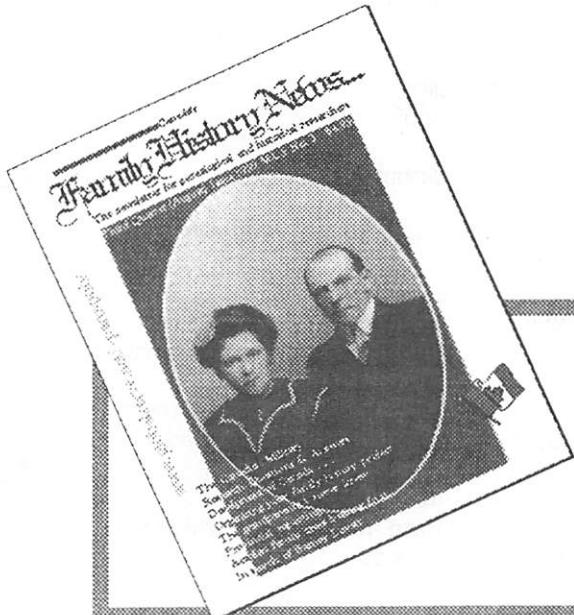
Donna Mae Yeo, MGS #1338, and family, on the death of husband and father, Frederick Yeo, December 26, 1999, in Winnipeg.

Joyce, MGS #1519L, and John Elias and family, on the death of John's mother, Viola (Eby) Elias, December 27, 1999, in Winnipeg.

Eleanor Corbett, MGS #230L, and family, on the death of husband and father, William (Bill) Corbett, December 30, 1999, in Glendale, Arizona.

## GATHERING

**Pomeroy Family Gathering** Devon, England  
June 24-45, 2000, Berry Pomeroy Castle (near Totnes), Devon, England. Contact Canadian representative: Ruth Wright, 6170 Clemens Road, RR #5, Bowmanville ON L1C 3K6.  
E-mail: [rwright@oix.com](mailto:rwright@oix.com)



## Illness Information from the Internet, part III

**Cachexy** – Malnutrition  
**Cacogastric** – Upset stomach  
**Cacospsy** – Irregular pulse  
**Caduceus** – Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy  
**Camp fever** – Typhus; aka Camp diarrhea  
**Canine madness** – Rabies, hydrophobia  
**Canker** – Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex  
**Catalepsy** – Seizures / trances  
**Catarrhal** – Nose & throat discharge from cold or allergy  
**Cerebritis** – Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning  
**Chilblain** – Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold  
**Child bed fever** – Infection following birth of a child  
**Chin cough** – Whooping cough  
**Chlorosis** – Iron deficiency anemia  
**Cholera** – Acute severe contagious diarrhea with intestinal lining sloughing  
**Cholera morbus** – Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc. Could be appendicitis.  
**Cholecystitis** – Inflammation of the gall bladder  
**Cholelithiasis** – Gall stones  
**Chorea** – Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing  
**Cold plague** – Ague which is characterized by chills  
**Colic** – An abdominal pain and cramping  
**Congestive chills** – Malaria  
**Congestion** – Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs  
**Consumption** – Tuberculosis  
**Corruption** – Infection  
**Coryza** – A cold  
**Costiveness** – Constipation  
**Cramp colic** – Appendicitis  
**Crop sickness** – Overextended stomach  
**Croup** – Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat  
**Cyanosis** – Dark skin colour from lack of oxygen in blood  
**Cynanche** – Diseases of the throat  
**Cystitis** – Inflammation of the bladder

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<b>Day fever</b> – Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness	<b>Heart sickness</b> – Condition caused by loss of salt from the body
<b>Debility</b> – Lack of movement or staying in bed	<b>Heat stroke</b> – Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature & body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma & death is result if not reversed
<b>Decrepitude</b> – Feebleness due to old age	<b>Hectical complaint</b> – Recurrent fever
<b>Delirium tremens</b> – Hallucinations due to alcoholism	<b>Haematemesis</b> – Vomiting blood
<b>Dengue</b> – Infectious fever endemic to East Africa	<b>Haematuria</b> – Bloody urine
<b>Dentition</b> – Cutting of teeth	<b>Hemiplegy (hemiplegia)</b> – Paralysis of one side of the body
<b>Deplumation</b> – Tumour of eyelids which causes hair loss	<b>Hip gout</b> – Osteomyelitis
<b>Diary fever</b> – A fever that lasts one day	<b>Horrors</b> – Delirium tremens
<b>Diphtheria</b> – Contagious disease of the throat	<b>Hydrocephalus</b> – Enlarged head, water on the brain
<b>Distemper</b> – Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose & throat, anorexia	<b>Hydropericardium</b> – Heart dropsy
<b>Dock fever</b> – Yellow fever	<b>Hydrophobia</b> – Rabies
<b>Dropsy</b> – Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease	<b>Hydrothorax</b> – Dropsy in chest
<b>Dropsy of the Brain</b> – Encephalitis	<b>Hypertrophic</b> – Enlargement of organ, like the heart
<b>Dry Bellyache</b> – Lead poisoning	<b>Impetigo</b> – Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
<b>Dyscrasy (dyscrasia?)</b> – An abnormal body condition	<b>Inanition</b> – Physical condition resulting from lack of food
<b>Dysentery</b> – Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous & blood	<b>Infantile Paralysis</b> – Polio
<b>Dysorexy</b> – Reduced appetite	<b>Intestinal colic</b> – Abdominal pain due to improper diet
<b>Dyspepsia</b> – Indigestion & heartburn. Heart attack symptoms	<b>Jail fever</b> – Typhus
<b>Dysury (dysuria)</b> – Difficulty in urination	<b>Jaundice</b> – Condition caused by blockage of intestines
<b>Eclampsy (eclampsia)</b> – Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions during labour	<b>King's evil</b> – Tuberculosis of neck & lymph glands
<b>Ecstasy</b> – A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason	<b>Kruchhusten</b> – Whooping cough
<b>Edema</b> – Nephrosis; swelling of tissues	<b>Lagrippe</b> – Influenza
<b>Edema of lungs</b> – Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy	<b>Lockjaw</b> – Tetanus/infectious disease affecting the muscles of neck/jaw. Untreated, it's fatal in 8 days.
<b>Eel thing</b> – Erysipelas	<b>Long sickness</b> – Tuberculosis
<b>Elephantiasis</b> – A form of leprosy	<b>Lues disease</b> – Syphilis
<b>Encephalitis</b> – Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness	<b>Lues venera</b> – Venereal disease
<b>Enteric fever</b> – Typhoid fever	<b>Lumbago</b> – Back pain
<b>Enterocolitis</b> – Inflammation of the intestines	<b>Lung fever</b> – Pneumonia
<b>Enteritis</b> – Inflammations of the bowels	<b>Lung sickness</b> – Tuberculosis
<b>Epitaxis</b> – Nose bleed	<b>Lying in</b> – Time of delivery of infant
<b>Erysipelas</b> – Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular & bulbous lesions	<b>Malignant sore throat</b> – Diphtheria
<b>Extravasated blood</b> – Rupture of a blood vessel	<b>Mania</b> – Insanity
<b>Falling sickness</b> – Epilepsy	<b>Marasmus</b> – Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition
<b>Fatty Liver</b> – Cirrhosis of the liver	<b>Membranous Croup</b> – Diphtheria
<b>Fits</b> – Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity	<b>Meningitis</b> – Inflammations of brain or spinal cord
<b>Flux</b> – An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhea	<b>Metritis</b> – Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge
<b>Flux of humour</b> – Circulation	<b>Miasma</b> – Poisonous vapours thought to infect the air
<b>French pox</b> – Syphilis	<b>Milk fever</b> – Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulant fever or brucellosis
<b>Gathering</b> – A collection of pus	<b>Milk leg</b> – Post partum thrombophlebitis
<b>Glandular fever</b> – Mononucleosis	<b>Milk sickness</b> – Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds
<b>Great pox</b> – Syphilis	<b>Mormal</b> – Gangrene
<b>Green fever/sickness</b> – Anemia	<b>Morphew</b> – Scurvy blisters on the body
<b>Grippe/grip</b> – Influenza-like symptoms	
<b>Grocer's itch</b> – Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour	

<b>Mortification</b> – Gangrene of necrotic tissue	<b>Shingles</b> – Viral disease with skin blisters
<b>Myelitis</b> – Inflammation of heart muscles	<b>Ship fever</b> – Typhus
<b>Necrosis</b> – Mortification of bones or tissues	<b>Siriasis</b> – Inflammation of brain due to sun exposure
<b>Nephrosis</b> – Kidney degeneration	<b>Sloes</b> – Milk sickness
<b>Nephritis</b> – Inflammation of kidneys	<b>Small pox</b> – Contagious disease with fever & blisters
<b>Nervous prostration</b> – Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical & mental activities	<b>Softening of brain</b> – Result of stroke/hemorrhage in brain, end result is tissue softening in that area
<b>Neuralgia</b> – Homesickness	<b>Sore throat distemper</b> – Diphtheria or quinsy
<b>Nostalgia</b> - Homesickness	<b>Spanish influenza</b> – Epidemic influenza
<b>Palsy</b> – Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles.	<b>Spasms</b> – Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscles, like a convulsion
<b>Paroxysm</b> – Convulsion	<b>Spina bifida</b> – Deformity of spine
<b>Pemphigus</b> – Skin disease of watery blisters	<b>Spotted fever</b> – Either typhus or meningitis
<b>Pericarditis</b> – Inflammation of heart	<b>Sprue</b> – Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders & sore throat
<b>Peripneumonia</b> – Inflammation of lungs	<b>St. Anthony's Fire</b> – Also erysipelas, but named so because affected skin areas appear bright red
<b>Peritonitis</b> – Inflammation of abdominal area	<b>St. Vitus' Dance</b> – Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntarily
<b>Petechial fever</b> – Fever characterized by skin spotting	<b>Stomatitis</b> – Inflammation of the mouth
<b>Phthiriasis</b> – Lice infestation	<b>Stranger's fever</b> – Yellow fever
<b>Phthisis</b> – Chronic wasting away/name for tuberculosis	<b>Strangery</b> – Rupture
<b>Plague</b> – An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate	<b>Sudor anglicus</b> – Sweating sickness
<b>Pleurisy</b> – Any pain in the chest area with each breath	<b>Summer complaint</b> – Diarrhea, usually in infants, caused by spoiled milk
<b>Podagra</b> – Gout	<b>Sunstroke</b> – Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause.
<b>Poliomyelitis</b> – PolioPotter's asthma - fibroid phthisis	<b>Swamp sickness</b> – Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis
<b>Pott's disease</b> – Tuberculosis of spine	<b>Sweating sickness</b> – Infectious & fatal disease common to UK in 15th century
<b>Puerperal exhaustion</b> – Death due to child birth	 
<b>Puerperal fever</b> – Elevated temperature after giving birth	<b>Tetanus</b> – Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache & dizziness
<b>Puking fever</b> – Milk sickness	<b>Thrombosis</b> – Blood clot inside blood vessel
<b>Putrid fever</b> – Diphtheria	<b>Thrush</b> – Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips & throat
<b>Quinsy</b> – Tonsillitis	<b>Tick fever</b> – Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
 	<b>Toxemia of pregnancy</b> – Eclampsia
<b>Remitting fever</b> – Malaria	<b>Trench mouth</b> – Painful ulcers found along gum line, caused by poor nutrition & poor hygiene
<b>Rheumatism</b> – Any disorder associated with pain in joints	<b>Tussis convulsiva</b> – Whooping cough
<b>Rickets</b> – Disease of skeletal system	<b>Typhus</b> – Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache & dizziness
<b>Rose cold</b> – Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy	 
<b>Rotanny fever</b> – (Child's disease) ???	<b>Variola</b> – Smallpox
<b>Rubeola</b> – German measles	<b>Venesection</b> – Bleeding
 	<b>Viper's Dance</b> – St. Vitus' Dance
<b>Sanguinous crust</b> – Scab	 
<b>Scarlatina</b> – Scarlet fever	<b>Water on brain</b> – Enlarged head
<b>Scarlet rash</b> – Roseola	<b>White swelling</b> – Tuberculosis of the bone
<b>Sciatica</b> – Rheumatism in the hips	<b>Winter fever</b> – Pneumonia
<b>Scirrhous</b> – Cancerous tumours	<b>Womb fever</b> – Infection of the uterus
<b>Scotomy</b> – Dizziness, nausea & dimness of sight	<b>Worm fit</b> – Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhea
<b>Scrivener's palsy</b> – Writer's cramp	 
<b>Screws</b> – Rheumatism	 
<b>Scrofula</b> – Tuberculosis of neck glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses & pustules develop. Young person's disease. Possibly chicken pox.	 
<b>Scrumpox</b> – Skin disease, impetigo	 
<b>Scurvy</b> – Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums & hemorrhages under skin	 
<b>Septicemia</b> – Blood poisoning	 
<b>Shakes</b> – Delirium tremens	 
<b>Shaking</b> – Chills, ague	 
	<b>Yellowjacket</b> – Yellow Fever

## MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC — MILLENNIUM PROJECT

E — 1045 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1    204 / 783-9139

The Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. is undertaking a **Millennium Project — to complete the inventory of the fifty thousand (50,000) headstones in Winnipeg's Elmwood Cemetery on Henderson Highway**, in partnership with our Winnipeg Branch and sanctioned by the Millennium Council of Winnipeg.

MGS is hoping to present the cemetery officials with a complete alphabetical inventory to replace their chronological system of having to pour over aging journals, in time to coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary (1976 — 2001) of our Society in the summer of 2001. As well the completed records would be available at the Resource Centre for our members and patrons working on their heritage research.

The estimated time to complete the headstone data, arrived at by the volunteers from their field trips over the past two decades, is one thousand (1,000) hours. It is our plan to hire two summer students to do the field work and our volunteer staff will complete the transcribing at the Resource Centre and at their homes. We are looking to raise a total of \$6,000 to cover the cost of the field labour. **Will you assist us?**

Banners have been put up at the Portage and Main, Winnipeg Square / Lombard, tunnels indicating that this is the future site of the Wall of Fame for donators.

For more information, see the City's web site:

<http://www.winnipeg-millennium.mb.ca>



### WE CARE

#### DONOR CARD



Yes, I wish to make a donation to the following project:

Title \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_

To be paid by: Cheque enclosed \_\_\_\_\_ installments \_\_\_\_\_ (please arrange with project sponsor)

**IMPORTANT:** Your payment must be made out to and forwarded to the organization sponsoring the project, not the Winnipeg Millennium Council. Your charitable receipt will be issued by the project sponsor.

Recognition of this donation should read as follows:

Name to be recognized: \_\_\_\_\_  
(30 spaces – please print clearly)

Comments to accompany the name: \_\_\_\_\_

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(100 spaces – please print clearly)

If the project chosen does not proceed or is over-subscribed, please have my donation forwarded to my second choice.

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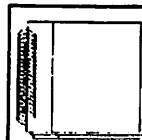
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## PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker, MGS #1145, Editor



### AUSTRALIA

*The Genealogist*, Vol. 9 #7

Review of "Reunion 6" / Chinese family history / Dutch certificates on-line.

### CANADA

*Branches*, Brant Co., OGS. Vol 19 #4

*Brantford Evening Telegram* vitals 1890

*British Columbia Genealogist*, Vol 28 #4

History of the Moravian Church in Poland 1800-1945 / Some BC pioneers.

*Connections*, Quebec FHS, Vol 22 #2

Unknown legal marriages / Quebec City Gazette 1846-55 deaths "L" / Watt family vitals.

*East European Genealogist*, Vol. 8 #1

Mennonites from Galicia.

*Families*, OGS, Vol. 38 #4

From Rawdon to Wellington Co, part 3 / Genealogical skills for the 21st century / Convict deaths at Kingston Penitentiary 1835-1915 / Early blacks in Upper Canada.

*Family History News*

Vol. 5 #4: Libraries / Finding female ancestors.

*Generations*, NBGS, Vol. 21 #4

Men from New Brunswick in the Boer War / Strays / Pioneer families / Rev. McCurdy's baptisms & marriages 1834-54 / Lower Brighton's Mls.

*Manitoba History*, #38

Hudson Bay Railway survey 1910-11 / Lady Selkirk / Legislative Building architect.

*Nova Scotia Genealogist*, Vol. 17 #3

Jerseymen in Cape Breton / R W Zinck Funeral Home ledgers 1939-69.

*Past Tents*, Thunder Bay OGS, Vol. 20 #4

Early Fort William schools and students.

*PEI GS Newsletter*, Vol. 23 #4

PEI Archives & Record Offices / Argyle Sinclairs / Islanders in Massachusetts & Minnesota censuses.

*Saskatchewan GS*, Vol. 30 #4

New Brunswick on-line resources / The Shiloh people / Banat region of S E Europe.

*Trails*, Essex Co. OGS, Vol 21 #4

A Home Child story.

*Victoria Genealogical Society*, Vol 22 #4

Introduction to divorces in Canada 1826-1968.

### ENGLAND

*Cleveland FHS*, Vol. 7 #8

Newton under Roseberry parish / Buttery fam. / Deaths of miners / Settlers, York, S Africa / Hugills, early Toronto.

*Cornwall FHS*, #94

Cornish pioneers of southeastern Wisconsin / The Cornish in Australia, part 2 / Tremayne family.

*Devon Family Historian*, #92

Parish registers / Braund family.

*Family Tree Magazine*

Vol. 16 #1: Japanese POWs / Nailmakers / Old photos / CD-Rom of soldiers who died in WWII / Some 1898 murders / Nevis settlers / the Boers.

Vol. 16 #2: Parish registers / Babes in the wood / Philibrown family / Shop assistants.

Vol. 16 #3: Dancing master occupation / Pitfalls when finding baptisms / Landowners & occupiers, part 1 / 1881 Census CDs / W Indies settlers.

*Hampshire Family Historian*, Vol. 26 #3

Churches of Portsmouth / The search for army records.

*ISBGHF Newsletter*, Vol 21 #3

Basics of Scottish research / Reprint of my article on a One-name Study.

*Oxfordshire Family Historian*, Vol 13 #3

Limborough name / St. Deny's Church registers.

*Suffolk Roots*, Vol. 25 #3

Chinery & Lorking families.

*Wiltshire FHS*, Issue 75

Henry Hunt family.

### IRELAND

*Irish at Home and Abroad*, Vol. 6 #3

Irish militia & yeomanry records / Confederate Pension records / S African church records / British parliamentary papers / Belfast city.

*Irish Genealogical Society*, Vol 3 #4

Bernard Phelan / Nova Scotia Irish burials.

*Irish Roots*, #32

Heraldry, part 12 / Surnames of Co. Sligo / Jenny Mitchel / Surname Barter, Eamon de Valera's parentage.

### ONE-NAME

*Journal of One-Name Studies*

Vol 6 #12: Heraldry for one-namers / Archiving your study/ 1881 Census discs.

Vol 7 #1: First-timers at the County Record Office / Land Tax records / Curious spellings on 1881 CD Census CDs.

**Porteous Associates, Australia #31**  
One-name newsletter on the Porteous family.

**SCOTLAND**

**Scottish Genealogist, Vol. 46 #4**  
Glasgow's Great West Indies Sugar Merchants / New Scottish CD-Roms.

**UNITED STATES**

**Family Chronicle**

Vol 4 #2: Restoring old photos / Family migrations / Religious records in Colonial America / Canadian records/ Using a scanner / Unusual surnames.  
Vol 4 #3: Immigration at Castle Garden (now Ellis Island)/ Researching the Internet / The search for missing Irish / Finding 'other' records in the 1881 Census.

**Genealogical Helper**

July/Aug 1999: Publishing a family history newsletter / Genealogical societies / Assn. of Professional Genealogists / Print publishing.

Sept/Oct 1999: Researching in Scotland / American churches & their records / Church records in Britain.  
Nov/Dec 1999: Research'g the Confederate States Navy/ Female ancestors of the Old South / Scottish Church records / Arkansas records / Scotch-Irish in America / Research in Germanic Europe / List of useful websites / Computer searching / Product news.

**Minnesota Genealogist, Vol 31 #2**

Slayton Lutheran baptisms, marriages, deaths & confirmations 1895-1902 / Meeting a birth father.



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**BOOK REPORTS**

Louisa Shermerhorn, MGS 567L, Chair: Library



***A Genealogy of Runnels and Reynolds Families in America***

by Rev. M. T. Runnels. Facsimile Reprint by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540E Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland, 20716, USA. 1999. Orig. published in 1873. ISBN 0-7884-1324-4. Available from Heritage Books for \$28.50 plus 4.50 s&h (US funds). Order by their book # 3R855.

"Runels, Runnels, Runcles, Runells, Runnells, Runils, Runails, Renolls and Reynolds are among forty-nine different spellings encountered by the author while compiling this work." The book is well organized, has a detailed preface and explanation, a 'given name plus birth' index and an 'every name' index, plus a Roll of Honor. The genealogical memoirs are grouped into three parts: Samuel Runels, 1703-1745; Job Runels/Runals 1713-1762; Job Runels/Runals, 1718-1756. Each group follows through 6 to 7 generations. The seven appendices cover other Reynolds and Runnels families in various American colonies and states. Those with New England ancestors will want to examine this book.

MGS # MGS #929.2 Run FH & BIO

***"Putting It All Together" One Swedish Family in Canada***

by Valerie Lawson, Gemini Harbour, 62 Glenbrook Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3T 4W4. c1999. ISBN 0-9681224-0-X. Available from publisher.

A family history covering a number of Swedish families who settled in Western Canada. Well arranged with a good introduction on Sweden: the land, the people, the history and notable Swedes. The families covered are those of Erick Pehr and Marta Maria Hammerstrom, Jons Per (John Peter) and Lucia Swedberg, and Mickel and Katarina Kristina Hoglund. The author has used various formats for charts and family histories, some to the 12th generation. Photographs and quotations add to the overall ..... plus that essential, a map of Sweden showing where the families originated.

MGS #929.2 Ham FH & BIO

**CONGRATULATIONS**  
to



Louisa, MGS #567L, and Calvin Shermerhorn, on the arrival of their first great grandchild, Shaun MM Jules, son of Shauna (Normand) and Ryan Coulthard, December 7, 1999, in Winnipeg.

Lynn, MGS #2656, and Jim Francis, on the arrival of their first great grandchild, Angelica, daughter of Jennifer Adamek and Juan Barazs, December 24, 1999, in Winnipeg.



## GENERATION GAPS

Send to Editor, c/o MGS. Members allowed one free query/year (printed once); additional or non-member queries \$3.00 each. Please TYPE. Use form in December Generations or 8½x11 paper. All addressees given are Canadian unless otherwise noted.

## FOSTER

**Henry Foster** m Sarah \_\_\_\_ (b c1838). Chn: Florence Nightingale (my gm) & Etta, both b Halifax, NS. *Ghost Towns of Manitoba* says: 1879 / Henry Foster of Halifax came to Grand Valley, MB in response to relatives' glowing accounts of area. With his wife & chn. he arr'd Winnipeg in Oct & journeyed to GV by oxcart. Dau. wrote 'took 3 wks....arr'd GV Nov 3 1879.' Fam stories tell they spent 1st winter in tent, one of worst winters ever. When the city surveyors (RR men?) were survey'g the land, Flo would talk with them. One of them told her they were going out that day to lay out the city that would be named Florence after her. (Flo m. H W Speers.) Fam thinks both Henry & Sarah b Eng. Have photo of both, taken in Wpg. 1907.

Contact: Ruth M Speers Helsley  
609 Washington #11-92  
Sequim WA 98382 USA

## HEWITT / BRYANT

Wm Henry, b 30 Apr 1864, Bristol, Eng, d 5 Apr 1952, New Westminster BC, m 6 Nov 1886, Bolton, York, Eng. to Mary Elizabeth Bryant, b 1861, Pudsby, York, Eng, d 9 Nov 1949, Moose Jaw, SK. Chn: Thomas, Harry, Edgar, Ethel, Fred, Charlie, Hilda, Alice. Seek names of Wm &/or Mary's pars. Did either have siblings?

Contact: Shirley Erskine  
327 Kircaldy Drive  
Brandon MB R7A 0C3  
E-mail: serskine@geocities.com

## McDONALD

Seek info re my gm - Elizabeth McDonald (A.?) "Lizzie", b Jan 1882(3?), in Toronto (Eramosa?). Was a seamstress/steno in Winnipeg c1913. Where did Lizzie go? Died where? Were her pars David K. McDonald & Elizabeth Armstrong?

Contact: Marilyn J Luurs  
1710 S Avenida Ursa  
Tucson AZ 85710-5416

(Editor: Eramosa is the name of a township in Ontario's Wellington County.)

## McPHAIL/MacPHAIL / REANY / BAILEY

Seek desc's of Greta (Macphail) Reany & Lilly (Macphail) Bailey, s/o Agnes Campbell Macphail (1890-1954). All d/o Dougald & Henrietta (Campbell) Macphail. Agnes, b Mar 24 1890, Proton Twp, Grey Co, ON, d Feb 13 1954, Toronto, bur Princeville, ON. Any info on above + on Dougald's ancs apprec.

Contact: Louise Fey  
Box 15 Grp 182 RR #1  
Selkirk MB R1A 2A6

## NOONAN / COUNEY / LYNCH / O'RIORDAN / MELLOR

**Richard Noonan** m Margaret Couney (Ire?). Chn: John, b 16 Jan 1848 Ire, m 3 Nov 1872, Macroom, Co. Cork Ire, Catherine O'Riordan, b 7 Mar 1845 Ire. Chn: Richard John, b 22 Aug 1873, Aharrin, Clonmoyle, Co. Cork, m 4 Oct 1909, Clara Mellor (pars?), b1886, Glossop, Derbyshire, Eng? Her pars were John O'Riordan & Kate Lynch. Look'g for siblings & dates for these ancs.

Contact: Denise Bromley 204 / 725-1660

RR #2 Box 42

Brandon MB R7A 5Y2

E-mail: edbromdh@mb.sympatico.ca

## POST / MUNN / YEREX

Seek desc's of Ezekiel Post & Anna Munn who liv'd Trafalgar Twp, ON c1802-1836, & their dau-in-law, Nancy Yerex, d/o of Isaac Yerex, 1793-1886, of Hallowell Twp & Mariposa Twp, ON.

Contact: Eleanor J Burch

Box 269

Carberry MB R0K 0H0

E-mail: eburch@mb.sympatico.ca

## RONEY / ROONEY LINTON

**Roney / Rooney**, J W m Nancy Linton. John? Wm? Robert 1854 Collingwood, ON m Agnes Scarrow b1866. Chn: Madaline (Hoit) 1884; John 1885; Hugh 1886; Christine (McGowan) 1890; Maud (Trotter) 1892; Irene 1895; Robbie 1897; Russel Rooney 1898-1973; Hanna 1902; Vera 1904; Oliver 1907; Wallace 1907; Gladys (Cockriell) 1908-1995; Ethel 1911-1911. Any info apprec.

Contact: Marlene Madarash 204 / 623-2420

Box 1553

The Pas MB R9A 1L4

E-mail: madarash@mb.sympatico.ca

## TELFORD / ADDISON / MOFFATT

Search'g for info on/desc's of Mary Telford b c1857, ON, acc'g to the Orillia & Matchadah (?Matchedash) Townships 1871 Census. Pars were William Telford & Isabella Addison. Her fam came to Carroll MB some time prior to 1891 Census & she m a MOFFATT. Any info apprec.

Contact: Gayle Mann

38 Village Drive

Ste. Anne MB R5H 1H4

E-mail: grmann@mb.sympatico.ca

## WILLIAMS / SKUCE

Seek desc's of John Fletcher Williams & ida Skuce, m c1872, MB. Chn: Harold, Kenneth, Frank. Frank m. Gertie ? from Gimli, MB.

Contact: L. J. Shermerhorn

270 Sansome Ave

Winnipeg MB R3K 0P6





**MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**  
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GST is not applicable. Federal Income Tax receipt issued for memberships and donations over \$5.00. Duplicate receipts will not be issued.

**Non-member User Fee is \$5.00 per day.**

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**GENEALOGY GEM**

Author unknown. Submitted by many.

**How do You Live Your Dash?**

I read of a man who stood to speak  
At the funeral of a friend.  
He referred to the dates on her tombstone  
From the beginning...to the end.

He noted that first came her date of birth  
And spoke the following date with tears,  
But he said what mattered most of all  
Was the dash between those years.

For that dash represents all the time  
That she spent alive on earth...  
And now only those who loved her  
Know what that little line is worth.

For it matters not, how much we own;  
The cars...the house...the cash,  
What matters is how we live and love  
And how we spend our dash.

So think about this long and hard...  
Are there things you'd like to change?  
For you never know how much time is left,  
That can still be rearranged.

If we could just slow down enough  
To consider what's true and real,  
And always try to understand  
The way other people feel.  
And be less quick to anger,  
And show appreciation more  
And love the people in our lives  
Like we've never loved before.

If we treat each other with respect,  
And more often wear a smile...  
Remembering that this special dash  
Might only last a little while.

So, when your eulogy's being read  
With your life's actions to rehash...  
Would you be proud of the things they say  
About how you spent your dash?

**REUNION**

**Viscount Alexander Collegiate, Winnipeg MB**  
The former Viscount Alexander Collegiate in Winnipeg's Fort Garry district is holding a reunion May 26-28, 2000. For information, call Kathy. 204 / 269-2733 or check their website: <http://207.161.225.50/vaci2000>

## **RESOURCE CENTRE SUNDAYS**

Last Sunday open until Labour Day is April 30, 2000

If the expiry date on your address label is highlighted,  
**your membership is expiring with this issue**

Please renew soon, registration form is on page 24.

**MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**  
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Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1 CANADA

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