

GENERATIONS

Volume 17

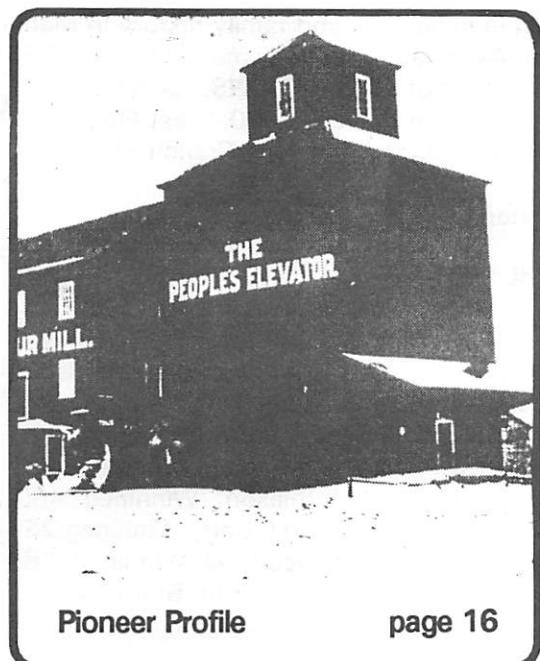
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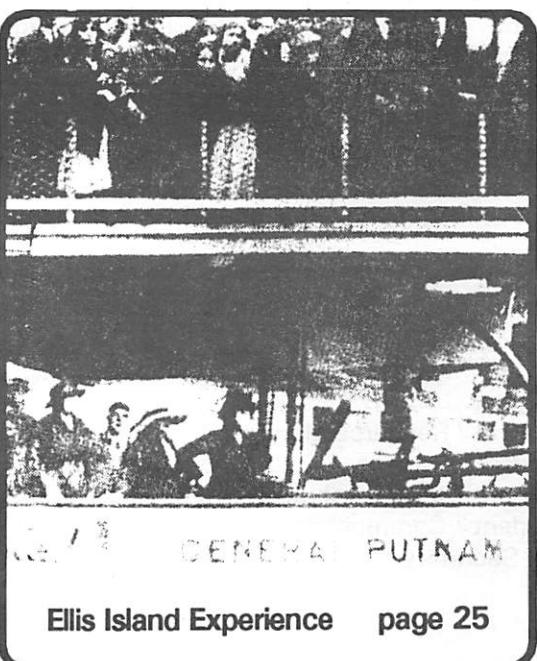
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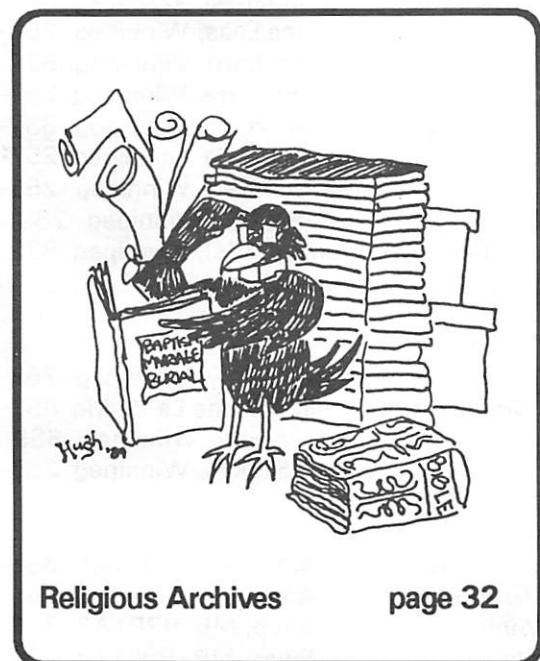
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MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

RESOURCE CENTRE

Grain Exchange Building
420 - 167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6
Administrator: Mavis Menzies, Phone [204] 944-1153
Monday - Friday: 12:30-4:30 pm.
Sunday: 1:00-4:00 pm

The MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. is a non-profit organization, formed in 1976, and incorporated in 1982. The Society promotes and encourages interest in genealogy and family history in Manitoba. **Membership Fees:** \$25.00 for Individuals; \$10.00 for an Associate at the same address; \$25.00 for Institutions; and \$250.00 for Life. Full members receive four issues of **GENERATIONS**, general mailings and are also entitled to one free Query per year. **Branch Fees:** Dauphin Branch \$5.00 / East European Branch \$10.00/ SouthWest Branch \$7.00 / Swan Valley Branch \$5.00 / Winnipeg Branch \$5.00.

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

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GENERATIONS

Volume 17 Number 1 March 1992

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Editor: Joyce Stevenson Elias



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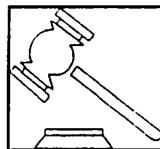
Cover: Upper left: "People's Elevator, Austin, Manitoba / Provincial Archives of Manitoba. Upper right: Ellis Island postcard. Lower left: Sketch by "Hugh"/ Canadian & Manitoba Council of Archives & United Church Archives. Lower right: Simpson tombstone, Rathbarron Cemetery, County Sligo, Ireland / Edith Bjornson.

GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., 420 - 167 Lombard Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Back issues available at \$ 3.50/ members, \$7.00/ non-members, while quantities last. Members and anyone else having an interest in genealogy are welcome to submit articles or news items to the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, or in "WordPerfect" format on disc, either size.

Deadlines: March 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1. Those reprinting excerpts, please give appropriate credit.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Don Hyde MGS #1757



As I write this report, the sun is shining brightly and the streets are reappearing from under their coat of winter snow and ice. My boys have asked me to get their bicycles down from winter storage in the garage. Such events remind me that spring is not far away and soon other interests will encroach upon the time we have to spend on our family histories. So if you are the type who puts aside your research for the summer months you still have several weeks to write those letters you have been putting off or visit the Resource Centre or whatever, before the warm weather beckons.

Some of us are already looking on to next October, and the 1992 Manitoba Genealogical Society Seminar [see back cover]. Planning was a little slow getting started but we are moving along quite nicely now. Ruth Breckman is co-ordinating the event which will emphasize the resources MGS offers to our members and to the public at large. We are trying to address a concern that has been noted by a number of attendees of past seminars: a lack of time; firstly, to examine the ever-increasing number and quality of displays and secondly, to meet and talk with other genealogists in a casual environment conducive to an exchange of information.

Flo Cox, MGS #217, has, for several years, been extracting births, marriages, deaths and other genealogical information, from over fifty rural Manitoba newspapers. This is an enormous task. Using Flo's list of newspapers as a beginning, I am attempting to co-ordinate a province-wide program of BMD extraction. I have contacted Kathy Stokes, Chair of Special Projects, and Southwest Branch President, Jim Wall. We have identified some instances of duplication. In the near future I will contact all Branch Presidents in an attempt to prepare a master listing of current/past extraction programs. Hopefully, in future, we will be able to organize this material into some form of computer database. If you are currently extracting from any Manitoba newspaper or if you know of any member who is, please drop me a note c/o MGS. Joyce Elias has already given me names of several extractors. This project is one which lends itself quite nicely to people who want to volunteer but find it difficult to get to meetings or have only occasional spare time.

Lorne Harris, Publications Chair, is taking pre-publication orders for a terrific new book authored for MGS by Liz Briggs, entitled, "Handbook for Reading & Interpreting Old Documents". I have seen several portions of the draft and I believe this book will set a new standard in quality for future publications. We have included information describing the book in this copy of GENERATIONS. Order early so Lorne can arrange with the printer to print sufficient copies.

A final point: we have one of the largest memberships of in the country of those organizations devoted to family history and yet we have difficulty in attracting enough volunteers to keep the Resource Centre open. In spite of this, Flo Cox and Louisa Shermerhorn have arranged for the Resource Centre to be open on Wednesday evenings from 5:00 to 9:00 pm beginning March 18 and ending May 6, 1992. Also please note that effective March 1, 1992, the Resource Centre hours will be changed. The Centre will be open every afternoon Monday to Friday from 12:30 to 4:30 pm but will no longer be open any weekday morning.

More volunteers could change that!



EDITOR'S COLUMN

Joyce Stevenson Elias MGS #1519

In January I chanced upon an TV hour of archival tapes of Abbott and Costello. Let's hope none of you find yourselves searching for forefathers as illustrated in one of their comedy sketches - Costello thought "four fathers" were impossible, ridiculous, and anyway, "only one of mine ever came home at night"!

Our members 'get/are, around the world': Jack Mavins, MGS #1373, had his picture in the Jersey Evening Post [yes, "over the pond"] on Monday, October 21, 1991. It accompanies a short article, "Canadian's research brings together Le Seelleur family". And welcome to a new member in Ponce, Puerto Rico - the Library Extension Ponce, Caribbean University College.

Further on Mavis' Des Mares line: She has purchased two books on this surname [many spellings] and advises they are also available through the Family History Centres on film. Call numbers follow titles: **The Demarest Family**, compiled under the auspices of the Demarest Family Association [929.273 D391dm 1964] and **The Demarest Family, 2nd ed.**, written by Voorhis D. Demarest. [Vol. 1: 0928030 item 3, and Vol. 2: 0928031 item 1]

Some of you know that our librarian, Louisa Shermerhorn has a habit of adding stickers, pictures, etc. to her notes [occasionally they are postcards from unusual spots]. A recent photo of a sandwich had the caption: "Life is like a sandwich: the more you add to it, the better it becomes." Beside it, Louisa had added, "Just like our library too!" She's right!! Have you stopped in lately to check it out?

Keep searching, and remember,

"You will get old too if you live long enough."

[Neya Powagans "My Spirit Helper", News!, #4, Jan'92]

DAUPHIN BRANCH REPORT

Shirle McGimpsey MGS #473, Recording Secretary

Welcome to 1992 - hopefully a productive year for all.

We started January off with a belated Christmas Pot Luck Supper, followed by a lively discussion on all our interests and available sources.

We were pleased to have Harriet Eslinger, from the Family History Centre, speak at our February meeting. Harriet spoke on the holdings and equipment at the Mormon Library, Brandon. We hope all the members will take advantage of Harriet's offer of hands-on instruction, and will visit the library.

March: We will have Shirlee Trembach and Judy Caruk from the Dauphin Provincial Court House speak on what records are available to the researcher.

April: We have asked Boris Nowosad, from the Dauphin Land Titles Office, to speak on Land Records.

May: Will be Members' Interest Nite - each member has been asked to submit their surnames and places of interest to a Members' Interest List, which will be distributed so information can be passed on if and when members see these names and places.

A Dauphin Settlers' Programme has been set up, with each member documenting the first settler in his/her family to settle in Dauphin.

We plan to hold a Bake Sale May 2, at Dauphin Market Place Mall, with proceeds to the computer fund. We hope each member will contribute either baking or donations.

The date of the June meeting has been changed to June 16, at which time we will set up our summer activities, such as Cemetery Transcribing. We would appreciate help from all the members with this project.

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 printed on the ballot. **Deadline: May 31, 1992.**

Mark envelope **NOMINATIONS** & send to:

Carolyn Lumsden / MGS Nominations Committee
420 - 167 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6

EAST EUROPEAN BRANCH REPORT



Brian J. Lenius MGS #1303

Happy Birthday East European Branch - The East European Branch was officially two years old on January 13th. The Branch has grown from a founding membership of 10 to over 70. Since its formation, the branch has been involved in a number of major projects including the special East European Issue of **GENERATIONS** [Vol. 16 No.3] and the MGS Seminar in October 1991. Funding from the Manitoba Heritage Federation was received for the purchase of detailed maps of east Europe. Library books have been obtained on East European topics. Monthly meetings with feature speakers have been held regularly. Tours of the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, the Mennonite Heritage Centre, Slavic Collection at Dafoe Library, the Map/Atlas Section at Dafoe Library, and Mennonite Genealogy have been held. The branch has also provided assistance to dozens of members requesting locations of ancestral villages and sources. A "mailout" was created including the MGS/EEB east European library holdings, a membership list, and member's interest list. The Branch provides a book and map purchasing service for members. The list of activities continues to grow with new initiatives such as the Surname/Village list currently being compiled.

A few out-of-town Branch members have questioned why they should pay Branch fees -\$10.00- since they already receive **GENERATIONS** as part of their MGS membership and can read the East European Branch column. In addition to the many items mentioned above we should point out that both the reason and incentive for this Branch column is the enthusiastic support received from the Branch membership. As the activity of the branch and membership have increased so has the size and content of the column. The continued support of the Branch by its members is the only incentive for writing the column. We are thrilled that more than half our membership is from "out-of-town". For this reason we have attempted to include them in the decision process through mail-in ballots for nominations, elections, and bylaws. Meeting minutes are also mailed to out of town members annually. Anyone with any suggestions for branch projects or activities are invited to submit them.

In summary, the East European Branch provides a focal point for at least one specialized area of research within the MGS. The size of the Branch membership determines the amount of east European participation in Society activities such as seminars, resource centre, and **GENERATIONS**. Finally, the East European Branch is proud of being part of MGS and appreciates the Society's support of our activities. Many researchers have joined

MGS primarily due to the existence of the East European Branch. As per the MGS constitution, we insist that branch members must also be members of MGS. This strict policy has even caused two members to leave the branch. We feel that our financial support of MGS through memberships is a significant contribution to the Society's well being.

Past Meetings - On Thursday evening, December 12, 1991 a social Christmas gathering was held at Thelma Findlay's [MGS #820] house in Winnipeg. Members brought plenty to eat, important items were discussed, and informal talk regarding research in east Europe. This was the first such gathering for many of the new members.

The January meeting was held on Wednesday, January 15, at 7:00 pm. at the Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre. Zenon Hluszok showed a short video on the Centre. A tour of the gallery and library followed the business meeting. Members were especially interested in the book/map collection. Zenon then moderated a short discussion of the situation in the Ukraine at present and what should be expected in the near future.

The February meeting was held at 444 - 167 Lombard Ave. in Winnipeg [just down the hall from the MGS Resource Centre] on Wednesday, February 19th. A number of new members attended. The business meeting was followed by a very informative presentation by Julien Fradette [Country Graphics] titled "From Dream to Reality: Publishing your Family History Book". After the presentation the Branch was able to supply information on location of villages etc. for some of the new members present.

Upcoming Meetings - The March meeting will be held in Room 467 - 167 Lombard Ave., March 18th at 7:00 pm. Brian Lenius will give a presentation and demonstration using the new topographical maps, Gazetteer of Eastern Europe [Alphabetic and Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex Sequences] on microfiche, and other geographic resources available at MGS and the East European Branch. This occasion will mark the first official use of the maps for general use. Members will be welcome to discover their villages and make copies from the maps.

The April meeting will be held Wednesday, April 15, 1992 at 7:00 pm. in the Public Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg. The archives are located just south of The Bay. Highlights of the meeting will include the ship passenger lists and homestead records. In addition a number of other resources useful to researchers including Manitoba newspapers, school attendance records, and wills are available at the archives.

The May meeting will be held Wednesday, May 20, 1992, 7:00 pm., 444-167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg. It will feature a tour of the MGS Resource Centre, highlighting the east European resources, including the Branch library, maps

and gazetteers, and the MGS holdings for eastern Europe. The Branch books located in the MGS Resource Centre are only a selection of the total holdings. For this meeting the complete Branch library will be brought in order for members to browse and borrow.

It is hoped that an informal gathering can be held at a member's home in June. Details are not yet available. In-town members will be contacted and anyone may contact the MGS Resource Centre, Monday - Friday between 12:30 and 4:30 pm., for details.

Map Grant - Four weekend meetings in January completed preparation of the two topographical map series for use. The maps have been relabeled [to Greenwich from Ferro], cut to size, and laminated. The map storage cabinet has been purchased and installed in the M.G.S. Resource Centre. I am presently writing the manual to use with the gazetteer, maps, and other geographic resources of MGS/EEB. Dave Olinyk, MGS #2138, has spent over 60 hours drafting the key maps to go with the two map series. He also drafted a third map showing the two series on a map of Europe. Copies of these very professional maps will be included in the manual and will be laminated and stored in the map cabinet.

Ukrainian Archive Address Labels - The branch has created sheets of labels which have the addresses of two popular archives in the Ukraine: Lviv and Ivano Frankivs'k. The labels are typed both in Ukrainian [Cyrillic] and in English. They are suitable for affixing directly to the envelope. Any members interested in obtaining these labels should indicate which particular archive[s] is/are of interest [please enclose an SASE].

Folk Springs Publications - Further to our earlier reports on this company's offer to provide a personalized book for German-Canadian families who came to Canada before 1930: We have received a copy of a second letter sent to Branch member Belinda Kotschorek MGS #1777. This letter includes the names of three supposedly happy customers and finally admits that it only "provides a few family references to establish the pedigree and relevant geographical settings ..." [emphasis ours]. We are awaiting replies from the three customers. For more information, see **GENERATIONS**, Vol.16, No.4, p.4-5.

Translations of Letters - Polish Archives / Consulate - A number of instances of misinterpretations of Polish language letters, received from either a Polish Archive or the Polish Consulate in Toronto, have come to our attention. Mae Ostrowski, MGS #248, wrote to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese archive in Lubaczow requesting a specific record. The reply from the archive indicated that they did not have the requested record. Because their letter also included the address of the Zabuzanski Archive in Warsaw, Mae assumed that the Lubaczow archive was referring her to this second source. In fact, the letter

stated that the Zabuzanski archive also did not have the requested record. Not realizing this Mae wrote to the Zabuzanski archive and received a form letter from the Polish Consulate in Toronto.

We have now seen two of these form letters received by branch members. They contain a list of 10 various replies for requests and space for an eleventh and twelfth to be customized and typed in. In both instances there has been a customized response. A request is made in the form letter for \$22.00 to be remitted to the consulate.

In the form letter received by Mae, the word for marriage [malzenstw] was evident in the response. Together with the request for \$22.00 it is easy to assume that the marriage record can be obtained by sending the money. A proper translation of the form letter reveals that this is not the case. In fact all that would be sent is an official notice that the record can not be located.

The second form letter was received by Thelma Findlay, MGS #820, who had written to a registry office in Warsaw for the birth record of Karoline Radewicz. The response from the Polish Consulate was the same form letter with different wording written into the space provided. Thelma had shown family members the letter and was told "send the \$22.00 and you will get what you asked for". She received a four-line, official, signed and sealed statement indicating that the registry office did not have the requested records.

This is not what the average genealogist wants to pay money for! However, some Canadians requiring documents from Poland may require this official response. This may be the case when trying to prove age for pension purposes in Canada. The message here is to be sure of the meaning of foreign language letters which are received. Do not make assumptions! We would like to thank Lech Galezowski, MGS #2343, for his translations of these letters.

East European Research from Great Britain - In GENERATIONS, Vol.16. No.3 p.5 this column requested that readers share their experiences in researching in east Europe. An unusual response [at least for Canadians] was received. We would like to thank N. J. Arnold, MGS # 1965, Leicester, England for the response which was sent to MGS. The information submitted would be of interest to those of British descent who were part of the diplomatic corps. The church registers for the British Embassy Chapel in St. Petersburg, Russia are kept at the Guildhall Library in the city of London together with the registers of many other overseas chaplaincies which came under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The Leeds Russian Archive also has a vast amount of material including photographs. The name of the archivist is Mr. R. D. Davies, and the address is the Leeds Russian Archive, Brotherton Library, University of Leeds, Leeds,

Great Britain, LS2 9JT. Also included were references for several books dealing with the British in Russia. Those interested in this specific line of research, contact: N. J. Arnold, 14 Midway Road, Leicester, England, LE5 5TP.

Slovak Phone Book Research - Andrew G. Fabula, La Jolla, CA. has offered to search Slovakian phone books for your surnames. Slovakia is divided into 9 telephone zones, each with its own phone book. Andrew will search all districts in one phone book plus the Bratislava city phone book for one surname. If you wish multiple surnames searched he will simply reduce the number of districts searched in the telephone zone. Normally there is no charge for the first search. A small fee is charged only if extra searches are requested, or for photocopying costs, if the surname is extraordinarily popular. Anyone interested can get more information [including map of Slovakia's telephone zones] by sending an SASE to either our Branch or to Andrew Fabula, 5497 Coral Reef Ave., La Jolla, CA 92037. Be sure to use a US stamp on the return envelope or include an IRC. [MGS Resource Centre sells US stamps].

Branch member Denise Kolesar, MGS #1798, sent a request to Andrew and received a prompt reply with 4 photocopied pages for 5 surnames from two districts in zone KE 26. Denise had the honour of sending the first request Andrew received from Canada. Thank you to Jeff Picknicki for the initial information on this source.

Displaced Diocese Archives in Poland - Branch member Lech Galezowski, MGS #2343, has made an important discovery in the library of Holy Ghost Polish Catholic Church in Winnipeg. Two photocopied pages were discovered concerning parish records in displaced diocese archives in Poland and also addresses in England and Germany. The first page is a listing of 29 parish names and the years [post 1900] for parish register books which are held by the Archdiocese of Wilno [Vilnius]. This archive was moved from Vilnius to Bialystok in Poland. The second page contains the addresses for this archive and 3 other displaced catholic diocese archives in Poland including the Diocese of Pinsk located in Drohiczyn, the Diocese of Luck [Volyn] located in Warsaw, and the Archidiocese of Lwow located in Lubaczow. This page also includes addresses for a Polish Catholic Mission in England for military centers in Great Britain. Another address in Frankfurt, Germany is given for persons from German prison camps. While these documents are undated, it is assumed they may be of some antiquity as the addresses do not include the postal codes for the places in Poland. We can confirm the archive in Lubaczow but would like confirmation of the other archives and addresses if anyone has information on them.

Centennial Heritage / Cultural Tour of Western Ukraine - Walter & Maretta Rusel, active genealogists, are conducting a 17 day tour of Kiev, Chernovtsi, Ternopil,

Lviv, and Ivan Franko, ending with a night in Paris. Date of departure is May 8, 1992. Cost is \$3500.00. Payment is due almost at the time of this printing of **GENERATIONS**. Contact Walter at UGHS of Canada, P.O. Box 902, Stn. G, Calgary, Alberta, T3A 3G2 immediately.

Researcher in Moscow, Russia - A letter dated November 25, 1991 was received December 5, 1991 from Alexander V. Mashtafarov of Moscow. This person claims to have been conducting genealogical research for more than ten years on a professional level. His letter leads us to believe that he would be searching in the Russian republic [note that this is not the Ukraine]. Anyone interested in Alexander's address, please send an SASE to the Branch; we will supply a copy of this letter [in English] together with the address in both English and Russian.

Salt Lake microfilming in East Europe - We have just received word from Winnipeg Stake, Family History Centre [LDS] about new filming to be conducted in eastern Europe. Signed agreements are in hand to conduct filming in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Russia. At the present time it is unknown whether Russia means the present Russian republic or the old USSR [which might include other republics such as Ukraine].

Success in East Europe - This month we will highlight two more east European success stories. In this part of our column we have tried to vary the types of success in the hopes of giving others ideas for research and providing encouragement.

Writing to Villages in Ukraine - The first story is based on the success which can be had by simply mailing letters to villages. Thelma Findlay, MGS #820, has had a number of successes based on this approach. She has already reported on one such success [see **GENERATIONS**, Vol.16 No.3 p.11] had by writing to the postmistress in Williams, Minnesota concerning Anton Lewandoski. Thelma has applied this idea to her villages in Ukraine as well. She obtained a very old Ukrainian address from a family member and sent a letter to the address knowing the person was likely long since deceased. The letter was passed on to "relatives" in the village and Thelma has received a number of letters from various people whom she now knows to be relatives. In replying to Andrew Nagnybida, [who wrote in English!] Thelma sent photocopies of old photographs asking for identification of the people in them. Andrew's reply included the requested identifications and actual prints of even more photographs. He also sent a small family tree which has connected more pieces of information.

On another Ukrainian line, Thelma wrote to the city archives in Sniatyn, Ukraine. They did not have the records requested, but passed her letter on to someone in the family in Sniatyn. A reply came from Olena Levchany, [nee Radevych] giving details about her family and the

connection to Thelma's ancestors who had immigrated to Canada. She even had some recollections of Thelma's gr-grandfather Janko Radevych. The archive in Sniatyn could have discarded the letter but instead went beyond expectations and passed it to relatives.

Investigating Ship Passenger Lists - One of our new branch members, Jakob Fakus, MGS #2426, has been trying to determine his ancestral village in Bukovina from documents and family members' recollections for the past 20 years. When he came to the MGS Resource Centre one afternoon last month we gave him the Galicia and Bukovina gazetteer donated to us by John-Paul Himka [**GENERATIONS**, Vol.16 No.4, p.4]. Jakob had an extensive list of possible village names to search. He found some, and others had similar spellings.

Since he knew the month and year of his relatives' arrival in Canada, we suggested that he try locating them on the Canadian passenger lists for the ports of Halifax and Quebec City. After less than an hour in the Provincial Archives of Manitoba, he found his family. The only clue on the lists concerning the Fakus family homeland was the abbreviation "Buk." for Bukovina. This he already knew. When he relayed this to us we were amazed at how little time it had taken! Some of us have spent days searching the unindexed lists before finding our names.

Since Jakob now knew the exact date of the ship's departure and that it had sailed from Hamburg, we suggested he go to the Winnipeg Stake, Family History Centre [LDS] and order the appropriate microfilm with the Hamburg Passenger lists. When it arrived, Jakob examined the passenger lists for his family. The writing was difficult to read as it was in one of many typical German styles, although not in the old Gothic script [which would have been even more difficult]. After some careful decoding, we positively identified the home village as Molodia, Oest. [Austria]. By going back to the above-mentioned gazetteer we found this village and also the Greek Orthodox parish to which it belonged. The village can now be located on our new topographical maps.

Many people are unaware that ship lists which were recorded for the country of destination, ie. Canada or USA, are not the same lists as the Hamburg lists. The lists in the Provincial Archives, or the Public Archives of Canada, are for all ships arriving at various ports in Canada and the US, regardless of the European port of departure. Unfortunately they are not indexed. The Hamburg lists are for all ships departing from the port of Hamburg. If your ancestors sailed from Hamburg to North America, it should be possible to find them on both passenger lists for the one voyage. The lists give somewhat different information. The Hamburg lists usually include the name of the ancestral village in Europe while the Canadian/US lists often give the name of the town or city of destination in North America.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH REPORT

Margaret E. Goodman MGS #1413, Secretary



Meetings

January was a general meeting with Audrey Aitken as our guest speaker. Her topic was Videotaping Your Family History. She had done a short program about her own family and had a good many suggestions about the process of making a video.

February was our annual Heritage Dinner. After an excellent meal, our speaker for the evening was Felix Kuehn. While his topic was the Boundary Trail [as at the Seminar last fall] he took a slightly different focus and his presentation was enjoyed by the 50 members/ guests present.

March will be our regular quarterly business meeting.

Members are clipping BMDs from a wide circle of area newspapers. Others, such as Tom Stacey and Gertrude Gross, are indexing. We now have ready for publication and sale, the indexed abstractions from the Brandon Sun 1900-1909, of all the obituaries in that period.

SWAN RIVER VALLEY BRANCH REPORT

Donna Fox MGS #1738, Secretary

Branch meetings are held in our office [which is located in the basement of the Town Office building], on the second Monday of each month, at 7:30pm.

Of note to anyone wanting to correspond - we have a new box number. It is now Box 6, Swan River, MB R0L 1Z0. Our street address remains the same.

The new year has brought some new faces to our Executive. Eric Neufeld is our President - Marian Wells is our Vice-President - Donna Fox is our Secretary, and Hugh Hornbeck is our Treasurer.

Following the election of officers at our December meeting, we were treated to a presentation by Eric Neufeld, "Archival Methods: Paper and Photography". Glen McKenzie then gave us a "Christmas Quiz", which had 19 questions to see how "informed" we were in genealogy. These questions involved hands-on experience with our library, and microfilm/microfiche reader.

In January, Donna Fox gave a presentation on "How to Write a Query". This was followed by Show and Tell.

In February, Glen McKenzie gave a very interesting session on the topic "Scotland to California". He related all the various Scottish sources of information and the results which he reaped in his own family ties.

The "OLD SECTION" of Bowsman Cemetery is in the finishing stages and we hope to transcribe the New Section in spring. Also the 1991 Index to the Star & Times has been completed and is due to be printed.

We are currently planning an Open House this spring.

WINNIPEG BRANCH REPORT



Gayle Mann MGS #892, President

We have now located a new "home" for our meetings. It is Room 465, Grain Exchange Building, 167 Lombard Avenue. The owners of the building have not been able to find permanent tenants for this very spacious area and are willing to rent it for a reasonable price. Those of you who were out at our meeting February 20th will agree that it is an ideal location. Let's keep our fingers crossed that it will be available for our use for some time! We have it booked for the next three meetings.

We have been opening the MGS Library for one hour before the start of the meetings. Members have been making use of this, so we will continue the practice.

The last two meetings have been quite interesting. In January we viewed the many different types of maps our members had accumulated, and at the February meeting we had a look at the different ways our members displayed or stored their genealogical information.

Upcoming meetings include:

Mar. 19: Ron Braun of Dale Accounting - Genealogy and Computers [Roots III Program]

Apr. 16: Bill Olmstead - Indexing

It was great to see so many new faces in February!

I hope you enjoyed yourselves, and that we will see you again. Please let me, or any member of the executive, know of any subjects you would like covered at future meetings.



LIBRARY LINES

Louisa Shermerhorn MGS #567, Chair

Blessed are those
who return their
books
on time!

Further to Neya Powagans "My Spirit Helper", GENERATIONS, December 1991, pp. 27-8 and Are These Your Ancestors? p 34: Some of the books and microfiche/film mentioned are available at the MGS Resource Centre as follows:

Books: **The Genealogy of the First Métis Nation** by D.N. Sprague & R.P. Frye - 2 copies: [one on reference] 929 Spr and REF 929 SPR.

Saint Boniface Marriages 1825-1983, 2 vols. Filed with Marriage Transcripts under M17. **Manitoba Marriages 23 R.C. Churches**. 3 vols. Also filed with Marriage Transcripts, under M16 [listed in Manitoba Baptism & Marriage Records Transcripts under individual parish & R. M.] These are stored in file cabinets in the Microfiche Room.

Your Ancient Canadian Family Ties by Reginald Oliver. 929.3 O.

Many Tender Ties by Sylvia Van Kirk. 971.201 V

Microfilm: **1891 Manitoba Census** is in MGS' Microfiche Room.

LIBRARY LINES in the same December **GENERATIONS** focused on the Library Committee personnel. This issue will touch on a variety of subjects. The Library Committee reviews some of the family histories and genealogies received. Many of them are not presented to us as bound books, but in three ring binders, duo-tangs, etc., as most are not intended as any 'completed' genealogy or family history and many are not for sale. As such, reviews often do not list author's addresses or a purchase price. Anyone who is unable to get to MGS' Resource Centre to see the work but is interested in contacting the authors should write The Librarian, c/o Manitoba Genealogical Society Library. Any person donating such a family history may request a brief review to be put into **Generations**.

We welcome Orma Sozansky to the Library Committee. She comes to the Resource Centre one day/week and does shelving and filing, and is helping to do Manitoba Rural obituaries, births, and marriages.

Donations to our Library are very important to our collection. We are always pleased to receive them. However, occasionally we receive a donation which is already in our collection. These duplicates can often be used by one of the Branches of MGS. If someone does not wish their donation to be sent on to a Branch, please mention same when sending in the book.

Beth Audette, CoChair, checked out some Government Publications at the Dafoe Library, University of Manitoba for us. There is a wealth of information to be found. For instance in **United Canada Legislative Council, Journals**,

1st Parliament, 1st Session, 1841. Vol. I., p.446, appendix #21, she found "Persons in Province Upper Canada who have taken the oaths of allegiance", which are the Returns of persons naturalized 1828 to 1841. Name, present residence, addition or occupation, date, number of entry, book, folio are given. Taken from the Registrar's Office, Kingston, 18th Aug. 1841. Also in this volume she noticed: "List of Pensioners 1841, Oxford Co.;" "Ships entering & leaving Port of Montreal 1841"; "List of inmates of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto". Be sure to check the Sessional Papers, Council Papers and Appendices, found in the Government Documents section.

Recently we have indexed some misc. lists of memorials, cairns, cenotaphs, honour rolls, and historic plaques from various sites in Manitoba. These are filed with the Cemetery transcripts as No 00. Some of sites are: Bender Hamlet [Armstrong LGD]; Pilot Mound [Louise RM]; Rathwell [South Norfolk RM]; Russell [Russell RM]; St. Claude [Grey RM]; St. Elie/Lennard [Boulton RM].

Another source of pioneer family names may be found in the compiled lists of Manitoba Centennial Farms [Manitoba Historical Society], catalogued as 971.27 Man.

The Library also has the **Journal of One Name Studies**, published in England. These journals list most of the current one-name-studies, well worth checking to see if anyone has started a Society for your surname. The **Register of One Name Studies** is catalogued 929.4 Reg. There are One-Name-Societies for two of my surnames, both quite common, and I find it a good way to locate others who are searching that surname in a specific area.

As always, we are looking for new volunteers to help in the Resource Centre, especially on Sundays. If anyone can spare 3-4 hours one Sunday every month or so, please call us. Helping others to use the Library resources is a great way to learn about what we have and makes your own research quicker. Note: In the interests of safety, as well as occasionally coping with a large number of patrons, the Resource Centre will not open on Sundays, unless two people sign up to work.

Last but not least, some missing books:

Family Tree Detective	by Rogers	929.1 R
Genealogical Evidence	by Stevenson	929.1 S
Norman People		929.4 Nor
Polish Parish Records of the RC Church		943.8 Ort
Map : Railway and Guide Map of Manitoba		

You've got to do your own growing, no matter how tall your grandfather was.

- Irish proverb

MGS LIBRARY ADDITIONS

1 December, 1991 - 1 March, 1992

Cemeteries [Manitoba]

- Neu-Reinland Cemetery, SE 25-2-4W. #635. Stanley R.M. REF 929 Sta
- Rosenbach Cemetery, SE/NE 9-3-4W. #638. Stanley R.M. REF 929 Sta
- Swan Lake Protestant [United] Cemetery, SE 30-5-10W. #633. Lorne R.M. REF 929 Lor
- Inwood Lutheran Cemetery, NW 35-17-1W. #608. Armstrong LGD. REF 929 Arm Inw
- Geysir Cemetery, NW 23-32-3E. #597. Bifrost R.M. REF 929 Bif Gey
- Hnausa Breiduvik Pioneer Cemetery, SE 28-22-4E. #593. Bifrost R.M. REF 929 Bif Bre
- Ruthenian Greek Catholic Cemetery, NW 1-22-3W. #596. Bifrost R.M. REF 929 Bif Rut
- Janzen-Wiebe Family Cemetery, SW 35-2-3E. #640. Franklin R.M. REF 929 Fra Jan
- Post Family Cemetery, 31-2-5E. #639. Franklin R.M. REF 929 Fra Pos
- Deleau Bethel Cemetery, SE 29-7-23W. #526. Sifton R.M. REF 929 Sif Bet

Marriages

- Dynevor St. Peter's Anglican Marriage Registers 1851-1919. # 1. St. Clement's R.M. REF 929 Stc
- St. John's Cathedral Anglican Marriages 1902-1918. #12. Winnipeg City. REF 929 Win
- St. Francois Xavier R.C. Church...Baptisms/Marriages 1834-1900. #51. St. Francois Xavier R.M. REF 929 Stf

Baptisms

- See also last entry under Marriages above.
- Fairford St. Helen's Anglican Baptisms 1842-1913. #37. Indian Reserve, Mb. REF 929 Ind

Books

- English Genealogy: An Introductory Bibliography. S. Raymond + J. Gibson. 016.929 Ray
- Occupations. From World Book Encyclopedia Dictionary. 331.7 Occ
- "Old Copper" in Manitoba. Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Recreation. 971.27 Man
- Family Roots: Discovering the Past in the Public Record Office. S. Colwell. 929.194 Col
- Old Bergen. D. Van Winkle. 974 Van
- Location of British Army Records 1914-1918. N. Holding. 929.11 Hol
- World War I Army Ancestry. N. Holding. 929.11 Hol
- Descendants of Josiah Bull, Jr.: [1783-1813] of Dutchess Co., N.Y. M.L. Young. 929.2 Bul 2
- Family History of Thomas Harper [1807-1877]: 2 vols. W. Sinclair 929.2 Har 6
- Sutherland Family Tree [Petersfield, Man.] L. Jonasson. 929.2 Sut 1

- Scottish American Wills, 1650-1900. D. Dobson. 929.3 Dob
- Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy. Vol. 2 only. W.W. Hinshaw. 929.3 Hin
- Index for "Family Happenings in Missiquoi Co. Quebec". R.L. Moore. 929.4 Moo
- British Genealogical Periodicals. S. Raymond. 016.929 Ray
- Story of the People of Britain. Bk. IV. 1815-1914. L. Hanson. 942 Han
- Census Records for Scottish Families. G. Johnson. 941 Joh
- Current Publications of Member Societies, FFHS. 016.929 Cur
- Current Publications on Microfilm by Member Societies, FFHS. 016.929 Per
- Distinguished Service Order to the Canadian Expeditionary Force. D.K. Riddle 355.1 Rid
- Guide to Tracing Your Kerry Ancestors. M.H. O'Connor. 941.5 Oco
- In the Days of the Canada Company:...Huron Tract...1825-1850. R. Lizars. 971.3 Liz
- My Ancestors Were Methodists. Rev. W. Leary. 287 Lea
- Record Offices. How to Find Them. [Great Britain] 352.9 Rec
- Rockwood Echoes: 90 Years of Progress 1870-1960. 971.27 Roc
- Scotland/Civil Parishes & Counties of NE Scotland. MAP 912 Sco

OUR SYMPATHY



to
the family of Richard Houston, MGS #2255, on his passing, in March 1991.

Mary Wirth, MGS #1558, and family, on the passing of Mary's mother-in-law, Mary [Derenowski] Wirth, Dec. 6, 1991, in Winnipeg.

Maureen Corkal, MGS #1573, husband Bob, and family, on the passing of Maureen's father, William Willison, December 31, 1991, in Florida.

Vickie Pfeifer, MGS #615 Life, and her sister Cathy and family, on the passing of their father, William Pfeifer, December 29, 1991, in Winnipeg. Mr. Pfeifer, wife Susan, and Cathy were former members of MGS.

Dr. Rhinehart Friesen, MGS #815, wife Eira, and family, on the passing of Eira's father, Major John Leslie Charles, February 10, 1992, in Winnipeg.

Connie Fillion, MGS #1521, husband Norbert, and family, on the passing of Connie's mother, Cornelia Larson, February 28, 1992, in Hunter, North Dakota.

GENEALOGICAL HELPERS



BB refers to MGS Resource Centre's Bulletin Board.

SOCIETY NEWS

Institute of Heraldic & Genealogical Studies

79-82 Northgate, Canterbury, Kent CT1 1BA, England offers a syllabus of study & qualifications, correspondence course, residential courses, etc. Brochure and application form in the Seminars/Conferences, Other, booklet, BB.

Newman Name Society

4 newsletters/year, Newman Genealogical Register, collecting/cataloguing Newman research data. Contact: Tony Newman, 155 Laverock Ave., Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 4K1, Canada. Membership: \$10 Canadian/\$8.50 US, Mrs. L. Shermerhorn, 270 Sansome Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0P6, Canada. \$11 Australia, Mrs. S. Beckett, PO Box 381, Hastings, Victoria 2915, Australia. £5 UK/Eire, Mrs. A. Cole, 174 Doddington Road, Lincoln LN6 7HF, England. Societies booklet, BB.

The Sole Society

Sole / Saul / Saule / Soal / Sowell / Sewell / Sewel / Sowie Founded 1991, collecting family charts, worldwide. Contact: Fred Sole, 17 Hyholmes, Bretton, Peterborough. PE3 8LG England. Societies booklet, BB.

Middlesex Indexes

Clerkenwell [St. James] Settlement Examinations 1777-1851 and Islington [St. Mary] Rate Books 1729-1851, Settlement Examinations 1758-1821 and St. Mary Magdalene Baptisms 1835-1851; also Islington 1841 and Clerkenwell 1860 maps. Others pending. Contact: Stephen Allberry, North Middlesex Publications, 375 Liverpool Road, Islington, London, N1 1NL. Books/Periodicals/Microforms Booklet, BB.

FFHS Apologies

Further supplies of the McLaughlin Guides will be unobtainable when present stocks are depleted. FFHS hopes to remedy the situation as soon as possible.
[Notice from MGS' FFHS Committee, Jan 1992]

U.E.L. Association, Winnipeg Branch

Holds regular meetings & welcomes those with Loyalist ancestry. Contact: Bill Olmstead, 18 Wedgewood Drive, Winnipeg, MB. R3T 2J8, or Mrs. Margaret A. Carter, 202 Handsart Blvd., Winnipeg, MB. R3P 0C7.

UPCOMING SEMINARS / TOURS

Gene-o-Rama 92

March 27-28, 1992, by OGS' Ottawa Branch, at Nepean City Hall, Nepean, Ontario. J. Brian Gilchrist is a feature

speaker. \$20.00/person. Contact: OGS Ottawa Branch, P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H8. Seminars/Conferences, Canadian, booklet, BB.

1992 National Genealogical Society Conference, Jacksonville, Florida

April 29 - May 2, 1992. Extensive program. Information, including accommodations & air travel, costs, in Seminars/Conferences, Other booklet, BB.

Centennial Heritage / Cultural Tour of Western Ukraine:

Hosted by Walter & Maretta Rusel, 17 days, depart Calgary 8 May 1992. \$3500 includes all air fare, ground travel, hotels, all meals in Ukraine, 2 tours/day incl. entrance fees, with local English speaking guide services. Tour cities of Kiev, Chernovtsi, Ternopil, Lviv, and Ivan Franko ending with a night in Paris. Deposit \$200. Contact: Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada, P.O. Box 902, Station "G", Calgary Alberta T3A 3G2 or Varsity Travel & Tours Ltd., Michelle Kath-Holstein, 5403 Crowchild Trail N.W., Calgary, Alberta T3B 4Z1, [403] 288-5161, fax [403] 288-5235. Information sheet in Seminars/Conferences, Other Booklet, BB.

Roots in Quebec 1992

'The First English Language Conference in Quebec on Genealogy and Family History', hosted by The Quebec Family History Society, June 12-14, 1992, Stephen Leacock Bldg., McGill University, Montreal. \$35-\$55 depending on QFHS member/non member, and if registration +/- April 1. Accommodations available. Info in Seminars/Conferences, Canadian Booklet, BB. Contact QFHS, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Québec, H9S 4H9.

Irish Homecoming Festival / Genealogical Congress

[Preliminary Info]. September 3-7, 1992. Congress in Dublin and Belfast. £245.00 all-inclusive. Contact: John Walsh, Ulster Historical Foundation, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD [Tel:(0232) 332288 or Fax (0232) 239885] or ask for festival brochure from: Irish Tourist Board, 160 Bloor St. E., Suite 934, Toronto, Ontario M4W 1B9. [UHF notice received Jan 1992]

Sixth British Family History Conference

September 4-8, 1992, Worcester College, Henwick Grove, Worcester. Hosted by Birmingham & Midland Soc. for Gen. & Heraldry & FFHS. Full fee £190; day fees available. £25 non-refundable deposit by May 1, 1992. "Potters, Plotters and Pilkemen of the Midlands". Brochure in Conferences/Seminars, Other, Booklet, BB.

OTHER

Provincial Archives of Manitoba: Public service hours change [Also includes Hudson's Bay Archives]: Beginning February 18, 1992, the Archives Reading Room will be open for research and reference services:

Tues. - Sat.: 9a.m. - 4p.m. [Reading Room will no longer be open on Wed. evgs].

continued

Summer hours [June/July/August/ first 2 weeks of Sept.]:
Mon. - Fri.: 9.a.m. - 4p.m.
Tues. - Sat. schedule will resume on Sept. 22, 1992.
[PAM notice 14 Jan 1992]

English Census Directories on Microfiche
Staffordshire 1851, Cambridgeshire 1851, Lancashire 1864, Lincolnshire 1856, Shropshire 1851, Warwickshire/Birmingham 1854, Worcestershire 1854 available. Books/Periodicals/Microforms booklet, BB, for prices and address.

Manitoba Homestead Records

Ken Reddig has written an article on homestead records [the latter are now at the Provincial Archives of Manitoba] for the March 1991 **Mennonite Historian** published by the Mennonite Heritage Centre Archives, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Family History Centre News - PERSI

FHCs now have microfiche copies of the PERiodical Source Index published by the Allen County Public Library Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana. PERSI is a subject index to thousands of articles in U S and Canadian genealogical periodicals. There are two sections:

Retrospective index - Fiche 6016863 - articles in periodicals from 1847 through 1985 [approx 200 periodicals at present, more to be added].

Annual index - Fiche 6016864 - periodicals dated 1986 and later.

To obtain photocopies of articles listed in PERSI, patrons may contact the Allen County Library, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801, USA, sending a letter describing the articles they want copied, and providing the full entry from PERSI and the name of the journal. A reasonable number of articles may be requested in each letter, generally not more than 5 - 8 articles. Patrons will be billed a \$3.00 fee for each letter plus \$.20 per page copied [no phone or fax requests]. [Family History Center Memorandum 10 Jan 1992]

Treadwell/Waters Surname, Oneonta, New York

Editor: The following was included in RSG Publishing's catalogue sent to MGS in January. Maybe it will help..... "Several months ago we attended an auction in which an entire home's furnishings were auctioned off from storage. Here we had old, and I mean old, pillow cases, with a handsewn paper stating, 'Pellow cases Grandmother Treadwell. AEW.' An equally ancient tablecloth [small] has a slip of paper stating, 'Table cover. Home spun linen from Waters family farther back than Grandmother Waters. Embroidered by Nellie Betts. AEW.' Two large dishtowels [in the old hocking] are initialed. One is initialed STW and the second with a W. My guess is that most are 150 years old, judging from other items we have and have seen from our own families. If the above information is familiar to you, please send us only \$25.00 [US, includes postage] and we will ship all to

you. The cost is only that which we bid at the auction to make sure the items didn't become someone's dust cloths." Contact: RSG Publishing, Rd #3, Box 146-A, Bainbridge, New York 13733, USA.

LEE family help offered/requested: Whitchurch, Shropshire, England / Minto, Manitoba, & B.C.

Donald F. Harris, 15 Grangefields Road, Shrewsbury, Shropshire SY3 9DD, England has written MGS. He is a Canadian, retired, researching emigration from Shropshire to Canada c.1890-1914. He has accumulated research on William Lee, Minto, Manitoba, 1890-c1933. The Lee family originated in Shropshire's Whitchurch area and Mr. Harris will share William's English roots and what he knows of William's brothers and sister in B.C.. He would like to hear from readers who might know when and why William emigrated. In addition, he would like to hear from anyone who has knowledge of emigration from Shropshire to Canada before 1914; "their reports would make a valuable contribution to my research. In return I might be able to assist members wishing to find out more of their Salopian heritage". [Editor: Mr. Harris has also indicated "that William Lee might be the subject of an article for a Manitoba journal". Those interested seeing in Mr. Harris' letter may contact me through MGS.]

Midwestern Rail Association Inc.

Info compiled in a readily accessible format for students, researchers, anyone with an interest in rail heritage; small charge for providing search and copying of data [covers operating expenses], subjects as Canadian Northern Railway, 1898-1956. For further info on data files & mini-histories, contact: David Harris, P.O. Box 1855, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R1, or call [204] 942-4632 any evening 8:00-9:30p.m. [Manitoba Heritage Federation's Calendar of Events Jan. '92]

BMD Index : Acton [Ontario] Free Press

Compiled by Halton Hills Public Library. 2 volume set, 1875-1975, town of Acton & all of north Halton. [Halton-Peel Branch OGS Newsletter, courtesy Jean Ammeter MGS #1126]

National Archives - Great Lakes Region

7358 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois 60629. Has **Records of the Territorial Court of Michigan 1815-1836 [M-111]** which includes admiralty cases involving the smuggling of goods into Michigan from Canada [microfilm]. Also has **Records of the U.S. Customs Service 1853-1962 [RG 36]** which may include statistical data, manifest [passenger] lists and ship entries, and other data. The following districts are included: Chicago, IL 1901-61; Evansville, IN 1909-42; Detroit, MI 1853-1943; Port Huron, MI 1939-61; Sault Ste. Marie, MI 1932-61; Ashtabula, OH 1923-54; Cleveland, OH 1856-60; Toledo, OH 1898-1942; LaCrosse, WI 1881-1911; Milwaukee, WI 1909-39. [Brenda Merriman in OGS Newsleaf, February 1992, p.6]

West Midlands County [England] Parish Indexes
Now 9 volumes covering 86 parishes, completed by Terry Welsh, *Relative Reflections*, 54 Westbourne Road, Solihull, West Midlands B9Z 8AU England. Parish list & prices are in Books/Periodicals/Microforms Booklet, BB.

Beth Din Records

Available from Adler/Woburn House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HP England. Contains interesting info; eg, "marriage authorizations [240,000+] issued since February 1880 state the parties' places and/or country of birth; this is not recorded in the marriage registers issued by the Registrar General's Office. The same detail has appeared on the burial authorizations [350,000+] issued since 1896, although it did not appear on English death certificates until April 1968." Searches can be made; write to the Registrar [at above address] who will advise re likely costs. Letter & list of records is filed in the Researchers Booklet, BB.

New address for Association of Genealogists and Record Agents in Britain

Mrs. D. Young, 29 Badgers Close, Horsham, West Sussex RH12 5RU. [OGS Families, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1992, p35]

County Maps of Ontario

Ontario Transportation Map Series [8 provincial regions numbering from west to east] show Lot & Concession designations in each township. \$4.31 per map [all taxes incl.], cheque payable to Treasurer of Ontario. Order through appropriate Regional Transportation office [addresses not given]. Further info from office of Regional Director. [OGS Newsleaf, Feb. 1992, p.21]

Can you help?

Research project to identify historical cookbooks - published in Canada before 1950 [of more than 16pp]. If you know of any, contact: Elizabeth Driver, 26 Wayland Avenue, Toronto Ontario M4E 3C7. [OGS Families, Vol. 31, No. 1, 1992, p.19]

Hargrave, Mb. Family/School/Community History Book: Binding Our Districts

Covers Boss Hill, Hargrave, Pacific Parkland, Reaper & Springvale. 710p, 1195 pictures. \$50.00 + \$4.00 postage. Contact: Joyce Heaman, Box 50, Hargrave, Manitoba R0M 0W0.

Mariages de St. Etienne de Montreal 1912-1990

Now available, 30.00 + GST where applicable. [US funds for non-residents] Contact: Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, Case postale 335, succ. Place d'Armes, Montréal, Québec H2Y 3H1

UE Loyalist Links - Volume II - Lennox/Addington Co. - The First 100 Years

Louisa Shermerhorn MGS #567 has ordered a copy of this book and is willing to check names. Contact her at

270 Sansome Ave., Winnipeg MB R3K 0P6. To purchase, contact: Russ Waller, UE, 114 Robert Wallace Dr., Kingston, Ontario K7M 1Y2 [\$30.00 + \$3.00 postage/Canada, \$5.00/USA.] It includes marriages & descendants - alphabetical, with strays, index, 325p.

Book on Manitoba's Boundary Commission North West Mounted Police Trail: Drawing the Line

The book highlights rural southern Manitoba as it is now - 12-day ride along the Trail in summer 1991. Writers/researchers: Felix Kuehn, Donna Decosse, Garry Struth, Bob Caldwell, Ben Kroeker. \$34.95 incl. GST & free mailing. Visa/MC accepted. Contact: DTS Publishing, Box 407, Deloraine, MB. R0M 0M0.

MONEY DONATIONS TO MGS

1 August 1990 - 31 July 1991

These individuals/company donated amounts over \$5.00; they should have been included in our Thanks list in December 1991 GENERATIONS. We acknowledge their welcome contributions now.

Anderson, Muriel	Jackson, G.W.
Asham, Deborah	Kimpton, Frances M.
Audette, Beth	Knight, Frederica
Bellhouse, Margaret	Laird, G. Scott
Bernhardt, Robert	Leggitt, Helen
Bjornson, Edith	MacLean, Patricia R.
Bracken, Susan	MacPherson, Donald J.
Brown, Gerald	Mewdell, Elsie
Cobb, Freda L.	Michaels, Lois
Cox, Theodore G.	Murphy, Ann F.
Dobson, Ivan	Neufeld, Denise
Edwards, Glenn A.	Perry, L. Anne
Essery, E. Roy	Pontifex, Carl
Findlay, Thelma	Russell, Evelyn
Friesen Ltd., D.W.	Sawatsky, Henry
Gilday, Mrs. Angus M.	Sharpe, L.D.
Greenway, Elizabeth	Shermerhorn, Louisa
Greenwood, Dorothy	Smith, Patricia J.
Hamilton, John C.	Stevens, A.L.
Hamilton, Marjorie E.	Stewart, Grace E.
Hayes, Sheila D.	Thomson, Muriel
Hobbs, E. Walker	Voss, Morley
Hunter, John	Wardrop, Les
	Wetzel, Joyce

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

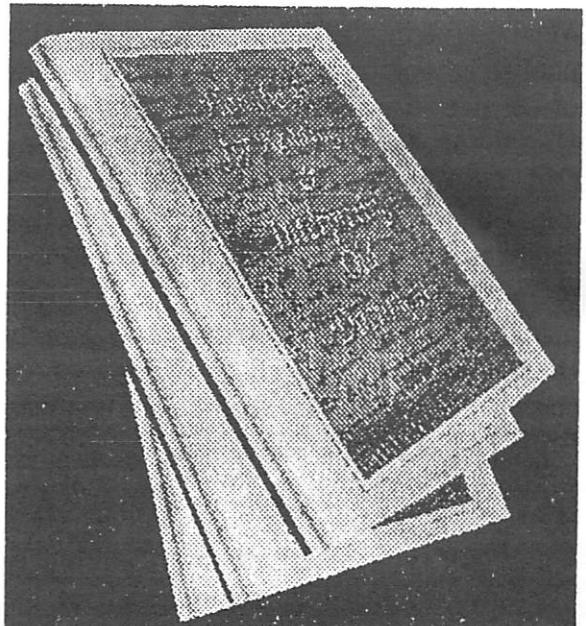
Each year MGS Executive asks members for nominations for the Certificate of Merit. Please send a brief outline of the accomplishments/activities of your nominee, relating his/her contribution to the growth and/or holdings, of MGS, for the benefit of genealogists at large. 1991 recipient was Hazel Runchey.

Send nominations to:

Don Hyde / MGS Certificate of Merit
420 - 167 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6

Handbook for Reading & Interpreting Old Documents

by Elizabeth Briggs



ANNOUNCING ...

A special offer, now being made to you, is to offer this book at a pre-publication price of \$25.00 including postage and handling. In order to make this offer, we require a deposit of \$15.00 to be made by May 31, 1992. The balance will be due when the book is ready to be shipped and it will only be shipped to those who have paid the full price.

Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.,
420 - 167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Mb.
R3B 0T6

I wish to order () copies of "Handbook for Reading & Interpreting Old Documents" at \$25.00. I am enclosing my deposit of \$15.00 and agree to pay the balance prior to the shipment of my book. This offer is extended only to members of The Manitoba Genealogical Society. My membership number is _____.

Non-members may place pre-publication orders in the amount of \$27.95

Please complete other side.

Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. will soon publish a book on Palaeography, - the study or science of deciphering ancient writings: **Handbook for Reading and Interpreting Old Documents**, by Elizabeth Briggs, a long-time member of MGS. Liz also wrote "Handbook for Genealogists" which was revised and reprinted in 1990. She has given many lectures on Palaeography at Family History Seminars as well as to many school classes. Primarily, her research has involved British records and she is well acquainted with the subject matter in her new book.

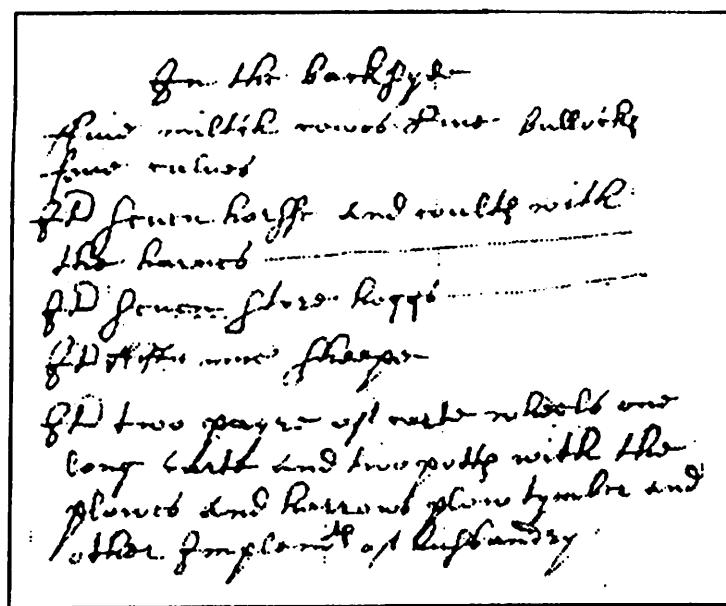
This book is well written and handsomely illustrated by Boyd Speer, recipient of the Distinguished Teacher Award, 1991. Many illustrations are computer-generated and really enhance the publication. Examples of hand-writing have been secured from the Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

Coil-bound, the book will contain approximately 160 pages; 15 illustrated, 16 of old handwritten documents, examples of numerals and alphabet in old written forms and several practical exercises in calculating British currency/weights/measures.

The Society expects to release the publication this summer. The cost, at that time, will be \$34.95 including postage & handling.

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Grammar and Literary Style includes spelling variations	25pp
Writing Materials	10pp
Documents for Research	5pp
Guidelines for Storing Family History Resources	2pp
Calendars	6pp
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Weights and Measures	18pp
Social Structure of Britain	12pp
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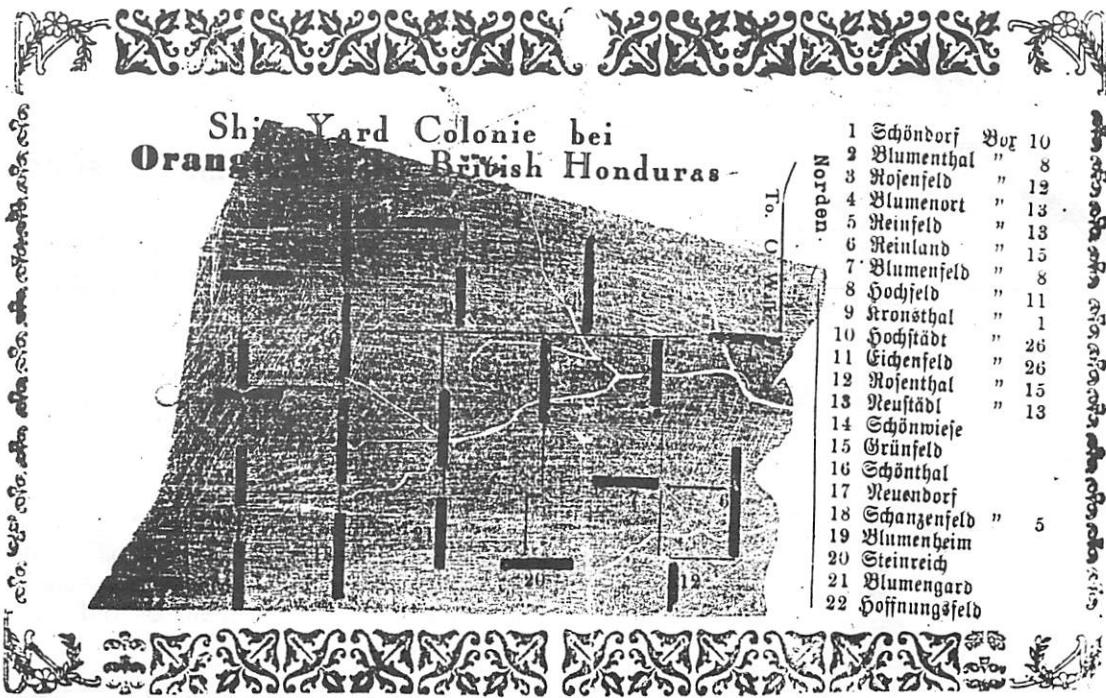
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MENNONITE MAP

Hilda Matsuo MGS #1179

Found - in a public phone booth in Edmonton, Alberta, and given to the Manitoba Genealogical Society's librarian - a map of the Ship Yard Colony near Orange Walk, British Honduras, in Central America. What can we say about it?

Yes, it is of a Mennonite colony as the first glance seems to indicate, and yes, likely it is a remnant of a calendar. Our cartographer friend, William Schroeder, [whose map of the area from the **Mennonite Historical Atlas** - courtesy of Springfield Publishing- accompanies this article], has seen another Mennonite colony map in that part of the world in the form of a calendar.

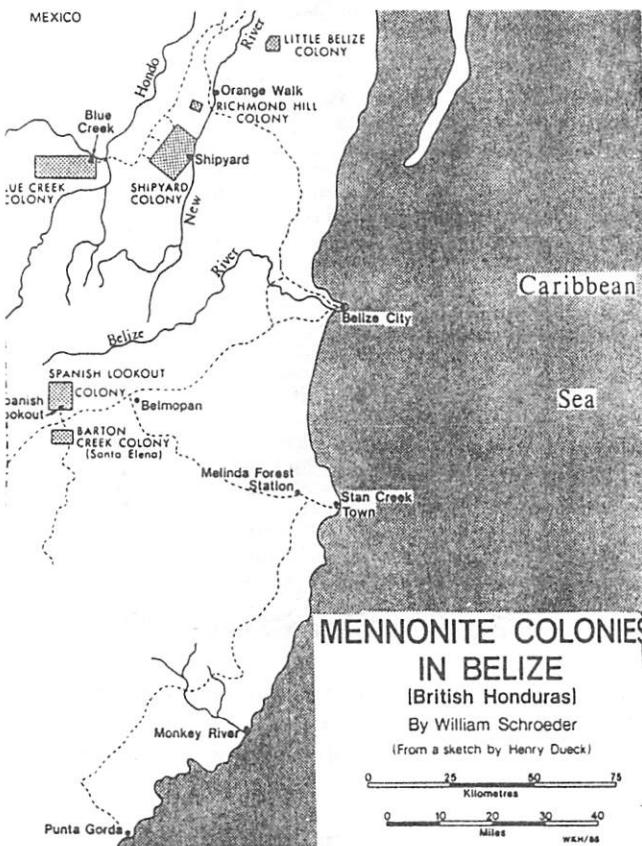
Historically then, the Mennonites of Central America first came to Russia from the Danzig area of present-day Poland in 1789 and settled in the first Mennonite colony of the Black Sea area, therefore, Old Colony Mennonites. Eventually, they [some] left for Canada in 1874 from settlements in Russia, bearing some of the names we see on the Central American map. Having lost their right to remain truly pacifist, they left for Canada for this, and other reasons at that time. In 1922 they emigrated again, because of their loss of autonomy when public schools were organized in this province. They left settlements in Manitoba bearing some of the names we see on the map. Later, in 1958, they left their Mexican settlements when they again lost some of their autonomy and needed land. [The land always helped to fuel their fervour for religious freedom and autonomy.]

The names of the individual settlements found on the map are constantly descriptive names dear to the hearts of a constantly pioneering people - always evocative of a home elsewhere.

1. Schöndorf - Pretty Village
2. Blumenthal - Flower Dale
3. Rosenfeld - Field of Roses
4. Blumenort - Place of Flowers
5. Reinfeld - Clean Field
6. Reinland - Clean Land
7. Blumenfeld - Field of Flowers
8. Hochfeld - High Field
9. Kronthal - Crown Dale
10. Hochstädt - High Town [should be Hochstadt if High-German, partly in West-Prussian dialect]
11. Eichenfeld - Oak Field
12. Rosenthal - Rose Dale
13. Neustädtl - New Hamlet [should be Neustädchen if High-German, partly in Tyrolien dialect]
14. Schönwiese - Beautiful Meadow
15. Grünfeld - Green Field
16. Schönthal - Pretty Dale
17. Neuendorf - New Village [in High-German with "im", meaning in the new village]
18. Schanzenfeld - Schanz's Field [Shanz after an Ontario Mennonite who assisted 1874 immigrants to Man.]
19. Blumenheim - Home of Flowers
20. Steinreich - [Very Wealthy, literally Rich in Rocks, therefore likely poor]
21. Blumengard - Flower Garden [from Blumengarten]
22. Hoffnungsfeld - Field of Hope

Note: Spanish Lookout Colony = Kleine Gemeinde Mennonites Russia to Canada - 1874, Canada to Mexico - 1948, Mexico to Belize - 1958.

see map next page



Map courtesy of Mennonite Historical Atlas
by William Schroeder and Helmut T. Huebert

PIONEER PROFILE

HONOURABLE WALTER CLIFFORD, AUSTIN, MANITOBA

MacEwan, K. Eleanor, Research Assistant, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation. Historic Resources Branch. Unpublished Report 1981.

Honourable Walter Clifford is considered by some to be the founder of Austin, Manitoba.¹ Settling there in 1884, Clifford established his dairy farm and creamery, and was quickly regarded as one of the most innovative farmers in the area. He later acquired the Austin Flour Mill,² and built a grain elevator and warehouse to service it.³ He purchased a general store and post office, and served as Austin's postmaster for more than 50 years.⁴ As a wealthy and prominent businessman, Clifford was involved in many facets of community life.

Walter Charles Ignatius Clifford was born in 1862 in Devonshire, England, the fifth son of the Eighth Baron Clifford of Chudleigh.⁵ Besides his twin Emma, Clifford had six sisters and four brothers.⁶ After being educated at Stoneyhurst,⁷ Clifford, at twenty-one, immigrated to Canada.⁸ He spent his first summer travelling, venturing as far west as the Rockies. In 1884, Clifford chose to settle in Austin,⁹ impressed with its location. Situated near the Squirrel Creek, the town was supplied with fresh water and abundant hay. Perhaps most attractive, however, was the fact that Austin lay on the main line of the CPR. Although Clifford settled alone in Canada, and never married, his ties with his family remained strong as he returned for visits to England in regular intervals.¹⁰

Convinced that the prairies were suitable for more than just wheat farming, Clifford initially purchased a herd of dairy cattle, erected buildings, and established a creamery.¹¹ The location he chose was ideal with the Creek close by, which could be utilized as both a watering ground for the cattle and for washing the butter. To achieve this, a pipe was installed from the building to the Creek.¹² The equipment used by Clifford was the most up-to-date, and in fact, he was the first to have a cream separator, a "DeLaval", in Manitoba.¹³ The success of his farm was recognized in 1886, when a model of it could be viewed in England at the "Colonial and Indian Exhibition: Dominion of Canada",¹⁴ a display of Canadian agricultural achievement. He was further honoured at that Exhibition with a painting of his dairy farm hanging in the central trophy area.¹⁵ The dairy farm and his cattle took many prizes at the Brandon, and other agricultural fairs.¹⁶ although Clifford contributed to the first carload of butter shipped to British Columbia,¹⁷ by 1888 he was disappointed that the local market was not large enough to make dairy farming profitable.¹⁸ In 1896 when the locality established a creamery, the knowledge and expertise of

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Clifford proved a valuable asset; he was named Secretary-Treasurer of the North Norfolk Creamery Association.¹⁹

Throughout his years in Austin, Clifford was always regarded as a successful farmer. His main farm, an 810 hectare track of land was located less than a kilometer from Austin.²⁰ The size of the Clifford farm was too much for one man to handle at harvest time, so in the fall Clifford would have a "bee", and businessmen, labourers, and clerks alike would help pull in the crop.²¹ This also induced Clifford to experiment with the most modern farm equipment. For example, in 1899, he purchased a 3.7 meter cut binder. As other farmers were interested in its success, the Carberry News published comments on the quality of its work in cutting the September harvest.²²

Concerned with maintaining pure bred herds of strong and resilient stock, Clifford often imported livestock from the east. In 1903, he purchased seven head of Polled Angus from a breeder in Prince Edward Island, among them a bull that had taken first prize at the Toronto Exhibition.²³ The following year he purchased five Aberdeen Angus, again from Prince Edward Island, two of which had been prize winners in Scotland.²⁴ Besides cattle, Clifford raised a herd of eighty hogs on the land behind his mill.²⁵ The stock he maintained continually won prizes at local and national fairs.²⁶

Over the years Clifford achieved a high profile in the local agricultural societies, and served as President of the North Norfolk Agricultural Society No. 2 in 1893.²⁷ His concern over the development of Western Canadian agriculture was not confined to the locality. In 1904 he attended a meeting in Ottawa of cattle breeders that had been called to form a Dominion or National Association.²⁸ Clifford was also instrumental in establishing the first herd book for registration of pure bred cattle in Canada.²⁹

Clifford did not confine his operations to farming, and in 1899, in partnership with a Mr. Wheeler, bought the general store and post office from E. Broadfoot.³⁰ Two years later Clifford became the sole proprietor, after buying out his partner.³¹ The general store of the town was of some significance. Besides supplying and ordering the goods needed by the local customers, the store served as a meeting place and focal point for discussions. "The People's Store", as Clifford named it, carried a vast array of goods and quickly became well known in the district, considered to be the "best, cheapest, and most complete of country stores".³² In 1899, due to increased business, Clifford extended the store, so that it stretched from 2nd Avenue southward to the end of the lot.³³ Clifford ran his store as a cash one, and sold goods at their wholesale prices.³⁴ The store itself was 9 meters by 12 meters with the unique feature of separate departments for groceries and dry goods.³⁵ The store was kept in good condition, receiving an annual coat of paint,³⁶ and the interior being appropriately decorated during the

Christmas season.³⁷ The post office was at the rear of the People's Store, and Clifford served as postmaster of Austin for over 50 years.³⁸



Clifford's "The People's Store", Austin, Manitoba c1920 [third building from right] Manitoba Archives

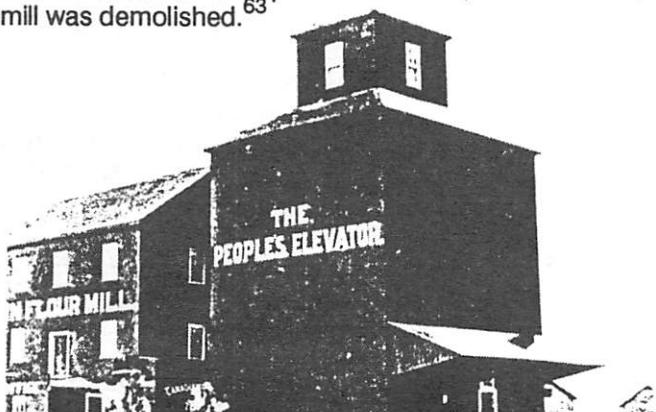
Expanding his business enterprises further, Clifford purchased the Austin Flour Mill in 1891.³⁹ In 1893, to facilitate the ever-increasing harvests of grain, Clifford built a flour warehouse adjacent to the mill to store flour awaiting sale or transport.⁴⁰ Always seeking economy and perfection, Clifford modernized the mill countless times. With a 7.2 cubic meter capacity,⁴¹ it began operation under Clifford in November 1891, with shipments of flour destined for the east departing daily.⁴² The mill was also well known locally for its cat, that allegedly could catch 40 mice per hour.⁴³

With the two boilers, 100 horsepower Wheelock engine, and a six stand of Allis rolls, it was one of the most complete mills in the province.⁴⁴ As new machinery was added, such as the new rolls in 1892,⁴⁵ the wheat cleaners from New York in 1893,⁴⁶ the new boiler and other extensive improvements in 1896,⁴⁷ Austin boasted that their "flour is classed equal to any gristed in Manitoba".⁴⁸ The mill had three sets of scales that could be disconnected by rollers. This allowed the farmer who brought the grist to get the full weight of it, as he would receive the flour, bran, shorts, and screenings of his wheat.⁴⁹ The mill was successful and innovative enough to carry second prize at the World's Fair in 1893.⁵⁰ The lack of local markets that had troubled Clifford in the dairy business did not pose similar problems with his milling operation. Flour and grain as non-perishable goods could be easily transported, and were readily marketed in Eastern Canada,⁵¹ and even as far away as Liverpool.⁵²

The same summer that Clifford acquired the mill, he built an adjoining grain elevator, the first one in Austin, called "The People's Elevator".⁵³ It served a two-fold purpose. It

could hold grain that was to be gristed in the mill, plus act as a storage bin for the grain to be transported to markets via the CPR. Even with its 1,080 cubic meter capacity,⁵⁴ it was not large enough to store the available grain in bumper years. The need for more C.P. rail cars to empty the elevators was especially acute in 1902.⁵⁵ This became one of the main grievances of western farmers during the early 1900s, and has continued to concern them to the present.

As with the Austin Flour Mill, Clifford continually modernized the grain elevator. It was completely remodelled in 1901,⁵⁶ and was expanded to increase its capacity by 432 cubic meters. Two new scales were added allowing three teams to draw up to the elevator and unload at once. Grain shoots were attached, so that the farmer could simply pull down the shoot and dump the grain over the end of the wagon into it, instead of lifting the sacks down. Clifford had installed the first set of track scales in 1896.⁵⁷ These proved more efficient than tallying the wheat while loading. With the new scales, the rail car was weighed when empty. Wheat was then loaded into the car through a spout, and once the car was full, it was run onto the track scales and weighed again. The difference in these weights measured the quantity of wheat loaded. The People's Elevator was the only one along the C.P. line between Winnipeg and Brandon to have track scales, and was considered "second to none along the Line".⁵⁸ Due to the efficient and labour saving equipment installed at the elevator, farmers from outside the immediate vicinity of Austin would bring their grain to it. Clifford encouraged this by having his grain buyers in towns other than Austin.⁵⁹ In 1904 Clifford decided it was time to retire, and finding it impossible to secure a buyer for the mill and elevator, he closed them down in June of that year.⁶⁰ Although Austin had had two elevators from 1896,⁶¹ increased grain yields meant that one elevator would be wholly inadequate. Because of this problem, Clifford was persuaded to reopen the People's Elevator in August 1905, but from that date, he ran it in partnership with another local businessman, Mr. Booth.⁶² The mill and elevator continued to operate until 1912, and in 1923 the mill was demolished.⁶³



Clifford's Mill and "People's Elevator", Austin 1902.
Manitoba Archives

In order to run all his businesses, Clifford used as many modern conveniences as possible. As early as 1893, he had a telephone between his flour mill and store.⁶⁴ In 1897 he had an electric light put in a dynamo which supplied his mill, elevator, and store with electric light.⁶⁵ Four years later he had a storage battery connected with the dynamo at the mill. The battery was made of 60 cells, and could be charged to run lights for up to 10 hours.⁶⁶ With it, Clifford was able to light the store after the mill shut down.

Clifford was both an energetic and versatile businessman. He supplemented his general store and milling activities by serving as local agent of the Royal Insurance Company,⁶⁷ agent for the Trust and Loan Company,⁶⁸ and local real estate agent.⁶⁹ He also owned a wood camp, keeping the wood piled north of the elevator, and hiring teamsters annually.⁷⁰

Clifford was as interested in community activities as his business ventures. At the opening of the Forester's Hall, Clifford entertained the crowd by singing.⁷¹ Later, he acted as stage manager for the local play held in the Hall, and was responsible for training the actors.⁷² As such a prominent town figure, he was quite often called upon to give speeches and award prizes. In 1901 he gave the opening address at a Farewell Social.⁷³ Clifford spoke after the laying of the corner stone of the new school in 1905.⁷⁴ At the local carnival he was called upon to award silver spoons to the prize winner of the best costume.⁷⁵ Clifford always spoke well, receiving additional practice in 1895, when he was active in the Austin debating society. Clifford was one of the key figures behind the opening of the town library in 1896.⁷⁶ He performed civic duty by sitting on the Grand Jury in the 1907 spring assizes in Portage La Prairie.⁷⁷

Despite his club foot, Clifford was an athletic man. He enjoyed hunting, and arranged "shoots" for his friends.⁷⁸ He was also very active in the football and lacrosse clubs, serving an annual term as president of each.⁷⁹ In 1901, Clifford became secretary of the Dominion Day Committee. During the sporting events at the celebration, he acted as general superintendent and coordinated the activities.⁸⁰ In other years, Clifford offered his grounds to hold the sporting events for July 1st.⁸¹

Clifford built an English style home in Austin which he called "The Cottage".⁸² The first mass served in Austin was celebrated in the front room of this home in 1884. Mass was held there regularly until 1901, when the Catholic Church was built.⁸³

On 14 July 1956, Clifford died in a Winnipeg hospital.⁸⁴ Although it is unlikely that Clifford founded the town as it had been established and named two years prior to his arrival, he is remembered as one of the major contributors to the early growth of Austin. Aside from community involvement, his business activities with the Austin Flour

Mill, the People's Elevator, and the People's Store kept Clifford busier than most men.

ENDNOTES

1. Mrs. John Hay, "Report on Austin", no date, unpublished. Austin Local History File, Legislative Library.
2. Carberry News, 8 May 1891.
3. Ibid., 28 August 1891, 3 March 1893.
4. Portage La Prairie Daily Graphic, 16 July 1956.
5. Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage, [150th edition], 1London: Burke's Peerage Ltd., 1970] under Clifford of Chudleigh, p.756. Chudleigh, Devonshire is located in the southwest part of England, near Plymouth.
6. Ibid..
7. Anne M. Collier, A Rear View Mirror: A History of Austin and Surrounding Districts, [Altona: D.W.Friesen and Sons, 1967], p.83.
8. Carberry News, 24 March 1893.
9. Ibid..
10. Carberry Express, 8 May 1898, 8 February 1900, 7 March 1901. Carberry News, 12 June 1891, 19 August 1897. Related to Walter Clifford, the 13th Baron Clifford and family reside in England.
11. Collier, op. cit., p.87.
12. Ibid., p.87.
13. Ibid., p.87.
14. Ibid., p.87.
15. Ibid., p.87.
16. Ibid., p.87.
17. Ibid., p.87.
18. Carberry News, 24 March 1893.
19. Collier, op. cit., p.124. Carberry News, 20 March 1896.
20. Carberry Express, 14 January 1904. Listed as 2000 acre farm, 1/2 mile from Austin.
21. Ibid., 12 September 1901.
22. Carberry News, 4 September 1899. Cut binder is listed as 12 feet long.
23. Carberry Express, 29 October 1903.
24. Ibid., 14 January 1904.
25. Ibid., 6 January 1893.
26. Carberry News, 21 October 1892, 9 August 1895
Carberry Express, 10 October 1895, 21 July 1898, 20 July 1899, 29 October 1903.
27. Ibid., 29 June 1893.
28. Carberry News, 11 March 1904.
29. Winnipeg Tribune, 16 July 1956. No other references to this achievement could be found.
30. Collier, op. cit., p.88.
31. Henderson's Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory, 1890. Listed as joint owner with Wheeler, 1891-1900, 1904, 1908, Clifford listed alone under the general store.
32. Carberry News, 6 January 1893.
33. Carberry Express, 26 October 1899.
34. Carberry Express, 18 October 1894.
35. Carberry News, 6 January 1893. Size of store quoted as 30 feet by 40 feet.
36. Carberry Express, 26 November 1903.
37. Ibid., 17 December 1903.
38. Portage La Prairie Daily Graphic, 16 July 1956.
39. Carberry News, 8 May 1891.
40. Carberry Express, 26 January 1893, 2 March 1893.
41. Henderson's Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory, 1893. Capacity stated as 200 bushels.
42. Carberry News, 13 November 1891.
43. Ibid., 3 March 1893.
44. Ibid., 6 January 1893.
45. Ibid., 25 March 1892.
46. Carberry Express, 27 July 1893.
47. Carberry News, 2 October 1896.
48. Ibid., 25 March 1892.
49. Collier, op. cit., p.91.
50. Carberry Express, 27 July 1893. No further references to this prize could be found.
51. Carberry News, 19 February 1892.
52. Ibid., 15 April 1892.
53. Ibid., 7 August 1891, 28 August 1891.
54. Ibid., 6 January 1893. Listed as 30,000 bushel capacity.
55. Carberry Express, 9 October 1902, 16 October 1902.
56. Ibid., 3 October 1901. Listed as 12,000 bushel capacity.
57. Ibid., 29 October 1896.
58. Ibid., 3 October 1901.
59. Carberry News, 18 November 1892. The town of Elkhorn is specifically mentioned.
60. Carberry Express, 30 June 1904. The difficulty in finding a buyer for the mill in 1904 was probably due to the introduction of higher freight rates for shipping flour, while rates for unprocessed grain remained relatively unchanged. Flour mill chains, with their larger size, economies of scale and merchandising branches in the east slowly squeezed out the independent local mills throughout the west. [see Branch file: F6 - Gregory's Mill.]
61. Carberry News, 13 November 1896.
62. Carberry Express, 31 August 1893.
63. Collier, op. cit., p.91.
64. Carberry News, 11 August 1893.
65. Carberry Express, 14 January 1897.
Carberry News, 28 January 1897.
66. Carberry Express, 31 October 1901.
67. Carberry News: Supplement to the News, 24 January 1896.
68. Henderson's Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia Gazetteer and Directory, 1892, 1893.
69. Carberry Express, 14 May 1903.
70. Carberry News, 19 February 1892, 30 December 1892.
71. Ibid., 17 March 1893.
72. Carberry Express, 15 March 1894.
73. Ibid., 24 January 1901.
74. Ibid., 4 May 1905.
75. Ibid., 18 March 1909.
76. Carberry News, 21 February 1896.
77. Carberry Express, 21 February 1896.
78. Ibid., 15 September 1904.
79. Ibid., 3 June 1892, 24 April 1902.
80. Carberry News, 5 July 1901.
81. Carberry Express, 20 June 1895.
82. Collier, op. cit., p.86.
83. Northwest Review 45th Anniversary Edition, 1930, p.82.
84. Portage La Prairie Daily Graphic, 16 July 1956. Clifford is presumably buried in Austin as the obituary states that the funeral service was to be held there, but this has not been verified.

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KUDOS

Hazel Runchey, MGS #824, Winnipeg, Manitoba
"Your Society is fortunate to have a Volunteer Researcher with your aptitude, willingness to extend oneself, a capacity to sense and provide details" -Ervan Amidon.

Recently Hazel researched a 1935 Winnipeg death on behalf of Swan River Branch. After the normal Resource Centre research, she, on her own, checked obituaries at the Legislative Library and did some Census work. Flo Cox also helped on this query.

Editor: Hazel well deserved her 1991 Certificate of Merit!

Gladys Bergquist, MGS #1057, MacGregor, Manitoba
".....what a reply!gleaned all the obituaries added her personal knowledge. spent a day with me She is an inspiration to us all." -Jeanne Cooper, MGS #2227

Dr. A. E. Edwards, St. Lambert, Quebec

"I am grateful to him for doing this work." [GENERATIONS, Sept. 1991, page 23, offer of free Quebec help]
-Marjorie Tretiak, MGS # 1538

Thelma Findlay, MGS #820, Winnipeg, Manitoba

"...effort made by Thelma pedigree charts is a great idea ..." -Don Carney, MGS #1613

RESISTANCE TO LOUIS RIEL

1869-1870

Jerry Frank MGS #1981

In the fall of 1869, Louis Riel rose to prominence in leading the Métis in the protection of their land ownership and other rights as Manitoba took steps to achieve provincial status with Canada. Riel considered it necessary to take control of the Hudson Bay Company headquarters in Winnipeg by occupying Upper Fort Garry in an effort to solidify his position. Of course not everyone agreed with what he was doing and there was both political and armed resistance. Various history books relate stories about the resistance movements led by Dr. John Schultz and Captain Bolton but I could find none that listed the rest of the individuals involved. Fortunately a man by the name of Alexander Begg, involved in the political negotiations with Riel, kept a daily journal of the events of this winter. A typed copy of this journal is held by Saskatchewan Archives in Regina and I had the opportunity to stop there to review it while on my way to the MGS conference in October. Genealogists [especially those with Portage La Prairie area roots] may be interested in the names which he listed as participants in the armed resistance.

A group of 45 men occupied the house of Dr. Schultz in early December of 1869, planning ways in which to overthrow Riel. For some reason Schultz had recruited many of these men from the Portage La Prairie area. Riel discovered the circumstance and brought 300 men from the Fort to surround the house. Primarily due to the negotiating efforts of A. Bannatyne, a blood bath was avoided and the Schultz contingent surrendered on Dec. 7. Riel subsequently imprisoned them in the Fort where they remained for the entire winter. Some of the men's wives were allowed to move in with them as it was more of a house arrest situation rather than jail, with the prisoners' movements restricted by the confines of the Fort. Listed as surrendering were:

Joseph Lynch, M.D.	D.M. Campbell
John Schultz, M.D.	John O'Donnell, M.D.
Arthur Hamilton	W.F. Hyman
G.D. McVicar	James Dawson
R.P. Meade	W.J. Davis
Henry Woodington	J.B. Haines
W.J. Allen	H. Werghman
Thos. Leiguard	L.W. Archibald
E.C. Palmer	William Kitson*
George Nicol	George Bubar
John Ferguson	George Miller
Mathews Davis	William Ipice
James H. Ashdown	Arch Wright
Thomas Lusted	A.W. Graham
P McArthur	James Stewart
D. Cameron	R.R. Smith
J.M. Coombs	J.H. Shocks

James C. Kent
James Mulligan
John Eccles
William Graham
William Nimens
F.G. Mugridge

R. Chisholm
George Furtinay
Chas. Garrett
John Ivy
T. Franklin

A. Taylor
H. Taylor
W. Salter
N. Morrison
Robb Demson
Chas. Millan
John Taylor
Alex Parker
John Ivy
Duncan Nolm [released early]

Geo. Newcomb
J.B. Morrison
Magnus Brown
W. Sutherland
Jas. Smith
Thomas Baxter
John McKay
Sargeant Powers
Geo. Parker
One unknown

On January 9, 12 prisoners were able to escape. All but 2 were recaptured within two days. Unfortunately, the only one mentioned by Begg is Hyman who apparently froze his feet in the attempt. Then, on February 17, another attempt was made to overthrow Riel. Quoting from Begg's journal:

"Soon after a body of men, some walking and others in carriages were seen cutting across from the direction of the Scotch church, some distance from the town to connect with the road up the Assiniboine. These were seen from the Fort and immediately a party on horseback started in pursuit, there were a few on foot behind the horsemen. The two bands french and English from the Portage, for it turned out to be the latter starting on their way home from the Scotch church, were going in a direction that would cause them to meet about a mile and a half from the town out on the prairie. The excitement was intense while the two bodies neared each other, everyone expected to see a fight. Slowly the two parties came together but no shots were fired. The french demanded that the french lay down their arms and deliver themselves up, this the Portage people agreed to and then there were shaking of hands and the two bodies of men mixed up and all together proceeded in the direction of Fort Garry, it is said some of the Canadians refused for some time to give up their arms, and not indeed until quite near the Fort." [Author's note: It is interesting to see Begg's bias in this account in that he capitalizes 'English' but not 'french'. Also, where he says that they demanded that "the french lay down their arms", he must have intended "English". Misspellings and punctuation are per the original.]

Virtually all of these men, led by Captain Bolton, were from Portage La Prairie. Begg lists them as:

Captain Bolton
Rob. McBain
Jas. McBain
A. Murray
Lawrence Smith
J. Switzer
Alex McPherson
Alex McLean
Geo. Sandison
J. Delworth
R. Adams
Mr. McLeod
Jas. Jock
Jas. Sanderson
Geo. Wild

John McLean
Wilder Bartlett
Dan Sissons*
Wm. Farmer
Chas. McDonald
H. Williams
W.G. Bird
Jo. Paquin [16]
Wm. Paquin
Wm. Delworth
J. Paquin
Arch McDonald
Thos. Scott
Geo. Wild
D. Taylor

By late March, a constitution for the Provisional Government had been drafted and by the end of the month, all the prisoners were released.

All name spellings and duplicate names - perhaps father/son - are per original.

* Individuals marked with an asterisk happen to be relatives of the author's wife.

Source: Saskatchewan Archives Board; **Alexander Begg - His Journal of the Red River Insurrection;** Call No. SHS 236; Pages 109, 110, 258, 259, 262.

CONGRATULATIONS

to



Bob and Shirle McGimpsey, MGS #473, Dauphin, Manitoba, who welcomed granddaughter #7 on February 10, 1992. Brenley Erin was born in Winnipeg to Robert and Jodi Pretula of Oak Bank, Manitoba,

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[The Dakota Homestead, Bismarck-Mandan Hist. & Gen. Society, Vol. 19, No. 3.]

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PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker, MGS #1145
French periodical: Roger André, MGS #1304.

Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, Vol. 42, #4, Winter 1992.
Corgnol, Ouimet, Caron, Huot; Acadians of the Upper Richelieu; Q/A column.

Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS, #40
Jacobites in the W. Indies; Scots in Stepney, London 1871 Census; some Scots women in New Zealand 1897-1909; Glentanner roll of 1812.

The Archivist, Vol. 18, #2
Multiculturalism.

Augustan Society Omnibus, Book 13
Dukes of Carinthia; Egyptian tombs; knighthood; native Americans; Muncy family; Peter Montague story; witchcraft; Society-American Archive Service; Blossom family; several passenger lists from England, Germany & Norway; Viking crusaders; Kirk family.

Banyan Tree, #49
Peacock family; Appleton & Stephenson families.

Bristol & Avon FHS, #66
Thicket Lane cottages; Lansdown family; Fisher family.

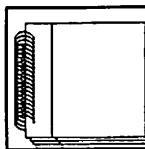
Cleveland FHS
Vol. 4, #12: Skottowe family.
Vol. 5, #1: some names from the Trinity House Petitions; Hearth Tax returns; Haverton Hill parish.

Families, OGS, Vol. 30, #4
Research into medical & welfare records; tracing British emigrant children; settlement in eastern Ontario.

Family Tree Magazine
Vol. 8, #1: Smallpox; criminals & convicts; parish clerk occupation.
Vol. 8, #2: Smallpox; Non-Conformist baptisms in Wales; soldier ancestries; Royal Naval Museum; Bernau's Index; pedlar occupation.
Vol. 8, #3: Clogmaker occupation; Bernau's Index, part 2; Westminster ancestors.

Genealogical Computing, Vol. 11, #2
Roots III; aids for Family Research.

Genealogical Helper, Nov/Dec 1991
Scottish ancestry; tracing roots through religious records.



Glamorgan Family HS, #26

Land Tax assessments as a source; Hughes & Thomas families; Probate Records; Deer family.

Greenwood Tree, Vol. 16, #4
Robert Priddle story; gloving occupation.

ISBFH Newsletter, Vol. 13, #4
Rehabilitating ancient titles.

Leeds & Grenville Br., OGS, Vol. 17, #9
Hubbell family.

Loyalist Gazette, Vol. 29, #2
Black Loyalists; Mohawks of Quebec; Charles Inglis bio.

Manchester Genealogist, Vol. 27, #4
Oldham; Smallshaw family; Brindle & Sons; Scots to Manchester; parochial registers of Scotland.

Minnesota Genealogist

Vol. 22, #2: Immigration History Research Centre; pioneer records; State Fire Department 1911.
Vol. 22, #4: Ellis Island; Minnesotans in Jefferson Barracks' graves; National Guard list of 1903; medical history; St. John's of New Rome Mls; Mt. Pleasant Mls.

Newfoundland Ancestor

Vol. 7, #3: Pynn family.
Vol. 7, #4: Carter family.

NGS Quarterly, Vol. 79, #4
Social history; Kobels of Pennsylvania.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol. 9, #3
Mariners' Monument.

Oregon Bulletin, Vol. 41, #2
Oregon funeral homes.

Oregon Gen. Soc. Quarterly, Vol. 30, #3
McQuarrie family; newspaper extracts Oct. 1918.

Ottawa Br. OGS, Vol. 25, #1
Land Records of Carleton Co.; Robert Gourley story.

Perth Co. OGS, Vol. 9, #4
Voters' list of 1889 Stratford.

Queensland Family Historian, Vol. 12, #5
Quartermass surname.

Saskatchewan GS, Vol. 22, #4
Records: Diocese of Prince Albert; border entry records.

Searchlight, Quinte Br. OGS, Vol. 11, #4
Mitts family.

Scottish Genealogist, Vol. 38, #4

Elphinstone genealogy; Catholic records; Lumsden name; some ship census returns of 1861.

Seattle GS Bulletin, Vol. 41, #1

New York Times research; Fort Nisqually Index 1840-72 cont.; surnames.

Sussex Family Historian

Vol. 9, #6: Patching family; Whopham name.
Vol. 9, #7: Freeman family.

Tay Valley Family Historian, #31

Surnames & ancestry; photographers of Dundee 1856-1914.

Timberline Br. OGS, Vol. 2, #6

Pontiac Co. Quebec sources.

Wandering Volhynians, Vol. 4, #4

German ancestors; Baltic colonists; central Poland settlements 1935.

Waterloo-Wellington Br. OGS, Vol. 19, #4

Christian Schantz family.

Wiltshire FHS, issue 43

Hayer & Slade families; Wyatt family.

**NEYA POWAGANS
MY SPIRIT HELPER"**



Métis newsletters written by Geoff Burtonshaw MGS #1895.
Excerpted by the Editor and reprinted with the author's permission.

Newsletter #3 December 1991

Re queries: please give first & last name, dates, places, parents +/or children - the more info you give the easier to research; also give sources you have used.

Cassette - Proud to be Métis "The Métis Nation Anthem" - order from Métis Nation Music, 123 - 12520 St. Albert Trail, Edmonton, Alberta T5L 4H4. \$20.00 each, add 7%GST + \$1.00 s+h.

Good books: My Tribe The Crees by Joseph F. Dion, pub. by Glenbow Alberta Institute, Calgary, Alberta, 1979. Joseph Francis Dion, 1888-1960, a treaty Indian concerned with Métis poverty, worked with Brady, Norris and

Callihoo to better their lot. Taught school for 24 years. Book covers daily lives - hunting & fishing - treaty years - teaching - faith - written as only an Indian could write it. Approx. \$15.00. A must if you want to understand the life of a Cree Indian.

The Plains Cree by David G. Mandelbaum, printed/bound by Hignell Printing Ltd., Winnipeg. \$18.00. Book begins in 1640 when the Jesuit first made contact with the Cree. Covers The Buffalo - The Horse - The Dog - Social Life - Life Cycle - Ceremonies. Has names for the 13 moons of the year: #1 I-kice-picim: Great Moon, [another name was Loving Care Month as every animal carefully looked after their young during this time to keep them from freezing. #13 Piwahtcakinaci-spicim: Scattering Moon [twigs fall from trees & scattered over the sand].

The Michif Dictionary, Turtle Mountain Chippewa Cree, Patline Laverdure and Ida Rose Allard, ed. by John C. Crawford, Pemmican Publications Inc., 412 McGregor St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R2W 4X5. \$19.95. Mostly French nouns and Cree verbs, some Chippewa English Gaelic, Assiniboine etc. where English words are used they are given French articles & gender. Michif is still spoken in Dakota, Man. & Sask. Interesting reading.

When the hay is gone the horses fight.
-Spanish proverb

Place names from Micmac, courtesy Terry Punch, Armdale, Nova Scotia.

Baddeck from Abadek meaning a portion of food set aside for another.

Canso from Kamsok meaning opposite a high bank.

Joggins from Joggin meaning fish weir place.

Maccan from Maagan or Maakan meaning fishing place.

Minuoie from Menoodek or Munooodek meaning a sack.

Mr. Tappan wrote these lines:

"We drove the Indians out of the land.
But a dire revenge these redmen planned
For they fastened a name to every nook
And every boy with a spelling-book
Will have to toil till his hair turns gray
Before he can spell them the proper way."

Newsletter #4 Jan. 1992 Tan'si Tawnshi - Hello [Michif]

New Provincial Historic Site to open June 26-27, 1992 - Fort George/Buckingham House Interpretive Centre on the North Saskatchewan about 7 miles S.E. of Elk Point, Alberta. Incl. R.C.M.P. Homecoming & Regimental Ball, Marathon Voyageur Canoe Event. Aug. 1-3: Elk Point Bicentennial Celebrations: art/craft show/sale, Black Power Rendezvous; Wagon Train Circle; Fidler Family Reunion; BBQ; Quilt Competition. Bicentennial Headquarters, Box 747, Elk Point, AB T0A 1A0. [403] 724-2620.

Trouble no man about his religion - respect him in his view of the Great Spirit, and demand of him that he respect yours. Treat with respect such things as he holds sacred. Do not force your religion on anyone.

-From the Gospel of the Redman.

Newsletter #5 February 1992

<u>English</u>	<u>Plains Cree</u>	<u>Michif</u>
horse	mistatim	aen zhwal
toast	osāwe kuslike win	Li toast
milk	tohto sāpoy	toutoush-apow
mosquito	sakimes	aen maraenqwaen
potato	aski pwāwa	la patak
mouse	apukoses	aen sooree

Cree has short & long vowels. Long vowels eg. ā

Pucker strings are the strings that close the sack of Bull Durham Tobacco. The one I have I bought at Fort Yates, Standing Rock Indian Res., North Dakota, for .75¢ 2 years ago, complete with 24 cigarette papers.

New address: Pemmican Publications Inc. now at 2-1635 Burrows Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2X 0T1, [204] 589-6346, 9:30am-4:30pm.

The Ojibway Indian People called wild rice Manomin, God's berries or God's seeds.

"Drive a car
Watch television
and your fingers will find it difficult
to remember their skills."

-Chief Dan George

OKICIYAPO [help each other]



Ellis Island is near the Statue of Liberty. See next article.

FIRST STEPS IN THE NEW WORLD

Ellis Island and the American Immigration Experience

Jeff Picknicki

As a Canadian genealogist and student of history, it may seem odd for me to be writing about Ellis Island and the American immigration. This tiny island in New York Harbour, which has come to symbolize the gateway to America and the beginning of a new life for millions of hopeful arrivals, really has very little, if anything, to do with Canadian immigration. For many Canadians, Ellis Island may be a point of interest or curiosity but, in fact, relatively few can trace back their family history to an immigrant ancestor who passed through the island. The majority of immigrants to Canada arrived at Canadian ports, such as Halifax, Quebec City or Montreal -- especially those from the earlier immigration who came before World War I -- but for my ancestors, it was Ellis Island which marked the beginning of a new life in the New World. It was here, in the early 1900s, that both sets of my maternal great-grandparents arrived in America, and although later settling in Canada as pioneer homesteaders on the Prairies, they were among the thousands of immigrants arriving daily at Ellis Island in search of a better life and better opportunities.

Having just recently returned from New York City and visiting Ellis Island, now restored and reopened to the public after an extensive renovation project, I was able to experience and retrace my ancestors' first steps in the New World. As it did some 90 years ago when my great-grandparents arrived in New York, the ferry sails through the busy harbour, past the Statue of Liberty, and pulls up to the dock at Ellis Island -- now no longer bringing immigrants, but visitors. Arriving ferry passengers then descend the gangplank and enter the Main Building, continuing to follow in the steps of the immigrants as the long line of new arrivals would have made its way under the canopied entrance inside to the Baggage Room and then up the steep stairs to the second-floor Registry Room for the immigration inspection. Finally, after descending the stairs back to the Baggage Room to collect their possessions, the last stop was the money exchange and railroad ticket office before the immigrants would leave the island for their final destination. As in my great-grandparents' day, Ellis Island continues to welcome and greet new arrivals. Since its reopening in September 1990, some two and a half million people have come to see the Immigration Museum and tour the restored facilities. Today, on the eve of its centennial in 1992, it remains as a symbol of the American immigration experience and testimony to the courage and bravery of the 12 million immigrants who passed through its doors.

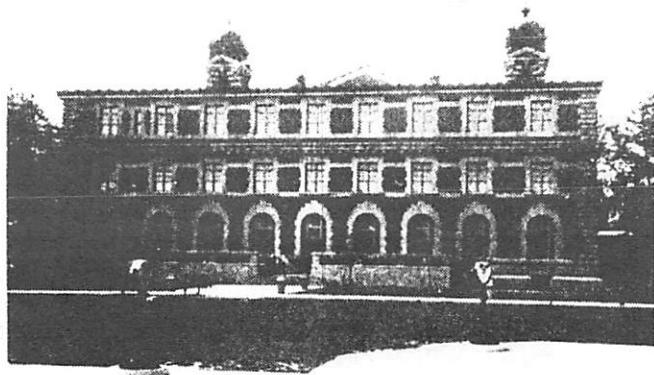
The Island's History

In the 17th century, when the Dutch controlled New York -- then known as New Amsterdam -- Ellis Island was called Kioshk, or Gull Island, by the Mohican Indians who lived along the Hudson River. In the 1630s, a Dutch settler, who purchased the island from the local inhabitants, renamed it Oyster Island for the rich beds of shellfish which encircled it. During the next century, the island passed through many hands and had a succession of owners until the 1780s when Samuel Ellis, the island's permanent namesake, came to own the property. Ellis, a New Jersey farm owner, who was also engaged in assorted mercantile activities in Manhattan, operated a tavern for fishermen on the island. In 1788, Ellis' family sold the property for \$3,200.00 dollars to John A. Berry, the last private owner before the United States War Department purchased the island for \$10,000.00 dollars in June 1808. Ellis Island, as it continued to be called, was to be the site of Fort Gibson, one of a number of fortifications built just before the outbreak of the War of 1812. It contained a 20-gun battery, a magazine and a barracks for troops and, along with Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island [now Liberty Island] and Castle Clinton, it was to serve as part of New York City's first line of defence.

Although the British blockaded New York harbour for over a year, New York's fortifications never saw any action. After the War of 1812 ended, the fort served little military purpose but was maintained in case it might be needed in some future defence of the harbour. Ellis Island remained largely deserted until the 1830s when the Navy used it as a munitions dump, a matter which came to be the focus of public protest for many years. Although Fort Gibson had officially been dismantled in 1861, it was not until 1890, with the beginning of Ellis Island's role in the immigration process, that Congress adopted legislation to clear the island of munitions.

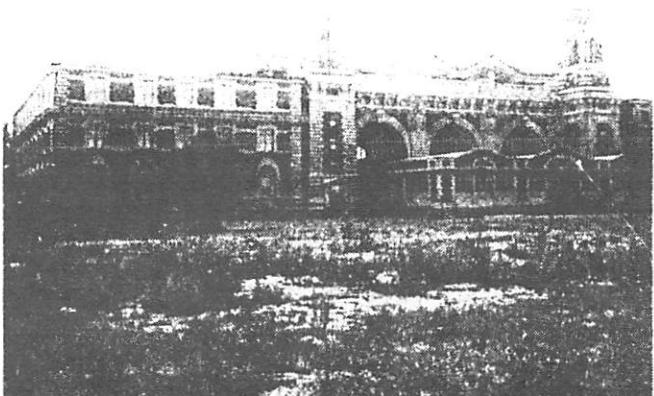
The need for an American immigration depot had been voiced as early as 1847 when the potato famine in Ireland sent thousands of immigrants streaming into New York and New England. That same year, the New York Commissioner of Immigration requested permission to use the old fortress on Ellis Island as a point of entry for the new arrivals. His request was denied -- Ellis Island's role as an immigration centre would begin some 40 years later -- and government officials chose Castle Clinton, later renamed Castle Garden, an old fort on the lower tip of Manhattan, as the nation's first immigration depot. Immigrants entered America through Castle Garden beginning in 1855 and would continue to do so until 1890 when the station was closed. By this time, its facilities had become inadequate for the increasing number of immigrants, but more importantly, there was evidence of corruption and criminal activity inside the depot. The new arrivals were often exploited, abused and mistreated and the officials at Castle Garden took advantage of the immigrants' language difficulties and travel-induced exhaustion to steal

their money and possessions. In February 1890, the Treasury Department, which at that time was responsible for immigration affairs, cancelled its contract with New York state immigration commissioners, thereby transferring full responsibility for inspecting immigrants to the federal government.



Ellis Island's Main Building, side view 1991
Photo by author

After a survey of potential locations, Ellis Island was the site chosen to establish an entirely new United States immigration depot. Originally, the Treasury Secretary had selected Bedloe's Island for the new station, but this was a choice which immediately became a matter of controversy and public protest. Bedloe's Island already served as the site for the Statue of Liberty and to have the island monitoring the arrival of the "poor and oppressed of the world" or "Europe's garbage," as the immigrants were also called, would deface not only the island, but also the Statue. As a result, Ellis Island was chosen even though it was tiny [only 3.3 acres in size] and the waters surrounding it too shallow to dock any boats.



Ellis Island's Main Building, rear view 1991
Photo by author

Construction of the buildings on Ellis Island began in 1890 and proceeded throughout 1891. Workmen converted five of the island's existing buildings and erected seven new ones, including the main building, a hospital for the ill or quarantined immigrants, a laundry facility, boiler-house and an electric generating plant. Smaller buildings included a dormitory, restaurant and baggage station. The island was more than doubled in size by driving piles in the shallow waters around it and filling the gaps with earth from nearby areas and ballast from ships coming into the harbour. During the construction of the facility, immigrants continued to arrive and, with Castle Garden no longer available, the operations were transferred temporarily to the Barge Office in lower Manhattan's Battery Park. When construction was completed, Ellis Island was a self-contained city whose population, though transient, numbered in the thousands. After numerous delays, the Ellis Island Immigration Center was officially opened on January 1, 1892 and on that day, a 15-year old Irish girl, Annie Moore, from County Cork, Ireland, was the first person processed at the new facility.

Ellis Island's two-story main building, built of Georgia pine at a cost of \$200,000.00 dollars and described as having the appearance of a "latter-day watering place hotel," was designed to process up to ten thousand immigrants a day. The first floor housed the baggage handling rooms, the railroad ticket offices and waiting rooms. The second floor contained the registry clerks where the immigration inspection would take place. The first depot, however, did not age well and after five years and 1.5 million immigrants, it showed signs of hard use and disrepair. Its life on the island was short and on June 15, 1897, as the result of a fire originating in the main building, the depot burned to the ground. In spite of the swiftness with which the fire spread, no lives were lost but a large number of immigration records were destroyed. The immigration station, having proved so useful, would be rebuilt and Congress immediately appropriated funds to replace the structures. For the next two and a half years during the rebuilding, operations were once again transferred to the Barge Office. Along with reconstruction, more landfill would be added to the island, bringing the total acreage to 17.

The new immigration depot would include a main building, a hospital, restaurant and kitchen building. The architectural firm of Boring and Tilton designed the new structures, the central focus of which was the Immigration Inspection Center. Designed and built in French Renaissance style, the building featured intricate stonework detailing with limestone trim and was awarded the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition in 1900. The main building of the new facility opened on December 17, 1900 and on the first day of operation, 2,251 people were inspected at Ellis Island.

Peak Years of Immigration, 1900-1914

Between 1900 and 1914, in one of the greatest migrations in the history of the world, more than 13 million people emigrated to the United States from abroad. More than 75% of these newcomers passed through the Port of New York and during the early 1900s, Ellis Island was handling more than 90,000 arrivals monthly. The peak year was 1907 when 1,004,756 immigrants landed in New York. Because of these great numbers, overcrowding at Ellis Island was a major problem and the new facilities soon proved to be inadequate. As a result, additions were made to the existing buildings, the land was filled in and more buildings were erected. By 1909, Ellis Island had grown into more than 20 buildings on three islands.

Mass immigration to the United States began in the mid-1840s with the so-called First Wave of immigrants, consisting primarily of Northern Europeans from Ireland, England, Germany and Scandinavia. A Second Wave, mostly of those from Southern and Eastern Europe -- Jews, Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Serbs and Italians, for example -- began in 1890 and lasted until 1924, accounting for the flood of new arrivals to America during these peak years of immigration.

By the 1890s, steam-powered ships had modernized the business of ocean travel, replacing sailing vessels and cutting the time to make the Atlantic crossing from three months to two weeks. These huge ships, often called "floating villages," could carry thousands of passengers at a time with as many as 2,000 accommodated in steerage alone. These long narrow compartments, so-called because they once housed the steering mechanism of sailing ships, were located on the lower decks and were divided into separate dormitories for single men, single women and families. Despite the conditions, which were often poor because of the inadequate facilities, cramped quarters and lack of privacy, most of the immigrants to the United States travelled via steerage. The price for first-class accommodations [approximately \$65.00 - \$90.00] was two and a half to three times the fare for steerage class [\$30.00 - \$36.00], and with whole families often travelling at one time, the luxury of first-class passage was simply not an option. Gradually, as more immigrants continued to arrive, conditions aboard the steamships improved and by 1900 many ships replaced steerage with third-class cabins. By the time the steamships sailed into the Upper Bay, the first and second-class passengers had already been inspected and cleared to land. Immigration officials and a medical officer would board the ship when it docked at the mouth of the Hudson River and examine the cabin passengers. These more prosperous immigrants did not have to undergo the rituals of the immigration inspection at Ellis Island. They were processed on board the ship, given their landing cards and then delivered directly to Manhattan.

Steerage passengers, however, did not receive the same privileges. While still aboard the ship, the immigrants were given inspection cards and were divided into groups of 30. Disembarking on Hudson River piers, these groups were then directed onto ferries which would take them to Ellis Island. In actuality, these ferries were little more than open-air barges, freezing in winter, sweltering hot in summer and without any lifesaving equipment. On days when the harbour was busy, the immigrants were often stranded on these vessels for hours at a time while they waited for their turn at Ellis Island. During the peak immigration years, as many as 20,000 passengers would be waiting to disembark and be taken to the island. Sometimes the wait lasted for days.

When they landed at the island, the immigrants had numbered tags pinned to their clothes as a means of identification and inspection. The barges unloaded the people in front of the administration building and, forming a line from the Ellis Island dock, they proceeded to the first-floor entrance. The entire east end of the first floor was allocated for baggage where the immigrants would check their belongings for the duration of the inspection process. From the Baggage Room, the group would then climb a central stairway to the Great Hall of the Registry Room on the second floor.

The immigrants at Ellis Island were required to undergo two examinations: medical and legal. The Registry Room was divided in half with the east end set up for the medical examination and the west end for the legal examination. The space was further divided by metal piping and wire into sections in order to direct the immigrants through the process. In actuality, however, the inspection of the immigrants had already begun even before they reached the second floor. Doctors and medical inspectors would be stationed at the top of the stairs and watched as the immigrants made the climb from the Baggage Room to the Registry Room. As the line moved forward, they looked for signs of sickness or infirmity, such as a cough, shortness of breath or a limp. Any that showed difficulty with the climb up the stairs, or who appeared sick, had a letter marked on their right shoulder with chalk in order to alert other examiners. The doctors at Ellis Island used a coded letter system to indicate problems for further investigation. For example, an "L" meant a suspicion of lameness, "B" indicated back problems, "E" was for eyes and so on.

At the top of the stairs, after entering the Registry Room, the immigrants continued through the medical examination. Doctors had only a short time -- about six minutes -- to examine each immigrant, checking for some 60 symptoms from anaemia to varicose veins which would indicate a wide variety of diseases or disabilities. As a result of the Immigration Act of 1891, medical examinations were more thorough at Ellis Island than they had been at the Barge Office and immigrants were now clas-

sified by types of affliction. Class A were persons suffering from so-called "dangerous or loathsome diseases," such as trachoma, a highly contagious eye infection, tuberculosis, favus and syphilis. Immigrants in Class A were automatically excluded. Class B cases could include such diseases and conditions as hernias, poor physiques, varicose veins as well as all pregnant women. These immigrants were not automatically excluded but would be examined further.



Great Hall of the Registry Room, Main Building
Photo by author

If the medical examination revealed no serious problems, the immigrant continued on. Any who showed signs of illness or were suffering from a contagious disease were hospitalized or detained for a more thorough examination. Once recovered, they could proceed with the legal inspection. If, however, an immigrant was found to have an incurable or disabling ailment, he was immediately excluded and returned to his port of departure at the expense of the steamship line on which he arrived. In 1903, a \$100.00 dollar fine was imposed for every excluded passenger in an attempt to discourage the steamship companies from transporting ill or disabled persons. Though relatively few immigrants were denied entry, the 2% which were excluded often equalled over 1,000 people a month during peak immigration years.

The legal examination followed the medical inspection. Continuing through the metal partitions, the immigrants were waved forward toward the main part of the Registry Room. At the far end, the legal inspectors and registration clerks stood behind tall desks and, with the assistance of interpreters, they asked the immigrants numerous questions as were required by immigration law. Basically, this examination consisted of verifying the information on the ship's manifest, such as the immigrant's name, nationality and occupation. They would also check that each im-

migrant had enough money [usually \$25.00 dollars] and, in later years, with the introduction of a literacy test, that each immigrant could read and write. This screening was designed to keep out any undesirables, such as paupers, insane persons or criminals and, over the years, additional laws were passed which also prohibited polygamists, anarchists and prostitutes from entering. This final interrogation lasted only minutes, however together with the medical exam, it took an average of five hours for the immigrants to pass through the inspection process at Ellis Island.

After successfully completing the legal examination, the immigrants were issued a landing card and were free to enter the United States. A stairway at the end of the Great Hall led them back to the Baggage Room to reclaim their belongings. The next stop was usually the money exchange, to convert their foreign currency into American dollars, and then to the railroad ticket office. For those bound for locations other than New York City, they travelled by barge to New Jersey railroad stations.

About 80% of the immigrants who landed at Ellis Island passed through all of these examinations without any difficulties. The remaining 20%, however, would be detained for further investigation and during the peak immigration years, the numbers would amount to thousands of immigrants per day. These detentions could last several days or even weeks and accommodations were in constant shortage. In 1907, Ellis Island's peak immigration year, 195,540 people were detained.

According to immigration law, all persons who were rejected on medical, legal or mental grounds could submit an appeal to a Board of Special Inquiry. In all, however, only about 2% of immigrants from this period failed to meet the entrance requirements and were deported. Along with these detentions, or awaiting a hearing from the Board, unescorted women and children were also detained until their safety was assured through the arrival of a telegram, letter or word from a waiting relative. Immigration officials refused to send single women into the streets alone, nor could they leave with a man not related to them. Without the protection of a male relative or friend, they feared that women might fall prey to "unscrupulous elements" and therefore would not be released from Ellis Island until a husband or relative came to meet them.

Among the many thousands of immigrants arriving daily at Ellis Island during this period were some of my own ancestors. In December 1900, a month after leaving his home in Western Ukraine through the port of Bremer, Germany, my great-grandfather Mykola Mikolaychuk, then 21 years old, arrived in New York City. The first of my ancestors to come to the New World, he settled in New York and soon found work in one of the City's many factories. He also worked for a short time on the building of the New York City subway system and the following

year, in 1901, when he had saved enough money, he sent for my soon-to-be great-grandmother to join him. They were married in 1903 and spent the next eight years in New York City, living in a small apartment in lower Manhattan. During this time, they had three children and my great-grandfather worked as a stable boss in the City where he sorted and selected horses for New York City streetcars, fire trucks and wagons. For several months he also worked on Liberty Island helping to build the foundation for the Statue of Liberty.

My other great-grandparents, Mykhailo and Magdalena Morski and their family, including my grandfather who was then just a year old, also arrived in New York City and passed through Ellis Island in 1909. After arriving, they travelled by train to St. Paul, Minnesota, and then continued on to Winnipeg by ox-cart where my great-grandfather obtained his homestead.

The Decline of Ellis Island, 1917-1954

During the period of 1917-1954, Ellis Island would decline in importance as an immigration inspection station. The peak immigration era ended with the outbreak of World War I in 1914 and the decline in the number of new arrivals to America continued during and immediately after the war. Atlantic ports and shipping lanes were closed to commercial traffic and in 1915, Ellis Island admitted only 178,000 people. By 1919, this number had fallen to 26,000. During this time, Ellis Island's role changed from a depot to that of a detention centre and hundreds of aliens were rounded up and detained. By the war's end however, immigration was once again beginning to rise as thousands of refugees from war-torn Europe sailed to the United States. In 1920, there were 225,206 arrivals and in 1921, the numbers had climbed to pre-World War I figures of 560,971. Ellis Island, with its staff still low from the war years, was ill-equipped to handle the flow.

With the end of World War I, anti-immigration sentiment was high. The war had rekindled a fear of foreigners and there were widespread calls for the end to immigration and America's open-door policy. The Immigration Act of 1917, with its demand of a literacy test, reduced the number of arrivals for a short time, however the total soon climbed again and by 1921, some 500,000 immigrants had entered the United States through the Port of New York. In 1921, the first quota law was passed which restricted immigration from any given country in a single year to 3% of the people from that nation already living in the United States as reported in the 1910 census. The law went into effect in June 1921 for a year and was renewed annually thereafter until a permanent quota law was passed in 1924. The National Origins Act of 1924 further reduced traffic through Ellis Island by continuing the restriction of immigrants on the basis of the quota system. Similar to the law implemented in 1921, the quota was now lowered to 2% and the standard used for national origins was the census of 1890. This Act also allowed prospective

immigrants to undergo inspection before they left their country of origin, thereby making the trip to Ellis Island unnecessary. By 1929, the only immigrants to pass through inspection on the island were those from non-quota countries or from countries without consular inspection facilities. New quota provisions, which took effect on July 1, 1929, further reduced the number of immigrants to an annual limit of 150,000.

Large scale immigration to America returned briefly in September 1939 with the outbreak of World War II in Europe. At the same time, the Coast Guard began to use part of the island as a training facility, taking over the new immigrant landing building and part of the baggage and dormitory building which it continued to occupy until August 1946. When the United States entered the war in 1941, Ellis Island again served as a detention station for enemy aliens. Hundreds of Germans, Italians and Japanese were interned on the island and many spent months there awaiting hearings on their status.

As early as 1942, officials with the Justice Department had discussed closing the island. The buildings were little used, many of the structures were in disrepair and it was costly to maintain the facilities for the 200 or so remaining detained immigrants. An era had ended and without ceremony, Ellis Island was closed on November 12, 1954.

Ellis Island Restored

For most of the two decades after the immigration station closed, Ellis Island was deserted. In the 1950s, the property was offered for sale to private developers, and while many projects were proposed, none was accompanied by adequate funding to restore or replace the old buildings. Among the many suggestions was the building of a small airstrip, a cultural centre, an amusement park and even a women's prison. No bid was high enough, however, and no sale was made.

For the next ten years, until the mid-1960s, Ellis Island continued to stand vacant. The brick buildings slowly decayed, the grounds came to be overgrown and looters and vandals removed most of the furnishings and fixtures from inside. It was not until 1965 that the United States government, recognizing the value of Ellis Island as an important part of America's history, placed it under the permanent care of the National Park Service and made it a part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument. In May 1976, after some much needed repairs and renovations, including rebuilding the seawall to keep the landfill from slipping into the harbour, the island reopened to the public. However with a lack of adequate funding to make further repairs and maintain the facilities, the buildings continued to deteriorate and Ellis Island was closed again in 1984. Public awareness and concern over the fate of the island led to a campaign to save what was left of the buildings. In 1982, the Statue of Liberty/Ellis Island Foundation was created in an effort to restore both monuments

and later that same year, with funding from private donations, work was begun on Ellis Island.

The restoration project had three main objectives, namely: to preserve the Ellis Island buildings, to preserve the interiors of the historic structures and to preserve the island's thousands of artifacts in order to develop a permanent record of the Ellis Island story. The first phase of the work began with the renovation of the Great Hall, including the entrance, baggage room, the famous staircase, the Registry Room, balcony dormitory rooms, special inquiry rooms and the railroad ticket office. Before actual renovations could begin, however, the main building, which had been left unheated and exposed to the elements for decades, would first have to be dried out, a process which took over two years. This was followed by demolition, structural work to adapt the building to its new use and other repairs. In 1984, further renovation plans were announced which included the total refurbishing of the Registry Room and construction of an immigration museum in the building along with a library, an oral history room, two theatres and a special learning centre. The Great Hall of the Registry Room was the focus of the restoration work in the Main Building and would be returned to its 1918-1924 condition.

The exterior of the Main Building had also deteriorated badly in the fierce weather of New York Harbour. Years of exposure had painted it black with soot and pollution and much of the brick facade had been damaged by erosion. Scaffolding was erected around the structure and for months workers laboured at cleaning the granite foundation and polishing the delicate limestone trim. Because only about half of the original ornamentation on the Main Building remained in place, craftsmen, using surviving pieces as models, replaced missing cornices, cupolas and domes. The entrance itself was also restored and the iron canopy, which had led to the main entrance of the building from 1903 to the 1930s, was replaced with a modern steel and glass structure.

As the restoration work was being done, plans for exhibits were also undertaken. Renovated spaces in the east and west wings would hold displays documenting the Ellis Island story and the peak years of immigration -- 1880-1924 -- while the railroad office would contain displays of immigration statistics. Beginning in the summer of 1983, a group of museum students began exploring the island for artifacts for preservation and a nation-wide appeal was launched for photographs and other immigration-related materials to augment the collection.

In fall 1990, almost 18 months ahead of schedule, the northern half of Ellis Island was opened. The project took eight years to complete at a cost of 156 million dollars and is the largest and most extensive renovation in the history of the United States. Officially opened on September 10, 1990, the Ellis Island Immigration Museum is now

City's fourth-largest museum, housing two theatres, galleries for rotating exhibits, an oral history centre and an immigration research library. Among the Museum's exhibits are the "Peopling of America" display, which provides statistical information on the American immigration, "Through America's Gate," a display which uses photographs, artifacts, personal papers and oral histories to describe the experiences of the immigrants at Ellis Island, and "Peak Immigration Years: 1880-1924," which explores immigration to the United States during that period. Other exhibits include the "Ellis Island Chronicles," "Treasures from Home" and "Silent Voices."

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum is the American Immigrant Wall of Honor. Completed in 1990, the 950-foot long monument, prominently located along the seawall east of the Main Building, contains the names of almost 200,000 immigrants who passed through Ellis Island. The registration of names was closed in 1989 in order to have the exhibit ready for the island's reopening in 1990, however it has recently been reopened for the wall's Centennial Edition. For a donation of \$100.00 dollars to help maintain Ellis Island, the name of an immigrant ancestor will be permanently placed on the centennial section of the wall. A commemorative certificate is also issued and all of the names, along with their country of origin and the name of the donor, are kept on computer registry at the Museum. For more information, or to register an ancestor's name, interested persons can contact the Ellis Island Foundation, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York, 10017-3808, telephone [212] 883-1986.



Immigrants c1900. Ellis Island postcard

In the almost 100 years since Ellis Island opened, it has witnessed the joys and laughter and the sorrows and hardships of millions of immigrants. For many of the new arrivals, as with my own ancestors, it marked the beginning of a new life and symbolized the freedom and opportunity of America's Promised Land. For many others, however, it was the "Island of Tears," a place of detention and possible rejection. Many were denied entry and family members were often separated as some were accepted and others turned away. For these immigrants, it was a highly emotional and traumatic time, often ending in what was, for them, the disgrace of deportation. For me, perhaps the most moving impression of Ellis Island comes, not from what is there, but from what is not there. What was waiting for the immigrants when they arrived? What did they feel as they descended the gangplank and entered the building? What were they thinking as they climbed the stairs, facing the uncertainty of the inspection? Today, the halls and rooms of Ellis Island continue to echo with the voices of these brave immigrants. The ghosts of Ellis Island still remain, reminders not only of past promises and experiences, but also of a collective determination, courage and triumph.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hamblin, B. Colin. *Ellis Island*. Santa Barbara: Companion Press, 1991.
- Szucz, Loretto Dennis. *Ellis Island Gateway to America*. 1986.
- Tiffet, Wilton S. *Ellis Island*. Chicago: Contemporary Books, Inc., 1990

WORTH REPEATING

Some keep their organization strong,
While others join, just to belong.
Some volunteer and do their share,
While others rest and never care.
On meeting days, some always show,
While some there are who never go.
Some always pay their dues ahead,
Some get behind for months instead.
Some do their best; some build, some make,
Some never do - just sit and take.
Some lag behind, just let things go,
And never help their group to grow.
Some drag; some pull. Some don't; some do.
Consider pardner! WHICH ARE YOU?

- GENERATIONS, Vol. 12, #4, p.7

REUNIONS

Bell Family Reunion: Descendants of William Bell & Flora McCorquodale [Scotland; Fort Edward, New York; Lennox/Addington Co., Ont.] will gather near Napanee, Ontario August 15-16, 1992. Related families are Embury, Hough, Phillips, Sills, VanAalstine. Send SASE to: Norman Bell, Bellgrove Farm. R.R.#3, Yarker, Ontario K0K 3N0, phone [613] 378-2451.

Bray / McKay Reunion: Descendants of John Henry Gresham BRAY and Jemima MCKAY will commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the BRAYS in Medicine Hat, Alberta. August 7, 8, 9, 1992 at Elkwater Provincial Park, Alberta. Contact: Adele M. Johnson, 218 Muir Crescent N.W., Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 6W5.

Peter Fidler Family Reunion: Elk Point, Alberta, August 1-2, 1992. Of interest to fur trade genealogists. A family history and genealogy is being prepared and will be published. Those who can contribute should contact: Louis Verhagen, Box 765, Elk Point, Alberta T0A 1A0. [Elk Point Newsletter, courtesy Heather Hallett MGS #1677]

Hazelridge School Reunion: July 24-26, 1992 in Hazelridge, Manitoba. Contact: Gerald Ilchyna, 191 Havelock Ave, Winnipeg, MB R2M 1H6 or Georgina Leschyshyn, 924 Beech Ave., Winnipeg, MB R2L 1E2. [Beausejour, Man. Beaver 29 Jan '92]

Hindson Reunion: [2nd] April 24 - 26, 1992, Cumbria, England. Accommodations available at Prospect Hill Hotel, contact: Mrs. Isa Henderson, Kirkoswald, Penrith Cumbria CA10-1ER, Eng. Phone from Canada: 011-44-76883-500 [call 8:30 our time]. Nearest airport - Manchester or Newcastle. In Canada contact: Ralph D. Hindson, 222 Bruyère St., Apt. 304, Ottawa, ON K1N 5E3, phone 1-613-233-5346.

Magennis [36 spellings] Clan Gathering: September 21-26, 1992, in connection with Irish Homecoming Festival, Iveagh, Ireland. Contact: Philip Magennis, Banbridge Heritage Development, Old Technical Building, Dowshire Road, Banbridge, Co. Down, N. Ireland BT32 3JY. Information in Seminars/Conferences, Other Booklet, BB.

O'Mahony/Mahony/Mahoney Clan Rally
June 20-22, 1992, in Schull + Rossmore Co. Cork, Ireland. The O'Mahony Society also have an annual O'Mahony Journal and bi-annual O'Mahony News. Membership unnecessary to join rally. Contact: Merrill Gribbons, 202 Cardigan St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 3Z9. Information sheet in Societies Booklet, BB.

"It's not that I'm afraid to die. I just don't want to be there when it happens." -Woody Allen

RELIGIOUS ARCHIVES

The Canadian Council of Archives, Manitoba Council of Archives, and the United Church Archives sponsored a brochure entitled **Religious Archives**. This information is reprinted with permission from Winnipeg's United Church Archivist, Diane Haglund. Addresses are current at time of printing. Sketches by "Hugh".

Religious & Church Archives in Manitoba

The oldest archives in Manitoba is a Religious Archives - les Soeurs Grises arrived at the Red River in 1844, and still maintain an active archives today, over one hundred fifty years later. There are close to a dozen major Religious Archives in Manitoba, and countless smaller, individual church archives as well, spread throughout the Province.

While Religious Archives primarily serve the order or denomination by which they are founded, they also form one of the strongest resources for the study of Canadian church and social history in the West. As well, they can provide essential social services necessary to present, everyday life. Following are just a few of the functions Religious Archives perform for the general secular public as well as for their own denominational adherents:

Social Services

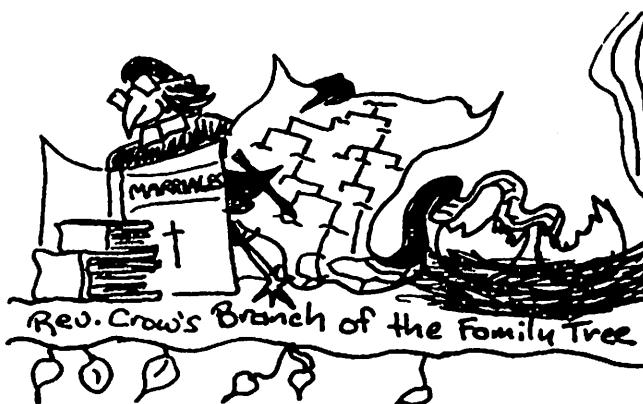
Vital Statistics maintained by churches provide sometimes unique information necessary to obtaining old age pensions, widows' benefits, treaty rights, and other social service benefits.

Historical

Towns often grew up around the churches within them - church histories are the histories of the people and the population centres who built them - not to mention the many prominent Western historical figures who were also prominent churchmen.

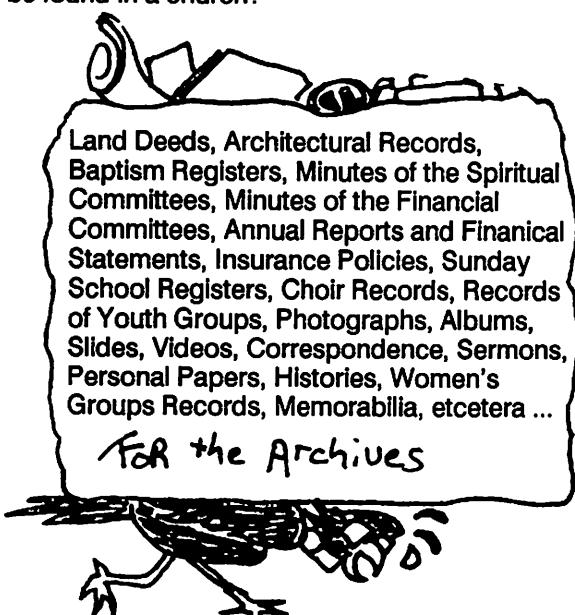
Genealogical

Baptisms - Marriages - Burials: the roots of everyone's Family Trees. Church records are invaluable and again often unique sources of where we have come from, whether we still attend church today or not.



How a Church Archives Serves Its Own Church

What can be found in a Church Archives? Well, what can be found in a church?



Quite often, the only limit is the size of the church basement or attic the material is coming from.

This is not to say that Church records are just kept indiscriminately, however. A good Church Archives is looked after by the Church Archivist - who may be a volunteer or an interested party from within the church or faith, or a professional hired outside the denomination.



Either way, the responsibly Church Archivist looks after the Church Archives in an organized, professional manner, based on established standards and procedures. The proper records to be stored are selected, arranged, indexed and preserved for their proper and responsible usage.

When records are as important in so many ways as Religious Archives are, it is essential to have a well trained professional individual looking after them, who cares for their significance and for their users in a benefical manner for all involved.

Religious & Church Archives in Manitoba

as listed in the 1989 MCA Directory of Archives in Manitoba. Telephone numbers added by Editor. Area code is 204.

Anglican Church of Canada
Cathedral Church of St. John Archives
135 Anderson Avenue
P.O. Box 3958
Postal Station B
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2W 5H9
Church/cemetery office 586-8385

Anglican Church of Canada
Diocese of Rupertsland
935 Nesbitt Bay
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 1W6 453-6130

Congregation of the Sisters of Our Lady of the Missions
St. Edward's Convent
800 Adele Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0K6 744-5067

Diocese of Churchill
Hudson's Bay Photograph Archives
Eskimo Museum
242 La Verendrye Avenue, Box 10
Churchill, Manitoba R0B 0E0 675-2030

Missionnaires Oblates de Saint-Boniface
601 rue Aulneau
Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2H 2V5
[Telephone directory lists Oblates Soeurs at this address]
[233-7287]

Sisters of the Order of Saint Benedict
St. Benedict's Priory
225 Masters Avenue, RR #1b
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4A3 338-4601

Soeurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie
321 avenue de la Cathédrale
Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2J 2H1

Soeurs Grises
Administration Provinciale
151 rue Despins
Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R2J 0L7
237-8941

Ukrainian Catholic Church
Archeeparchial Archives
Archbishop's Chancery
233 Scotia Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2V 1V7
Chancery office 338-7801

United Church Archives
Conference of Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario
Rare Book Room - Library
University of Winnipeg
515 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9
Archivist 783-0708

Others: added by Editor

From MGS' Handbook for Genealogists. by Elizabeth Briggs, 3rd printing 1989
Jewish Historical Society
402-365 Hargrave St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2K3 942-4822

Canadian Mennonite Bible College Library
600 Shaftesbury Blvd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4 888-6781
also Mennonite Heritage Centre
same address and telephone number, extension #243

Centre for Mennonite Brethren Studies
169 Riverton Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2L 3E5 669-6475

Mennonite Genealogy Inc.
790 Wellington Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 2H6 772-0747

From Winnipeg telephone book / yellow pages
R.C. rural Churches in Manitoba
Chancery Office
Archdiocese of Winnipeg
1495 Pembina Hwy.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2T 2E3 453-2227

Lutheran records
Manitoba & NW Ontario Synod
201-3657 Roblin Blvd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3R 0E2 889-3760

Other
Salvation Army
301-400 Colony
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2P4
946-9406: Family Tracing Service [Missing Persons]

Lives of great men all remind us
As their pages o'er we turn
That we're apt to leave behind us
Letters that we ought to burn.
-Anonymous

Contributed by Bill Olmstead MGS #959

ARCHIVE AND MUSEUM SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Jerry Frank MGS #1981

Most of us, myself previously included, probably assume that because our ancestors were not prominent individuals, there is no need to research archival and museum resources. Perhaps an ancestor was involved with the Hudson Bay Company or perhaps a homestead record was required so a quick visit was made to the Provincial Archives. If your visit was quick, you just may have missed some valuable information about your family. In my case, our ancestors had no special status in politics, sports, or community and yet I did find information about them in archives and museums. Here are some examples that I uncovered in my research. Bracketed letters at the beginning of each example refer to the provincial source.

1. [MB] School attendance records: For Manitoba, these records begin in 1915. In that year I discovered that my father attended only 20 days out of the 89 days in the first term. Further, his brother, who was 3 years older, was only half a grade ahead of him.
2. [MB] Photographs: A picture of my father's uncle (c.1900) was found among photos of the community in which they lived.
3. [SK] Journals / Books: A record of my wife's relatives who participated in resistance to Louis Riel's 1869 Red River Insurrection was discovered in the daily journal of Alexander Begg.
4. [MB] Homestead records: Some archives only keep indexes while others, such as Saskatchewan, carry complete documentation on microfilm file. Carry your research beyond the index as some records contain interesting correspondence such as my grandfather's who ran into problems because his name had been completely misspelled on the original application. The document will also describe the home, well, number of animals, and land improvements giving further insight on their life style.
5. [ON] Museums: A small museum in Kirkland Lake holds the only known photo [c.1903] of my wife's great grandfather, John Piche. He was a prospector in the area and was instrumental in the establishment of the Temiscaming & Hudson Bay Mining Company holdings in the area although he never achieved fame and fortune for his efforts.
6. [MB] Wills: A handwritten will of my wife's g.g.g.grandfather, Thomas Sissons, still exists in the archives. While my own great grandfather did not leave a will, there are some legal documents regarding the

Repairing thatched cottages near Yougħal
Photo: Fló Cox



Gathering peat near Yougħal
Photo: Fló Cox

Fló and friends in Irish jaunting car
County Kerry, Ireland



Edith: After arriving in the town of Sligo, County Sligo, I visited the Geological Society. I had hoped to get some help but no success. I visited the library, the Court House library, and also the Registrar's Office. I found some newspapers back in the 1800s but no information in those places where the Simsons had lived. I visited the places where my grandfather, Wm. Simpson of Ballinasader, had lived at one time.

Fló: After Air Canada and Air Lingus delays in Winnipeg and Toronto, we finally arrived in Dublin. Then Edith and I went our separate ways for a week.

Florence Cox MGS #217 and Edith Bjornson MGS #392

September 13 - October 18, 1991

ADVENTURES IN BRITAIN AND IRE

7. [MB] Letters and other documents: A letter dated 1875 was written by Francis Ogleterre to Alexander Morris, then Lt. Governor of Manitoba. In it he mentions my wife's g.g.grandfather, Thomas Sissons who happened to have witnessed the murder of an Indian by a group of other Indians. Many items of correspondence and other material involving prominent individuals are kept in the Archives. Such name references in this material are often indexed by the Archives for easy reference.

8. [MB] Personal diaries, etc.: You may not be aware that another person in your family made an important contribution to the Archives. In my case, someone had donated for microfilming, the diary of my wife's g.g.grandfather, Thomas Sissons. Using it I was able to confirm the above incident regarding the murder of the Indian. It also provides significant insight into his daily life.

Statistical data is important to the genealogist but it only provides part of the picture. Archival sources are by no means restricted to the above examples but I hope they will stimulate you to further research so that you can add small bits like this to provide a more complete picture of your family.

behind. It contains the signature of my grandfather who was supposedly illiterate and unable to sign his name. release to his wife of his children's rights to the land he left behind. It contains the signature of my grandfather who

Flo: I didn't have research to do so instead I went on a six day bus trip with Trafalgar Tours. It was a wonderful trip covering a large area of Ireland; Dublin, Kilkenny, Waterford, Dungarvan, Youghal and Blarney [where I kissed the famous Blarney Stone]. Then on to Killarney, the Ring of Kerry, Newcastle, Rathkeale, Adare, Limerick, Cliffs of Moher, Galway, Athlone, and back on to Dublin. All through the trip the scenery was just marvellous but as always, my pictures don't capture it. [Editor: Flo and Edith took interesting photos, including some with the new "stretch" camera; unfortunately many were too dark for GENERATIONS's printing process.]

In Eire when a young man wants a girl to marry him he asks, "Do you want to be buried with my family?"

On Monday Edith and I walked to all parts of Dublin to all the places which hold records, the National Library, the Record Office, Four Courts, and Vital Statistics, but we didn't find very much information for our research. One drawback is that a lot of places don't open until 10:00a.m., take a two hour lunch, and then close at 4:30p.m. so that doesn't give you very much time for research.

We travelled by the Sea Link ferry to Holyhead in Wales where we boarded a train to Chester, England. Travelling along the northern seashore of Wales was beautiful. In Chester, a beautiful walled city, we took a tour. Then we went on to York where again we toured the city and saw the York Minster. York is a very old and interesting city surrounded by stone walls and bridges.

From there we went on to Berwick where Edith had research. I stayed overnight and then continued on to Aberdeen, Scotland, where my grandfather was born. A friend drove me to all the places where my ancestors lived, such as Nigg Parish and I saw the old church ruins of St. Fittick [which no longer has a roof] and the newer Nigg Church. I also visited the St. Clements Church and graveyard in Aberdeen. We went to the library and the Family History Shop. In the basement they have microfiche/film readers with the census records, also many other research sources.

When I met again with Edith we went to Birmingham where we both had research. The Birmingham Library has cemetery records on microfilm. Most libraries have city directories, some dating back to 1790. We couldn't find our poorer ancestors so we think that one must have had to pay to have one's name put in them. The Birmingham Library also has the birth, marriage and death records for England and Wales on microfiche which I find much easier to handle than microfilm.

We found another B&B in Bearwood and went to do some research in the Black Country. It is called that because of the many people who worked with their hands, as steel-

workers, chainmakers, glassworks etc.; they got their hands black.

Some of my ancestors were canal workers so it was nice to see the canals throughout the country. When the barge came to a bridge, the family had to lie on their backs and push their feet along the tunnel. This they called "legging it". Today the canals are used only for pleasure - boat rides and canoeing and are full of ducks and geese.

In Dudley we went to the St. Thomas Dudley Church where my 2nd great grandparents were married in 1839. It's so nice to see the church and town where your ancestors lived. Edith had research in West Bromwich but the library there was closed. We went instead to the Vital Statistics Office but we didn't find anything there either.

On our way to Droitwich we passed the towns where some of my ancestors were born: Rowley Regis, Cradley and Stourbridge, which I didn't realize I was going to see. In Droitwich we stayed at the Old Rectory B&B which was only a few houses from the house where Edith's ancestors lived. It was also across from the St. Nicholas Anglican church which they attended and the cemetery in which they were buried. We went to the Thanksgiving service and they gave us a tour of the church and told us its history. There weren't any directories in the library but we enjoyed the very pretty town. Its marketplace is paved with tiles and no cars are allowed into it. There is also another church called St. Augustine Duddery on a hill that looks over the town and we walked up to it. After Droitwich we went back to Birmingham and I had dinner with some of my mother's cousins.



St. Nicholas Anglican Church & Cemetery, Droitwich
Photo: Edith Bjornson

On we went to Bristol where my dad's cousin met us and we stayed with him for a few days. It was very nice. We went to the library and found a few things in the directory. We also went to the Registry Office but one must have an appointment which is not very good when visiting. We went to the Arno's Vale Cemetery but stones are lying down and it is so covered in brambles, you could never find what you are looking for. My legs were scratched from the thorns. The cemetery employees said that if we paid five pounds they would find the grave, take a picture, and send it to us, so we gave up searching and decided to do that instead.

We visited the street where Edith's ancestors lived. The Tourist Centres were a big help in giving us a map of the town and showing us how to get to places and which buses to take. Some of the Tourist Centres are found right in the train stations but others are out of the way. They also have a lot of books about various places in the area, some free and some to buy.

The next day my cousin took us to Cardiff but it poured rain all day. We went to a library and found some information in directories and then we went to Vital Statistics where Edith got a certificate. That evening we attended a Bristol Church Roast Beef Supper which was very nice. The following day my cousin took us to Cheddar Gorge where we had scones, jam, clotted cream and tea. The scenery was beautiful and we saw the Rock of Ages where the hymn was created. From there we went on to the Wells Cathedral which was very impressive.

Edith had research to do in Wincanton but the train doesn't go there any more so other cousins took us there. We found a few things in the library and picked up some books on the area.

Edith: In Wincanton I found the streets where my mother's grandparents lived. I also saw the chapel. The cemetery was in the churchyard but stones had fallen over and many were unable to be read.

Flo: We came back through the Lake District outside Bristol and spent the evening visiting with cousins.

The next day we left for London where we got a B&B near Victoria Station. We travelled to Exeter and Torquay just to see the country and the scenery was beautiful. We went to Somerset House to see if there were any wills. They store them in books on shelves and Edith found some that she wanted. In Ireland they told Edith that some old Irish wills could be found in London and they sent us on to Chancery Lane but in fact they don't have any for Ireland. We then looked at some other records that they have but we couldn't find anything pertaining to us. We did buy some books, "Making Sense of the Census", "Doomsday Book", and "Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoriums" which will be donated to MGS.

Then we went to St. Catherine's House but just when we got started, they told us that the building had to be evacuated. We went for lunch and were able to get back in later and we both found some certificates. The next day we returned to St. Catherine's and found some more. In the afternoon we took the train to Weybridge where another cousin of mine picked us up and took us for dinner at his home in Addlestone. We enjoyed our evening and looked at photographs.

I talked to yet another cousin in Ingatestone Essex. He told me which cemetery my grandmother and step-grandfather were buried in, in Manor Park and how to get there. The next day after a disappointing search for records I went to the cemetery. The staff is only there in the morning and I found the grounds in the same condition as the other cemetery. There were stones in all directions and it was covered in weeds so you couldn't find what you were looking for.

The next day we went back to St. Catherine's House and looked for more certificates and in the afternoon we decided to take the train to Cambridge where there are some nice shopping centres. We didn't do much sightseeing since the wind was so strong and cold that we could hardly walk against it. We got back on the train to return to London as next day we were leaving for home.

Since I arrived home I have written to all the cemeteries to see what I can find out. A cemetery book tells me the addresses for the cemetery and where the records are kept. It also tells whether you can do the researching yourself or not and the years when the records begin and end. Even though we didn't get a lot of new information in our genealogy research it was nice to see the places where our ancestors lived.

INDEX to CEMETERY RECORDS in BIRMINGHAM CITY LIBRARY on microfilm

Copied by Florence Cox while she was in Birmingham, England.

Yardley Cemetery

Reel 1 1883-1909
Reel 2 1910-Mar 1912 Vol 1,2,3,4
April 1912-Mar 1945
April 1945-Dec 1984 Vol 5,6,7

Witton Cemetery

Reel 1 1863-1873
Reel 2 1874-1890
Reel 3 1891-1897
Reel 4 1898-1901 1902-1908 part A-C
Reel 5 1808-1928
Reel 6 1929-1951 1951-1971 part
Reel 7 1951-1971 1971-1984

continued

Sutton Coldfield Cemetery
Vol 1,2,3 1881-1893

Brantwood End Cemetery
Reel 1 1899-1929
Reel 2 1930-1973

Lodge Hill Cemetery
Reel 1 1895-1930
Reel 2 1930-1952 1952-1985

Quinton Cemetery
1936-1954 1954-1985

Key Hill Cemetery
1836-1864 1865-1879 part
1880-1982

Handsworth Cemetery
1909-1985

c1991. 28p. paper. ISBN 1-895187-03-6. Available from Summit Educ. Services: \$5.95 + \$1.25 postage, + GST. The book was developed as a 'beginner's kit' for inexperienced or aspiring family historians. It is a very basic guide to get one started on their genealogical research. Easy to read, it will be useful to younger researchers and to students doing genealogical assignments.

Three Appendices list some Vital Records addresses, Archives and Genealogical Societies. Unfortunately the wrong address is given for Manitoba Vital Records. However, the book should prove useful for those who just want a quick review of steps to be taken in genealogical research and to get younger persons interested in their family history. -LJS

MGS Library #929 Dub

Descendants of Elizabeth [née Longman] & Thomas Hagyard.

by Joe Hagyard, P O Box 361, Glenboro, Manitoba, R0K 0X0, and Sandra Taylor, 876 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2X 1M5. 1991.

In the words of the authors, their intention "was to compile, as completely as possible, the descendants of Elizabeth [Longman] and Thomas Hagyard ... to the present day, while people of that era are still with us. Little effort has been made to research prior to Thomas Hagyard as it can be done by anyone at anytime..." However, they have listed Thomas' parents and his siblings for the benefit of other interested persons. Thomas, son of Thomas Hagyard and Elizabeth ??, was born 1841, in England, died 1899 in Pilot Mound, Manitoba. Elizabeth, daughter of James Longman and Catherine Ann ??, was born 1848, died 1907 in Pilot Mound. The numbering system is explained well. An alphabetical surname index completes this genealogical records. The authors ask interested persons to forward information to them. -LJS

MGS Library #929.2 Hag



BOOK REVIEWS

Louisa J.Shermerhorn MGS #567
Eleanor Corbett MGS #230
Brenda McConnell MGS #1344
Ian McGregor
Joyce S. Elias MGS #1519

Distinguished Service Order

Comp. by David K. Riddle and Donald G. Mitchell. Kirkby-Mariton Press, PO Box 24027, 1853 Grant Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3N 2B1. Available from publisher for \$19.00 plus postage.

This is the third book of a series on Military awards 1914-1920. The DSO was awarded to members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and Canadians in the Royal Naval, Air Service, The Royal Flying Corps, and Royal Air Force. As with the other two books, **Distinguished Conduct Medal** [reviewed in June 1991 **GENERATIONS**] and **Military Cross** [reviewed in December 1991 **GENERATIONS**], this book is an alphabetical listing of DSO recipients. The 16 Appendices show multiple awards [with the DSO] and the revised format makes them easier to use. We are pleased to add this third book to the MGS Library collection. Anyone interested in these awards cannot go wrong with a purchase of these books. -LJS

MGS Library #355 Rid

Growing Your Family Tree

by Sharon Dubeau. Summit Educational Services, P.O. Box 149, Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4C 4X9, Canada.

Family History of Thomas Harper [1807-1877]

by Warren Sinclair. 2 vols. in 1. 1991. Privately printed. Mr. Sinclair has done a tremendous amount of research into the background of the Harper and related families. Vol. 1 describes the background of the four ancestral families in the Orkney Islands, Scotland: Ballenden, Brown, Harper and Loutit. Then he gives us a genealogical/biographical outline of the descendants up to c1850.

Vol. 2 is more comprehensive as it gives us the history of the first of the family to 'immigrate' to Canada. John Harper 1767-1810, father of Thomas, came as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1787. There are interesting accounts of fur trade life and the country plus a detailed record of descendants up to about 1900. Maps of the Orkneys and Canada are a welcome addition. Mr. Sinclair has indicated his sources beside all data and has included itemized footnotes and bibliographies. Very

useful and very professional. Persons with roots within the fur-trade families will find this an extremely interesting, and informative, family history. -LJS
MGS Library #929.2 Har

Newton Family Tree
comp. by Russell C. Newton. Privately printed. 1991.

Mr. Newton has compiled a massive amount of genealogical data on descendants of Thomas Newton b. 1877, Devonshire, England, d. 1942, Bernie, Manitoba, and his wife Sara Emily Jane Hutchison, b. 1905. As a genealogical record the book is comprised mainly of charts, of up to four generations, for some 100 descendants. In addition to a standard Descendants line chart, there is a Family Time Line and an every name Index. Appendix C has misc. information on cause of death, occupation, church affiliation, place of death and cemeteries. It was produced on the computer program called Family Tree Version 6.0, an IBM compatible program available from most computer stores on request. At this time the book is not for sale as Mr. Newton says there is still much research to be done. -LJS

MGS Library #929.2 New

History and Folklore of the Whiteshell Park North

Anne Cott. Published by author, 1991. viii, 378p. illus. ISBN 1-55099-004-7. Available from the author at 73 Holt Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 1P7, Canada for \$40.00 plus \$5.00 postage and handling.

Anne has done a remarkable job of compiling a history of a tourist/recreational area. The Whiteshell Provincial Park, situated in Eastern Manitoba, has a long and varied history of human habitation. "Human presence in the Whiteshell area has been traced back to at least 6000BC ...". Ojibway, Saulteaux and Cree Indians are known to have had settlements in the area. Fur traders, trappers, miners, loggers, and homesteaders followed. Now the area abounds with cottages, picnic sites, and campgrounds.

In 1931 Manitoba established the Whiteshell Forest Reserve. This book covers the northern lakes area, with a chapter for each larger lake - Brereton, Red Rock, Jessica, Big Whiteshell, Betula, Nutimik, Dorothy, Eleanor, and George Lakes, Caux Falls, and Whiteshell River, Barrier Bay, Otter Falls, and Pointe du Bois. Smaller lakes, islands, etc., [many of which were named to honour individuals - their names are given] are indexed. There is one chapter on the Alex Henschell family and their experiences on the trap lines. Over 300 cottage stories complete the book and the names of the cottagers are indexed. The Geographic and Name Indexes will be most useful to researchers.

Two coloured paintings by Gordon Henschel give us a glimpse of the beauty of the area, adding to the attractiveness of the book. -LJS

MGS Library #971.27 Cot

From Slate to Computer

by Nan Shipley. The history of the Transcona-Springfield School Division No. 12 [Man.] from 1873-1973. -LJS
MGS Library #971.27 Shi

History of Grand-Pré

by John Frederic Herbin. 4th ed. pub. by Barnes and Co., St. John, New Brunswick, 1907. Facsimile reprint by Heritage Books, Inc., 1540 E. Pointer Ridge Place, Bowie, Maryland 20716, USA. c1991. ISBN 1-55613-465-7. From Heritage Books for \$16.50 plus \$3.00 postage [US].

Canadians all know the story of the expulsion of the Acadians and Longfellow's poem "Evangeline", memorializing that unfortunate episode of our history. Some Acadian communities still recall those years, as "Evangeline and Gabriel" are chosen annually to ride on a special float at the village celebration. This is their story, as written [1907] by 'the only descendant of the exiled people now living in Grand-Pré, of the Acadians'. Mr. Herbin's mother was an Acadian descendant. When he wrote this history, the memorials and park which we see today at Grand-Pré, near Wolfville, N.S., were not yet a reality. I think he would be pleased with them. You will be pleased with the book whether you read it for the history or if you read it as a descendant of an Acadian. Heritage Books has added a complete name index to the original. I recommend it to add to your personal library. -LJS
MGS Library #971.6 Her

Gladys A. Bunn. Pioneer Piano Teacher And Artist

by Anne E. Cott. 1981. viii, 95p. illus. Available from author, 73 Holt Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 1P7 for \$6.00 plus \$2.00 postage.

Gladys Adelle Bunn was born in 1892 near White Pigeon, Michigan, the only child of John Alan and Edne [Runyan] Bunn. They moved to Canada in 1903, settling first in Quill Lake, Saskatchewan, then moving to Manitoba in 1914. Here they settled in what is Charleswood today, on the corner of Loudoun and Wilkes. They took over the duties of Postmaster for the Pacific Junction Post Office, the Post Office being in their home. Gladys was a musician and taught piano in Winnipeg for 56 years. Many students must remember her. She was also an artist and one of her oil paintings hangs in the Assiniboine Park Community Offices. She died in 1987. I have no ties with Charleswood but I thoroughly enjoyed reading this book. A well written biography on a many-talented lady. -LJS.
MGS Library #921 Bun

The Path of the Pioneers, Belmont and District

Published by Belmont History Committee, Box 101, Belmont, Manitoba R0K 0C0, 1989. ISBN:0-88925-761-2, ix, 742p, illus. Available from the Committee for \$50.00 plus \$5.00 p + h.

From the Dedication Poem [Path of the Pioneers] through chapters of area history, community topics and organiza-

tions, and some 560 pages of alphabetical family histories [two indexes: General and Family History], this is an ambitious book and it is good.

Set in two-column style, the text is very easy to read and the photos and diagrams [many of both] are extremely clear. The result is a very handsome book. The Acknowledgements section offers an explanatory map of southwest Manitoba, also one of R.M. of Strathcona [in which Belmont is located] showing township locations, plus a map of Belmont itself. It also contains a list of resident land owners in Strathcona with Homesteaders and Non-residents marked.

School information is here, including a map of the R.M. showing locations, even those which were moved. Also covered are: Transportation, Agriculture, Businesses, Churches, Organizations, Sports and Entertainment [p.167 for The Evolution of Movies in Belmont]. The Family History portion is the largest, and to genealogists, perhaps the most important part. The Committee has put much effort into compiling a complete history - friends and/or neighbours have written about others now deceased or moved away, as well as themselves. Nearly every page has a photo, some several.

The book is a pleasure to peruse and although she has no Belmont connections, the reviewer was interested in seeing histories bearing the surnames encountered during MGS' transcription of church records at the United Church Archives.

Congratulations to the Belmont History Committee on a fine book.

-JSE

In process of cataloguing.

FFHS Publications

Current Publications by Member Societies [6th ed.]

compiled by John P. Perkins, 1991, 68pp. \$4.50

This booklet is an update on the 5th edition, 1990, based on information supplied by member societies between April / July 1991. Society Journals are not included unless specifically requested to be. As some societies have produced no publications, these Societies have not been listed. For specific publications, ordering information and order form are included.

-EC

MGS Library #016.929 Cur

Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Soc.s

compiled by John Perkins, 52pp, \$4.50.

This booklet, in conjunction with the above booklet, becomes a most useful listing of parish registers, monumental inscriptions, census name indexes and will abstracts published by Member Societies. Ordering instructions are included.

-EC

MGS Library # 016.929 Per

Record Offices: How to Find Them [5th ed.]

by Jeremy Gibson and Pamela Peskett, 60pp, \$4.50. A well organized, concise guide. It includes 97 maps designed to help you reach the vicinity of the record office, park your car, find your way from bus or railway station. Traffic systems are shown. Nearly all county and diocesan record offices and archive departments in England and Wales are included. Addresses and phone numbers are given. A must for overseas members planning research in England and Wales. It's a waste of precious time to leave home without this one.

-EC

MGS Library #352.9 Rec

English Genealogy - An Introductory Bibliography [2nd ed.] by Stuart Raymond & Jeremy Gibson, FFHS, 1991, 40pp.

This publication is a listing of various sources of information regarding research in all parts of England. Some of the publications refer to other parts of the British Isles also, but the focus of this reference is solely on England. The publications are broken into the following categories: Introductory guides, Encyclopedias & dictionaries, Organizing oneself, Archives, Births, marriages & deaths, Probate records, Trade directories, to name a few. This may well save you valuable time in looking for good references on specific topics. Short descriptions are given about the publications listed, and as stated in the preface, new materials are continually being published; therefore this guide will be updated as practical.

-BMCC

MGS Library # 016.929 Ray

The Military Cross to the Canadian Expeditionary Force 1915-1921

compiled by David K. Riddle & Donald G. Mitchell.

Reviewed in **GENERATIONS**, December 1991, p. 38: here is further comment.

Excellent. Like their first book, **The Distinguished Conduct Medal [D.C.M.]**, this book is sure to be of tremendous interest to Canadians with military ancestry. It covers not only those who served in the Canadian Forces but also those who served in the Commonwealth Forces, the hard-to-find ancestors. It gives information not readily available in other books. It is a must in the researcher's library.

-IMcG

MGS Library #355 Rid

"If a lawyer is debarred and a clergyman defrocked, doesn't it follow that electricians can be delighted, musicians denoted, cowboys deranged, models deposed, tree surgeons debarked and dry cleaners depressed?"

-Virginia Ostman

[**Family Tree Magazine**, Vol. 7, No. 3, Jan 1991, p.13.]

GENERATION GAPS



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

All addresses given are Canadian unless otherwise noted.

BIRD

Building a database of all known ancestors and descendants of James Curtis Bird, b.c1773, Acton, Middlesex, d.18 Oct 1856, Red River, Manitoba. Chief factor HBC. Seeking correspondence with descendants +/or other interested persons.

Contact: Dr. Charles D. Bird

Box 165
Mirror, Alberta T0B 3C0

BRAY / COOK / McKAY / SINCLAIR

Seeking info on descendants of these Hudson's Bay Company employees: Edward McKay & Caroline Cook; J.H.G. Bray [former N.W.M. Policeman] & Jemima McKay, m. at Fort Walsh, 1874; Joseph Cook and Catherine Sinclair; William Hennings Cook; John McKay & Mary Favel; John Richards McKay & Harriet Ballenden; William Sinclair Sr. & Nahowway.

Contact: Mrs. Adele M. Johnson
218 Muir Crescent N.W.
Medicine Hat, Alberta T1A 6W5

Editor: note Bray Reunion, page 32.

DENNISON

Charles W., b.c1881 near Port Perry, Ontario, s/o Daniel [David] B. Dennison & Mary Ann Ormsby. Living in Portage La Prairie area 1956. Bros: Frederick, John, Daniel B., George, Frank. Sisters: Florence Wismer, Berbie Short, Minnie Brooks. Any info welcome.

Contact: Mrs. Alice Burke
R.R.#1
Reaboro, Ontario K0L 2X0

DINGWALL

Maiden name Lyons, b.c1875. Maternal grandparents were James & Mary McKerchar, Burnside, Manitoba. Searching given name. Any other info appreciated.

Contact: E. Roy Essery
435 Park Blvd. E.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0H2

DUTCHAK

John Joseph, b.19 Feb 1931, Winnipeg?, single, d.Vancouver, B.C., 1989. Any family around?

Contact: Margaret Purdy
175 Sinawik Bay
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2Z4

DZ'OBKO, JOPKO

Josephat, b.Oct 1877, Berest, Carpathia, Ukraine, m. Maria Kochalyk [R.C. church?] 1903, Winnipeg. Chn: Ella, Nicholas, Russel, Taras, Fred, Stephen, b. Virden, Mb. Poss. bros.: Sam, Taras, Mike, Ivan, Hawylo [Harry], with 1 other brother & sister. Connections? Parents?

Contact: Norah Woychyshyn
428 - 6th St.
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 3N6

GÖTZ / GOETZ / WIRL

Need info on George, [brother of my grandfather Joseph [Götz] Goetz, b. 23 Mar. 1848], came to Canada from Bavaria c.1887, settling in Wetaskiwin, Alberta. Also missing info on Martin Wirl, George's brother-in-law [and brother of my grandmother Anna [Wirl] Goetz, b. 25 July 1853.] Seeking contact with family.

Contact: Mary J. Wirth
657 Kildare Ave. E.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 0P7

GOUGEON / GUJON

Francols Xavier [Luis], spouse Mary Ann [Cahill], living Manitoba c1880-82. Steam boat engineer. Brother Antoine also living Manitoba 1880s - 1890s. Any info.

Contact: G. Barry Padley
8020 Chardie Rd. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2V 2T4

GOULET

Jean, b.1834?, d.19 Jan 1908, m. Philoméne Giguere, b.1837?, d.29 Aug 1908, Notre Dame des Bois, Quebec. His par. Jean Baptiste Goulet and Adele Audet. Her par. Louis Giguere and Boselisse D'Ostie. Any info appreciated.

Contact: Carol Honour
52 Meadowgate Drive
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 4G6

GRANT

Mrs. A. [Lillian?] Grant, néé McCort, b.c.1875, Grey Co., Ont., d/o John & Letitia [Carney] McCort of Chater, Man. May have had one daughter. Resident of Wawanese/vicinity in April 1918 when her father died. Sister of Reginald McCort of Brandon & William McCort of Winnipeg. Request any info.

Contact: Donald E. Carney
20 Riddle Ct.
North Bay, Ontario P1B 8S6

GUILBAULT / STADNIK

Searching for surname Guilbault: in the 1880s several of my ancestors moved from Quebec to the Parish of St. Francois Xavier. Also searching surname Stadnik.

Contact: Alan Guilbault
937 Oliver Street
Victoria, British Columbia V8S 4W5

HABERSTOCK / TRITTHARDT

Margaretha [Trithardt/Trithard] Haberstock, widow of Adolf, came to Canada 1903, possibly from Galicia, Austria or Bessarabia, Russia. Accompanied by: 1. Son Martin, b.1869, & wife Christina Heichert & son John who settled in Zorra, SK, N. of MacNutt, SK.; 2. Son Micheal, b. 1877, & wife Marie Kohlenberg & chn. Elisabeth & Adolf who settled in Grenfell - Grayson, SK.; 3. Son Phillip, b.1881, who later m. Katherina Baumung. 4. Son-in-law John Schepp, b.1846, widower of Elisabeth Haberstock, & chn. Martin & Matilda, who settled in Zorra, SK. Son Adolf, b.1872, & wife Margaretha Dressler remained in Germany.

Contact: Jeanette Chase

P.O. Box 742
Roblin, Manitoba R0L 1P0

HALPENNY

Thomas, m.Margaret Booth. Founding member 1904 St. Phillips Anglican Church, Norwood. Chn: Hugh, Bertie, Hatte L.[Editor: Hattie?], George m.Ethel Jackson, Frederick Charles [my father] m. Euphemia Barteg[?], Norman, Alda, Dora. Would any descendants who have information [backgrounds, family history etc.] on Thomas or Margaret Booth Halpenny, please write?

Contact: William F. Halpenny

1823 Via Del Cabana
Lakeport, California 95453
USA

HANSON

Thomas, s/o John & Frances [Prichard/Pritchard] Hanson, m. Mary Paul who d.28 June 1669, Eliot, Maine. Thomas d.1666? Dover, N.H., bur. on Knox Marsh Rd. Chn: Tobias, Elizabeth, Isaac, Mary, Timothy, Thomas. My material questions parents: Frances' father listed as John; Thomas' are supposedly Thomas & Janet [Gladhill/Gledhill], London, Eng., b.1550. Searching for Thomas' birthdate and authenticity of his parents.

Contact: Mrs. Nancy Dumas

Box 386
Teulon, Manitoba R0C 3B0

HAW / HAWE

Hanna Hawe, b.c1830, where? [Yorkshire, Eng.?], parents?, d.? Had dau. Jane Haw, b.11 Dec. 1849, bap. 24 Dec. 1849, Slingsby, Yorkshire, [no father given] m. 31 Dec. 1871 to Emmanuel Carbutt, Primitive Methodist Church, New Malton, Yorkshire, [father of bride not given], d. 9 Apr. 1919, Claxton, Yorkshire, bur. 12 April 1919, St. Mary's, Sand Hutton, Yorkshire. Seeking ancestors of my g grandmother Jane.

Contact: G. Barrie Atkinson

72 Erlandson Drive
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0G8

HUNT / GILLAN / HARPER

Looking for descendants of 3 Hunt bros. & their wives who left Mohill, Co. Leitrim, Ireland, 1832 & 1840, & settled at Fitzroy Harbour in the Ottawa Valley. John [1778] & Letitia [Gillan] Hunt, George [1783] & Fanny [Harper] Hunt, Robert [1786] & Mary [Gillan] Hunt. Succeeding generations have moved south into the New England states, Kansas & California, and west throughout Canada.

Contact: Mrs. Margaret Hunt Carter

202 Handsart Blvd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0C7

HUSKA

Ann [Annie/Anna] m. Peter [Tantelemon?] Gruska [Grusky/Grusitka] in Portage La Prairie c1910-11. Chn: Bill b.1912, Mary b.1913?, Fred b.1915? Ann's parents Basil & Anastasia [Tarema] Huska. brother was Roman. Ann & Roman's birthplace was Babinsti?/Babyntsi?, Borschow Region, Galicia. Any info appreciated.

Contact: Elizabeth Care

R.R.#3, Vivian Rd.
Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 4W1

JALBERT dit CARLETON

Tarry [Thierry?], m. Lumina LeBlanc, when? Son David Carleton b.26 Aug 1873, bap.7 Sep 1873 at St. Gabriel de Stratford, Sherbrooke, P.Q. Who were Tarry's parents?

Contact: Roger André

25 Bayfield Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2M 1L8

KARPIAK

Malanka Karpiak m. Lubomyr Sholdra prior to 1883, Galicia, Ukraine. Chn: Stefan, [my father] b.2 Aug. 1883, Chorostkow, Galicia; Nicholas; and Michael. Researching Malanka's parents, brothers and sisters.

Contact: Ted Sholdra

18415 W. Spring Lake Dr. SE
Renton, Washington 98058-0609 USA

KOVACS / KOWACH

John Kovacs, b.c1870, county of Borsod, Hungary, s/o Samuel & Kis [Borbala] Kowach, Lutheran. Moved to NE 1/4 Sec. 2-21-3E, Gimli, Manitoba area, spring 1907. M. Maria [Malowanyj] 1911. Chn: Hanka, Mary, Thomas. Who is doing Hungarian research in Can./US records.

Contact: Marjorie E. Hamilton

11 Cortland Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3C 1B5

LYONS

Maiden name McKerchar, b.c1854-58, Glengarry County, Ontario. D/o James & Mary McKerchar, Burnside, Manitoba. Lived in Winnipeg. Searching given name. Any other info appreciated.

Contact: E. Roy Essery

435 Park Blvd. E.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0H2

MATHESON

William R. Matheson, b. 1867, Inverhuron, Ontario. Came to Winnipeg, 1880, with grandparents Hugh & Susan Matheson [both died 1883]. Residing in District of St. Andrews on 1881 Census. What became of William R. Matheson?

Contact: Mrs. P.M. Lindsay
1632 Barrett Drive
Sidney, British Columbia V8L 5A6

MATIER

James, s/o John & Elizabeth [Slater] Matier, b.19 Oct 1885, Portage La Prairie, Man. Siblings: John b.1864, Robert b.1865, George b.1868, Jane b.1869, Margaret [Wardell] b.1872, Jemima [Wintle] b.1872, William b.1873, Thomas b.1876, Mary [Abrams] b.1878, Elizabeth [Clement] b.1880. When did James die? Where is he buried?

Contact: Muriel Smyth
R.R.#4
Chatham, Ontario N7M 5J4

MCLEAN

Harold Alexander b.17 Feb 1907, Winnipeg?, s/o Angus, d.Dec 1872, Vancouver, B.C. Single. Looking for family.

Contact: Margaret Purdy
175 Sinawik Bay
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 2Z4

MYERS

Maiden name McKerchar, b.c1854-58, Glengarry County, Ontario, d/o James & Mary McKerchar, Burnside, Manitoba. Lived in Vancouver or Seattle. Searching given name. Any info appreciated.

Contact: E. Roy Essery
435 Park Blvd. E.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0H2

PATTERSON

Sylvia Patterson, neé McCort, b.11 Oct 1881, Chater, Man., d/o John and Letitia McCort, m. Edwin Patterson of Edmonton, AB, s/o Henry & Emma Patterson, 5 Aug 1903 at St. Mathews, Brandon, MB. Request any info.

Contact: Donald E. Carney
20 Riddle Ct.
North Bay, Ontario P1B 8S6

SAUNDERS

Bruce "Bud" Saunders, from Perthshire, Scotland, s/o William & Isobel [Neil] Saunders, who were m. 20 Jan. 1793, Blairgowrie Parish. Isobel was of nearby Lethendy Parish; William was of Blairgowrie Parish. Bruce was a member of the Red River Selkirk Settlement. Bruce's brother, John, 1793-1872, came to Hamilton, Ontario 1852, with ch. & gr.ch. Any info.

Contact: Alex Martin
211 - 1 Snow Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2M4

SAUNDERS / HUGGINS

William Saunders b.c.1843 Yorkshire, Eng., m. Fanny Huggins c1881, Man.? [his 2nd marr.] Sons: William, John, George, Thomas, Jim. Family lived in Kenora, Ont. before 1913, then moved to Mervin, Sask. Both father & mother died Dec. 1928 at Mervin. Was first marr. in Australia? When did he come to Canada?

Contact: Carole A. Bruce
963 Niluht Rd.
Campbell River, British Columbia V9W 1W8

SHANNON

Emily, b.c1819, Ontario, m.John Long 26 Aug. 1844, Gore District, Ont., lived Waterdown, East Flamborough, Ont., d.1862, bur. Waterdown Union. Any Shannon info in Wentworth Co. appreciated.

Contact: Rhonda Gloccheski
Box 1561
Sioux Lookout, Ontario P0V 2T0

SHEILL / SHIELDS

Catherine/Katherine/Kathleen/"Kate", Irish immigrant, age 16, came to brother Patrick Sheill, Brandon, Man. c1898. Any info on family appreciated. All letters answered.

Contact: Phyllis McMurray
Box 996
Kindersley, Saskatchewan S0L 1S0

SINCLAIR

John Norman Sinclair b.1853, Brandon House, m.Maggie Demaria. Had dau. Harriet Ann Sinclair, b.1875, Minnedosa, Man. Any info on this family appreciated.

Contact: Sheila Giles
1314 North Nechako Rd.
Prince George, British Columbia V2K 1A6

TAIT

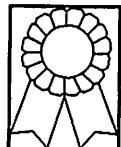
William Tait, b.1793, Prkneys. Parents ? Siblings? Employed by H.B.C., m. Mary Auld, 1823, settled in Red River Settlement, had 12 chn., d. 16 Nov. 1872. Any info on William, his siblings, or descendants appreciated.

Contact: Mrs. Roberta Shepherd
21107 Edgedale Ave.
Maple Ridge, British Columbia V2X 1Y2

TANGUAY

Blaise, b.1845?, d. 27 Mar 1915, m. Marie Anne Boisselle, b.?, d.25 Jan 1923 Notre Dame des Bois, Quebec. His parents: Basile Tanguay and Adele Limieux. Her parents ? Any help appreciated.

Contact: Carol Honour
52 Meadowgate Drive
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 4G6



UNKNOWN

Farmer, b.c1889, USA. Spouse, b.c1895, Can. [Manitoba?] Chn: b.Canada: son, b.c1920, dau. b.c1923, dau.b.c.1924, son.b.c1926. Second dau. gave son [b.1 Apr. 1941, Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, Man.] up for adoption. Who are they? Where from? What is son's genealogical background on both sides?

Contact: Rae McFarlane

37 Kilmer Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0B7

VELDHUIS

Peter, b.18 Oct 1871 Apledorn, Holland, d.30 Apr 1923 Foremost, Alberta & bur. "Dutch Reform Church Cem." [between Lethbridge/Medicine Hat?] [body may have been moved as church was sold]. Chn: John, 1896-1975; Gerhard [George] 1898-1976 [my father]; Henry 1900-1971; baby d. Holland. 2nd marr. In Holland. Chn: Kathleen [Lamb] 1909-1973.; Nellie [Smith] 1910-1939; Grace [Ekenstein] 1912-1964; Anne [Ahlskog] 1914-; Harold Veldhouse [Veldhuis], 1915-1984; Josie [Josephine] [Smith] 1918-. Peter & wife & 3 sons came to Canada in 1908. Any help - Peter's death records, ship - appreciated.

Contact: Joyce A. Heaman

Hargrave, Manitoba R0M 0W0

WEICHEL

John Adam Weichel, b.c1848, m.Jan 23, 1872 to Maria Vollmer, b.1853. Chn: Karolina Katherina? b.1873; George b.1875; John b.1877. Lived Wallace Twp., Perth Co., Ontario. Possibly moved to western Canada or northwestern US. Request any info.

Contact: Wayne Vollmer

R.R.#3

Listowel, Ontario N4W 3G8

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GENEALOGY GEM

Author unknown; seen in B.C.G.S. Newsletter, June 1991.

ABOUT ANCESTORS

Ancestors are to be found along with antique furniture and closet skeletons in nearly all well-regulated families. They consist of forefathers, foremothers, foreuncles and foreaunts, not to mention forecousins, who became famous in history; like, for example, being beheaded by a king, or who managed to become a governor or a mayor or something like that. This enables an ancestor to be pointed out with pardonable pride by his descendants forever more.

Come to think of it, an ancestor is one of the easiest to come by and the most fascinating objects of all our earthly possessions. Being an ancestor consists merely of being boasted and toasted by one's descendants. Many ancestors have, therefore, been able to make good long after they are gone from this world. More than a few of our ancestors who departed this life as poor and obscure characters only a few jumps ahead of the sheriff, have had the good fortune, centuries later, to become ancestors of many ambitious families with plenty of money, fame and publicity, as a consequence of which their tombstones have had to be greatly enlarged and adorned.

Ancestors are one of the most valuable and satisfying of all our worldly possessions. They are non-taxable and they cannot be stolen. Their upkeep is practically nothing and they do not deteriorate with age. As a matter of fact, ancestors increase in value as they become older and older. Ancestors who were hundreds of years are worth a thousand times worth more than our grandparents.

Adam is our oldest and best-known ancestor. If he were still around, he would be about six thousand years old. Adam had a fairly good earthly record considering that the serpent, his wife, and the apple turned out to be booby traps. But Adam is everybody's ancestor; he is taken for granted just like rain or sunshine, or like education or ignorance, or like taxes or liberty, so he does not rate a very great number of coupon books at the shopping centre.

Nearly all the people own and operate ancestors, even the poorest of people. Many a man who has only one shirt on his back and another in the washing machine often can boast of having ancestors who are the envy of all his friends and neighbours.

The moral of this story is that everyone should be proud of his ancestors. To be sure, there were a handful or two who did not, or could not, walk the straight and narrow path, but what the heck - they weren't your ancestors!

5 - GENERATION PEDIGREE CHARTS

Thelma Findlay MGS #820

Dawn Farough MGS #585: gg grandfather named **Frederick Blain**, b.1843, Dundas/Wentworth Co., Ontario, m. **Margaret Boyne** b.29 Mar 1844, Dundas, Ont., d.18 Feb 1924, Brandon, Mb. & Lenore Dodds MGS #2262: gg grandfather is **Frederick Blain II** b.1843, d.3 Nov 1893, m.**Margaret Boyne**.

Lenore Dodds: maternal grandfather is **Otto Fey**, b.8 Nov 1905, Queens Valley, Mb., d.27 Dec 1987, Selkirk, Mb, m. **Eva Bowker**, b.10 Dec 1907, Norwood, Mb. & Louise Fey MGS #1379: her husband's parents are **Otto Fey** and **Eva Fey [nee ?]** [info on back of her chart].

Beatrice Magura MGS #1698: her paternal gg grandfather is **Oliver Prittie**, b.c1791, d.1861, Lewis Co., N.Y. & Shirley Henderson MGS #2242: her paternal g grandfather is **Oliver Prette**, b.1791, Ireland, d. Kingston, On. These ladies have another similar set of ancestors. Beatrice: her paternal g grandfather is **Benjamin Prette**, b.18 Oct 1824, Tipperary, Ireland, d.25 Jan 1910, Whitemouth, Mb. & Shirley: her paternal grandfather is **Benjamin Prette**, b.18 Oct 1827, Ireland [Tipperary?], d.25 Jan 1911, Whitemouth, Mb, m. **Cynthia Ann Howey**, b.1849, Burrids [Editor: Burritts?] Rapids, On, d. Westboro, Ottawa, On.

Contact MGS office for addresses. Members/non-members welcome to submit charts to MGS for this project..

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ACADIANS

Louisa Shermerhorn MGS #567

During an amateur radio conversation with a teacher in St. Peters, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, a few years ago, I discovered that she knew a fair amount of Acadian history. She told me that the Office of the Register of Deeds, Arichat, Richmond County, Cape Breton Island, house the maps showing the original deeds of the Acadian settlers [at least on Cape Breton Island]. She also noted that these would most likely be for a second wave of Acadians who came to Cape Breton after the expulsion, and when the Island was again in French hands. Thus, the Acadians who live in Cape Breton - most on Isle Madame, in Louisdale or L'Ardoise - are descendants of this second emigration. For the most part, Canadian descendants of the original Acadian settlers - those expelled by the British - now live in New Brunswick. She also noted that the dialects of the two groups are quite distinct - one of her fellow teachers was an Acadian descendant from New Brunswick and spoke quite a different dialect than the natives of Louisdale and Arichat. A fictional work by Barbara Tuchman, **A Distant Mirror**, is a fascinating story of the times of the Acadians.

MGS library has some books that deal with Acadians:

Acadian Families in 1686	929 Aca
Acadian Descendants, Vol. VI	929 J
Sont Les Gens de Saulnierville	FR 929 C
Notre Heritage Acadien, 1st part	FR 971.6 D
Acadian Contact [Periodical]	

Also check under Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

AN ACADIAN

Antoinine Maillet, from *Par Derrière Chez Mon Père*, 1972. Published by Leméac.

An Acadian, what's that exactly? It's really quite easy to explain ... in fact, very easy ... extremely so ... hmmmm ...

Is it the same thing as a Quebecer?

No, it's not the same thing.

So, it's a Canadian?

No, not really.

Is a Quebecer a Canadian?

Less and less.

A Frenchman?

Hard to say.

So an Acadian is neither a Frenchman, nor a Canadian, nor a Quebecer. Just what is he then?

An Acadian.

But Acadian isn't a legal, recognized territory. Isn't it a former colony that was struck off the map in 1713?

Struck off the map, and yet it's still there.

But legally speaking, it doesn't exist.

We never speak legally back home.

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effective 1 March 1992

Mon. - Fri. 12:30 - 4:30 pm.

Wed. evening 5:00 - 9:00 pm.

Sunday 1:00 - 4:00 pm.



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Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

October 16 - 18, 1992
Grain Exchange Building
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Focus will be on MGS resources

Further details in June GENERATIONS

Ruth Breckman, Chair