

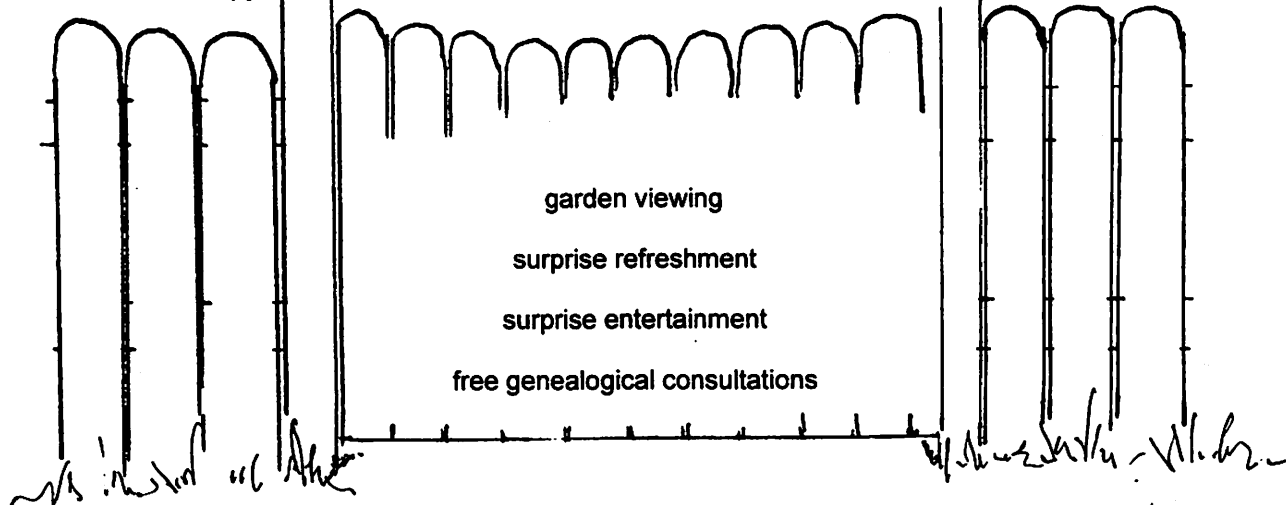
GENERATIONS

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GENERATIONS

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The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Editor: Bill Burland



Table of Contents

Page		
2	From the Editor	Bill Burland
2	From the President	Joan Whiston
2	Pioneer Royalty	<i>From Town and Farm</i>
3	Generation Gaps	
3	Manitoba Day Review	W.L.K. Pooley
4	Chelsea Pensioners in Manitoba	Marilyn Boyce
7	Early Farmers	Myrna Mackey
9	Researching Loyalist Ancestors at MGS	Mary Bole
12	United Empire Loyalists	Margaret Carter
12	Copyright Information	from Ontario Archives
13	Early History of Grand Valley Congregation	
		Joyce Elias
15	Rural Ramblings	Kathy Stokes
15	Library Lines	Mary Bole
18	Periodical Potpourri	Lori Walker
20	Indexes	Mary Bole
22	Book Reviews	Enid Dorward
23	Are These Your Ancestors?	Kathy Stokes
25	MGS Garden Party	Joyce Elias
25	Recent Donors to MGS	Jean Lenderbeck
26	Responsibility for Singleness	Manitoba Free Press
27	Membership Renewal Form	
28	MGS Publications Order Form	

Cover: Garden Party Announcement. See page 25

Generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., 1045 St. James Street - Unit E, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Members, and any others having an interest in genealogy, are welcome to submit articles or news items to the Society. Manuscripts should be prepared in Microsoft Word and submitted as an e-mail attachment (mgsi@shaw.ca) or sent on disk. **Deadlines: Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, Nov. 15.** When reprinting excerpts please give appropriate credit. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy; however, MGS does not accept responsibility for errors found in *Generations*, nor does it necessarily endorse opinions expressed therein.

Message from the Editor

First, I must extend the sympathy of all members of MGS to his family on the death of our treasurer John Christie in March. We will miss John's hard work and his dry wit around the table at executive meetings.

With regret, I have accepted the resignation of Lori Walker who for the last 15 years has reviewed our periodicals and written Periodical Potpourri. Thanks for all your work, Lori. We look forward to your help in a new position with the Society.

This month we feature another article by Marilyn Boyle on Manitoba's early years. She looks at the Chelsea Pensioners who came to Manitoba in the days of the Hudson Bay Company. (See page 4)

Rumour has it that the Southeast and Winnipeg Branch will be holding a one-day Seminar this fall with Colin Chapman speaking. Oct 11th – save the date.

Remember the Library will not be open on Wednesday evenings in July and August.

It's now time to start thinking of the Annual General Meeting this fall on Oct. 11. Nominees (volunteers?) for executive office should be submitted to the Nominating Committee. As well, nominees for MGS's awards should be submitted.

And finally, the 1891 Index to the Manitoba Census is now complete and on the computers in the Library. Copies will be sent to each branch of the Society.

Have a great summer!

President's Message

I'm certain everyone is glad that the good weather is here and hope it sticks around all summer.

At the beginning of March, our Treasurer, John Christie, passed away very suddenly. It was a shock to us all.

Rick McLellan, one of our regular Thursday volunteers, very kindly volunteered to take on the position, for which we are thankful.

We have some other new appointments. Bill Curtis as Outreach Chair and Judith Roe as Fundraising Chair. It is certainly nice to see some of these Committee Chairs being filled. A big thank you to them; it takes a load off the Executive.

Our Open House on May 10th was a great success, with approximately 70 persons (including volunteers) in attendance throughout the day. A big "Thanks" to all the volunteers who helped make the celebration of Manitoba's 138th Birthday a success.

Have you looked at our new web site yet? (<http://www.mbgenealogy.com>) You should, because that is where you are going to find out about events that are happening over the next few months.

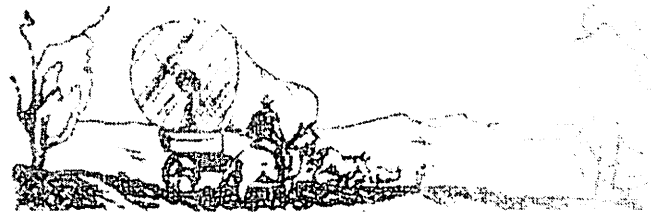
Have a wonderful summer and keep working on your genealogy.

Joan Whiston

PIONEER ROYALTY

"Pioneer Royalty" is from a small newsletter entitled *Town and Farm* that was mailed out with the Manitoba Hydro Bills covering the dates 1946 until 1955. We thank Manitoba Hydro for permission to reprint them in *Generations*.

From January, 1949 issue of *Town and Farm*



In the hustling and busting of our modern age, we are apt to forget the pioneers who blazed the trail for our progress. When we pause and look back at the foresight and courage with which they combatted the prairie wilderness, we are humbled and inspired. We deem it a privilege to pay tribute this month to the following men and women who pioneered in Manitoba:

OVER NINETY . . .

Mr. A. Lasalle, St. Pierre, 94 years of age, January 11.
Mrs. John Hall, Belmont, 93 years of age, January 22.
Mrs. Mary Durrant, Brandon, 92 years of age, January 9.
Mr. Abram Olmstead, Carberry, 91 years of age, January 19.
Mr. Xavier Sarrasin, St. Jean, 90 years of age, January 30.
Mr. F.S. Frederickson, Glenboro, 90 years of age, January 22.

OVER EIGHTY . . .

Mrs. A. Olmstead, Carberry, 89 years of age, January 10.
Mrs. Adam Campbell, Belmont, 89 years of age, January 11.
Mr. Henry Ogeltree, Portage la Prairie, 89 years of age, January 18.
Mr. E. Desautel, Letellier, 88 years of age, January 10.
Mrs. M. Cruikshank, Neepawa, 88 years of age, January 6.
Mr. C. Geirnaert, Mariapolis, 87 years of age, January 15.
Mrs. T. Bruce, Carman, 86 years of age, January 31.
Mrs. J. Frith, Roland, 86 years of age, January 6.
Mr. Wm. Girling, Basswood, 85 years of age, January 20.
Mr. James Weightman, Alexander, 85 years of age, January 1.
Mrs. R.A. Ramsey, Dominion City, 84 years of age, January 31.
Mrs. E.A. Robertson, Melita, 82 years of age, January 14.
Mrs. C. McQuinn, Rapid City, 82 years of age, January 28.
Mrs. Archie Hodgson, Roland, 82 years of age, January 13.
Mr. J. Leckie, Austin, 81 years of age, January 4.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES . . .

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, Neepawa, married 61 years, January 18.
Mr. and Mrs. E.W. Sylvester, Sidney, married 61 years, January 2.
Mr. and Mrs. Johann Siemens, Altona, married 61 years, January 10.
Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Bradley, Manitou, married 58 years, January 28.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Sturgess, Grandview, married 57 years, January 28.
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Spinks, Treherne, married 54 years, January 30.
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Carnahan, Kemnay, married 54 years, January 1.
Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Fusee, Neepawa, married 53 years, January 1.
Dr. and Mrs. D.G. Stevenson, Holland, married 51 years, January 26.
Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Finnen, Dauphin, married 51 years, xx18.
Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Nichol, Virden, married 51 years, January 10.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McVey, Grandview, married 47 years, January 2.
Mr. and Mrs. L.W. Skinner, Alexander, married 41 years, January 22.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kully, Portage la Prairie, married 33 years, January 31.

GENERATION GAPS

JOHNSTON - Searching for info or family of Elizabeth Jane Johnston (b. 1864 Ontario - d. 1946 Winnipeg), m. Solomon Mark 1887 Manitoba, farmed in Salterville (Carman area), MB. Children: Clarence, Edward, William, Mary & Ruth. Parents: Matthew Johnston & Ruth Jarvis. In 1902 her siblings were living in Winnipeg and they were: Edward, Robert D., Mathew and Mrs. James Frazer.
Contact: Victoria Nault #4631, 125 - 3201 Grant Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3R 2A3 Tel. (204) 269 5215 E-mail: vnault@shaw.ca

TARN - Alan Sandford son of Johnathan & Mary Ann (Sandford) TARN - married in 1884 to Henrietta Upjohn. Homesteaded a farm in the R. M. of Woodlands, Manitoba.
Seeking any information or pictures of above or anyone researching same.
Contact: Frances Holm, Box 51 Grosse Isle, Man. ROC IGO
Telephone 204 467-2547 E-mail fholt@mts.net

Can You Help?

We are a Registered Charity - Donations made to the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. can be claimed as a tax deduction.
A donation may be specified for Memorial Fund, Library, or General purpose.

Give now!!!

REVIEW OF MANITOBA DAY, MAY 10, 2008

This year's Manitoba Day was one of our most successful yet.
We obtained 8 new regular members, two associate members, and one renewal.
There were approximately 56 individuals who attended. This is not counting our own volunteers

and members. The library and resource centre were packed!!

The winner of our contest for free research was Steven Bogue.

I'd like to thank all the volunteers for coming out and donating their time, energy and expertise in helping our guests of the public who attended.

The weather also co-operated in being neither too nice nor too cool!

Special thanks to Jan Gowan for producing our poster, the static balloon display, and various sheets, and for her guidance.

Thanks to all who also distributed posters and helped in the preparations for this event.

Special thanks as well to Debbie Clark for her handling of the publicity for the media this year and devising our contest and rules.

Thanks again to all concerned for a JOB WELL DONE!
All of which is respectfully submitted,

W.B.K. Pooley

Do you have copies of old *Generations*?

Our editor's collection of MGS's *Generations* is missing certain issues. If you have a copy of Volume 4, Issue 1 or Volume 5, Issue 3 which you are willing to give up, we'd be pleased to accept them.

Wanted

A Periodical Reviewer for *GENERATIONS*

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THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS

by Marilyn Boyle #3473

Poor old Chelsea Pensioners. No one seems to know or care about their contributions to the Red River settlement and the beginnings of the Province of Manitoba.

By the mid 19th century, the British army, at least in British North America, was not the same organization that it had been forty years earlier. Many British soldiers who had served in the Canadas for fifteen years or longer had established ties that they were unwilling to break. Discharged soldiers and colonials had been strictly prohibited from re-enlisting for fear that such opportunity would drain settlers from the colonies at a time when imperial policy encouraged settlement of the Canadas "*by a British-born population*". Rather than return to England to finish their service after their tour of duty ended, many deserted.

In 1840, the policy which had prevailed since the 1812-1814 War was changed and, in 1841, the Royal Canadian Rifles, was formed. Recruits for this new regiment could transfer from line regiments serving in Canada or be enlisted from those posted back to England; at the same time, discharged soldiers with fifteen years' service were permitted to re-enlist.¹ Older, mature soldiers, preferably married, whose conduct had been exemplary during their years of service, were assigned to the frontiers to defend Canada's borders. Men from the rank and file who chose to remain in the country were permitted to complete their terms of service in the Canadas and their pensions were guaranteed. In 1843 alone, there were 1,015 such transfers and ten companies were filled quickly.

Although the Royal Canadian Rifles had been formed specifically to protect Upper and Lower Canada, the 6th Royal Regiment of Foot, a detachment of engineers and artillery numbering eighteen officers and three hundred and twenty-nine men, was deployed at Fort Garry for two years. In 1848, this temporarily resident military force was recalled from its tour of duty. The memory of the attempted invasions of Prescott and Windsor in 1838

and fear of threatened attacks by renegade Fenian extremists based in the States probably made the Rifles reluctant to assign another detachment to Red River. It was decided that to do so would weaken its position in the east.

The Hudson's Bay Company argued that a company or two of the Canadian Rifles would defend the Fort more effectively than an "*irregular force*" and would be better able to "*protect the country from American intrigues with natives and settlers.*" Sir John Pelly, the Company's governor at Hudson's Bay House in London, wrote to Earl Grey:

There is not, it is true at present the same necessity for maintaining a strong garrison at Red River that there was when a war with the United States was impending ... but the other reasons ... are likely to continue and render the presence of a Government force indispensable for the upholding of British interests in the colony.

Although that danger to the area was diminished when the Oregon Territory boundary was settled in 1846,² the Governor of Minnesota, for one, still had big plans for the annexation of most of the Hudson's Bay Company territory.

The chosen alternative was to enlist the services of Chelsea Pensioners, regular army men who had retired from service, frequently in the Canadas. They were to enlist for a period of seven years and, with their wives and families, would go partly as troops and partly as settlers. They were to be men of good character and industrious habits, no older than age 43 and no shorter than 5'6", who were fit for the occasional military duties required.

Privates were to be paid 1 shilling and three pence per day; corporals, 1 shilling and six pence per day; and sergeants, 1 shilling and 10 pence per day. Each sergeant was promised a free grant of forty acres of land, each corporal thirty acres, and each private

¹ The policy of forbidding colonials from enlisting in the British army was not changed for the new regiment; only those colonials who could secure commission by purchase or examination were acceptable.

² "*54-40 or Fight*" had been the American rallying slogan. That meant that the boundary should be set close to the 55th parallel of latitude, not the 49th.

twenty acres. The land grants, which could be located no farther than two miles from the Fort, consisted of a total of fifty-four Seigneurie-type lots, stretching north from the Assiniboine River to approximately Notre Dame Avenue and west from the Fort to Armstrong's Point. There is a record of which lots were assigned to whom, but none of the archives have been able to provide a map of the grants. As the two-mile limit proved to be too small a radius to contain sufficient acreage, the men were pacified by an agreement to compensate them with money.³

For the term of their seven-year contract, the Pensioners were subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, as if they were in the regular army. All persons holding land in Assiniboia had to give six days' labour to their respective churches. There were stipulations about other financial matters, including travel expenses, accommodations, uniforms, and medical aid. In addition to their pensions, they were paid an allowance to drill or work at the Fort three days per week for the first year, then six days per month. They had to attend military exercises without pay for twelve days each year, and on every Sunday they were to appear for muster under arms for church parade. Failure to fulfil these requirements placed them under penalty for desertion.

There were two other conditions which must have proved attractive to some volunteers. First, with the consent of his officer and upon giving two weeks' notice, a Pensioner could take up other employment, as long as he gave up his salary (not his pension) and remained within the two-mile radius from the Fort, close enough to respond if called to defend it. The second allowed him, at the expiration of his seven-year commitment, to obtain three times the amount of land outside the two-mile limit. He would receive fair compensation for the original grant and any improvements on it.

Original plans called for veterans of the Royal Artillery, the Cavalry and Regiments of Foot, but the War Office had more difficulty than it expected attracting volunteers. Even though they could take

their families with them, the uncertainties and probable hardships of life in Rupert's Land lacked the appeal of other more civilized postings in the east or the West Indies. The Company had to settle for a much smaller force than had been intended and, in January of 1848, rather grudgingly instructed the War Office that if the force must be Pensioners, there could be no more than one hundred with wives and children. The place had to be made suitable for them.

The next bout of negotiations between the Company and the War Office dealt with how to transport the Pensioners and their families from England to Fort Garry. Because of the vagaries of the climate and the weather, the timing was crucial. Should they be sent overland from Canada West, via the northern United States, or by ship to Hudson's Bay and down the water routes on York Boats? By the time they finished dithering, it was too late for the overland route.

Under the somewhat reluctant leadership of Major William B. Caldwell, who was also to be the governor of the territory, and his aide, Captain Christopher V. Foss, the first group of Pensioners left Gravesend in June, 1848. Of the fifty-six men, non-commissioned officers and privates, fourteen were single; the other forty-two were married and brought their families with them.

Aside from the usual discomfort of sea voyages of the time, the journey to Red River would have been no picnic. They travelled on Hudson's Bay Company cargo vessels, not passenger ships, without a doctor on board. Upon learning this latter fact, the War Office, in London, complained. On November 20, 1848, Pelly, apologized and promised that it wouldn't happen again, but he pointed out that provision for a doctor on board ship was not included in the "Conditions" of their agreement.

When they arrived at the settlement, the Pensioners were billeted in the Fort which became so crowded that Major Caldwell arranged for those Pensioners with the largest families to build housing (cottages) on their land grants. There was a skirmish over who would pay for the provision of housing and fuel for heating the Pensioners' quarters. The War Office agreed to contravene its policy and supply fuel for the first winter, but made it clear that in future the Pensioners were responsible for their own firewood. In May of 1849, it was agreed that, if the

³ I wonder if any of them expected to find surroundings similar to what they had known around Kingston or Montreal during their service in the Canadas. As soon as their contracts were completed, at least half of them moved back to what one writer called "*the civilized part of the world.*"

Company would transport the materials, the price of these cottages would not be beyond the resources of the Pensioners and that they would receive an advance of their pensions to help meet the costs. This prevailing "*bottom line*" attitude of the Company became a festering source of contention between it and the War Office.

Arriving at Fort Garry, the Pensioners found themselves in a hornet's nest. In addition to threats from outside forces, primarily American, many Red River settlers had become fed up with local conditions and had moved into U.S. territory. They were disaffected for several good reasons.

The Company held a monopoly over trade of all kinds. A few free traders were allowed to carry on businesses in the territory, but they had to cajole the Company into allotting them cargo space so that they could import household and other goods that the settlers needed to ease their hard lives. No one was allowed to trade in furs or hides on a free lance basis. Some Chief Factors were also the local Governors. In other words, as both the business and civil administrators of the territory, they held sway like imperial potentates. One even overstepped his authority to the point of having a native, who had committed a "tit-for-tat" revenge killing, publicly executed, making the whole settlement witness the death, despite the fact that such a measure was expressly forbidden by the Company's charter. Another imposed censorship on all the mail in and out of Red River.

Demands for change percolated through the settlement. It had been hoped that the presence of the Pensioners would have a stabilizing effect, but it was a poorly-designed band-aid solution to the growing problems. Major Caldwell's biographer writes that there were too few pensioners who were too unmilitary "*to instill the respect that the previous military unit had imposed.*" Well, yes. In my opinion at least, you can't get the degree of respect of an unruly lot of frontier settlers for a few middle-aged men with wives and children that you can for dashing young men in scarlet uniforms. As not enough men had been recruited to fill the ranks, there were not enough Pensioners to defend or police the settlement outside the Fort.

The last contingent of Pensioners arrived at the settlement in 1850. After this time, the War Office decided that, since the Company was unwilling to

stretch the limits of their agreement in any way to make the Pensioners' lives easier, the arrangement would be terminated⁴ and refused to enlist any more militia/settlers on the Company's behalf. As it was, as soon as their service was over, roughly half of the Pensioners left the territory, most of them for the States. Only twenty-five families of the forty-two pensioners who made up the original group stayed in Red River.

Despite Confederation in 1867, U.S. interests stubbornly flouted British territorial rights. Although hostilities between British North America and the United States had officially ended, by the middle of the 19th century, American settlers who were hungry for more and more territory continued to push farther and farther west of the Mississippi River and to press for acquisition of the North West Territories. The American Fur Company, from its bases in the Upper Missouri River area, ignored boundaries, persistently raiding the Territories in their hunt for hides and furs. Other American interests were determined to exploit Rupert's Land's mining opportunities. An annexation Bloc of U.S. senators and congressmen made serious political and financial efforts to realize their territorial ambitions. The Red River colony was then undefended by any official law or military force.

Upon being made aware of conditions at Red River in 1857, the British House of Commons appointed a select committee to investigate all facets of Hudson's Bay Company activity. Despite Governor Sir George Simpson's protestations that the territory was unsuitable for settlement, the committee recommended that the Red River and Saskatchewan districts be purchased from the Company and annexed to the Province of Canada. It was not until 1870 that events forced Ottawa to take the decisive steps of establishing Manitoba as a province within the Dominion, and later, founding the North West Mounted Police force (later the Royal Canadian Mounted Police) which brought order and a form of government to the North West Territories.

⁴ Other Company interests were involved, in addition to that at Red River, including settlements on the Pacific coast.

Early Farmers

Delta Marsh History Book
by Myrna Mackey

To understand early farmers near Delta Marsh, it is necessary to consult the history of the time. The period around 1870 was influenced by some powerful events. Manitoba had just entered Confederation. The Government of Canada was still in the midst of land transfers, grants and settlement. The Riel rebellion marked an attempt by the indigenous people to defend their rights to their land and livelihoods.

The proclamation of 1763 attempted to protect the Indians by setting aside their land and the right to use it unconditionally, until settlements and treaties were agreed to. However, it was far from a success. The Indians in the area had a difficult time understanding ownership. They had lived on the same lands for many years and considered these lands as their birthright and their means of ownership was by use and residence and not by "title to land". The Metis grasped the concept of land ownership more quickly than the Indians did. Therefore they refused to accept "treaty deals"

Before the Manitoba Act of 1870 much of the land had been transferred to Hudson's Bay Company, CPR, Selkirk Settlers, and some to Crown Lands. There was little land left for the Metis people. The Manitoba Act stipulated that Metis claims should be settled by an appropriation of ungranted lands. This land made up one million, four hundred thousand acres. These acres would be granted to families of half breed residents. An Order in Council in 1871 changed the requirements to read "every half breed resident" in Manitoba on July 15, 1870. The Metis who did receive land were offered the option of "Scrip" instead of title. The Metis land was priced at fifty cents an acre. These settlements by "Scrip" led to exploitation by "carpetbaggers" who purchased Metis land on speculation that a land boom would eventually allow giant profits for the investors. It was already a matter of certainty that there would be many Eastern farmers coming west because of the opportunity to own more land in a new province and they would also be able stay under Britain's rule. Some of this land near Delta Marsh was "Scrip" land. Some was also land granted to soldiers who participated in the Red River Rebellion in 1870.

In 1869, surveyors were dispatched with orders to survey "American Style" into 800 acre sections. The Metis had always used the French pattern of survey and consequently their farms were cut across and divided. The Metis rebelled and Louis Riel was a spokesman for them on this issue. This was a huge dilemma, but the Metis also felt that their right to own land should not be restricted by how many European Ancestors were in their family tree. The lands that lie close to Delta Marsh were hugely impacted by the Manitoba Act of 1870 and the Metis settlements that followed.

The fall of Louis Riel resulted in these lands being resurveyed into the section, township, and range method. It also resulted in the infamous "carpetbaggers" and their swindling of Metis out of what little land they had left.

Military Bounty Grants were also issued to volunteers at the Red River Rebellion of 1870. This was the government's way of showing gratitude for their help in quelling the rebellion.

As an example, 4-13-7 SW W1 was a MBG grant to William Guy. He received 160 acres on Jan, 30, 1874. He managed to hold on to the land until Sept. 17, 1885 when an order of foreclosure was registered against him and he lost his land. In all probability, he also lived on the land before 1874 as a squatter as this was commonplace in the 1870s.

Land records remain unclear as to how this land was resold. The next entry is for a mortgage to Charles Andrews on Dec. 29, 1890.

The period after Confederation saw many settlers coming to the Delta Marsh area. Most of these settlers came from Ontario. In Ontario the lands were surveyed in concessions and 100 acre lots. They were able to sell their land easily and then come to Manitoba and pay \$10 for 160 acres. There were requirements that had to be achieved before the patent could actually be granted. They had to clear land, dig wells, build houses, plant crops and erect fences and barns. After these tasks were completed, the land was inspected by the Department of the Interior and the patent officially issued. In many cases the men came alone first to stake their claim and perhaps squat on the land. Then they went back to Ontario and brought their families the following year. The excitement and optimism of these early settlers was tempered by nature and the elements of this new land. Added to the mix were blackbirds,

grasshoppers, mosquitoes and prairie fires and it required "true grit" to soldier on in their endeavours. The families tended to migrate together along with their friends so there was plenty of support available to them. Fellow farmers were quick to help their neighbors. All of the children helped on the farm and in early times the older ones did not attend school during planting and harvest periods. One boy writes about how he did not have to "pearl" the barley one year as the grasshoppers had already eaten it all. In anticipation of settlements and coming farmers, Mr. Logan and Mr. Smith both built grist mills in Portage in 1871-72.

These new eastern farmers arrived on the new frontier to face the challenges of settlement. Many came along the Dawson Trail by Red River Cart as there were no railways or roads in the early 1870s. The trek was long and arduous. Many times the Red River Carts became stuck in mud at Rat Creek. Mr. Lynch of the Lynch Party needed an employee to help him with his horses and he had a lot of trouble finding anyone who was trustworthy and the one he found gave him reason to distrust him. His hunch was correct when the man lost his cap one night and he recognized him as someone who was convicted of murder in Welland about four years before. He had planned on stealing the precious horses during the night and was using a series of "owl calls" to communicate with his accomplices. The men in the party thought long and hard as to what this criminal's fate would be. Horse stealing was punishable by death but they decided that this was cruel and unusual punishment. Instead they tied him to a horse, gave him a few days provisions, and sent three or four men with him and gave them instructions to ride back three or four days and let him go. Not only was the travel tedious, but the carts needed constant repair and the horses needed to rest. The carts provided little shelter from the elements and many children walked all day beside the carts instead of riding in them. The settlers actually startled the birds and wildlife when they passed them on the trail. On arrival at Oakland and Flee Island, the settlers found the Sioux Indians encamped at Flee Island. On occasion the Red Lake Indians would secretly come up to Manitoba and attack the Sioux. In 1873 the Red Lake Indians were beaten back and they suffered many casualties at the hands of the Sioux. There were also skirmishes between the whites and the Indians

but for the most part it was a peaceful existence. Whiskey had now entered the mix and was being brought to Manitoba by the Americans. In 1874 the notorious Indian Bungee Kwingwahaka boasted of the number of horses he had killed. His confessions were fueled by whiskey and they caused real concern for the settlers as there was a chronic shortage of horses. Consequently Bungee was prosecuted by the law. He had fled but was captured at Cram Creek in 1874. He was found guilty and the majority favored hanging. However, upon consultation, they decided to send him to Fort Garry so that he could be tried once more in the quarterly sessions. He was taken to the gaol at Fort Garry but his cell door was left unlocked. He was able to return to the Portage area before his handlers made it back to the settlement. The early settlers also faced the tasks of building roads, starting schools, and building churches. Church services were held in private homes until churches could be built. Detailed records were kept and the operations of the churches were mirrored by the ones they had left in Ontario. Meticulous records were kept including records when the church was closed for a blizzard as well as how much kerosene oil was used during the year. Sunday was a day of rest, and families went to church and visited each other. The church was the lifeline of the community. Sunday could be spent reading books or playing music but anything that was not necessary work was forbidden. Books were very scarce and the ones that were available were lent and reread many times. Rev. Bell and Rev. Halstead were among the first ministers to churches near the marsh.

The settlers ensured that they were always prepared for blizzards. They used a series of poles every so many feet apart on the road so they would not get lost. They also strung ropes from the house to the barn so that they could feed the livestock and return to the house during a blizzard.

Medical care was also a challenge in the early days. Babies were often delivered by midwives and certain women in the community were always called upon for their knowledge and experience in medical situations. Babies were born at home and the mortality rate was high. During the epidemic of 1918, many settlers lost loved ones and then buried them in the bush and reported their deaths the next year. There was a quarantine in effect that forbid any public gatherings as this flu was easily passed on to

others. One large farm family suffered two tragedies. The mother was pregnant and she delivered a stillborn daughter in Nov. 1918. The next month she gave birth to a girl. The girl was always challenged and never quite like the rest of her sisters and brothers. Of course the possibility exists that this interval birthing was caused by the epidemic. It has been proved that this stillborn child was buried in the bush beside the homestead.

Travel from the farms near the marsh was also a challenge. In winter a horse and cutter was used. Horse blankets were used to keep the families warm. In warmer weather a horse and democrat were the preferred mode of transportation. It has been written that Frank Boddy had the unusual habit of pounding the sides of his cutter from the time he left home until he arrived in Portage. This became his custom and after everyone got used to it, they probably never even heard him.

The Indians were very helpful to the settlers and were industrious workers. For the most part, they lived side by side in harmony. Depending on the time of year, they would move from place to place. Many came to the marsh area to pick berries, fish and trap. However, some of the settlers' wives were afraid of the Indians. In one case the woman of the house on a homestead 2 miles north of Portage insisted that her husband move her to Treherne as she did not like the Indians looking in her windows at night.

In order for the farmer to build on his land he first had to find water. There were no drillers to be hired and no machines that could be used. One example given, was that of a mule linked up to a tripod of three logs and a rope tied to a bucket. The bucket would be lowered into the well and filled with mud. Then the mule would pull it up, it would be emptied and sent down again. Sometimes it was necessary to

go as much as 80 feet down to get water. The closer the farmer was to the marsh, the more difficult it was to find potable well water. The farmer also preferred to have his bush to the north and his house with south exposure because of the blinding blizzards. It was practice to always ensure there was ample water in the house from the well as none of the houses had running water. It is also common in old homestead houses, that there will be coat hooks on the wall for each member of the family. Closets were not all that necessary as designer clothes and wardrobes were unheard of.

Each spring saw timber wolves appear from Lake Manitoba. The farmers' hunted them as they were sure death to chickens, turkeys and small livestock. Early social activities revolved around the church and school. Dances were held at private homes. Lorne Jordan tells the story of being a wee boy and going to a dance at the Clarence Rutledge-Cecil Eadie red brick house a mile from the marsh. The children were bundled in an adjoining shed with horse blankets and slept as their parents enjoyed time dancing and visiting. Lorne relates that there was much laughter and congeniality and that the dance lasted till the wee hours of the morning.

Clarence Rutledge also told a story of living in the red brick house. Saturday night was the night when everyone went to town and Clarence was no exception. However, his mode of transportation was a bit unusual. He would walk to Oakland and "borrow" the jigger from the CNR Siding. He would use it to get to town and he always made sure it was back in its place on Monday morning. He would then walk the two and a half miles back to the red brick house.

Researching United Empire Loyalists

Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

At the time of the American Revolution (1775-1784) many living in the 13 colonies (United States) remained loyal to England, and of those about 60-70 thousand migrated north to British North America (Canada) – settling in the Maritimes, Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario). These settlers are referred to as the United Empire Loyalists, the UELs or just plain Loyalists. A quick search of KOHA (MGS online catalogue) brought up over 60 books in our library. Listed below are just a few samples of what we have. The majority of our books are shelved together in the Eastern Canada section at 971.024. Take time to check on KOHA or come to the library and check our card catalogue for more ideas.

How-to

Merriman, Brenda Dougall. *United Empire Loyalists, A Guide to Tracing Loyalist Ancestors in Upper Canada*, 2006.

Canada – General

Bunnell, P. *The New Loyalist Index*, 1989-. Each entry provides the following if available: name, regiment, residence, date of bmd, etc. Library has volumes 1-3.

'Carleton's Loyalist Index' Plus 'Book of Negroes', 1996. Names contained in the British Headquarter Papers. [CD ROM]

Chadwick, E. *Ontarian Families*, 1970. Genealogies of United Empire Loyalists and other pioneer families of Upper Canada.

The Old United Empire Loyalists List, 1969. Originally published as *The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884*. Includes over 6,000 family names from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Upper Canada.

Ontario – General

Antliff, W. *Loyalist Settlements, 1783-1789*, 1985. A re-publication of the 1904 Archives' Report transcribing the Canadian claims for compensation by Loyalists. There is also a folio consisting of maps and explanation of Loyalist Land Settlement.

Fitzgerald, K. *Loyalists Lists 1775-1783*, 1984. Over 2000 Loyalist names and families from the Haldimand papers, mainly from Ontario but some from Quebec.

Lapp, E. *To Their Heirs Forever*, 1977. Families from Camden Valley, Charlotte County, New York State that settled in Ontario.

Wright, B. *UE Loyalists & Military Claimants of Upper Canada*, 2001. From the Ontario Archives Land Index.

Wright, B. *Loyalist Children of Upper Canada*, 2000. Index to the Ontario Archives series RG 1, of over

6000 warrants listing children's names, occupations, etc.

Ontario – Local

7th Town Ameliasburgh Township, *Past and Present*, 1999. Prince Edward Co. 971.3

Cruikshank, E. *The Settlement of the United Empire Loyalists on the Upper St. Lawrence and Bay of Quinte in 1784*. A collection of letters and journal entries.

Cruikshank, E. *The Story of Butler's Rangers and the Settlement of Niagara, 1893*, 1982. A Loyalist Canadian unit remembered for its vicious attacks, allied with the Mohawk Indians in upper New York State.

Pioneer Life on the Bay of Quinte, 1976. 309 family histories and genealogies.

Potter-MacKinnon, J. *While the Women Only Wept*, 1993. The key role the women of the Loyalist families had in forming the present day city of Kingston.

Waller, R. *Like Rabbits in Ernestown!*, 1985. A file listing the original settlers in 1784 in the counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington.

Waller, R. *U.E. Loyalist Links, Volume 2, Lennox & Addington County*, 1992.

Waller, R. *United Empire Loyalist Links, Volume 3. Hastings & Prince Edward Counties*, 1993.

Quebec

The Loyalists of Quebec, 1774, a Forgotten History, 1989. Included portraits of some Loyalists with family and genealogical information.

The Loyalists of the Eastern Townships of Quebec, 1984.

New Brunswick

Bell, D. *Early Loyalist Saint John: the Origin of New Brunswick Politics, 1783-86*, 1983. Chronicles the many instances of discontent and violence within

the Loyalist community and shows how this sense of grievance took on a political form.

Somerville, G. *Some Burial Records of the Loyalist Burial Ground, Saint John, N.B.*, 1985. [Eastern Canada 929.5]

Nova Scotia

Gilroy, M. *Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia*, 1980. Compiled from the land papers in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.

Peterson, J. *The Loyalist Guide: Nova Scotia Loyalists and Their Documents*, 1983.

Prince Edward Island

Jones, O. *An Island Refuge: Loyalists and Disbanded Troops on the Island of Saint John*, 1983. The Island of Saint John is the now known as Prince Edward Island.

United States

Bates, W. *Kingston and the Loyalists of the "Spring Fleet" of 1783, With Reminiscences of Early Days in Connecticut*, 1980. Includes a diary written by Sarah Frost on her voyage to Saint John, New Brunswick, with the Loyalists of 1783.

Coldham, P. *American Migrations, 1765-1799*, 2000. Loyalists' claims submitted to the American Claims Commission between 1765 and 1799 for compensation for loss of land and property.

Jones, E. *Loyalists of New Jersey: Their Memorials, Petitions, Claims, etc. From English Records*, 1988. Biographical data from English archives and also from American records. Contains a complete name index.

MacWethy, Lou D. *The Book of Names, Especially Relating to the Early Palatines and the First Settlers in the Mohawk*, 1985. Over 20,000 names and genealogical information.

Biographies or Family Histories

Gordon C. *The Bradshaw Family of the Bay of Quinte, 1784-1984: an Historical-Genealogical and Pictorial Record of a Canadian U.E.L. Family*, 1984.

Pickel, W. *Ancestors & Descendants of the Sherwood & Pickel U.E.Loyalists in Canada*, 1948.

Woodman, A. *One MacLeod Family of Queens County, New Brunswick, Canada, and Related Loyalist Families of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania*, 1990.

Wright, E. Alexander Clark, *Loyalist : a Contribution to the History of New Brunswick*, 1940.

Others

Holmes, T. *Loyalists to Canada, the 1783 Settlement of Quakers and Others at Passamaquoddy*, 1992. The story of one colony, primarily Quakers and Baptists, who settled in what is today New Brunswick.

Merz, J. *Register of German Military Men Who Remained in Canada After the American Revolution*, 1995. Contains an alphabetical listing of those who stayed in Canada along with sources for other information. [Europe 943]

Periodicals

Loyalist Gazette. Published twice yearly by the UEL Assoc. of Canada.

Also check with:

Manitoba Branch
Loyalist Resource Centre
120 Eugenie Street
Winnipeg, MB
R2H 0X7
(204) 489-7180
<http://cybrary.uwinnipeg.ca/loyalists/>

Remember the Garden Party!! See Page 25

About the United Empire Loyalists

by Margaret Carter

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, with its Dominion Office in Toronto, is composed of 27 branches across Canada with a total membership of well over 2,500.

Members, who join the UELAC through one its Branches, support Canada's Constitutional Monarchy and uphold the nation's distinctive political and legal heritage to which their Loyalist ancestors contributed.

Through the Association, members seek out historic places, documents, and artifacts connected to the Loyalist experience and migration so these items can be preserved for future generations. While the Association principally attracts descendants of Loyalists, anyone who supports its aims is welcome to join the organization by becoming an associate member of a branch in their area.

The effect of the United Empire Loyalists on Canada's history needs to be more evident. The overwhelming number of colonists from the Thirteen Colonies forced the creation of the separate provinces of Nova Scotia, St. John's Island (Prince Edward Island), New Brunswick, Upper Canada, and Lower Canada. With the latter two, it was the petitioning of the Loyalists for the same

rights they had in the colonies: including the judicial, political and land tenure systems as well as the role of the English language as the common form of communication that contributed to the political division. The ongoing discussion of politics and philosophy in the 19th century especially in the nature of compromise established this Canadian characteristic. Confederation in 1867 brought all of the new provinces together, including Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. In 1905 Loyalists' descendants were leaders in the establishment of Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon.

Apart from the Loyalists who were involved in exploration and the fur trade out of Montreal at the end of the American Revolution, it was the descendants of those Loyalists who moved west as the land was opened for settlement who carried those systems with them and welcomed the new immigrants from Europe and Asia. The fact remains that it is estimated that one in every seven Canadians has some Loyalist blood in his/her veins!

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(based on a leaflet published by the Archives of Ontario)

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- You do not need permission to publish, exhibit, or broadcast published material **whose author died more than 50 years ago**.

Early History of Grand Valley Congregation

Submitted by Joyce Elias, MGS #1519L.

These notes form the earliest part of the historical material of the Forrest Charge of the United Church of Canada and is located in the United Church Archives, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Forrest is a small town just northeast of Brandon, Manitoba.

The Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. gratefully acknowledges Archivist Diane Haglund's permission to print this material.

In the month of May 1879 the first members of this congregation, as well as the first inhabitants of the place with two exceptions, settled in the Boggy Creek and Valley sections of what is now known as Grand Valley congregation. Influenced by the reports, real or colored (sic) of the press, and the Government pamphlets issued for the purpose of advertizing (sic) the country, sturdy yeomen from Nova Scotia, Ontario and Ireland sold farms and journeyed not knowing whither they went for the distant prairieland of the great Dominion North West. Chief in point of members of these who located near the Assiniboine River was a company from Pictou County, Nova Scotia, accompanied by the minister of the congregation from which they came, Rev. Geo. Roddick. To this company belong the Richards, Smiths, Stewarts, Crawfords and McNultys who were quickly followed by others of the name of Laird, Duff and Archibald from other parts of Nova Scotia and P.E. Island. The Dicksons, also from Hamilton, Ont. and the Smythe Bros. from the County of Donegal near Londonderry, Ireland arrived in June of this same year.

In the Boggy Creek section the Stewarts from Cape Breton, N.S., the Nicols, Blacks and Muirjeads from Ontario settled early in the spring of the same year.

After tenting for a short time north of the river Mr. Roddick, with some of his fellow travelers started on a prospecting tour south of the river where they located permanently in the settlement known as Brandon Hills. Over these three sections of country Boggy Creek, Grand Valley and Brandon Hills, Rev. Mr. Roddick, by the appointment of the Presbytery of Manitoba, presided as missionary during the season of 1879 & 80 when at the request of the people of Grand Valley the Presbytery severed the connection between the north and south sides of the river and removed Mr. Roddick from the northern portion of the field.

The summer following, viz. that of 1881, the H. M. Board of the church sent to labor on the congregation, a student missionary from Montreal College by the name of Richard Hyde. By this time additional immigrants in the northern part of Tp. 11 formed what is known as the Reed section which, with the Valley and Boggy Creek, constituted the mission field of the congregation for the season of 1881 & 2.

Railway excitement in the spring of 1881 brought the valley into prominence for a time but the location of the town of Brandon soon drew away the multitude and the glory of the valley departed with it. Mr. Hyde preached for one season under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Wellwood, of Minnedosa, who, with the assistance of a provisional eldership composed of those who had formerly been elders, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time in the Valley and Boggy Creek sections.

In the spring of 1882 the Board sent a graduate in arts from Queens University, Kingston, by the name of Robert Murray, a native of Nova Scotia who labored in the congregation with much dilligence (sic) and acceptance for a period of six months. During the month of August Mr. Murray exchanged services with Rev. Mr. Ferris of Brandon who dispensed the Sacrament in the Valley and Boggy Creek. In the month of September the Rev. Jas Robertson, Superintendent of Missions, visited the congregation, preached and dispensed the Sacrament at the Reed section, appointed an interim session consisting of Rev. Mr. Wellwood, Moderator, and Messrs. Patterson, Richards, Ferguson and Archibald, Elders. The reopening of College called Mr. Murray away about the last of September after which the very occasional services received from students of Manitoba College and Ministers spending a few weeks in the country arriving on Saturday evening without previous notice of the coming led to the request that such

Sec. Pro Tem

services (be) discontinued during the months of winter and also to an invitation to Mr. Murray to return after the close of 1883. Having accepted the invitation Mr. Murray appeared on the field early in May. After the first Sabbath he made arrangements for a meeting of Session to give validity to any meetings which might be called in the several sections for the purpose of taking action in the matter of Church building.

Saml. Archibald
Chater, Manitoba

May 21, 1883

At 11:30 o'clock A.M. the session of Grand Valley Congregation met for the first time at the house of Mr. John Crawford and was constituted by prayer by the Moderator. Present: the Moderator Rev. Mr. Wellwood and Messrs. Patterson, Richards and Archibald, Elders. Mr. Archibald was then appointed Secretary to take minutes of the meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Richardson, and carried, that session do now authorize the members and adherents of the several sections of the Congregation to hold meetings as soon as possible for the purpose of taking such action in the matter of Church building as may be deemed necessary.

Resolved also that Rev. Mr. Wellwood and Mr. Patterson act as a committee of session to confer with Rev. Mr. Robertson respecting the procuring of a church site at Chater from the C.P.R. Syndicate and also respecting the matter of a loan or loans from the "Church and Manse Building Fund".

Resolved that the Elders consult with Mr. Murray and make arrangements for an exchange of services with Mr. Wellwood in September for the dispensation of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Resolved that at the meetings arranged for church building Boards of Management be appointed in the several sections in accordance with the rules of the Church.

Resolved that Mr. Patterson procure in Winnipeg a suitable session book and send it up by Rev. Mr. Wellwood.

The foregoing minutes were recorded and confirmed.

Closed with prayer and the benediction by the Moderator.

Saml. Archibald

The foregoing minute (sic) records the only meeting of Interim session of Chater congregation. Mr. Patterson left that same day to act as travelling agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Manitoba and the N.W. Territories for that summer and subsequently as Home Missionary Catechist in constant employment beyond the bounds of the congregation.

Mr. Archibald, also shortly after, left for Leithbridge (sic) and the following year for Minneapolis.

Mr. Ferguson never acted in the capacity of elder and but rarely attended devine (sic) service.

For six months in the summer of 1883 Mr. R. C. Murray faithfully and acceptably preached in Chater, Humesville, and Boggy Creek stations and also accomplished a large amount of pioneer work, southeast at Curries Landing, and west at Rugby and Little, Saskatchewan.

The Lord's Supper was dispensed at Chater and Humesville by the late Rev. Donald McCannel of Carbery (sic) just three weeks before his lamented death.

On the return of Mr. Murray to Queens College in October an effort was made to give supply during the winter. The Rev. A. Campbell of Stonewall undertook to preach at Chater on Sabbath and live at home with his family. Frequent failures to meet the train on time and consequent loss of appointments destroyed (sic) all interest in his ministrations and feeling that he could accomplish nothing in that way he threw up the appointment and for six months the field remained vacant.

The Rev. A. McLaren arrived in June of 1884 to take charge of the congregation and was ordained in July in Winnipeg during the sittings of the first Synod of Manitoba by the Presbytery of Brandon and labored faithfully and acceptably until (sic) the last Sabbath of March 1885 when he was called and inducted into the pastoral charge of Springfield and Sunnyside.

Being the first ordained missionary resident in charge of this field he baptized and dispenced (sic) the Lord's Supper under instruction of Presbytery without making any effort to add to the session,

only one of the Interim session being still within the congregational bounds and on duty.

By appointment of Presbytery of Brandon our present respected pastor, the Rev. A. McTavish, arrived on first Sabbath of April 1885 to succeed Rev. A. McLaren, thus leaving no blank unfilled, and zealously and wisely took up the work as it was laid down by his predecessor.

RURAL RAMBLINGS

by Kathy Stokes

Winnipeg Free Press, 5 January 1920

Mrs. James Cook of Deerhorn Manitoba celebrated her 79th birthday recently. She is the daughter of James Bruce of St. John's parish in the Winnipeg area and was born there in 1840. In 1858, she married James Cook at St. John's. They lived first in Portage la Prairie and later in Poplar Point before homesteading at St. Mark's. James Cook died in 1906 and Mrs. Cook moved to Deerhorn in 1911 to live with a son.

Mrs. Cook is a noted spinner of wool. Her son, George Cook held a party for her to celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Cook has nine living children, Mrs J. McKee of B.C., Mrs. George McKee of Vancouver, Mrs. Miller of Spokane, Mrs. Davis of Regina, James of Whytefold SK, Edward of St. Marks, Ernest of Delta MB, George H. of Deerhorn and Bert of Winnipeg. There are twenty grandchildren and four great grandchildren. (photo)

Winnipeg Free Press, 1 December 1930

Philip Andrushak, 62 years, of Leyland MB was killed near Carmen when he was mistakenly taken for a deer and was shot by Jim Colvin, a Carmen area farmer. Andrushak lived in the bush near Leyland and was likely checking his trapline when the accident occurred.

Winnipeg Free Press, 1 June 1940

Charles Simpson, born Red River, celebrated his 80th birthday recently. His grandfather was Sir George Simpson of the HBC. A retired farmer, Charles lives in Pilot Mound. A daughter, Mrs. A Baldwin lives in Winnipeg. Grandson Russ Isidor, a former band leader is now serving with CASF in Winnipeg. Great granddaughter Beverley Isidor completes the family group. (photo)

Winnipeg Free Press, 3 June 1940

Eirikur Rafnknelson, 91 years, a pioneer of Lunder, died 1 June. He was born and married in

That he may long be spared to live and labour with and for his people, bless, and be blessed in his Master's work is the desire of his people and the prayer of the writer of this connecting historical scetch (sic).

Robert Richards

Skaftafeltssulser, Iceland and came to Canada in 1885, settling first at Big Island in Lake Winnipeg, later moving to Howardville, north of Riverton. In 1931, he came to Lunder. By 1933 he was blind. Surviving are his daughter, Mrs. S. Borgfjord of Lunder and sons, Eirikur of Minnewakin, John Rafnknelson of Burnt Lake, B.C., ? Rafnknelson of Silver Bay, MB and Gisli Erickson of Oak Point. Burial was in Oak Point cemetery.

Winnipeg Free Press 4 June 1940

The 60th anniversary of Mr. And Mrs. A.J. Colton was celebrated recently. A.J. Colton was born in Port Granby, ON in September 1858. His wife, the former Esther Louise Ford was born near Lindsay, ON in October of the same year. They were married in 1880. Among the first settlers in the Swan River district, they were both active in the community, he as a school trustee for 14 years and a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Manitoba for 13 years, and she as a knitter for the CASF in both wars. There are four sons and one daughter, 16 grandchildren and one great grandchild. The daughter is Mrs. H.J. Mortimer of Harlington, and the sons are Herschel, Almon and Allan of Harlington and John Nelson of Kenville.

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Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

Manitoba

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016.929 C Warsaba, P. *Conducting Genealogy at the Archives of Manitoba Using Government Records*, 2007.

255 Soe Michette, A. *Des Soeurs de Saint-Hyacinthe dans l'Ouest canadien (1901-1976)*, 1976.

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- 312 Man *Institution Files from the Manitoba Census of 1891*. [CD ROM]
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- 971.004 Tre Tremaudan, A. *Hold High Your Heads*, 1982. History of the Métis nation in Western Canada.
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- 312.714 S Broadhurst, R. *Index to the 1871, 1881 Census of Shefford County, Quebec*, 1992.
- 371 Ken *Lakewood Secondary School Hi-Lites*, 1968. Kenora, Ontario.

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- 929.3 Lan Miller, J. *St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Perth*, 1987. Includes marriages and baptisms between 1830 and 1881. Ontario.
- 929.3 Ren Elliott, I. *Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Pembroke Observer and Upper Canada Advertiser, 1867-1898*, 1991. Ontario.
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Great Britain & Ireland

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625 Rai *Railway Ancestors*. 2008. [CD ROM]. Information on 84,000 railway staff in Great Britain.
912 Ire *Londonderry*, 1991. [map].
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Europe

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General

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Periodicals

- Muskoka Parry Sound* [1994-2006]
The Islonian. Journal of the Isle of Axholme – Lincolnshire [1989-2006]

**Remember the AGM will be on October 11th in conjunction with the
Southeast and Winnipeg Branch's Seminar.
Submit nominations for Executive offices and for MGS awards!**

PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker – MGS #1145

Email: lj_walker@shaw.ca

A big "Thank you" from all of MGS to Lori Walker who has reviewed our periodicals for the last 15 years. Lori is stepping down from this task with this issue, but we look forward to her help in other fields.

Thanks, Lori. [Ed.]

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

CANADA

Chinook, Alta FHS, Vol. 28, #3

- Calgary 100 years ago; Upper Canada petitions.

Family Footsteps, Kamloops FHS, Vol. 23, #2

- Harriet Baddeley, pt. 2.

Generatons, NBGS, Vol. 30, #1

- 42nd Royal Highland Regiment; Hartt family – part 2; James McCracken.

Lanark Log, OGS, March 2008

- ancestry of Mitt Romney.

Leeds & Grenville Br. OGS, Jan/Feb 2008

- Bullard family.

Mennonite Historian, Vol. 34, #1

- new history centre in Steinbach.

Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol. 24, #1

- 1921 census; George Winsor; strays.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol. 26, #1

- Thomas Wood.

Ottawa Branch News, OGS, Vol. 41, #2

- Skead family; William Gourley & Margaret Nesbitt family.

Relatively Speaking, Alta FHS, Vol. 36, #1

- Kennett family – part 1; finding an illegitimate father.

Saskatchewan GS, Vol. 39, #1

- Dixon bros.; deportation from Canada.

The Beaver, Vol. 86, #1

- William Sherring; Oscar Wilde.

Vol. 86, #4

- Jack the Ripper – a Canadian?; Jeanne Mance.

Vol. 86, #5

- the 7 years war; Spanish Flu of 1917.

Toronto Tree, OGS, Vol. 39, #1

- Massa family.

Waterloo Kin, OGS, Vol. 7, #4

- French marriage documents; French-Canadian names on line.

COMPUTERS

Internet Genealogy, Feb/March 2008

- western European research; free genealogy software; search for John Borran; thatsmyfamily.com free Canadian records search; social history websites; French ancestry; Huguenot ancestry.

April/May 2008

- Family history books online; Harris family search; Library of Congress online; Italian genealogy; tax records.

EASTERN EUROPE

East European Genealogist, Vol. 16, #1

- Canadian immigration policy for Poles & Ukrainians 1836-1939, part 1.

Galizien German Descendants, #54

- German parish & census records; Polish archives of Dolina.

ENGLAND & WALES

Banyan Tree, #113

- Waterland family.

Bristol & Avon FHS, #131

- Gillett, Pillinger, Pascoe, Sprooles families; Jane Bell.

Cornwall FHS, #127

- Hendra, Fish & Allen families; Wacker mill.

Derbyshire FHS, issue 124

- Derby St. Barnabas church; Finney family; Greaterex family; Daniel Weston, part 1.

Devon Family Historian, #125

- blacksmiths of Ugborough; Garnsworthy family.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 24, #4

- the dairy; bastardy examinations; 1723 Oath of Allegiance rolls; a Bonaparte in Lancashire?; our ancestors in 1750.

Vol. 24, #5

- boot & shoemakers; transported ancestors; Scottish registers; Farrant family; carrier occupation; a bigamist marriage.

Vol. 24, #6

- brush makers; sea-faring ancestors; Peter Peterson; Fear family; cavalry – part 1.

Vol. 24, #7

- munitions factory workers; London churchyards; pirates & privateers; land ownership records; life in 1900; John Brett; Irish roots getting easier; cavalry – part 2.

Genealogists Magazine, Vol. 29, #4

- tracing ancestors in Oxfordshire.

Hampshire Family Historian, Vol. 34, #4

- Evans family; James Civil.

Metropolitan, Vol. 30, #3

- Hale & Hawker family.

Norfolk Ancestor, Vol. 5, #5

- village of Brooke; Howes, Seale, Skipper, George families; Percy Lionel – artist; Thomas Press.

Northumberland & Durham FHS Journal, Vol. 33, #1

- Black family; Douglas family to South Africa.

SIB Folk News, #45

- Spence family; Orkney archives; Andrew Groundwater.

West Middlesex FHS Journal, Vol. 26, #1

- Henry Wooster.

Wiltshire FHS, January 2008

- Newman & Burgess families.

IRELAND

Irish Genealogical Research Society Newsletter, Vol. 4, #8

- Nova Scotia Burials 1829.

Irish Genealogist, Vol. 12, #2

- Irish newspaper index; card index of wills & admins, 1 of 3; papers of the Richards family.

Irish Roots, #65

- Cork city gaol.

North Irish Roots, Vol. 19, #1

- Lyon family, part 2; Farren family.

The Septs, Vol. 29, #2

- digitisation of Irish records; county histories.

ONE-NAME

Journal of One-Name Studies, Vol. 9, #10

- producing custom maps; DNA testing for brick walls; Pettypool origins; Guild Marriage Index.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS, #106

- the men of Deskford War Memorial, part 1; Alexander Spence; Byres family; Fyvie parish.

Dumfries & Galloway FHS Newsletter, #61

- Murray, Aitchison, Carruthers, McCubbin & Parker families.

Newsletter of Glasgow & West Scotland FHS, #81

- Renfrew records; MacNicoll family, part 1.

Scottish Genealogist, Vol. 54, #4

- an Urquhart family; Robert Alexander Smith; Gonsalves family.

UNITED STATES

Discovering Family History, online preview issue

- websites – free & pay per view – an overview; US censuses.

May/June 2008

- old newspapers, Social Security application forms.

Family Chronicle, Vol. 4, #1

- finding records; Dutch roots; the black death; US Cavalry; the Napoleon code; medical research.

Vol. 12, #4

- adding DNA to your research; small town newspapers; indentured servants; Ferguson family bible.

Vol. 12, #5

- researching rural ancestors; early photography; fur trade records; funeral home records; some websites for research.

Minnesota Genealogist, Vol. 38, #3

- great grandparents of several members.

Vol. 38, #4

- Kellams, Smith & Bourquoin families of Nebraska.

New England Ancestors, Vol. 9, #1

- missionaries; Lucy Thurston; Zebina Sears.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register,
Vol. 161

- George Grove; Bennet Eliot; Samuel Owen; John
Farmer ancestry, cont.

Vol. 162

- Thomas Betterley; Mary Hemenway; Jeremiah
Rogers; Dorcas Lippitt; Wolstan Brookway; Joseph &
Phoebe Rounds; Bennet Eliot.

Oregon GS Quarterly, Vol. 46, #2

- Eads family.

Indexes or How do you Spell That?

Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

To a genealogist indexes are so important.

However, I would like to state that it is most imperative to go back and check the original record. I say this but at the same time ask forgiveness of any indexers reading this.

I would like to show some examples, using my grandfather, an Italian immigrant, named Virginio Marcolin. When he arrived in Canada in 1903 he spoke no English, but he could read and write Italian. In 1903 he came through Ellis Island. I know that; he told me often enough, but his name is not on the list of Marcolin, Marcolini, etc. I searched through Ellis Island One-Step at <http://stevemorse.org/> and finally found him. The written entry looked like:

13	Crivellin	Quadrato
14	Marcolin	Virginio
15	Marcolato	Lucia

but the indexer had transcribed it as Mariolin, a name which didn't come up as any suggested optional spelling of Marcolin.

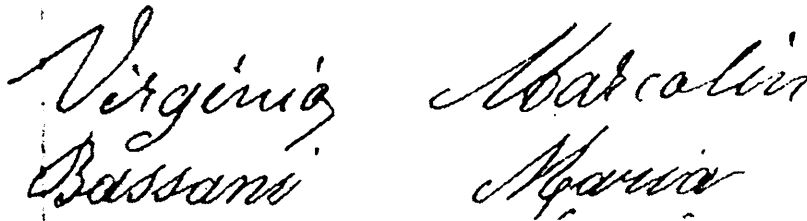
My next step was to find him on the 1906 census. I know where he was; he told me often enough, he was in Lille, now a ghost town in the Crowsnest Pass area of southern Alberta.

This one was by far the hardest to find. For one thing the surname and given name were transposed, the M looked like a C and the L at the end was written on the line. He was living in a boarding house with a number of Italians, many of whose names I recognized, and which were likewise wrongly spelt. You can understand; an English speaking person was sent into a community of non-English speakers and had to try to spell their names. In 1906 there were two hurdles to overcome – the first was the original spelling, the second the blurred image of the film.

Once again with apologies to the indexer, I would never have found him without a search on my own as he is listed as Irrquine Clearce in the index; an honest mistake.

In 1909 Virginio was married in Frank, Alberta. I know this; he told me often enough. I wrote to Vital Statistics in Edmonton requesting an official marriage certificate. Fortunately I had all the details, but when I received a copy of the certificate Marcolin was spelled as Carolin.

I was able to get a copy of the original certificate from the church, hand-written by the Priest in Frank, both in English and French, and sure enough the name was written as Marcolin.

The image shows two handwritten signatures in cursive. On the left is 'Virginio Bassani' and on the right is 'Maria Marcolin'. The ink is dark and the handwriting is fluid.

I wrote back to Vital Statistics and received a letter in return stating in effect that the typist was to blame, the original was checked and yes the name should be Marcolin. Amazing, but there were 5 spelling mistakes on that transcript.

In 1911 Virginio was living in Hillcrest; I know that because he told me often enough. I checked the index of the census and fortunately the name was close.

The image shows a handwritten name 'Marcolline Virginia' in cursive, written on a piece of paper with horizontal lines. The name is written in dark ink.

The indexer had spelled the name as the person compiling the census, Marcolline, which would have been the way the name was pronounced at that time.

Now I am on a quest for my grandmother. Her name was Maria Bassani; I know that because she told me often enough.

On the marriage license issued in Frank in 1909, two days before the wedding, she is listed as Maria Bossarinne (or something close to that), and on the marriage certificate from Edmonton as Barrani. Wish me luck.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Enid Dorward #4502

Index of the Scrapbook Collection of Flo Cox 1945-1985. (MGS library call number: REF MAN 025.17 COX)

Flo Cox, an early member of MGS, spent countless hours clipping items from rural Manitoba newspapers and putting them into scrapbooks. These items included births, marriages, death, anniversaries, and interesting historical stories of all kinds. They range from 1945 to 1985, with the bulk of them between 1979 and 1985. Eventually, these scrapbooks were copied onto dozens of microfiche, which are now in the MGS library. Recently, a volunteer compiled an index of well over 30,000 names from the items on the microfiche. Each entry includes the surname and forename of the person, along with the "book" number (now really the microfiche number). Unfortunately, entries for women are mostly under their husbands' names, as was the custom in those years, e.g. Mrs. John Smith rather than Anne Smith. The date of publication is not on every

article, but you can scroll back to the first page from that particular paper to find the month and year of publication. However, names of newspapers are not included.

The index to this collection is now available on MGS computers, for easier access to these thousands of articles.

Mountie 1873-1973: A Golden Treasury of Those Early Years by Dean Charters. Don Mills, Collier-Macmillan Canada, 1973. 253 p. photographs. (MGS library call number: CANADA 363.2 CHA)

This book contains a remarkable collection of archival photographs, compiled in commemoration of the centennial of the RCMP in 1973. The preface describes it as “a pictorial tour of adventure through those glorious early days”. The book consists mainly of photographs, with brief explanatory text. Although it commemorates the centennial, it focuses mostly on the first 30 years of the North West Mounted Police. The force was established to bring order to the unruly west, where there were men who provided whiskey to the native people, tribes who were facing starvation because of the disappearance of the buffalo herds they had traditionally depended upon, and settlers, fur traders, and even gold miners looking for new homes and wealth. The NWMP had to deal with lawlessness, unrest, and eventually the Riel Rebellion. The writer uses words such as tact, courage, calm, and dedicated, to describe the members of the NWMP. Unfortunately, he also uses such words as half-breed and squaw to describe some of the residents of the area.

Genealogists with family connections to the NWMP (later RCMP) or Métis or aboriginal people of the Canadian prairies in the latter part of the 19th century will find pictures and information about lifestyles and conditions. There are a large number of photographs of NWMP personnel, mostly with names provided. There are also numerous pictures of Métis people, and of native people (the chiefs are named, but most others are not). A worthwhile book if you have these connections.

Tracing Your Northern Ancestors: A Guide to the North-East & Cumbria for the Family Historian by Keith Gregson. Barnsley, South Yorkshire, Pen & Sword Family History, 2007. 200 p, photographs, index. (MGS library call no. GR & IRE 942.8 GRE)

Researchers with ancestors from northeastern England will be glad to see this volume. It covers Northumberland, Tyneside, Durham, Wearside, Tees Valley and Cumbria, and begins with a description of each geographical entity. Several chapters are devoted to the main occupations of the area, including mining, shipbuilding, agriculture, iron and steel manufacturing and engineering, and transport. After the description of each industry or occupation, there is a section called “Finding More” which suggests further sources of records and information, and then one called “Flesh on the Bones” which draws attention to museums and heritage centres from which researchers can learn more details of daily life in past times.

There are chapters on religion, government, military, education, dialect and diet, and leisure, which also end with “Finding More” and “Flesh on the Bones” sections. A chapter entitled “Movement” tells why people moved around: some moved into the area to work in manufacturing jobs, for example, and others left the area to work in mines in South Africa, North America and Australia. Four appendices include lists of archives, record offices, libraries, museums and heritage centres, and an extensive list of websites as well as print materials. All of this is the kind of information that is helpful to genealogists. A very useful and up-to-date source of information about northern England!

Canada's War Grooms and the Girls Who Stole Their Hearts by Judy Kozar. Renfrew, ON, General Store Publishing, [2007]. 196 p., photographs, glossary. (MGS library call number: CANADA 940.54 KOZ)

Judy Kozar has compiled the stories of more than 40 men from all over the world who came to Canada to train in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan during World War II. While training in Canada, they met and fell in love with Canadian girls, whom they married during or after the war, and they eventually emigrated to Canada as a result of their relationships. They trained at training centres in many Canadian provinces. They

served all across the globe during the war, and they emigrated to every part of Canada after the war. These were Canada's "war grooms".

Most of the stories were written by the servicemen themselves. Their accounts give readers a snapshot of their daily life and world-wide traveling, both in training and in combat. They also tell about the difficulty of nourishing relationships through long periods of separation – but it is heartwarming to see how many of the stories end with the mention of the celebration of a 60th wedding anniversary!

Family historians will enjoy reading this very interesting book, whether or not they or their own fathers were "war grooms". The book will help people understand the lives of those servicemen who originated from distant countries and ended up living in Canada. Manitobans will notice that many of the men trained at the Carberry training school, and several of them ended up living in Manitoba. Even if none of these war grooms is "yours", the information in the stories could help you fill out the story of your own particular war groom.

Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records by Richard S. Lackey. Jackson, MS, University Press of Mississippi, c1980. 94 p. (MGS library call no. GENERAL 929.1 LAC)

Write It Right: A Manual for Writing Family Histories and Genealogies by Donald R. Barnes & Richard S. Lackey. Ocala, FL, Lyon Press, c1983. 124 p.

(MGS library call no. GENERAL 808 BAR)

This is a pair of companion volumes of great practical use to anyone who is serious about producing an accurate, well-documented, well-written family history book or article. The authors emphasize that it is very important to clearly state your purpose and identify your audience before you begin, also to write an outline, select a numbering system, and create an every-name index. They give suggestions about dealing with such things as adoptions, "skeletons", and medical information, as well as over-all advice about how to write well. They provide many examples of "do's and don'ts". *Cite Your Sources* gives very detailed instructions regarding the correct way to do citations, whether from newspapers, books, serials, or unpublished documents such as census or parish records. Due to the fact that these two books were written more than 20 years ago, there is no information about citing internet sources. For that, one would have to check current style manuals such as APA or MLA (readily available online). If you are ready to write your family history, you will find these two books very helpful.

ARE THESE YOUR ANCESTORS?

BY Kathy Stokes

When I am looking for stories for this column, I sometimes just pick a roll of microfilm arbitrarily from the drawers of newspaper records at the Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba. And so it was that my hand landed on the reel for June of 1940. I couldn't help but notice the contrast between the stories on the front page, and the stories the Winnipeg Free Press chose to cover on the inside pages.

The front pages of early June had huge headlines describing the retreat from France of the British Army through the port of Dunkirk and how the ordinary people of the seafaring island used "the little boats of Britain" to rescue their entire army trapped on the beaches. It was truly a miracle at the time in what then was known as the "phony" war.

Inside the Free Press, however, it was not so easy to remember that our country was at war. One of the most prominent stories concerned the opening of the Manitoba Jockey Club's racing season at Whittier Park with an attendance of some six thousand racing fans. Photos of women in all their finery filled almost a quarter page. There seemed little to suggest any type of rationing or "making do" in the fashion world of the day. That would come a bit later.

Flowers, flags and bunting decorated the grounds of Whittier Park, and the grounds made an attractive setting for the women's ensembles. Although it was the beginning of June, dark colours were favored - navy, black and burgundy - with lighter hued hats, gloves and purses. Among the women of fashion were: Mrs. J.B. Richardson, Mrs. Peter Curry, Mrs. Juliusz Szygowski, Mrs. Louis Redmont, Mrs. W.H. Carter, Mde. E. Panczel, Miss Beatrice

McMeans, Mrs. George Hopper, Mrs. James Crowe, Miss Marjorie Gooderham, Nursing Sister Frances Watt, Miss Betty Allen. (A much longer list, with ensemble descriptions and photos is included in this article).

The only thing which marred the day of perfect weather and exciting races was a collision in the second race which resulted in a promising young horse, Tower Bridge, being put down.

And yet, there were stories which indicated that the war was not being forgotten and that Canadians were gearing up for participation overseas. Several photos of training at Camp Shilo where some 5000 troops were training were printed, one showing Fort Garry Horse Lieut. G. W. Fletcher teaching recruits how to shoot at enemy planes with rifles, another with Capt. A.W. Warr of Lethbridge helping to familiarize troops with anti-tank guns. No one forgot to pay the soldiers as Lieuts. H.M. Sleight, W.F. Attwood and Gordon Coutts watched the men parade in for their wages.

Among the first signs of the role women were to play in World War II was the graduation of Women's Auxiliary Motor Services class. Many of these women would go on to serve their country at home and abroad by learning how to tune up and repair car and truck engines. Among the many graduates listed were Betty Cornelius, Mrs. Ada Barnes, Mrs. Mary Rutherford, Mrs. Irene Swann, Mrs. M.A. Quinn, Roselyn Gardner, Betty Ross, Maxine Steinkopf.

Already the plight of refugees was brought home to Canadians. Mr. And Mrs. Max Meyer had escaped from Germany to settle in Holland, but when that country was invaded, they once again were homeless. They were sponsored in Winnipeg by the Canadian Jewish Congress and currently waited at the Immigration Hall for a farm to be found for them.

There are some parallels between the days of June 1940 and today. Our country has troops serving overseas in a war zone today and yet the awfulness of war seems to touch us only when we learn of the death or serious injury to one of our troops.

We are attempting to update the e-mail list of our members. Over the years, many changes have occurred and we have not kept up with them.

As a result, over the next several months you may receive an e-mail from MGS. We ask that you reply to let us know that it is still valid.

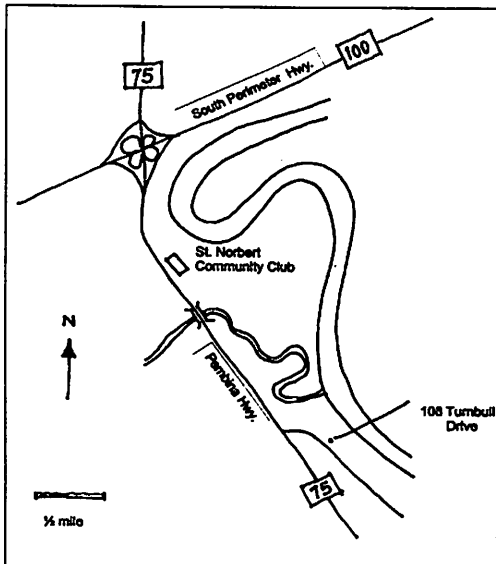
Thanks for your co-operation,
Bill Burland, VP-IT

We are asking members to look over their family history to see if they have any Christmas/Seasonal related stories, tales, events, or items of interest to share.

In our December issue we'd like to feature as many of these as possible.

Please consider and submit to
Generations@mbgenealogy.com

Thanks,
Editor



GARDEN PARTY III Fundraiser

Saturday, July 12, 108 Turnbull Drive, St. Norbert. 1:30 – 4:00. (rain date July 19).

Come to the third "annual" Garden Party!

Bring your friends and family to tour the garden, visit with others, enjoy refreshments and entertainment while helping MGS. (We'll spray for mosquitoes if they're really bad!)

Tickets will be available at MGS June 10. \$5.00 in advance, \$6.00 at the garden gate.

Please note, there is no weekend bus service in the area.

Directions: See accompanying map

QUESTIONS? Call Joyce or Mary at MGS, 783-9139, on a Tuesday.

See you in the garden!!

MGS Donations - November 2007 to April 2008

The Manitoba Genealogical Society would like to recognize and thank all those who have made Memorial and cash donations to the Society and written material for the library, between November 2007 and April 2008. All contributions are greatly appreciated.

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THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SINGLENESS

Manitoba Free Press, Thursday, September 20, 1928

Editorial Page

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the general tendency of the present-day education of girls is largely responsible for the immense army of unmarried women in our midst. We cannot possibly divorce education from the rest of our national life. A machine which grinds out, year by year, hundreds of thousands of young women equipped solely with a view to competing with men in industry and business must of necessity create social conditions highly unfavorable to marriage and home life. The struggle to earn a family wage or salary is thus made far more difficult for the average man. It would be impossible to form an estimate of the exact number of men who have been prevented from establishing homes of their own as a result of the competition of women, but it must be very large indeed. It is significant that the proportion of men amongst the unemployed should be so large. (A short time ago there were some five unemployed men for every woman or girl.)

In the daily press of the last month it was reported that hundreds of bookkeepers, many of them married men, have quite recently been thrown into unemployment through their places being given to young girls who were content with a much lower salary.

[Ed. Have attitudes changed all that much?]

Condolences

The sympathy of all MGS members is extended to Joyce Christie (#1590) and family on the death of her husband, John Frederic Christie (#3011) in March, 2008
John was the Treasurer of MGS.

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Manitoba Genealogical Society

1045 St. James Street - Unit E
Winnipeg MB Canada R3H 1B1
Phone: (204) 783-9139
<http://www.mbgenealogy.com>

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Name (Please print): _____
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E-mail: _____
Name and MGS # of Associate at same address: _____

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Advertising Rates Schedule

				<u>1 ISSUE</u>	<u>4 ISSUES</u>
Full Page	7" x 9"			\$100.00	\$300.00
Half Page	7" x 4½"	or	3" x 9"	60.00	180.00
Quarter Page	7" x 2¼"	or	3" x 4½"	30.00	90.00

Above ads must be camera ready and the proper size. Photos extra. Reduction/enlargement extra.

Classified Ads

Maximum of 3 (typewritten) lines x 7" = \$10.00 per issue or \$32.00 per year. Must be typewritten or printed clearly. Extra lines are \$3.00 each.

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Actual business card or equivalent, 3½" x 2" = \$20.00 per issue or \$60.00 per year. Camera ready.

Changes

Will be allowed in advertising copy at the yearly rate.

Copy Deadlines

February 15, May 15, August 15, November 15.

Send copy or enquiries to Editor, *Generations*, MGS, address above.

Guidelines

The following guidelines shall apply to advertisements placed by MGS or appearing in Society publications.

1. All advertisements shall conform to MGS policy. The following outline of principles constitutes the policy of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. on advertising.

Purposes: [1] to advance the cause of genealogy; [2] to promote the interests of the Society; [3] to provide information to the public.

Content: any advertising placed by the Society or appearing in Society publications shall: [1] conform to the policies of the Society; [2] contain no statements that are false or misleading to the best of our knowledge; [3] ensure a regard for public safety and shall not depict situations which might encourage inappropriate, unsafe or dangerous practices; and [4] conform to the public standards of taste and decency.

Placement: advertising shall not be placed by the Society in any publication or media program that discriminates in its content on the basis of race, sex, language, religion, marital status, family status, source of income, or age. Advertising that appears in any publications of the Society shall not discriminate in its content on the basis of race, sex, language, religion, marital status, family status, source of income, or age.

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2. Advertisements in MGS publications shall be directly relevant to members of the Society.
3. 3.1 All advertisements shall be subject to the approval of the Editorial Committee.
3.2 Where doubt exists as to the appropriateness of any advertisement, the Vice President of Public Relations & Vice President of Administration shall have the right to deny its publication.
4. All revenues from advertising shall go directly to MGS. Rates may be subject to change annually upon review and recommendation by the editorial committee and approval of the Council of the Society.

LIBRARY & RESOURCE CENTRE

Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10:30 to 3:30

Is the EXPIRY DATE on your address label one of the following dates?

2008/06/30, 2008/07/31, or 2008/08/31

If so, your membership is expiring with this issue.

PLEASE RENEW SOON. Registration form is on page 27.

PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT #40050442

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Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1 CANADA

EXPIRY 1/31/2009

David Jenkins
952 Beach Ave
Winnipeg MB R2L 1E2