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GENERATIONS

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MANITOBA
GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY

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manitoba genealogical society

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MANITOBA PLACE NAMES

Gerry Holm is a Toponymist with the Surveys & Mapping Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Government of Manitoba. This article is compiled from a series written for Manitoba newspapers.

INTRODUCTION

Manitoba's place names are a reflection of beauty, exploration, settlement, incidents, traditions and history. They are an indication of the character of its people, their hopes and dreams, their joys and hardships and their ethnic backgrounds. They are indispensable in communication and provide a record of past and present environment, both human and physical. They record our heritage.

In order to provide the reader with an insight into the evolution of Manitoba place names, it is necessary to briefly review some names from each of the various periods of our province's historical development.

Among the mosaic of 13,000 existing geographical names runs a unifying thread of hundreds of interesting and beautiful native Amerindian names, including our province name - Manitoba, and the largest lake and city - Winnipeg. Perpetuation of many established native names is due mainly to the efforts of the officers of the Geological Surveys of the 1870's and 1880's. Many of the lakes and rivers in Northern Manitoba bear such names - Wekusko, Sipiesk, Waskaiowaka, Pukatawagan and Wapisu Lakes are but a few. Some of the well known names in the South are Lake Winnipegosis, Assiniboine River, Minnedosa, Pembina River, Wawanesa and Neepawa.

The British and French explorers and fur traders of the 17th century were the first newcomers to apply 'foreign' names to our features. In 1612 Sir Thomas Button raised the British flag on "Manitoba" soil and named the Nelson River after his sailing master, Francis Nelson. The year 1670 saw the forming of company now known as the Hudson's Bay Company and several names have survived from that period, including the Hayes River, Gillam Island and Churchill River.

The new French thrust for control of the fur trade came with La Verendrye in the 1730's when he followed the inland route from Lake of the Woods to establish posts now recalled in the names (Fort) Dauphin and Fort Rouge. French blood predominated in the Red River and in the Metis blend of trappers and fur traders as indicated by the names along the rivers - Lorette, St. Malo, La Riviere and St. Francois Xavier to mention a few.

The British were not idle in the fur trade and explorations during the late 18th century as evidenced by these names on Arrowsmith's map of 1795: Red River, Split Lake, Playgreen Lake, Burntwood River and Red Deer River.

The immigration of the Selkirk settlers was a significant historical event in the development of our province. In 1813, Peter Fidler made the first formal survey near the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. It was of the river front pattern which still can be found today along the Seine, Rat, Red and Assiniboine Rivers. This pattern continued until the Canadian Government sent Surveyor Colonel J. S. Dennis to devise a suitable system of survey for the prairies. Thus the sectional survey system was introduced and the survey of vast portions of the prairies began. A settlement boom was on and immigration flourished as evidenced by the names we now find on the maps: French - St. Georges and St. Lazare; Scottish - Argyle and Balmoral; Irish - Mulvihill and Killarney; English - Bethany and Cartwright; Mennonite - Altona and Steinbach; Icelandic - Arborg and Lundar; Ukrainian - Ukrainia and Tolstoi; Russian - Volga and Makaroff. Other ethnic groups including Scandinavian, Latvian, Polish, came later when most names had already been established, but there are traces of their influence in the names of their post offices and schools.

The completion of the railway during this settlement period caused hundreds of new names to appear. The railroads were built with such speed that for convenience the railway points were named in alphabetical order. So, out of Portage la Prairie we find Arona, Barr, Caye, Deer and so on, many of which have since been abandoned.

HOMESTEADER ROOTS

In 1872 the Canadian Department of Agriculture and Immigration began distributing posters announcing "FRUITFUL MANITOBA - HOMES FOR MILLIONS - THE BEST WHEATLAND AND RICHEST GRAZING COUNTRY UNDER THE SUN". They lured hundreds of individuals and families to brave enormous hardships to develop a prosperous Manitoba for future generations. These pioneer settlers were known as homesteaders and "sod busters". Some came before the completion of the surveys while others arrived with the waves of immigrants to start "fresh" in a new land. They stayed on to build multi-cultural and multi-lingual communities which lived in harmony to create the backbone of Western Canada. Many of their names have been perpetuated on geographical features near their homesteads as a perpetual tribute to their considerable contribution to Manitoba.

Prominent farmers whose names were perpetuated in community names were:

Alexander Thompson Spiers, homesteaded 1882 the SE quarter section of Section 16, Township 10, Range 21 West of the Principal Meridian;

John O. Bell (Belmont), 1882, NE 20-5-15 W.P.M., Belmont was known as Craigilea until 1891 when Mr. Bell requested the station be called Bellsmount by the Northern Pacific Railway Co.,;

Alvey Morden, 1874, NW 9-3-5-W. Also in 1874 Wilmot Morden and Franklin Morden homesteaded the NW5 and NE5-3-5 W.P.M. respectively;

Roland was named after Roland McDonald, a farmer and lumber merchant, 1879, SW10-5-4 W.P.M., prior to 1880 it was known as Lowestoft;

Binscarth became a post office in 1883, being named after a farm for purebred stock established in the vicinity by the Scottish, Ontario and Manitoba Land Co. (1886, NW 17-19-28W) of which William Bain Scarth was the founder and Manager.

During the 1975 - 1978 toponymic field study many pioneers and other local residents, interested in the history of their respective communities, were interviewed. Hundreds of new local names were identified and recorded, among them being many named after homesteaders. The following list provides the reader with twenty-five such names, being a mere handful of those recorded. The name of the homesteader is the probably origin of the name which reflects the original ethnic backgrounds of the regions. In some cases the type of terrain is also reflected in the name.

Wigle Springs, near Assiniboine River - Philip Wigle, SW34-9-17 W.

Czornyj Lake, W. of Clear Lake - Michael Czornyj, 1911, SW32-19-21W.

Goldie Lake, SW. of Whitewater Lake - William Thomas Golding, 1889, SW22-1-23W

Musgrove Ravine, SW. of Boissevain - Elizabeth Jane Musgrove, 1884, SW14-3-20W

Hipkins Spring, E. of Souris River - Alfred Hipkins, 1882, SW28-3-26W

Hunters Lake, SE. of Pipestone - Bruce Hunter, 1885, SE34-6-26W

Harrison Bridge, Assiniboine River - William Harrison, 1885, NW36-9-24W

Cooleys Marsh, W. of Shoal Lake - William E. Cooley, 1895, NW18-17-25W

Cavers Spring, N. of Rock Lake - James Cavers, 1879, NW1-3-13W

Mooneys Lake, SW. of Rock Lake - John Mooney, 1888, SW6-2-15W

Thorsteinson Lake, NE. of Pelican Lake - Helgi Thorsteinson, 1880, NE2-6-14W

Gerolamy Lake, E. of Pelican Lake - Benjamin Gerolamy, 1882, NW22-4-13W

Lac Labossiere, E. of Swan Lake - Edward Labossiere, 1884, SE4-5-9W

Lac Rondeau, E. of Swan Lake, Jeremiah Rondeau, 1878, NE31-4-8W

Hood Bridge, Assiniboine River - Victor Ormiston Hood, 1900, NE24-10-8W

Hamiltons Flats, S. of Assiniboine River - Edward Hamilton, 1883, NE24-9-9W

Rinns Point, E. of Pembina River - Adam Rinn, 1884, NW36-1-8W

Fargeys Ravine, E. of Pilot Mound - Thomas L. Fargey, 1879, SE23-3-10W

Harlow Drain, Flows NW. into the Roseau River - Daniel Harlow, 1874, NE26-2-3 E

Lac Phaneuf, SE. of Richer - Isie Phaneuf, 1902, SE32-7-8E

Quite often more than one member of a family homesteaded land in close proximity to one another as evidenced by the following names:

Sinkers Slough, S. of Rock Lake - George Sinker, 1896, SW2-1-13W
James Sinker, 1896, NW2-1-13W

Gimby Creek (formerly McGillis Creek) near Cartwright -
Charles Wellington Gimby, 1883, NE32-1-14W
William Joseph Gimby, 1883, NW32-1-14W
Frederick J. B. Gimby, 1884, NE2-1-15W

Watsons Lake, N. of Pelican Lake - Martin R. Watson, 1886, SE10-6-16W
Peter Watson, 1887, SE4-6-16W

Langs Valley, E. of Souris River - James Lang, 1881, SW2-6-18W
Edward Lang, 1882, NE2-6-18W
George M. Lang, 1881, SW4-6-18W

Sibbald Creek, Flows S. into Assiniboine River -
Thomas W. Sibbald, 1882, SE12-11-22W
William Sibbald, 1882, NE2-11-22W

The above geographical names and locations are by no means all the features or agricultural regions perpetuating homesteaders' names. For example, along the Whitemouth River - Prette Falls, Ostlund Falls, Nevas Falls, Leeyus Falls and Nakka Falls originate with the names of the early settlers in that region.

RAILWAY TIES

We must recall our early Canadian history when the expansion of our country from "sea to sea" depended upon a communication and transportation link to hold the country together, lest the western prairies became a part of the "American Dream". This link was the transcontinental railway and its spurlines which reached out like octopus' tentacles from divisional points so the settlers would have an outlet for their produce to world markets. The C.P.R. and other railroads became responsible for the locations of and, yes, the names of, many of our communities that exist today. Just as the water routes of the early explorers determined the locations of major centres such as Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, so did the railways determine the development of communities on the prairies.

Prior to the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway (C.P.R.) in Manitoba the line linking St. Boniface and St. Paul, Minnesota was constructed between 1875 and 1879. The names on the line have interesting origins, and some are related here:

Emerson - after Ralph Waldo Emerson, an American philosopher and essayist;

Dominion City - originally known as Roseau Crossing, renamed in expectation of "boom" times;

Arnaud - a misspelling of Father Aulneau's name, a missionary who was killed by the Sioux along with La Verendrye's son, Jean Baptiste and 19 others on Massacre Island in Lake of the Woods in 1736;

Dufrost - after Christopher Dufrost de la Jemmeraye, La Verendrye's nephew;

Otterburne - after a noted battlefield in England;

Niverville - after La Verendrye's successor Chavalier Joseph Boncher de Niverville.

In 1875 Selkirk had been tentatively chosen as the Red River crossing point for the C.P.R. The settlement grew quickly anticipating the railway's arrival, but unfortunately for Selkirk it lost its bid to the City of Winnipeg.

As the C.P. rails spread westward new names appeared:

Bagot - after Captain W. R. Bagot, Aide-de-camp for the Marquess of Lorne;

MacGregor - after Reverend James MacGregor of St. Cathberts Church,
Edinburgh;

Melbourne - after British Prime Minister Lord Melbourne who served in parliament
from 1834-41;

Carberry - after Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, Scotland, seat of Lord Elphinstone.
The settlement was first known as De Winton but due to greedy
land speculators the railroad agents moved the station two miles
west to keep "face";

Douglas Station - after Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquess of
Lorne, Governor General of Canada, 1878-83;

Brandon - from early forts on the Assiniboine known as Brandon House after the
Duke of Brandon Suffolk, England; the site was chosen by
General Rosser of the C.P.R. when speculators of Grand Valley
demanded too much for their land.

Most of the early railroad enterprises had names with locational references such as The Northwest Central Railway, the Manitoba Southwest Colonization Railway, the Red River Valley Railway, and the Westbourne and Northwestern Railway. During the early period of settlement these enterprises quickly replaced the steamboats as the means of transportation. The railroads were built with such speed that for convenience some railway points were named in alphabetical order. Officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway named the stations west of Portage la Prairie in alphabetical order. Arona was first on the list - after Arona, Pennsylvania; next was Bloom (changed in 1908 to Barr); Caye - after George W. Caye, purchasing agent; Deer - after H. Deer, Assistant Secretary; and on to Exira, Firdale, Gregg, Harte, Ingelow to Zenata in Saskatchewan. There were at least five of these series in Canada. Often the settlers resented this action since in several cases the name of their post offices, school or church were superseded by the names of the station or railway siding.

MORE GHOST TOWNS

In addition to abandoned railway towns, there are other ghost towns, abandoned school and farm yards which leave "ghostly memorials" dotting the countryside.

LETTONIA - Around 1930 several Latvian families homesteaded on the southeast side of Lac du Bonnet and they named their community Lettonia (Latvia in French). Because there were no roads to town (Lac du Bonnet) the mode of transportation was by boat via Lac du Bonnet and the Winnipeg River, being approximately 21 Km. They commenced clearing land, developing their farms and eventually built Lettonia Hall where they held many meetings and social functions.

The post office closed in 1953 when Manitoba Hydro expropriated the settlement land for water storage purposes under the McArthur Falls hydro electric project. The closely knit community became scattered over a wide area and many old neighbours and friends subsequently have lost contact with each other.

BENDER HAMLET - In 1903 Jacob Bender established a Jewish colony 3.2 Km east of Narcisse modelled on the European plan of a quarter section for each family and one for the village. Centrally located, the village was on NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 36 Township 19 Range 1 West of the Principal Meridian. It was divided into 18 strips of 8.5 acres each and the remaining one of 7.7 acres.

Even though the colony flourished for some years after battling with the prairie elements to become established, there were several reasons for its decline: after World War I settlers were unable to get cash for cord wood or labour in the sawmills so they went outside to work on railways, farms or small businesses; the price of cattle dropped drastically during the war; many were unable to repay their loans; much of the land was unsuitable for agriculture; the roads were poor; the young people left for "greener pastures", etc.

Not one of the original settlers nor their descendants stayed behind. Little is left to identify this Interlake community enterprise where upwards of 125 colonists once lived.

BISSETT - Gold was first discovered near this mining community 235 Km northeast of Winnipeg in 1911. Since the mines went into production in 1931 the town has come full circle, from a "boom" town of 1200 residents to a mere tenth of that by 1968 when the last mine closed. The town took on a ghost-like appearance and it was the camping and fishing industry that kept it alive.

Bissett was named after Dr. E. D. R. Bissett, a former M.P. for Springfield. The name first appeared in the postal guide in 1928.

There are many "ghost-like" vacant buildings in the rural areas of Manitoba. Many associate failure with abandoned farmyards and communities, never realizing that consolidation and progress were also key factors. Some reasons for this population shift from agricultural regions to larger centres leaving these "ghostly memorials" are:

- (a) Consolidation of schools during the late 1950's and early 1960's caused the closing of one-roomed schools. In 1914 there were 1754 school districts and 2,688 schools in operation and today there are 47 divisions, 10 remote districts and a total of 796 schools including 73 private ones. Some schools still stand as memorials to those pioneering days but the names of others on old maps and in local histories are the only traces our next generation will have of these once active localities.
- (b) Our records indicate at least 434 post offices have been closed, including Allegra, Bethel, Crocus, Delta Beach, Edrans, Jackhead Harbour, Kilkenny, Lavinia, Mill Park, Norgate, Rembrandt, Silver Plains, The Halfway, Umatillo, Wadhope and Zelena. Their closing meant that usual meetings of friends and neighbours at the post office for a chit-chat would be fewer and farther between. It also meant that the commercial establishments in which the offices were generally located had one more reason to close their doors.
- (c) The curtailment of the full service of the railroads and in some cases the abandonment of lines were sufficient reasons for some businesses to move to larger centres.
- (d) The automation of farming and transportation led to the expansion of large farms at the expense of the homestead farms.

- (e) Fewer family farms are passed on today as sons and daughters have taken up careers other than farming.

A reversal of the population decline in agricultural regions can be witnessed today if you visit the "bedroom communities" of the large urban centres. For example, around Winnipeg, the once dying farming communities of St. Francois Xavier, Rosser, Grosse Isle, Warren, Lorette, Oakbank and Sanford are expanding again.

Even though the abandoned towns, schools and post offices did not "live happily ever after", their names will live on in the written memories of the hard times and good times prevalent in the growth of Manitoba.

HUMAN INTEREST NAMES

Human interest place names are those which are most likely to spark the who, what, where, when and why questions from interested persons. A few of the names in this category are Flin Flon, Jenpeg, Star Mound, Mystery Lake and Oak Hammock Marsh.

FLIN FLON - The tale of the discovery and naming of the famous Flin Flon Mine is recalled in an authentic first-hand account of the episode. "How Flin Flon Got Its Name" by Tom Creighton is reprinted here from "Northern Lights", July 1942, a magazine of the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd.

In the summer of 1915 six prospectors, Dan Milligan, Dan and Jack Mosher, Tom Creighton, Leon and Isador Dion were gathered together doing some work on a mineral discovery which had been made earlier in the year about one hundred miles north of The Pas - at that time the end of the steel - the jumping-off place for the far north.

As if sympathetic genii had conspired to aid them, a name for the discovery was already at hand. Four of the party while prospecting along the Churchill River the previous summer had picked up the remnants of a paper-backed novel on a portage where some pioneer had lightened his load. "The Sunless City" was the title, and the leading character was Josiah Flintabbatey Flonatin, contracted by the prospectors to "Flin Flon". It told of a subterranean domain where gold was so plentiful that it was literally a base metal - truly the Mecca sought by all prospectors. The coincidence of finding such a fanciful tale by the prospectors seems almost incredible. More so because the concluding pages of the novel had been torn off and its finders were not to know where the hole was supposed to be located through which Flin Flon reached the earth's surface on his flight from the subterranean domain. But, by a strange coincidence there was a conical home about ten feet in diameter on the discovery.

Jack Mosher was doing some panning of the dirt in the hole and when he got a rich showing of gold in the pan due to the concentration from the surrounding leached ore, Tom Creighton facetiously remarked: "That must be the hole where old Flin Flon came up and shook his gold dust laden whiskers, so what do you say if we call the discovery Flin Flon?" The other prospectors immediately assented, and from that time the discovery was known as Flin Flon, despite the fact that later on some of the other interested parties objected to the name as sounding too much like flim flam, but the prospectors insisted on the Flin Flon and overcame all objections.

JENPEG - This name applies to the hydro generating station and accompanying settlement on the Nelson River (West Channel) above Cross Lake. Mr. A. N. Andrew, an engineer with the Water Resources Branch, suggested this name while he was in charge of fast water soundings and dike-line surveys in the region during 1950 and 1951. When a name was needed for the point of land where the west channel of the Nelson joined Cross Lake, he and his co-workers agreed on a combination of the first names of two secretaries back at the office in Winnipeg, "Jennie" Kitkowski and "Peggy" Johnston. It is interesting to note that such a name may not be acceptable today if proposed for an unnamed feature. However, the name had been in existence for over twenty years and as a result had become well established and according to the "Principles and Procedures" of the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, well established names and names in public use get first consideration.

STAR MOUND - This hill located 3 Km northwest of the community of Snowflake was officially known as Nebogawawin Butte until January 10th, 1977. The name was changed to Star Mound as a result of the Federal/Provincial topographic field research program undertaken between 1975 and 1978. Star Mound was found to be the only name in local use. The Star Mound school is now located on the mound, approximately 100 feet above the surrounding plains.

Place Names of Manitoba, Geographic Board of Canada, 1933 provides the following information on the name: "Nebogawawin; butte, 1-10-1; also known as "Star Mound" and "Dry Dance Mountain"; where the Indians before going on the warpath were accustomed to dance and fast three days and nights; in later years near the half yearly rendezvous of the Red River buffalo hunters, about five miles east."

MYSTERY LAKE - This lake is located near the City of Thompson and is one of the largest nickel mines in the world. In 1972 this office received the enquiry: "What is the significance of this name?" Several persons questioned about it just said "it's a mystery to me", but we didn't stop there! Mr. D. E. Munn, the President and General Manager of INCO in Thompson advised us that a member of his field exploration department recalled talking to a Mr. Gordon Murray in 1955, who claimed to have named the lake. It was learned that Mr. Murray was in his eighties and President of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines. Return correspondence from Mr. Murray revealed that his wife had actually named the lake. It came about like this:

News of his 1927 discovery claims reached other prospectors at The Pas. He was away when they came to his base camp, so his wife told them he was at "Mystery Lake", the location of which remained a mystery to them for some time. The name's "mystery" had been solved, our enquiry answered, and the name through usage well established.

OAK HAMMOCK MARSH - This is a well known marshland just north of Winnipeg embracing 3,500 acres. Several proposed names were reviewed prior to the approval of Oak Hammock Marsh on June 23rd, 1972. According to the Oak Hammock Postmaster, in correspondence with the Geographic Board of Canada in August 1928, "The name 'Oak Hammock' originated from the old settlers of the Red River Valley about 1800. The Oak Hammock is on the N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 27, Township 13, Range 3 E.P.M., and in the year 1874 was taken up by the late Adam McDonald as a homestead, and he then called the place Oak Hammock as his place of abode, this hammock of oak comprised at the time from 15 to 20 acres, situated on quite a high knoll and is the only oak in any quantity for many miles around. Some of the oak measure from 18 to 24 inches at the butt. Much of the oak still remains - hence the name 'Oak Hammock'." Formerly a partially drained wet meadow, the area received a Wildlife Management designation in 1973 and it is known as the Oak Hammock Marsh Wildlife Management Area.

AN EARLY PLACE NAME SURVEY (1905 - 1909)¹

James White (1863-1928) became Chief Geographer with the Department of the Interior in 1899. His association with place name research began in 1898 when he was appointed to represent the Geological Survey on the Geographic Board of Canada. In 1905 he mailed out a questionnaire to each of the 542 post offices serving Manitoba requesting information on the origin and use of local names. He received and filed 338 replies, representing a response from almost two of every three postmasters or their designated respondents. However, there are no letters on file from some prominent places, among them being Winnipeg, Brandon, St. Boniface, Dauphin, Minnedosa and Selkirk.

Although most of the Manitoba post offices had been in service for only 20 to 30 years by 1905, many postmasters had no idea why their offices were so named, and some even provided incorrect interpretations. Examples of errors submitted include the information from Sidney, which the postmaster claimed was for Sidney Smith, a companion of the Prince of Wales, when the place was really named for Sidney Austin, a newspaper reporter who accompanied the Marquess of Lorne party across the prairies in 1881. Austin, the adjoining station and post office, is also reported to be named for Sidney Austin, although the postmaster in 1905, Walter Clifford, stated that it was given for an engineer on the railway survey staff.

1. Taken from the "Chief Geographer's Place Name Survey 1905-1909 - Manitoba" by Alan Rayburn which appeared in the July 1981 edition of CANOMA, a publication of News and Views concerning Canadian Toponymy.

The postmaster of La Riviere assumed his office was named because it was French for "the river", when it in reality honoured A.A.C. La Riviere (1842-1925), a prominent Manitoba political figure.

Some of the returns are not without their touches of humour. The postmaster of Marquette, H. O. Smith, said he believed his office honoured General Marquette and wryly suggested that if he had had "as sticky a nature as the alkali gumbo in Marquette, he should have been buried right here, & a tomb erected, so that people around here would know that he had got what he richly deserved for ever putting a depot in such a mire hole." C.P.C.G.N. records indicate it was named about 1882 for the Jesuit missionary, Jacques Marquette (1637-1675).

A large number of letters received by Mr. White were from places named for persons who had distinguished themselves from within Manitoba. Among these were letters from Roblin (for Premier R. P. Roblin), Morris (for Lieutenant Governor A. Morris), and Winkler (for V. Winkler, prominent landowner and MLA). Two letters have been chosen to indicate the very valuable information provided in some letters on the history and early development of populated places named for settlers prominent in their particular areas.

The Morden postmaster, James Stirton, may have had the reply written on his behalf, since the letter was submitted unsigned.

The town of Morden is named after Alvey Morden, who settled in Manitoba in 1874; homesteading the north-west quarter section nine, township three, range five, west of the principal meridian of Manitoba. He lived here continuously till his death which occurred October 8th 1891. The Morden family are originally of Welsh extraction; first settling in York State in 1690, and remaining there until the close of the war in 1777, when the States gained their independence. Being much averse to the new order of things they migrated to New Brunswick, and from there they moved to Prince Edward County Ontario in 1849. The subject of this sketch then went to reside in Bruce County, living there until 1874, when he came to Manitoba as mentioned above.

The details of the migration by Alvey Morden and his ancestors from Wales, through the United States and Canada provide a useful insight into the historical geography of Manitoba. The notes provided by R. B. Lyle on the establishment of Lyleton also reveal specific dates of the arrival of the first settlers and the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the village in the southwestern part of the province.

LYLETON, MAN.

The town of Lyleton was named in honor of Andrew Lyle, who was the first settler in this district. He came from Smiths Falls, Ont. and settled here in the summer of 1881, on section 10, township 1, range 20, where he still lives. He was the first post master of Lyleton, the post office which was established in 1890, was kept at his house until 1900. Owing to the growth of the settlement northward, the office was removed in that year to the residence of Robert Murray the present post master, on section 22, township 1, range 28 until July 1st 1903, when it was again

moved to its present location in the village of Lyleton, on the C.P.R. which was extended to this point in September 1902.

Yours truly, "R. B. Lyle" Asst. P.M.

Many settlers had a fondness for the names of places in their homelands. Prominent, of course were names from England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1882 the Canadian Pacific Railway proposed honouring one of its directors, the Duke of Manchester, by replacing the postal name Gopher Creek with Manchester. Because the name had already been registered as a townsite on Whitewater Lake near Deloraine, the railway authorities chose the name Virden, from one of the duke's seats in England. A place named from a similar source was Carberry, derived from a seat of Lord Elphinstone, who accompanied the directors of the Great Northern Railway on the route in 1882. Writing on behalf of the Gretna postmaster, J. F. Tennant explained that the name was chosen because its location on the Manitoba-North Dakota border was similar to its counterpart on the Scotland-England border.

Several postmasters reported to Mr. White that they were given names by the Post Office department even though other names had been requested. Usually the reason for not accepting the proposed name was its duplication in another part of Manitoba or Canada. Examples of these include: Ninga instead of Stanley, Plumas instead of Richmond, Keyes instead of Midway and Mekiwin instead of McGregor. In some cases names were changed prior to or during the early life of the post office for other reasons. Kreiger, opened in 1903, was changed to Libau in 1906 because the postmaster, Mr. Julius Kreiger, sold his farm and moved away; Birds Hill – the postmaster wrote "...This place was laid out for a Town some thirty years ago, and named Roseneath but the Post Office is Bird's Hill and as there was never a Town, it has become known as Birds Hill...";

Ebor – the Post mistress wrote "...I made the choice of the name 'Ramona' the name of a beautiful and good Indian girl but the name was written in pencil to be subject to the Post Office Department's approval, but the man who took the petition around, rubbed out my name and put on Ebor..."

We hope the above has provided you with a cross section of the variety of ways that places were named and has given you an insight into the information obtained during Mr. White's place name survey. Our records now contain copies of all Manitoba replies to the "post office" questionnaire. Further details pertaining to data on specific place names can be obtained by contacting Mr. A. C. Roberts or Gerry Holm at the Surveys and Mapping Branch, 1007 Century Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 0W4.

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THE ANOLA AREA MAIL SERVICE OF 100 YEARS

adapted from an article by E. Perry in the
Carillon News, published in Steinbach, Manitoba

December 5, 1983, was the scene of a well-attended birthday party in honor of 100 years of mail service in what is now referred to as the Anola post office area, in the southeastern part of the Rural Municipality of Springfield, Manitoba. Former postmistresses **Ann Gass** and **Arlene Freund** were on hand to help **Violet Crumb** officially acknowledge the event with post office officials. **Mrs. Louis Bugyik** was also there to represent her father-in-law who was the first Anola postmaster. And of course a number of older residents who recall the various stages of mail services in this area joined with the Anola School Kindergarten class and teachers to offer further congratulations.

In the beginning and for many years mail was picked up in Winnipeg at the old General Post Office. Those early mail carriers did their job on foot or by horseback and horse-drawn conveyances. Eventually they obtained cars and somehow managed to overcome mud, bogs and snowdrifts to get mail through. It wasn't what specific time the mail arrived but the fact that it did arrive at all. Those early mail carriers prided themselves on getting that mail through no matter what the obstacles were.

Mr. Hemming, a retired British army officer, is certainly remembered as one of those persevering mailmen. At first mail was delivered to the various small post offices located in homes once a week and then twice a week. Mr. Hemming began using horses as transporting but eventually purchased a Model T car with brass headlamps, his granddaughter **Mrs. Elsie Kruse** recalls.

Mr. Hemming's mail route included Plympton, Dugald, Edgewood, Meadowvale, Millbrook, Dundee, Richland, Queen's Valley, and Edward's Point (see p. 361 Springfield History). There were times that he couldn't make his mail run so as back-up drivers **Harry Searle's** brother **Jack** (John) and **George Smith** would take over. It appears that Mr. Hemming is remembered as our Springfield area's longest-running delivery man as far as its history goes!

MEADOWVALE P.O.

Meadowvale postmasters were: **Hugh Wilson** (1895-98), **Mrs. Ellen Hayward** (1899-1906), **W. J. Hayward** (1906-7), and **Ferd Thomsen** (1907-33). **Harold Cook** recalls when Ferd Thomsen's home was post office. Apparently Mr. Thomsen would pick up the mail at the Plympton P.O. (near Deacon's corner) where Mr. Hemming dropped it off. Later Mr. H. delivered to Meadowvale.

In 1933 this post office was closed down since mail was being delivered from Dugald via the rural route service.

MILLBROOK P.O.

John Buchanon of Vivian recalls one post office locality being the home of **Ed Davison** whose daughter "Goldie" usually tended to the postal duties.

The Springfield History book (p. 234) lists the postmasters as follows: **R. K. Sutherland** (1879-1884), the first postmaster for Millbrook; **John Sutherland** (1884-1893); **Jas. Johnson** (1894-1896); **G. S. McKay** (1897-1900); **Henry H. Parker** (1901-1903); **James Seeley** (1903-1907); **Mrs. Almira McKay** (1907-1921); **E. M. Davidson** (1921-1927). "This post office was closed in 1927 and mail was delivered on Dugald RR1."

DUNDEE P.O.

Opened November 1, 1879 in the home of **D. W. McKay**, this post office area was located north of Hwy. 15 and along the PTR #206 then known as the "Dundee-Garson highway."

Dundee postmasters were: **D. W. McKay**, **Lawson**, **A.B. Cook**, **Wm. Donaldson**, **Isaac Cook**, and **Grace Cook**.

Mrs. Elizabeth Scott recalls getting her mail at Dundee upon moving out to that community in 1915. It was located in **Isaac Cook's** home at this time.

Isaac's son **Harold** recalls that his grandfather, **Brian (A.B.) Cook**, was also a postmaster.

November 30, 1927, the Dundee P.O. was closed and people went to Anola where mail was being delivered at the post office opened by **Luke Bugyik** in 1921 in his store. Mail was delivered there by the C.N. mail train. Dundee was no more.

RICHLAND P.O.

According to the Springfield History Book the Richland postmasters were: **Wm. Rice** (1883-1885); **John Hourie** (1885-1893); **Ed Carruthers** (1894-1899); **Alex Dunbar** (1900-1904); **M. H. Holoway** (1905-1913); **George H. Moorhouse** (1913-1921); and moved in 1921 to Anola.

The Richland community is located south of Anola and is referred to by this name at times today by long-time residents.

It should be noted that the house of **George Moorhouse** where the area's mail was received until it closed is now relocated at the Museum in Anola.

QUEEN'S VALLEY P.O.

William and Elizabeth Haze arrived in Queen's Valley about 1883 and pioneered a farm where the microwave tower is now located one mile south of Hwy. 15 on the east side of the Monominto Rd. Lilacs still grow where the homesite was located. It was here that this couple ran the Queen's Valley P.O. for approximately 49 years. Mrs. Haze was postmistress until her death in 1936.

At the same time that Mr. Haze opened up a post office in his home a **James Davies** was awarded the mail carrier contract delivering mail between Queen's Valley and Millbrook. Since his farm was named "Queen's Vale" it was agreed that the post office be named "Queen's Valley." (The location of Jim Davies' farm was SE1/4 32-10-7E).

Upon Mrs. Haze's death **Clara Beddall** became postmistress for a few years running the service from her parents' home a mile south of Haze's home. By this time the RR1 Dugald service had been in operation for several years and eventually the Queen's Valley Post Office business dwindled away, absorbed by the rural route delivery.

EDWARD'S POINT P.O.

As mentioned before another post office area was opened and first operated out of the home of **Michael Schmidt (Smith)** until he died. This was on the Oak Crossing School road east of Vivian. Upon Mr. Smith's death the post office was taken over by **Mrs. Jack Fetterly** (SE1/4 34-10-8E).

Her daughter **Mrs. Elsie Kruse** isn't sure where the name came from but suspects it honors British Royal Family. About this time maple tree seeds were sent through the mail for children to plant in honor of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Many of our local maple trees descend from those first "mail order" offerings.

VIVIAN P.O.

According to the Springfield History Book (p. 425) a **Mr. Watson** built a store in this railroad station village shortly after the CNR was completed. (Keep in mind that it was being built in the area in 1907). The Edward's Point Post office was moved to his store. Mail was then delivered by the "Local."

However, **John Buchanon** of Vivian recalls that two sisters by the name of **Hemming** (no relation apparently to Wm. Hemming) who lived just south of the CNR tracks in Vivian ran post office service for the village in their home (local youngsters more recently have nicknamed this old homesite "Mush Hill"). It was the **George Schmidt (Smith)** farm originally.

Then a **Mr. Cohen** who ran a store in Oakbank came to Vivian and opened another store. He took over the post office. This business was then bought by the **Nimeroskis**. Mrs. Nimeroski continued as postmistress after her husband died. She remarried and continued to operate the store and post office with her second husband, **Mr. Finkel** until the late 1940s.

John also recalls that the wife of a CNR section foreman, a **Mrs. Dubets**, was a Vivian postmistress for awhile. By this time, 1956, mail was being delivered by the RR1 Anola mail carrier.

And by this time another Vivian resident, **Mrs. Sarah Lavergne**, had become postmistress until the federal government phased out many such small rural post offices. Thus the Vivian area continues to be serviced by rural route delivery.

Alas! enjoyable socializing times have gone bye-the-bye too, John recalls.

OSTENFELD P.O.

The first post office to serve Ostenfeld was started about 1930-31 by **Victor Damskov**, son of the pastor of the Danish Lutheran Church in that community. The post office was a part of a store operation. His brother Steve took over and operated it until a **Mike Senchuk** replaced him although Mr. Senchuk didn't keep the store long.

Mr. and Mrs. Duke who had been farming in the district took over the store and post office in 1946. Mail was delivered to the post office via the RR1 Anola mailman for some years. The federal minister closed down many rural post offices and about 1971-72 Ostenfeld lost its facility although Dukes continued to operate the store until 1974. Residents received mail by the RR1 service to mailboxes.

MONOMINTO P.O.

Mail was received in this district at the Rosewood P.O. prior to 1900 and until 1904. This post office service operated out of the home of **Mr. Wilson** whose sons **Bobby** and **Tommy** remained on the farm until their deaths (**Dave and Helen Coulter** now make that farm their home calling it Queen's Valley Farm).

Jim Wylie and **Alf Phillips** recall that the first Monominto P.O. was started about 1905-06 by **George Philip Jack**. The Jacks moved away about 1913-14 and during these few years a **Mr. Tapper** had the post office in his home. Jacks returned and bought Mr. Tapper's property located 1 1/2 miles east of the corner of the Monominto and Boundary Roads. They once more ran the post office and also set up a store which changed hands many times after Jacks.

The sequence of owners of that store and hence postmasters after Mr. Jack: **Dowies, Wolvertons, William Phillips** (no relation to Alf), **Julia and Holger Svane**, and **Harold Derrick** who retired in the early 1960s. As no one seemed interested in taking over the post office it ceased to exist. Residents received their mail through the RR1 Dugald mail route.

Mail came by train to Dufresne and then delivered by horse and buggy to Wilson's Rosewood P.O. The Monominto mail was then picked up from Wilson's and taken to the Monominto post office.

Later Monominto mail arrived in Vivian by train. **Winnifred Salmon**, who later became **Mrs. Percy Jack**, was 17 when she became mail carrier and delivered mail by horse and two wheel cart. Her horse was named "Fan". She travelled the Indian Trails used by everyone through **Emil Roy's** farm to **Alex Bell's** corner, down the trail to "Pin Point Castle" (now **Heinz Klammer's** home on the Ostenfeld Road), and eventually east into Vivian at the store and post office located near the CNR tracks.

Mr. Tapper was also the mail carrier as well as postmaster when mail came from Dufresne to Rosewood. **Mr. Wylie** recalls that Mr. Tapper also operated a store and post office in Dufresne. Mail was delivered twice a week.

Alvin Carruthers took over from **Winnifred Jack**. He was followed by **Mike Fryza** as mail carrier between Vivian and Monominto. During Mr. Fryza's term Monominto and Ostenfeld mail began arriving via the Greater Winnipeg Waterline train (early 1940s). It was dropped off at the little train station near a store operated by the **Husacks** and later by **Walter Tuperuski**. Postmasters **Dowie, Wolverton** and **Phillips** took over as mail carriers from **Mike Fryza**. By the time the **Svanes** took over Monominto mail was being delivered to the post office by the RR1 Dugald mailman.

ANOLA P.O.

Harry Searle recalls that the first business set up in Anola was a store operated by **Alf Chester** around 1911. In 1918 the **Clarks** took over the store and sold it to **Luke Bugyik**. In 1921 Mr. Bugyik added a post office and thus became Anola's first postmaster.

This property was purchased by **Ann and Alex Halibiski** in the 1940s who continued to operate the post office. Ann remarried in later years and she and "Gus" **Gass** continued on with the store, post office and little cafe.

When Ann retired in 1977 she recalled how dexterous one had to be to hook up and unhook the mail bags from the "arm" used out of the moving train. A wrong move and one could be mailed oneself!

When A.A. and R. Store was bought by **Fred Marx** and changed to Settler's Inn, Ann relocated the post office in an annex to her home next door. It remains there today.

MICRO PROCESSORS & FAMILY GROUP RECORDS

by J.Thomas Stacey MGS 496

These days if you do not own a home-computer you almost belong to a deprived class. However if you are addicted to video games and wish you were back in the deprived class, possibly this article may be of some assistance, not to make you deprived but to give you some practical application for your computer.

What follows is an idea article and although it describes a specific combination of hardware and software the procedures should easily generalize to other systems. The important point is that the system is in operation and functioning quite satisfactorily.

Like most computer buffs who are also genealogists (two very lingering diseases) my dream was to get my family records on computer disks. Basically there are two ways in which this can be accomplished:

- 1) Use commercially available software
- 2) Create your own software.

Commercial Software

These range from about \$50.00 to \$150.00 and should you have say 1000 family group record sheets then your cost per sheet is between five cents and fifteen cents, hardly a cost saving venture, also you are at the mercy of the designer as far as the nature of the records is concerned. Unless several people decide to share the cost the system is rather expensive.

Own Software

This requires good knowledge of programming and disk operation and will probably work fairly slowly as it will be written, most likely, in BASIC. To improve the speed of operation requires moving to machine language and here is a whole new wonderful and complicated world, usually beyond the typical home computerist. The matter of linking the files together is another formidable task.

An Alternative System

The Basic system uses:

- 1) A Commodore 64 computer
- 2) A Commodore 1541 disk drive
- 3) Commodore "Easy Script" word Processor
- 4) A printer (optional)

One five and one quarter inch disk will hold about one hundred records. As the system produces electronic records the need for elaborate filing systems is a thing of the past.

Easy Script

Is available in disk format at under \$60.00 and its built-in functions make it ideal for creating the "standard family

group record sheet" (see fig.#1). The form has been created using the 80 column format width as this matches the width of the printer paper. It requires scrolling for on screen work but this creates no problem and best of all it runs in machine language.

How to use

The group record sheet is created first and stored on disk under the file name "record"

Procedure

- 1) Load up Easy-Script
- 2) Set column width to 80
- 3) Load the file "record" from disk
- 4) Use edit facilities on Easy-Script to fill in details
- 5) Save newly created file. Use new name designator.

The Easy-Script instruction manual gives all the details.

File-Linking

The key to file linking is a matter of consistent file designators and the pattern is always the same "Name.designator". Be certain that you are happy with any changes that you might make to what follows because if your system requires changing at a later date it means that all of your files will have to be renamed.

The first file designator is zero. On this basis I am "stacey.0", my father is "stacey.1", my grand father is "stacey.2"..... my great,great,great,great,grand father would be "stacey.6". What would be the designator for my great,great,grand father? If you said "stacey.4" you understand the system. It is simple, count the words, GREAT GREAT GRAND FATHER there are four of them and as you can see FATHER is only one word hence the .1 designator.

What about children? I have two daughters (see fig. #2) My first child is attached to me as "stacey.0.1", the second is "Stacey.0.2". Don't be a purist and try to keep the children listed chronologically as this means that each time you change the location of a child on a group record sheet you have to change a file designator.

Let us take another example. I have one brother and he is listed as #4 on my father's record, remember he is "Stacey.1" therefore my brother becomes "Stacey.1.4". Now that brother has a son, he is not old enough to be married but let us suppose he was and also that he was #3 on his father's group record. How would we designate him? (no peeking). He would be "stacey.1.4.3". I leave it to you to figure out how you would list my brother's son's son #1.

Putting the family record together for me is a simple matter I call out:

"stacey.0","stacey.1","stacey.3"....."stacey.n". How do I call out my brother's family record? As we have a common father I call out "stacey.1", find that he is the fourth child, therefore I call out "stacey.1.4". I now have his family record and can proceed from there.

The female side of the line requires a slightly different approach. Returning to the example of one of my daughters, the first. When I call out "stacey.0.1" that record gives my daughter's full name MARILYN MARTHA STACEY and directs me to "taylor.0"(her husband).

What about wives,mothers, etc.? Using my own record I find that my wife is JEAN DAIR GIBSON so she becomes "gibson.1" (the father designator). How about my mother? As she is on "stacey.1" as RUTH ELLEN BROWN she becomes "brown.1", my paternal grand-mother on "stacey.2" is ROSINA SMART (fig. #3), she becomes "smart.1". As you can see you only need to know the relationship to call out the appropriate record.

Another example. Supposing a cousin, on my father's side wants a family tree. How do I find that? My cousin is my uncle's child. My uncle is my grand-father's child, so I call out "stacey.2", find my uncles, call out each of them until I locate my cousin's entry and call out each record from there.

It is quite possible to encounter common surnames so a slight change is necessary. If you have used say "smith.0" and find need for another SMITH at the same level you might use the designator "smith.Oa".

Additions and deletions to a record is easy. Use the "procedure". Step 3) becomes "Load the file "name.n" from disk" and step 5) becomes "resave the corrected file using the original file designator". As your records grow it might be worthwhile to create an index file with the names listed chronologically by family group:

1816-1866 John William Jones see Jones.3.1.3
1821- Mary Jones see Jones.3.3
-1890 John William Jones see Jones.2.1

SUMMARY

The system uses a word-processor to create the standard "family Group Record". The editing facilities on the word-processor are used to fill in the details. File linkages are created using the sequence "name.0"(the start of the family tree),father is "name.1" to as far back as you need to go. Children are tied to the particular record by an extension of the basic record. The linkage system should be determined before you start so as to prevent having to rename files at a later date. The same process can be used to create form letters,search files etc.

The printer is shown as optional only as it relates to the use of "Easy Script" for genealogical purposes. It is assumed that you will use the word-processor for its intended purpose and will therefore have a printer, otherwise the system would not be cost effective.

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND		Occupation		
Born		Place		
Chr.		Place		
Marr.		Place		
Died		Place		
Bur.		Place		
Father			Mother	
Other wives				
 WIFE				
Born		Place		
Chr.		Place		
Died		Place		
Bur.		Place		
Father			Mother	
Other Husbands				
Children	Sex	When Born When Died	Where Born Where Died	Marriage date & Place to Whom
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
For as many as you need				

Figure#1

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND John Thomas Stacey		Occupation University Lecturer	
Born 5 Feb. 1925		Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
Chr. 5 Feb. 1925		Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
Marr. 22 June 1946		Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
Died		Place	
Bur.		Place	
Father William James Stacey		Mother Ruth Ellen Brown	
Other wives			
 WIFE Jean Dair Gibson			
Born 18 May 1925		Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada	
Chr.		Place	
Died		Place	
Bur.		Place	
Father William Gibson		Mother Martha Dear	
Other Husbands			
Children	Sex	When Born When Died	Where Born Where Died
1 Marilyn Martha	F	3 Mar 1950	Montreal, Que
2 Helen Marsha	F	2 Oct. 1956	Hamilton, Ont
Marriage date & Place to Whom			
16 May 1970 Brandon, Mb. John Francis Taylor			
2 Aug. 1978 Brandon, Mb. Duane Robert Otkie			

Figure #2

FAMILY GROUP RECORD

HUSBAND Thomas Alfred Stacey Occupation Labourer
 Born 21 July 1876 Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Chr. 23 July 1876 Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Marr. 11 Sept. 1896 Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Died 7 Mar. 1958 Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Bur. Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Father James Stacey Mother Sarah Kehoye
 Other wives

WIFE Rosina Smart
 Born Place England
 Chr. Place
 Died Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Bur. Place Montreal, Quebec, Canada
 Father George Smart Mother Jane Elizabeth Porter
 Other Husbands

Children	Sex	When Born	Where Born	Marriage date & Place to Whom
		When Died	Where Died	
1 William James	M	4 Feb. 1897	Montreal, Que	4 Oct. 1921 Montreal
		8 Mar. 1965	Montreal, Que	Ruth Ellen Brown
2 Alfred Ernest	M	24 Jan 1900	Montreal, Que	
		21 Jan 1942	Wokingham, England	
3 James Thomas	M	15 May 1901	Montreal, Que	20 Mar 1923 Montreal
		2 June 1972	Montreal, Que	Kathleen Duggan
4 Mary Eveline	F	28 Apr. 1904	Montreal, Que	
		19 Nov. 1906	Montreal, Que	
5 Thomas Albert	M	12 June 1907	Montreal, Que	5 July 1937 Montreal
				May Frances Westlake
6 Margaret Ellen	F	28 Apr. 1909	Montreal, Que	26 Sept 1929 Montreal
				Paul Daigneault
7 Rose Alice	F	27 Mar 1913	Montreal, Que	21 Aug. 1929 Montreal
				Raymond Harding
8 Arthur George	M		Montreal, Que	
		1922	Montreal, Que	May McCallum

REMARKS:

#2 buried 31 Jan. 1942 at Brookwood Cemetery plot 39, row D, Grave 2.

Obit in Montreal Star for Thomas Alfred lists Rose Smart as deceased.

UNITED STATES ARCHIVES

from an article titled "NATION'S FACTS LAY BURIED IN VAST ARCHIVES" By Lee Davidson, Deseret News staff writer, Washington, D.C.

The millions of documents stored in the National Archives Building in Washington DC may be hidden treasures waiting to be discovered by genealogists.

The archives have a wealth of genealogical information because almost every time anyone makes contact with the federal government, a record is made of it.

That contact may include being counted in a census, serving in the military, filing for citizenship, entering the country, homesteading, paying taxes, working for the government or receiving a passport.

The records can help establish ancestral lines and expand a researcher's picture of the life of an ancestor by providing physical descriptions, places of birth and residence, activities, occupations and photos.

Jill Merrill, a spokeswoman for the National Archives, said government archivists are aware of the great interest in genealogy and they want to aid in research.

She said the easiest way to become acquainted with the types of records available and how to use them is to secure a copy of "Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives."

The 304 page guide is available for \$19US in paperback or \$25US in hardback by writing to the Bookstore Order Department, Box 32, National Archives, Washington, D.C., 20408. Group discounts are available. The book is also available at many public and genealogical libraries.

As the guide says, the records at the national archives have several limitations for genealogical research.

First, the archives store only federal records. Also, the records were arranged in ways to best fit the needs of the government departments filing them, which usually don't match the needs of genealogists.

For example, names are not listed alphabetically in census records. They are arranged geographically because the primary reason for taking the census was to determine a state's representation in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Because of the limitations, researchers should go to the archives libraries with information about when, how and - if possible - where an ancestor came into contact with the federal government.

Researchers can also save an expensive trip to the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C., by checking the records available in local genealogical libraries. Many documents - like census records - have been microfilmed, sold and distributed to libraries nationwide.

The national archives also operates eleven regional libraries in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle.

The following are some of the types of records available from the national archives and some of the information they can yield.

CENSUS RECORDS. A census has bee taken every 10 years in the United States beginning in 1790. Census information may include where an ancestor lived, the number of family members and servants, their names and occupations. Some censuses can also provide such information as the number of years a person has lived in the United States, the birthplaces of his parents, the value of his personal property and real estate and whether he was disabled, suffering from a chronic disease, a convict or a veteran of the Civil War.

To protect the privacy of people listed in the census, the records are kept confidential for 72 years. Accordingly, the release date for the 1910 census was 1982 and the 1920 census will be released in 1992.

PASSENGER ARRIVAL LISTS. The lists were created by captains of vessels, collectors of customs and immigration officials at ports of entry to comply with federal laws. Most arrival records are for eastern ports for years between 1820 and 1945, but the earliest lists are dated 1798. Many of the lists have been alphabetically indexed on cards.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS. Federal court records on naturalization proceedings may be in the court, a regional archives library or the national archives themselves.

MILITARY AND MILITARY PENSION RECORDS. Military records are divided in two main types: evidence of military service and evidence of veteran's benefits.

Military and pension records can provide a veteran's birthdate, the names of his wife and children, the dates of marriage and death, the name of his military unit and the time and places he served with it.

RECORDS OF CIVILIANS DURING WARTIME. Lists of aliens, those taxed to support wars and those given amnesty to the draft are among the types of records of civilians during wartime.

The government gathered much personal data on Japanese immigrants relocated to concentration camps during World War II.

RECORDS OF AMERICAN INDIANS AND BLACK AMERICANS. Many census, military and land records were kept separately for Indians and sometimes blacks. Some Bureau of Indian affairs field office records also contain individual history cards, marriage cards and registers, vital statistics, health records, heirship records, registers of Indian families and Indian school records.

RECORDS OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. For many years, the federal government issued an annual or biennial list of its employees, civilian and military, including every person on payrolls down to the lowest paid laborer. Other personnel records often give employees' full name, position held, agency and dates of employment. Records less than 75 years old are closed to public examination.

LAND RECORDS. Much of the land in the U.S. was once owned by the federal government. Records were kept about the sale, transfer and homesteading of public lands, giving some data on the buyers, the land, description of homestead houses, number of homesteaders' family members and the type of crops they grew.

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TEN COMMANDMENTS OF GOOD HUMAN RELATIONS

1. *Speak to people*—There is nothing as nice as a cheerful word of greeting.
2. *Smile at people* — It takes 72 muscles to frown, only 14 to smile.
3. *Call people by name* — The sweetest music to anyone's ears is the sound of his own name.
4. *Be friendly and helpful* — If you would have friends, be friendly.
5. *Be cordial*—Speak and act as if everything you do were a genuine pleasure.
6. *Be genuinely interested in people* — You can like everybody if you try.
7. *Be generous with praise*—Cautious with criticism.
8. *Be considerate of the feelings of others* . It will be appreciated.
9. *Be thoughtful of the opinions of others* — There are three sides to controversy: yours — the other fellow's — and the right one.
10. *Be alert to give service*—What counts most in life is what we do for others.

** BITS & PIECES **

by Tom Stacey MGS 496

PEOPLE, PLACES, EVENTS

A list of stone-masons employed at the building of Eton College, Cambridge, England, in the period July-October 1448

Barr J.	Bekell J.	Benne J.	Bery J
Boold T.	Botesgate T.	Broke J.	Burton R.
Burton W.	Buttelott P.	Bybbe H.	Byrtt J.
Chilton J.	Clerk J.	Coghon W.	Crykkwode T.
Cryps J.	Dart W.	Dowdyng R.	Edward J.
Ewan J.	Ferman T.	Ffayrefeld W.	Fpildene J.
Galampton R.	Gryme H.	Helere T.	Heydok T.
Heynes T.	Horton W.	Hunton W.	Jeffrey T.
Jones W.	Kyngswode W.	Lak P.	Maynard J.
Montgumery R.	Moryse J.	Norton J.	Pasmare J.
Pasmere R.	Pitt T.	Fraton R.	Pwnter J.
Pynson J.	Rodman J.	Rogger J.	Roos J.
Rowche T.	Sanford R.	Schereman W.	Schipman R.
Senowe R.	Spark T.	Stery R.	Symmys J.
Terell J.	Togood T.	Tosewell T.	Tydyr J.
Vryze J.	Walsche W.	Wheler J.	Whitehede T.
Wilkok J.	Worth M.	Wotton W	Wylkyns J.

Source: Knoop, Douglas, G.P. Jones. "The Building of Eton College 1442-1460: A Study in the History of Operative Masonry. Transactions of The Quator Coronati Lodge Vol. XLVI 1933, p103.

Emigrant arrivals at Winnipeg,,31 May 1871

L.L. Knapp	Ottawa, Ont.
J. French	Chatham, Ont.
J. McCoig	Chatham, Ont.
W. Baming	Chatham, Ont.
Geo. R. Duck	Chatham, Ont.
G. McVicar	Chatham, Ont.
A. Blackburn	Chatham, Ont.

They came by train to Benson, from there by wagon.

Source: The Weekly Manitoban (Winnipeg) 3 June 1871

Oldest man in Brandon

Thomas Burns born 22 Oct. 1815, Roxborough, Scotland. Died 19 Apr. 1884, Brandon, Manitoba.

Source: The Evening Sun (Brandon) 19 Apr. 1884.

SOURCES

The American Historical Society of Germans from Russia
631 D Street,
Lincoln, Nebraska,
68502-119

Society of Australian Genealogists
120 Kent St.,
Sydney, N.S.W. 2000,
Australia.

Manx Ancestry Ltd.,
9 Mount Pleasant
Douglas, Isle of Man

An Drochaid Editor Sales Department
Mrs. M.M. Garrett,
95 Laurel Ave.,
Islington, Ont.
M9B 4T1
(for Scottish searchers) 277 Douglas Ave.
 Saint John, N.B. E2K 1E5
 (Wide range in genealogy. Ask for list.)

BOOKS

Smith Jessie Carney, "Ethnic Genealogy: A Reference Guide", Glenwood, 1983.
(American Indian, Asian American, Black American and Hispanics)

Baxter Angus "In Search of Your Roots", Toronto, MacMillan of Canada, 1981.
(Revised and updated and in paperback)

People of Ontario 1600-1900 in three volumes, cost \$195.00 available from:
The Genealogical Research Library
Civic Square,
520 Wellington Street North,
London, Ontario, M6A 3P9
(200,000 names cross-referenced from a wide range of sources, costly but worth looking for in the larger Ontario libraries.)

Fellows Robert "Tracing Your Ancestors in New Brunswick" at \$12.00 is available from:
Historical Publications,
119 Moss Ave.
Fredericton, N.B., E3A 2H2

MISCELLANEOUS

A Newspaper Genealogical Column Directory is available from:
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Escondido, CA.,
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send SASE for details

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TO OUR READERS:

This is the first column of a series which we hope to publish on a regular basis. You are invited to submit items you have come across which you feel might be helpful to others in their research. We would especially like to have contributions from the rural areas of Manitoba, but all are welcome.

Please send to: Tom Stacey, Editor, "Bits & Pieces", 19 Cottonwood Cr., Brandon, Manitoba R7A 2H9.

generation gaps

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

- NEWMAN/
MORGAN Samuel Henry m. Esther Morgan. Ch. (all b. Morganston, Ont.): Mary Anne b. 1839, m. James Lambert; Esther, b. 1850, d. 1888, m. Thomas Nevision; Catherine Charlotte, b. 1851, m. Joshua Kennedy Lambert; Diane, b. 1853, m. William Kelly; Sofia, b. 1858, m. Jim Ellis, b. 1863. All believed to reside in the Wpg area. Any info.
- HOGEBOOM William, m. Bertha ?. Believed to have resided in the Wpg area. Any info.
- John Newman, Apt. 2 - 381 Water St., Peterborough,
Ont. K9H 3L7.

- GRIFT/
ROETEN Johannes, b. 20 Feb 1846 Soest, Utrecht, Holland, d. 15 Sep 1915 Bruxelles, Man., m. ? Cornelius Roeten, b. 4 Apr 1847 Soest, Utrecht, Holland, d. 5 Apr 1920 Bruxelles, Man. Any info.
- MANGIN/
HUTLET Emile, m. 10 Oct 1891 Halanzy, Belgium to Mathilde Hutlet. Came to Canada 1892 Bruxelles, Man. Any info on brothers, sisters, parents.
- Mrs. Annette Verniest, Box 264, Holland, Man. R0G 0X0

- SCHILLING/
CHELLING Cyril lived Norway, Michigan, USA. Son Orville Bertram Schilling, b. c28 Feb 1879, d. Wpg, worked on Can. Railroad, m. 1903 Belle Prairie Church, Minn., USA, Ursella Beveridge. Any info.
- Robert Richard Schilling (Chelling), Rt #7, Box 3428, Prescott, Arizona 86301 USA.

- SCHAPF/
BRUGGER George, b. 1859, Austria, m. 1878 Theresa Brugger, d. 1895 Minnedosa, Man. Ch: Abraham, Agnes, Annie, Francis, George. Came to Canada late 1800s. Any info.
- LESLIE William, b. 21 May 1863 Ont., s/o James & Annie (Young), m. 1897 Jane Tibble. Ch: William, Annie, Irene, Elsie, James. Any info.
- Elaine Froese, 2 Marigold St., Dauphin, Man. R7N 3B9

NEVIN-TAYLOR John, b. 1902 Cypress River, Man., s/o John Nevin-Taylor and Margaret Mullen. Father a Wesleyan Minister. Godparents Amos Brown, Fred Gibbs, Eva Dawson. Any info re family please.

Susan E. Nevin-Taylor, 28 Blackhill Rd., Menzies Creek, Victoria, Australia 3159.

COTE/PARENT Joseph, m. Delima Parent, d. c1889 Dunrea, Man. Ch: Damase b. 1875, d. 1931, m. 1899 Ezilda Fortier; Eveline m. William Maloney; Deloise d Pyr; Philia b. 1883 d. 1958 Dunrea, m. 1902 Edouard Fortier. Homestead 1880s Ste. Rose du Lac, Man., from Quebec. Any info.

Mrs. Lorraine Cote, Box 24, Dunrea, Man. R0K 0S0.

ABRAMS George William, d. 1901 Eng., m. ?, d. 1920s. Wife came to Souris, Man. c1908. Uncle Bill Abrams came to Man. with her. Other possible surnames: Davis, Charliss & Ronson. Any info on wife of George Abrams.

Ruby L. Rochon, 4533 Azure Ave., Prince George, B.C. V2M 6R2.

MARTIN Matthew, b. c1840, m. Miriah (Spooner?) b. c1844. Ch: Eda b. 1866; Charles b. 1869; Addie b. 1867; Miriah Jane b. 1874. Family left Wpg c1880 to Kearney, Neb. USA. Any info on parents of Matthew & Miriah.

Ivadene Spicer, P.O. Box 1103, New Caney, Texas USA 77357.

WIGHTMAN/KNIGHT Andrew, m. Hilda Knight. Ch: Margaret b. 1878 Chatham, Ont., D. Nov 1919 Wpg, m. G. E. Campbell; Henry b. 1868 Chatham, Ont., d. 28 Sep 1937 Wpg; Rachel b. 1871 Chatham, Ont., d. 28 Oct 1941 Wpg. Mvd to Wpg 1919 to raise Margaret's children. Both Margaret and Rachel were nurses, Rachel overseas. Any info or obit, etc.

Shirley Wightman Hill, 268 Indian Creek Rd. W., Chatham, Ont. N7M 2E2.

GRANT Alexander, res. Algonquin near Brockville 1873.
Ch: Rev. James of Prescott; John; Rev. Alexander of London, Ont., later Wpg; William of Prescott, later Wpg. All born Scotland.

CAMERON/
GRANT Elizabeth (Bessie) b. 1861, m. 1879 London, Ont. to Rev. Alexander Grant. Sister Louise b. 1878, m. 1899 George Hilton. Daughters of Duncan Cameron & Louise Parke.

Jack Grant, P.O. Box 84, Beaumont, Alta T0C 0H0.

JONES/
McCORMICK Sam, m. Mary McCormick, mvd to Wpg from Ont. late 1880s, ch: George?, Jenny?, Buried in Wpg? Any info.

OSBORNE/
McCORMICK Will, m. Kate (Catherine McCormick), res & buried in Wpg? Ch: Kathleen?, Maggie? Any info.

Bruce A. McCormick, 1741 Hastings St., Moose Jaw, Sask. S6K 1A5.

CHAMBERS Thomas, came to Wpg after 1873, d. Jan 1881 Wpg. Widowed twice, may have m. 3rd time. Ch: Byron Rufus Nelson, had 5 or 6 lots in Assiniboia until 1916-18; Almira. The ch. were "farmed out" in Caledon, Peel Co., Ont. Thomas res. 1864-1873 Caledon, Peel Co., Ont. Any info.

Jim Diell, 401 Beechwood Cres., Burlington, Ont. L7L 3P7.

SLACK/
BUCK James Henry, b. 1855, m. Caroline (Carrie) Buck, b. 1867. Ch: Alfred b. 1886; Iva b. 1888; Hattie b. 1894; H. Lorne b. 1895 at Waskada, Man. Farmed c1898-1904, ch. attended Verona School. Mvd back to Ont. before mvg to Denholm, Sask. 1906. Any info James Henry and Caroline.

Lorene Cullen, 101B, 1419 22 St., Brandon, Man. R7B 2P3.

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