

# generations

*The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society*

**VOLUME 2, NO. 3 FALL, 1977**



MANITOBA  
GENEALOGICAL  
SOCIETY



generations

the journal of the manitoba genealogical society

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COVER: Upper Fort Garry Gate is all that remains of the Hudson Bay Company stone fort at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, once the administrative headquarters of the Company in Winnipeg. To assist in properly administering the affairs of the settlement at Red River, the Hudson Bay Company conducted no fewer than 15 censuses between 1827 and 1856, providing today's researchers with a complete and accurate record of the settlement's growth and the people who lived there. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

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generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4. The editor invites articles and news items from all members of the society, and from anyone else having a serious interest in genealogical research. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins and addressed to the Editor, Generations.

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

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR:	Vacant	Vacant
TYPING AND PRINTING:	Eric Jonasson, Liz Jonasson	
COLLATING & MAILING:	Tom Connors, Doreen Connors, Gordon Pruden, Rudolf Schlick, Bill Cottrell, Eric Jonasson and others who came late.	

The Manitoba Genealogical Society would like to thank the firm of CARTO GRAPHICS for providing the technical facilities necessary for producing the artwork and cover of this issue of generations.

## PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

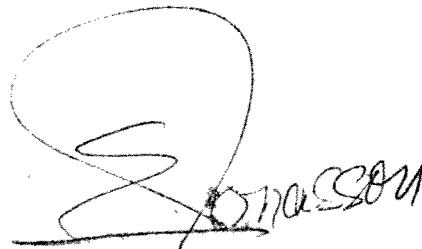
With this issue of generations we have again slipped back to our 'late schedule'. This has been the result of several events of the past few months, most importantly the reluctant resignation of our Editor, Ainslie Sim.

Ainslie has been involved as Editor of generations since the first issue, contributing her time, expertise and Gestetner for the purpose of producing our journal. I know for a fact that on many occasions she worked to produce and mail the journal with very little help. However, at no time did she sacrifice the quality of the printing in order to "get it out faster". Her efforts on behalf of the journal will be sorely missed, and I am quite sure that I speak for all MGS members in extending a sincere "THANK YOU!" to Ainslie for all the work she has done.

Luckily, we will not lose Ainslie completely. In the new year, she will be moving to Brandon where I am quite sure she will take a very active interest in the soon-to-be Brandon Branch of MGS. Perhaps we may even find her printing a "Brandon Branch Newsletter" before we know it. Good Luck in your new home!!

In the meantime, we have had to make other arrangements to print generations. We have been very fortunate in having a number of members come forward to help produce and mail this issue. In order to convey proper recognition to those helping, we are including a list of those people responsible for this issue on the page containing the names of MGS Officers. This policy will be continued in subsequent issues.

With the loss of our Editor, we must find someone to fill the gap. Any suggestions from members as to who would make a good Editor would be greatly appreciated. As well, should any member like to assume the position, we would like some additional information on the responsibilities, please feel free to contact me at 885 5792. Once an Editor is found, we should be able to get generations back on schedule.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric Jonasson'.

Eric Jonasson

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

### 1976-77 MEMBERSHIP AND SURNAME DIRECTORY

This long awaited directory is now ready to be printed. In it is contained the name and addresses of the first 242 members of MGS (ie. those who joined for the 1976 and 1977 calendar years) plus an index of over 850 separate surnames being researched by them. This directory is the first in a series to be produced by MGS. In December 1978, we will produce the first "supplement" to the 1976-77 Directory which will contain the names and address of those members joining in 1978 plus any surnames being researched by them. As well, the supplement will enable 1976-77 members to list any additional surnames they are researching which were not included in the 1976-77 Directory.

Naturally, we will need volunteers to help put the 1976-77 Directory together. You can indicate your interest by calling Eric or Liz Jonasson at 885 5792. Further information on the directory will be contained in the January 1978 MGS NEWS.

### GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF SCOTLAND

An article dealing with the genealogical records of Scotland to be written by Eric Jonasson was originally planned for this issue. However, other commitments prevented him from compiling the article at this time. This article has been re-scheduled to appear in Vol 3, No 1 in Spring 1978.

### THE GROWTH OF MGS

The past year has been very good to MGS, resulting in our growth from 135 members at the end of 1976 to our present 212 paid-up members for 1977 (1 Dec 1977). This figure does not include another 13 new members who have joined MGS effective January 1978. If our present growth rate can be sustained throughout 1978, then we can expect to number over 300 members in a years time.

## USING CENSUS RECORD IN YOUR RESEARCH

by Eric Jonasson

### INTRODUCTION

Of all the records most often used by genealogists, the census or census-type records contains more information about people living in the 19th century than any other. Because of this, it is probably the most well searched source and it can be said that no research is complete until all available census schedules have been examined and the pertinent details extracted.

### TYPES OF CENSUS RECORDS

Researchers will generally encounter the four major types of census records discussed below. In many cases, the type of information contained in these types of records will coincide with the descriptions given here, but may vary from return to return or from one area to another.

Aggregate: These returns record NO names at all, merely the number of persons within an age group, religious denomination, etc. for a given locality. Because of this, these records are of little real value to the family historian.

Head of Household: These returns contain the name of the "Head of the Household", whether male or female, followed by an aggregate return of the make-up of the family by age and sex, with possibly a few other details about the head of household. These records enable researchers to analyze the family's growth over a period of time, provided there are sufficient available census returns, and then to consult other records for more definite information regarding the name, age, birthdate, etc. of those family members who were not named on the returns.

Agricultural: These return are quite similar to those listing "Heads of Household" except that they concentrate on agricultural details (ie. crops produced, livestock owned, etc.) rather than on the aggregate make-up of the family. In many cases, these returns were a supplement to a nominal census. Their prime importance, in addition to providing information on our ancestors' material well being, is to provide a legal description of the exact tract of land on which the ancestor lived and worked. These returns do not exist for those ancestors who resided in towns or cities as they were not farmers.

Nominal: These are the most important of all census returns for on these all members of each family are named along with enough information on each to determine approximate birth dates and to determine the movements of the family from the birthplaces given. In some schedules, the relationship of each person in the household to the head of the household is given. In all cases, each family is listed together as one unit, naming father, mother, all the children of the couple living at home in the census year, plus

any other people residing in the household (lodgers, servants, parents of father or mother, etc).

## THE VALUE OF CENSUS RECORDS

The primary value of census records lies in the fact that the entire family was enumerated and listed together on the census form. This organization by family unit provides researchers with virtually the entire make-up of the family at the time of the census and, by comparing the information acquired from one census to those which preceded and followed it, the names of all family members can be located quite easily.

Some other important values of census returns include:

- \* The ability to determine approximate birthdates from the ages (or aggregate listings) of all members of the family given of the various census returns. Even Head of Household returns can be utilized in this way to provide the dates necessary for checking other records, such as baptisms.
- \* The ability to determine the movements of the family around the country. This information can be gleaned from the "places of birth" indicated for both parents and children.
- \* The ability to determine the financial well-being of the family from the agricultural returns or from the portions of the nominal and head of Household returns used to record the material possessions and occupations of those enumerated.
- \* The ability to determine the exact location of a farm from the information provided on the agricultural returns.
- \* The ability to learn of the religious affiliation of ancestors so that church records may be located and searched for more specific data on the birth, marriage or death of these ancestors.

## PROBLEMS WITH CENSUS RECORDS

Virtually all genealogical records have some problems connected with their use and census records are no different. Possibly the biggest disappointment which can be experienced by a researcher is the lack of good returns prior to the first systematic nominal census in 1851. In many instances, these earlier returns were primarily used to compile numerical statistics on the population and were often destroyed after the information desired was extracted. This explains the large number of aggregate returns which exist today for the period before the nominal census was taken and preserved.

Several other factors contribute to the difficulty of using census schedules. Some of the more prevalent are:

- \* The lack of adequate indices. The exact locality of the family must be known in all cases. Otherwise, it is a long tedious process to find the family in the returns. Knowing that the family lived in "Ontario" for example is not enough to even consider attempting to find them in the hundreds of census returns available for that province for each census.



- \* The fallability of people's memories. Everyone forgets or gets dates confused at one time or another. For example, it is not uncommon to find that in the intervening ten years between censuses people have been recorded as having aged only 8 years or as much as 15 years or, in some cases, not at all! All information in these records should therefore be treated with caution and should be proven from other sources such as church records, etc.
- \* The enumerator. In recording the information on the census returns, some enumerators were quite sloppy or had little formal education, which has resulted in incomplete, illegible returns or mis-spelled names. Others did not follow the instructions properly or would take "facts" from the children in the house if their parents were out, or would simply fill in the information themselves if there was no-one at home when they called. Language difficulties also created problems in obtaining correct information when an interpreter was not available.
- \* Effects of time. With the passage of time, many inks slowly faded and paper became so brittle that it tears or crumbles very easily now. Illegibility of handwriting and improper storage of the records over the years have also had their effects.

#### OTHER CENSUS-TYPE RECORDS

As mentioned earlier, the tremendous value of census records lies in the fact that in one or two records a researcher can learn of the entire make-up of any one family at a particular time. This can save a considerable amount of time which would otherwise have been spent attempting to learn the names, ages, etc. of all children in a family from other, more diverse, records.

When no census return exists for the time period or place of residence of an ancestor, it is necessary to examine other records for the "census" information. Most of these other records will be more similar to the "Head of Household" type of census than to the "Nominal" type. While this is a disappointment, these records can be used as a "stepping stone" to other more detailed records. A few of the more common "census substitutes" are:

- \* Assessment and Tax Rolls: These are compiled on a local basis (town, municipality, township, county) and are generally still in the hands of the local authorities, although some have now been deposited in local and provincial archives. Most of them contain the name of the person owning a piece of property, plus some personal information on him including data on livestock owned, land in cultivation, etc. Many of these rolls also contain aggregate returns on the make-up of each family. They were often compiled on an annual basis, although many were not.
- \* Regional directories. These were compiled for towns, municipalities and counties and are most often found in local or regional libraries and in provincial archives. Most of them were issued sporadically although some for larger towns and cities were issued each year. They generally give the name of the head of the household, occupation, place of residence and sometimes the place of work and the name of wife.
- \* School registers and school censuses: These were generally compiled annually by the local school boards and can generally be found with the local authorities or in regional and provincial archives. Although they

are fairly limited in actual scope, they do provide the names of children either attending school or eligible to attend schools, with many also indicating the name of the father of each student. Ages are also given on occasion. Most of these types of records are of fairly recent origin, most not dating back more than 75 years.

- \* Homestead Applications: These records sometimes provide information on the aggregate make-up of a family in addition to a considerable amount of information on the head of the household. These records are now deposited with provincial agencies.
- \* Wills and probate records: These documents contain the names of living children or relatives of a deceased person, along with some details on each such as place of residence, occupation, relationship to the deceased, etc. These records are now found in the various court districts in each province although in a few instances, they have been deposited in the provincial archives. The exact date of death must be known to locate these records.

## CENSUS RECORDS OF CANADA

The first known census to take place in what is now Canada was recorded in 1666 in New France. Since that time, censuses have been taken at varying intervals throughout Canadian history and have contained a variety of information, in most cases differing with each census taken. Since 1851, census returns have been compiled in most parts of Canada at regular 10 year intervals. In addition to these, special enumerations have taken place on the 5th year following the general decennial census since that of 1881. As a rule, these special returns are not as detailed as the decennial census.

Before the British takeover of Canada in 1760, the government of New France and the administrators of the British possessions in the Maritimes conducted numerous censuses at sporadic intervals. For the most part, these enumerations were head of household type only, although the French colonies did have nominal rolls compiled for them occasionally. Between 1760 and 1851, a number of head of household returns were completed for Nova Scotia, P.E.I., Quebec and Ontario. In 1851, a nominal census was taken in all parts of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario and, in 1861, this was extended to include Nova Scotia. In 1871, all areas which formed part of the Dominion of Canada were enumerated in the first of a long series of enumerations. Since that time, censuses have been conducted every 10 years for all areas included within Canada.

Of all the censuses taken in Canada, the nominal rolls are the most beneficial to genealogical researchers due to the tremendous amount of information found in these returns. To illustrate the extent of this information, the details asked on the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses are listed in the following chart. While this listing is indicative of the information asked, it should be noted that not all of the spaces were completed by the enumerator and the completeness of the returns depended, to a large measure, on how contentious the enumerator was.

<u>CENSUS INFORMATION ASKED</u>	<u>1851</u>	<u>1861</u>	<u>1871</u>
Name	x	x	x
Occupation	x	x	x
Birthplace (province or country)	x	x	x

<u>CENSUS INFORMATION ASKED</u>	<u>1851</u>	<u>1861</u>	<u>1871</u>
Age next birthday	x	x	x
Religion	x	x	x
Sex	x	x	x
Married or single	x	x	x
Year of marriage		x	
Married during census year		x	x
Number of negroes	x		
Number of indians	x		
Non-whites		x	
Racial origin			x
Are you a member of the family?	x		
Members of the family absent	x		
Residence of a non-resident	x		
Widows or Widowers		x	x
Number of Deaf and Dumb	x	x	x
Number of Blind	x	x	x
Number of Lunatics	x	x	x
Number attending school	x	x	x
People over 20 unable to read/write		x	
Could not read			x
Could write			x
Births during census year	x		
Deaths during census year	x		
Cause of Death	x		
Details of type of family house	x		
Remarks column	x		

Census records which were compiled in 1871 or earlier are open for public inspection and can be examined by any researcher searching for his ancestors. Those enumerations taken between 1881 and the present are still closed to researchers although it is hoped that they will be gradually made available.

#### OBTAINING AND USING CANADIAN CENSUS RECORDS

The Public Archives of Canada has the three major nominal censuses (1851, 1861, 1871) on microfilm, in addition to a large number of censuses predating 1851. Other census schedules can also be found in the various provincial archives. The microfilmed census rolls in the Public Archives of Canada can be borrowed on inter-library loan through local public libraries possessing a microfilm reader. Further information on this procedure can be obtained from your local reference librarian.

The microfilmed censuses are generally arranged by county, and are further subdivided into townships, towns or city areas. In order to locate the microfilm reel that you will need in your searches, it is necessary to know the EXACT place of residence of an ancestor, either the county or the town. All names in each area were listed as they came, and are not as a rule listed in alphabetical order. Never the less, with a bit of patience, your efforts can be very rewarding. Good Luck!!

## MANITOBA'S CENSUS RECORDS

compiled by Eric Jonasson

Manitoba is quite fortunate to possess some of the most complete census records in Canada. The first known census of the Red River Colony was taken in 1827, just 15 years after the first Selkirk Settlers arrived to establish an agricultural colony in the heart of North America. From that time until the province of Manitoba was created in 1870, no fewer than 15 separate censuses of the colony were taken, all of which have survived the tests of time and now wait for eager researchers to uncover their treasures.

### TYPES OF CENSUS RECORDS IN MANITOBA

There are two general types of census records available for Manitoba. Although the earlier censuses (from 1827 to 1856) are of the "Head of Household" type only, they can none-the-less be extremely valuable in determining the make-up of each family and providing information on the economic well-being of each family in the colony. These returns generally contain the following information:

- Name of the Head of the Household
- Age of the Head of the Household
- Religion of the Family
- Contry of birth of the Head of the Household
- Marital status of the Head of the Household
- Make-up of the family:
  - No. of women in the family
  - No. of sons in the family over 16 and under 16 years of age
  - No. of daughters in family over 15 and under 15 years of age
- Types of buidings:
  - House
  - Barn
  - Stable
- Livestock owned:
  - No. of horses
  - No. of mares
  - No. of bulls
  - No. of cows
  - No. of oxen
  - No. of calves
  - No. of swine
- Implements of husbandry owned:
  - No. of carts
  - No. of ploughs
  - No. of harrows
- River craft owned:
  - No. of boats
  - No. of canoes

Cultivated land (in acres)  
Remarks Column  
Other information which was asked occassionally:  
    No. of the lot of land on which the family resided  
    No. of servants living in the household  
    Uncultivated land (in acres)

The second type of record available for Manitoba is the 1870 Nominal census, which was compiled when Manitoba was created a province. This census differs from those nominal rolls which were used in Ontario and Quebec about the same time. In particular, the column listing the name of the father of each person living in Red River is especially helpful in establishing relationships and in reconstructing families. The information contained on this census includes:

Name of each person in the family  
Parish of residence  
Place of birth  
Age  
Name of Father  
Colour:  
    White  
    Metis  
    Indian  
Marital Status:  
    Married  
    Single  
    Widower  
    Widow  
Citizenship:  
    British citizen  
    American citizen  
Racial origin of Metis:  
    French  
    British  
Religion:  
    Catholic  
    Protestant

#### AVAILABILITY OF THE CENSUS RECORDS

The earliest census records for Red River were compiled by the Hudson Bay Company for their own use. The author has compared census return presently held by the Archives of the Hudson Bay Company to other returns whose origins are not known positively and has concluded that, due to the striking similarity of the format of all the census returns examined, the censuses taken between 1827 and 1856 were undoubtedly compiled either by or for the Hudson Bay Company.

The first Canadian census of Manitoba was taken in 1870, after which time they were taken at the same time as all other parts of Canada. Therefore, from 1881, censuses for Manitoba were taken every 10 years. In addition to these, special enumerations were taken every fifth year after the decennial census.

Although Manitoba has had an unbroken succession of censuses since 1870, only the censuses between 1827 and 1870 are available for public examination. Those census returns compiled between 1881 and the present are still classified as confidential and are therefore not available to genealogical researchers at this time. However, it is hoped that these returns will gradually be released to researchers in time.

#### LOCATING THE CENSUS RECORDS

The majority of the Manitoba census returns can be found on microfilm reel C 2170, issued by the Public Archives of Canada (395 Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3). This reel of microfilm can be borrowed by local public libraries through inter-library loan or can be purchased from the Public Archives. Information on inter-library loan can be obtained from your local reference librarian, and information of costs of purchasing can be obtained by writing to the Public Archives.

This microfilm contains the census returns that are contained in the Public Archives manuscript group MG 9 E 3. This manuscript group was originally organized into 3 separate volumes, which were retained when the records were microfilmed. Therefore, researchers will find that the records are organized and referred to these volumes on the microfilm reel. For clarity, a short description of each of the volumes is included here:

Volume 1: Original Returns 1831 - 1847 (Folios 1-324)

Volume 2: Photocopies of Original Returns 1832 - 1856 (various files)

Volume 3: 1870 Manitoba Census Returns (Folios 1-391)

In addition to the returns contained on the PAC microfilm, the Archives of the Hudson Bay Company (housed in the Manitoba Archives Building, 200 Vaughan St, Winnipeg) also has a number of original returns covering the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835, 1838, 1840 and 1843. These records are in their original manuscript form and can be examined by researchers visiting the Archives.

In many of the pre-1870 census returns, the Heads of Households have been arranged in alphabetical order, which makes it rather easy to search the records for any one given census year. However, a search of these returns can still be quite time consuming because each individual census must be examined. The Provincial Archives of Manitoba (200 Vaughan St, Winnipeg R3C 0P8) has compiled a card catalogue to the censuses taken between 1831 and 1856 which is arranged alphabetically by name of each Head of Household. By using this catalogue, it is possible to quickly determine if there is a record for any ancestor in any of the censuses taken between these dates. An alphabetical card index is also planned for the 1870 Nominal census, which is not arranged in alphabetical order on the original returns. In addition to these card indices, the Provincial archives also has the original returns for some of the censuses contained on the PAC microfilm. They also have a statistical report of French Catholic Parishes prepared for the Co-operative relief Committee in 1868 which lists the names of Heads of Families, the number of people in each family, the livestock owned and other agricultural statistics. A copy of PAC microfilm C 2170 is also available for inspection.

## USING THE FINDING AID TO THE MANITOBA CENSUS RETURNS

On the next few pages is a brief "finding aid" to the census records of Manitoba. All the census returns indicated on these lists can be found on the PAC microfilm, except those which are marked "(HBC)" which indicates that they are original returns found only in the Archives of the Hudson Bay Company.

For the microfilmed returns, all indexing refers first to the volume in which the particular record occurs (see earlier in this article for a breakdown of the volumes) and second to the folio numbers (or page numbers) within that volume. (For example: "Grantown, 1834, Vol 1, Folios 70-75, 129-133 indicates that the 1834 census returns for Grantown will be found on Microfilm C2170, Volume 1, Folio or page 70-75 and 129-133). Similarly, those census returns which are held by the HBC Archives are first indexed by the year of the census and secondly by the number of the folios or pages in that particular census year.

The following charts have been compiled from the Public Archives of Canada "Finding Aid 300: Manitoba and Red River Census Returns (MG 9E 3, Volumes 1-3: Microfilm C2170)" and from the personal observations of the author into those census returns presently held by the HBC Archives.

### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF AVAILABLE MANITOBA CENSUS RETURNS 1827-1870

YEAR	AREA COVERED	VOLUME	FOLIOS
1827	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	12 folios
1828	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	14 folios
1829	Red River	(HBC)	16 folios
1830	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	22 folios
1831	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	22 folios
1831	Red River and Grantown	1	27-46
1832	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	33 folios
1832	Lower settlement and Grantown	2	23 folios
1833	Red River and Grantown	(HBC)	45 folios
1833	Lower Settlement and Grantown	2	22 folios
1834	Lower Settlement and Grantown (Whitehose Plains)	1	47-75
1834	Grantown	1	129-133
1835	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Swampy Village	(HBC)	34 folios
1835	Lower Settlement, Swampy Indians	1	76-108
1835	Red River	1	139-165
1835	Indian Village	1	166-168
1838	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Indian Village	(HBC)	64 folios
(1838)	Red River and Indian Village	1	1-26
1838	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Indian Village	1	169-200
1840	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Saulteaux and Swampy Villages	(HBC)	62 folios
1840	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Saulteaux and Swampy Villages	1	201-239

YEAR	AREA COVERED	VOLUME	FOLIOS
1843	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Saulteaux and Swampy Villages	(HBC)	36 folios
1843	Lower Settlement, Grantown, Saulteau and Swampy Villages	1	240-278
1846	Lower Settlement (Protestant)	1	109-128, 134-138
1846	Red River	1	279-310
1846	Grantown and Saulteaux Village	1	311-319
(1847)	Swampy Village	1	319-323
1846	Totals for Lower Settlement, Grantown and Saulteaux	1	324
1849	Lower Settlement (Protestant and Catholic) Grantown, Saulteaux Village, Swampy Village, and Royal Pensioners at Upper Fort Garry	2	49 folios
1856	Red River (incomplete return)	2	4 folios
1870	Red River	3	1-391

#### LOCALITY INDEX TO CENSUS RETURNS 1827-1856

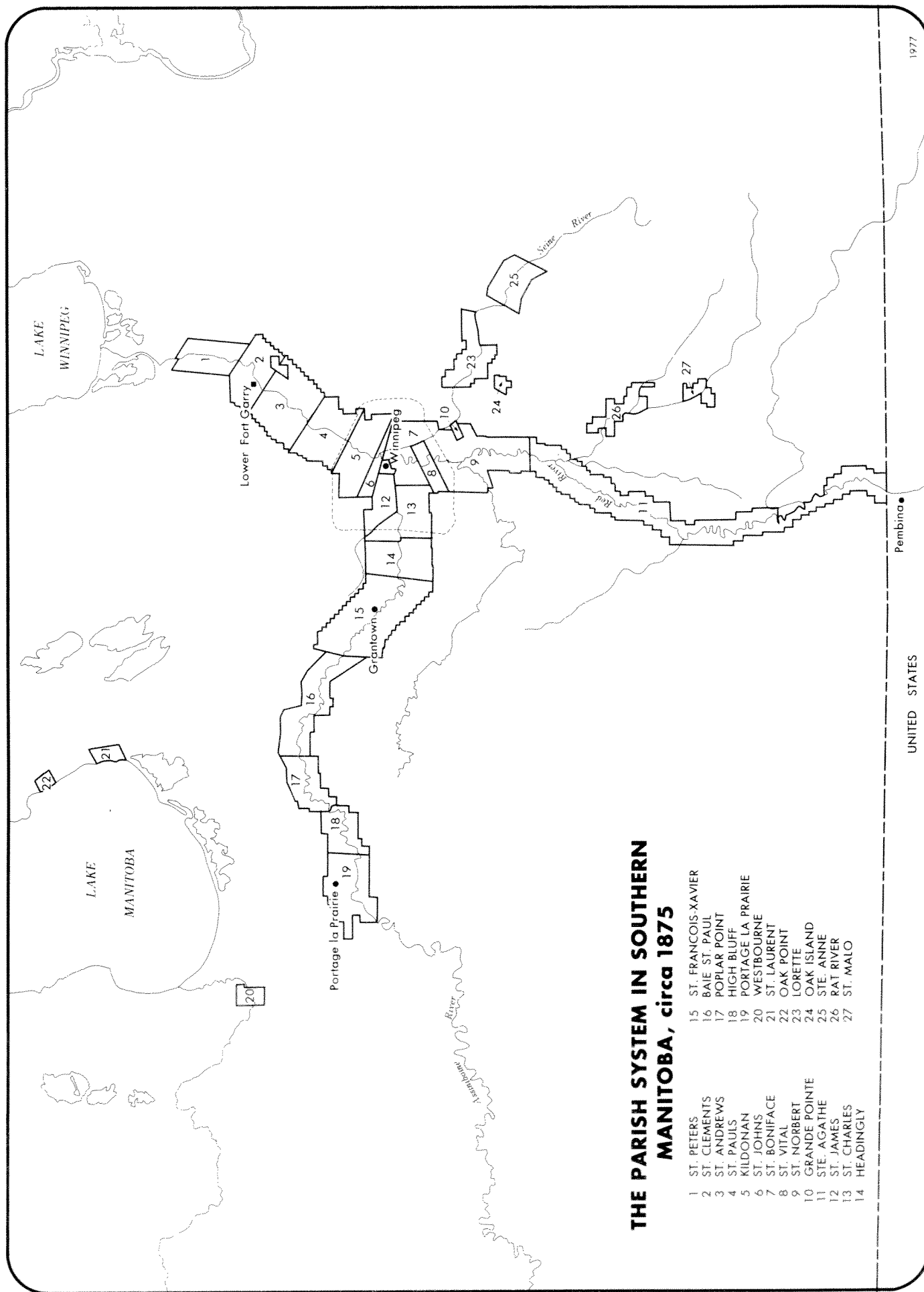
Place	Year	Volume	Folio
Grantown	1827	(HBC)	10
	1828	(HBC)	10-11
	1830	(HBC)	15-16
	1831	(HBC)	17-18
	1831	1	45-46
	1832	(HBC)	21-23
	1832	2	3 folios
	1833	(HBC)	20-23
	1833	2	3 folios
	1834	1	70-75, 129-133
	1835	(HBC)	24-29
	1835	1	102-108
	1838	(HBC)	33-37
	1838	1	193-196
	1840	(HBC)	30-34
	1840	1	228-234
	1843	(HBC)	24-29
	1843	1	265-270
	1846	1	311-318
	1849	2	32-40
Indian Village (see also Swampy and Saulteaux)	1835	1	166-168
	1838	(HBC)	38-41
	1838	1	24-26, 197-200



Place	Year	Volume	Folio
Lower Settlement (see also Red River)	1832	2	20 folios
	1833	2	19 folios
	1834	1	47-69
	1835	(HBC)	2-22
	1835	1	76-100
	1838	(HBC)	2-32
	1838	1	169-192
	1840	(HBC)	2-29
	1840	1	201-227
	1843	(HBC)	2-24
	1843	1	240-264
	1846	1	109-128, 134-138
	1849	2	1-31
Red River (see also Lower Settlement)	1827	(HBC)	2-9
	1828	(HBC)	2-10
	1829	(HBC)	2-14
	1830	(HBC)	3-15
	1831	(HBC)	2-16
	1831	1	27-44
	1832	(HBC)	2-19
	1833	(HBC)	2-19
	1835	1	139-165
	(1838)	1	1-23
	1846	1	279-310
	1856	2	4 folios
Royal Pensioners (see Upper Fort Garry)			
Saulteaux Village (see also Indian Villages)	1840	(HBC)	35
	1840	1	235
	1843	(HBC)	30-31
	1843	1	271-272
	1846	1	318-319
	1849	2	41
Swampy (Cree) Village (see also Indian Villages)	1835	(HBC)	23
	1835	1	101-102
	1840	(HBC)	36-38
	1840	1	236-239
	1843	(HBC)	32-36
	1843	1	273-278
	(1847)	1	319-323
	1849	2	42-46
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Whitehorse Plains (see Grantown)			

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### HUSBAND

Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Marr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_

But HUSBAND'S  
FATHER  
HUSBAND'S  
OTHER WIVES

### WIFE

Born \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Chr. \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_  
Died \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_

But WIFE'S  
FATHER  
WIFE'S  
OTHER  
HUSBANDS

### CHILDREN

SEX \_\_\_\_\_  
M F SURNAME (CAPITALIZED)

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

MARRIAGE  
DATE PLACE

RESIDENCES

### CHILDREN

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

BORN \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

MARRIED \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

SPOUSE'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DIED \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

CHILD

## FAMILY RESEARCH FORM

INDICATE THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

SURNAME  
GIVEN NAMES  
BORN  
PLACE  
DIED  
PLACE  
BURIED AT  
FATHER  
MOTHER  
CHURCH  
OCCUPATION

### HUSBAND

REFERENCE

### WIFE

REFERENCE

4

BORN  
WHERE  
MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

8

BORN  
MARRIED  
DIED

9

BORN  
DIED

10

BORN  
MARRIED  
DIED

11

BORN  
DIED

CONTINUED  
ON CHART

CONTINUED  
ON CHART

CONTINUED  
ON CHART

CONTINUED  
ON CHART

CONTINUED  
ON CHART

## PEDIGREE CHART

DATE THIS CHART COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

COMPILED BY NAME \_\_\_\_\_

COMPILED BY ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON  
AS NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON CHART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

1  
BORN  
WHERE  
MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

2  
BORN  
WHERE  
MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

3

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE ON NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
SPOUSE IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ON CHART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

BORN  
WHERE  
DIED  
WHERE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO. \_\_\_\_\_

ON CHART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

2

BORN  
WHERE  
WHEN MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

4

BORN  
WHERE  
WHEN MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

5

BORN  
WHERE  
DIED  
WHERE

1

BORN  
WHERE  
WHEN MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE \_\_\_\_\_

3

BORN  
WHERE  
DIED  
WHERE

6

BORN  
WHERE  
WHEN MARRIED  
DIED  
WHERE

7

BORN  
WHERE  
DIED  
WHERE

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES BY NUMBER

# Forms for recording home information

## STARTING YOUR GENEALOGY: RECORDS IN THE HOME

-- compiled by Elizabeth Jonasson

Our efforts to find information about our ancestors should always begin in our own homes. It is said that "those who search deepest in home sources have the most success in their research".

The records in the possession of immediate family members and close relatives are usually the most readily available as well as the most easily evaluated materials of genealogical value that the beginning researcher can obtain. They also often contain the forgotten or missing "clues" which even seasoned researchers sometimes overlook, and which are essential in our efforts to extend our pedigree.

Home research is often divided into at least three "stages", as follows:

- (1) immediate family and friends;
- (2) close relatives and associates and
- (3) distant relatives and old-timers.

The researcher should always proceed in his/her search in a systematic way. In your own home, begin by collecting into one large pile all the genealogical records you can find. There is no need to sort these at this time. Beginning at the top of the pile, follow this procedure for each record: Examine the first item; Read it; Extract its genealogical contents directly onto worksheets; Describe the record and its contents on a Research Calendar; File the document, recording the document or enclosure number on the Research Calendar and on the Worksheets.

Personal visits to relatives and friends of the family are often more successful than correspondence and should be made whenever possible. One of the primary reasons is that a relative or friend may be unaware of what is important to the researcher and may overlook valuable data.

Remember that closeness of relatives is based on familiarity, and not the degree of relationship. Visits to relatives who live great distances away can often become a part of family vacations. Stronger family ties often result from these personal visits. Of course, prior arrangements must be made with the relative regarding a definite time to call as well as to explain your reasons for the visit, the information you require, and the sources most likely to yield the data, so that the relative or friend may be prepared to help you. An outline of questions is often used as a guide for interviewing friends and relatives.

Many researchers find it convenient to record their visits with relatives or friends of the family on tape and then to transcribe the tape and extract genealogical data onto worksheets rather than trying to write everything down during an interview.

When making a personal visit, there is no need to take previously compiled materials - your reason for going is to gather new information rather than to compare it. Several short visits are generally better than a long session. No information is evaluated (accepted or rejected) during the actual visit - this is completed later.

Be sure to conduct your visit in a friendly manner and with a spirit of co-operation. Remember to be more interested in the living than in the dead. You must obtain the confidence of the person being interviewed since your friends and relatives do not have to help you. You must try to arouse the curiosity of the person being interviewed. Offer to share whatever information you have or may gather in the future and Keep Your Promise. You should not ask to borrow their records, but do ask for names and addresses of other family members and friends who can be contacted later.

Correspondence with relatives and friends of the family that you are unable to visit, requires many of the same general guidelines as personal visits. Remember that personal letters take more time but generally get better results. It is most important to be concise, polite and to express appreciation for the co-operation given. You must plan your letter carefully, be reasonable in your requests and always make your letters legible, clean and attractive in appearance. Often a self-addressed, stamped envelope is just the added incentive needed to get a prompt reply to your letter.

It is important to keep a carbon copy of all your correspondence in a file, together with all replies to your letters. All genealogical data must of course be extracted onto worksheets, and the appropriate entries recorded on a Correspondence Calendar, which is similar to a Research Calendar in the kind of data recorded.

When we interview relatives, friends or associates of the family either in person or by means of personal letters, we are dealing with personal knowledge and/or family traditions. The data obtained should always be corroborated with additional information from other sources. While most family traditions contain particles of truth, no matter how accurate and feasible they may seem, no comprehensive research should be based on unproven traditions.

The following questions may help with the evaluation of family traditions:

(a) Is the time element correct? (b) Do names and localities agree with known facts? (c) Does the tradition conform to data from other sources?

If you can answer "yes" to each question, then the tradition is probably based on fact. You can use the "clues" contained in the tradition to corroborate details with other evidence.

When you are extracting genealogical data from a source, note that which is actually stated in the record and that which is suggested or implied. Often these implications are the clues overlooked.

The following is a short list of sources which are often found in the home. It is provided as a general guide to the types of records which can be found. It is extracted from: "Family History for Fun and Profit" by Jones, Eakle and Christensen, 1972.

#### PERSONAL RECORDS

Autograph Album  
Baby Book  
Biography  
Book Plates  
Diary  
Funeral Book  
Guest Register  
Journal  
Letters  
Personal Knowledge  
Photographs  
Scrapbooks  
Travel Account  
Wedding Book

#### LEGAL PAPERS

Abstracts of Title  
Bonds  
Contracts  
Deeds  
Guardian Papers  
Land Grants  
Leases  
Loans  
Mortgages  
Subpoena  
Summons  
Tax Notices  
Water Rights  
Will

#### CERTIFICATES

Adoption  
Achievement  
Apprenticeship  
Award  
Baptism  
Birth  
Christening  
Confirmation  
Death  
Divorce  
Graduation  
Marriage  
Membership  
Ordination  
Transfer

#### MILITARY RECORDS

Bounty Award  
Citations  
Disability  
Discharge  
Firearms  
National Guard  
Pension  
Ribbons  
Selective Service  
Separation Papers  
Service  
Service Medals  
Sword  
Uniform

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

Anniversary  
Birth  
Birthday  
Death  
Divorce  
Engagement  
Funeral  
Graduation  
Memorial Cards  
New Home  
New Job  
Professional  
Travel  
Wedding

#### HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Clothing  
Coat of Arms  
Dishes  
Engraved Jewelry  
Friendship Quilt  
Insignias  
Memorial Rings  
Needlework  
Sampler  
Silverware  
Souvenirs  
Tools.

#### CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

Alien Registration  
Denization  
Deportment  
Naturalization  
Passport  
Vaccination  
Visa

#### LICENSES

Business  
Drivers  
Firearms  
Hunting  
Motor Vehicle  
Occupation  
Professional

#### SCHOOL RECORDS

Awards  
Diplomas  
Honour Roll  
Publications  
Report Cards  
Transcripts  
Yearbooks

FAMILY RECORDS

Bible  
"Birth Briefs"  
Family Bulletins  
Family Group Sheet  
Family Histories  
Family Traditions  
Genealogies  
Local Histories  
M.S. Histories  
Pedigrees  
Printed Histories

FINANCIAL RECORDS

Accounts  
Bills  
Check Stubs  
Estate Records  
Receipts

BOOKS

Atlases  
Foreign Language  
Prizes  
Textbooks  
Treasured Volumes  
Vocational  
Yearbooks

EMPLOYMENT RECORDS

Apprenticeship  
Awards  
Citations  
Graduation  
Income Tax  
Pension  
Retirement Papers  
Severance Papers  
Social Security  
Union

HEALTH RECORDS

Hospital Records  
Immunizations  
Insurance Papers  
Medical Records  
X-Rays

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Announcements  
Home Town Newspapers  
Obituaries  
Professional  
Special Events  
Trade  
Vital Statistics.

MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

Awards  
Cards  
Certificates  
Programs  
Publications  
Uniforms



"generation gaps"

"Generation gaps" is the query section of generations where researchers can seek the help of others who may be researching the same families. Members may place up to two free queries each year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for a fee of \$ 2.50 for each time the query is printed. Guidelines on the submission of queries are included in the first issue of each calendar year and should be referred to by those wishing to place a query.

GOTTRELL: Desire information on Hannah (Rigby) Cottrell, widow of Walter Cottrell. Emigrated to U S A via Canada with son Walter Jr. early 1900's. Son killed in accident. Also, Alfred Cottrell, b 1900 Cheshire, England. Sergeant Canadian Army 2nd W.W. d 1960's N W Ontario. W. Cottrell, 42 Carlyle Bay, Winnipeg, Man. R3K OH3.

GRICE: Matthew Grice, b 1832, m Hannah Clarkson, b 1838, Were living in Shelburne, Ontario in 1860' & 1870's. Children: Rachael, Emily, Wesley, Leonard, Norton, Charles, Albert, Clarkson, Frederick, George. Where were Matthew and Hannah born? Where did they live before Shelburne? Did they emigrate from England? Who were their parents? Mrs. Betty Smith, 122 Deloraine Dr, Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 1J5.

HEIGHT: Wish to communicate with following or other descendants of William Height and Elizabeth Harwood, Northampton, England, circa 1870. John Height - Leicester, England. Ray Height - Spain. Anthony Martin Height - Hong Kong. Mary Crombie - New Zealand. Paul Crombie - California. W. Cottrell, 42 Carlyle Bay, Winnipeg, Man R3K OH3.

HOOD: William Hood, b 4 Nov 1866 Ontario, married Winnipeg 2 June 1915 to Caroline Johnston. Was associated with Winnipeg Blue Ribbon Spice Co. Need date of death and place of burial for William and Caroline. Known addresses before 1945: Armstrong Pt, Cornish Ave; after 1945, in ST James (suburb). Marion Cross, 22 McGillivray Ave, Toronto, ONTARIO M5M 2Y1.

McKAY: Need descendants of John Richards McKay. Married (1) 21 Jan 1827 Harriet Ballenden, St Johns, Man. Children: John, William, Edward, Alexander, Eliza, John McNab Ballenden (Jerry), Letitia, Harriet, Caroline, Charles, Joseph. Married (2) Catherine White. Children: Jane Harriet, Albert Edward, Amelia. John Richards McKay was H.B.C. Employee in many posts in west. Died 1877. Mrs Adele Johnson, 269 First St N W, Medicine Hat, ALBERTA T1A 6H3.

McMANNIS / MILLS: Would like information on URBAN FRANCIS McMANNIS b 3 May 1856. Lived at L'Avenir or South Durham, Quebec. Mother was a Johnson from Ireland. Married 28 Feb 1883 to Ellamenta Clothilda Mills, b 6 Jan 1865. Mother could be Harriett Yale from England. Miss A P McMannis, 9 - 264 McDiarmid Dr, Brandon MAN R7B 2H2.

SINCLAIR: Descendeants of William Sinclair 1776-1818 and Nahoway - whose dau Catherine married Joseph Cook 27 Oct 1824, son of William Hemmings Cook and Mary Cocking. Their dau Caroline married Edward McKay. Were H.B.C. employees. Mrs Adele Johnson, 269 First St N W, Medicine Hat, ALBERTA T1A 6H3.

WILSON: Sarah Jane Wilson, dau of William Wilson, m. John Bradley Sr (1834-1900) Lived Souris, MAN. Nelson Wilson 1849-1916, son of William Wilson. m Margaret Somerville (1856-1947). Settled on  $\frac{1}{4}$  sec, s. side Souris River. Moved to Saskatchewan 1910. Mrs Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres., Don Mills, ONTARIO M3A 1X1.

YOUNG: John Young, b 1830, m. Margaret McIntyre, b 1835. Came from Ontario to Nesbitt, Manitoba circa 1882. Children: Donald, John, Josiah, Archie, Margaret, Lavina, Margaret m. - Roberts. Lavina m. Glendenning. What happened to them? Am interested in any small bits of info. Priscilla Young-Leary, 1615 N E 185, Seattle, WASHINGTON, USA 98155.



