

generations

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

VOLUME 1, NO. 1 FALL, 1976



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the journal of the manitoba genealogical society

Volume 1	FALL 1976	Number 1
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COVER: The statue of Thomas Douglas, 5th Earl of Selkirk, looks out from the east steps of the Manitoba Legislative Buildings in Winnipeg towards the junction of the Red and Assiniboine. This junction was the destination of the first group of Selkirk Settlers in 1812. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

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.

OFFICERS OF THE MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FOR 1976

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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 various officers, who carry out their responsibilities from their homes. If you are a member, please use your membership number on all correspondence.

NOTE

The society has now acquired a post office box of its own. Up until now, all society business has been conducted through the personal post office box of Mr. Eric Jonasson. Effective immediately, all correspondence relating to society business should be addressed to:

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
BOX 2066
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA
R3C 3R4

The Manitoba Genealogical Society would like to thank the firm of CARTO GRAPHICS for providing the technical facilities necessary for producing the artwork contained in this issue of generations and for providing the facilities and materials for preparing the letterheads, newsletters, forms, etc. of the society. These services and materials were provided without charge to MGS. Thank you!

Thoughts from the Editor

If "generations", in it's infancy, can come up with the interesting contents you are about to read, then indications are that our journal, beginning now and into maturity, will be looked upon as a source of reliable information and worthy of a place in your library.

The Manitoba Genealogical Society owes it's beginnings to Eric Jonasson, whose enthusiasm and energy in the field of genealogy cannot be questioned. He is most knowledgeable and has much experience in researching. His own family tree was begun in 1968, and by 1972 genealogy had become almost a second full time job to him. Through official records only, he has extended his family to the late 1500's. This has taken much research and study in the Archives from Quebec to Saskatchewan; in North Dakota, Minnesota and Washington, as well as some research in France and The Netherlands.

Eric has had many irons in the fire. In 1974 he undertook the historical and genealogical study of Acton Twp., Walsh County, North Dakota, on which he is still working. In 1975 he published "Tracing Your Icelandic Family Tree", which is the only major publication in Icelandic genealogy records. He has just gone to print with the "Canadian Genealogy Handbook" which will be of valuable assistance to researchers. Presently, besides watching and aiding his "baby's" growing pains The Manitoba Genealogical Society, he is working on a new book about the war of 1812 and of it's veterans.

In this first issue of "generations", you will find two articles which are both instructional and informative, by Eric Jonasson, who generates interest and challenges you to become a participant.

Behind every successful man there is a woman.. here I wish to introduce you to Elizabeth Jonasson. She is a professional teacher and has assisted her husband in all his research efforts since 1972. Elizabeth has worked independently on her own family history, having conducted research in provincial archives as well as in the Public Archives in Ottawa. Like her husband, she has complete access to the County Courthouse vault and records in Acton Twp, North Dakota. Look for Elizabeth Jonasson's article; it may acquaint you with facts of which you were not aware.

As your Editor, I am eager to receive contributions for the next issue and for all others to follow. You cannot expect your President to do all the work PLEASE GET INVOLVED.



Ainslie E. Sim
Editor

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

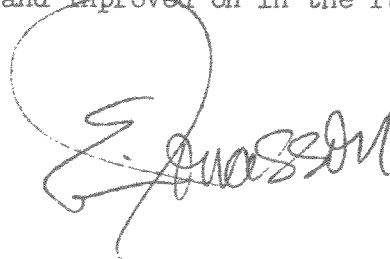
It is a great pleasure to see this first issue of our new journal, generations. With its publication, the Manitoba Genealogical Society can truly take its place alongside the other genealogical societies in Canada.

Although the first issue is rather late in emerging, I feel that the information contained in it justifies the wait. I know that as time goes on, we can expect to see a wide range of interesting and informative articles appear within its pages.

The journal of a genealogical society is its life blood, informing members of upcoming events of the society and providing the means for self education in research techniques and sources. Without it, the society would have no real reason to exist.

In our quest to gain more knowledge of techniques and sources, we should also keep in mind that at the same time as we share other's knowledge of genealogy, we should also be prepared to share our own experiences with others. In order to receive, we must also be prepared to give. This can take the form of assisting in the typing and printing of the journal, sharing our experiences at workshops, serving on the various committees of the society, or providing local information or articles on genealogical research for publication in generations.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the small group of people who worked so hard to produce this issue of the journal. At the same time, I hope that many more members will become involved with its production to ensure that the quality of this first issue will be continued and improved on in the future.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "E. Swanson". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "E".

AN INTRODUCTION TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by Eric Jonasson

It has often been said that every person should study the past in order to understand the present and anticipate the future. Tracing a family history can be a fascinating way of discovering the history of your country, province or local area. The events of early Canada, the westward migrations and explorations, the entire story of the growth of our country will come alive and take on a new meaning as you trace each generation of your particular family.

Genealogy can be defined as the story of the descent of a person from an ancestor or ancestors. Ethel Williams, author of Know Your Ancestors, has summed up the attributes of a good genealogist as "a full-time detective, a thorough historian, an inveterate snoop, and at the same time a confirmed diplomat, a keen observer, a hardened skeptic, an apt biographer, a qualified linguist, a part-time lawyer combined with quite a lot of district attorney, a studious sociologist and ——— above all, an accurate reporter." Genealogy is a fascinating hobby, requiring diligence, perseverance and imagination.

Once you have been inspired to find your ancestral roots, you may well wonder where to begin. It is always best to start your genealogical research with the present generation, that is, with yourself, progressing backward from the KNOWN INFORMATION to the UNKNOWN INFORMATION and ultimately to the immigrant ancestor. By following this procedure, you will avoid identifying persons incorrectly as your ancestors (when they are NOT) and will reduce the dangers of following a branch line instead of the main line of your family.

Your research should be classified into four major categories: family records, public records, private records, and library records; and your investigations will involve two types of records: primary and secondary. Primary records are records of the first entry, or the first time the information has been recorded, and are usually found in manuscript or handwritten form, such as deeds, census records, church records, etc; while secondary records are derived materials and usually appear in printed form, such as published biographies, newspaper articles, printed lists, etc.

FAMILY RECORDS

The first step in tracing a pedigree (=an ancestral line, or line of descent) is to obtain as much information as possible from records in your home and the homes of relatives. Family records can be categorized into two main groups: document sources and "living" records.

Document sources include all written or printed records relating to the family's history, including family Bibles, diaries, journals, letters, photograph albums, account books, certificates, deeds, military papers, and newspaper items, to name but a few.

Family Bibles have aided many beginning genealogists. Family information was often recorded on the pages between testaments and can continue for several generations. Accuracy of this information, however, will depend on whether it was recorded at the time of the event, or at a later date. Comparing the date of the entries to the date of publication of the Bible will help determine the various entries which may have been copied from another source or which occurred before the bible was printed or purchased by the family.

Diaries, journals, letters, and account books can supply an intimate look at the various members of the family and can help to document the family's economic and social history as well as providing clues to its movements around the country or to its place of origin in the old country.

"Living" records constitute the stories and recollections of your elder relatives and are unique in that they may only be available to you during the lifetimes of these relatives. Therefore, it is important that you meet and talk with these family members as soon and as often as possible in order to obtain as much information as you can. It is often best to record these conversations with a tape recorder for future reference. Jot down the date and by whom the various pieces of information were told. While the credibility of family legends and traditions may be questionable, the information obtained from "living" records should be verified by documents and other primary sources before being accepted as absolute truth. Memory, unfortunately, is not infallible.

Remember that names provide only the skeleton; time and place are essential. A genealogy containing only vital statistics makes for very dull reading. But letters, diaries, memoirs, court records, etc. cover the bones with flesh and blood, revivify them, and make our long-dead ancestors distinct personalities.

The information obtained from family and home records are perhaps the most important of all genealogical records, as these sources provide the foundation for further research. As your searches continue and you uncover other branches of your family previously unknown to you, you will find that you will be repeating the above steps in gathering family records from these other lines.

RECORDING THE RESULTS OF YOUR RESEARCH

In the course of researching a family tree, you will uncover a great deal of information. In order to keep track of the sources which you have checked and the information which was found in each, it is very important to have some type of filing and recording system. While this may seem like an unnecessary aspect of your research in the beginning when you have only a few pieces of information, you will appreciate it increasingly as you search through more and more sources and acquire more information on each of your ancestors.

A lineage or pedigree chart can be extremely useful in arranging and recording family data. At a glance, a specific ancestor's place on the tree can be noted and gaps in the pedigree located. There are many different types of lineal charts available, from the four or five generation "beginners" or "working" chart to the large ten generation fan charts. The pedigree chart (see Chart 1) illustrates a simple method of recording data.

Obviously, there are no spaces provided on the pedigree chart to document the names of and information on the brothers, sisters and children of the people contained on them. The simplest method of graphically showing relationships within an individual family is through the use of a Family Research Form (see Chart 2), or other similar type of recording sheet. Gathering information on the brothers, sisters and children of known ancestors is very important in completing the story of an ancestor's life as well as providing the means of obtaining additional data on the particular ancestor from these other branches of the family. Remember that birth, marriage and death dates and places are absolutely essential to further research.

Make it a point of recording all your research endeavours, whether successful or not, on a Research Calendar. This form can simply be an 8½" x 11" sheet of paper divided into several columns and kept with your pedigree charts and family forms. This calendar should show the date you searched a record or wrote a letter, who you contacted or the type of record searched, what you were looking for, and what you found. In this way, it will assist in preventing you from checking a source more than once and will save many hours of needless duplication of effort. Notes on the sources of your information should also be included on the Family Research Form (most researchers place them on the back of the form). Note the page, author, title and date of publication of written sources; the name, place and date of oral statements; the official description and registration numbers of primary sources; etc. Record information on all sources you check which do not provide any

PEDIGREE CHART

DATE THIS CHART COMPLETED

COMPILER'S NAME JOHN DOE

COMPILER'S ADDRESS TORONTO, ONT.

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS THE SAME PERSON

AS NO. — ON CHART NO. —

1 JOHN DOE
BORN 10 MAY 1950
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.
MARRIED 8 JUNE 1972
DIED —
WHERE —

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE OF NO. 1
SPOUSE IS THE SAME PERSON AS NO. 1 ON CHART NO. 6
MARY JONES
BORN 22 DEC 1932
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.
DIED —
WHERE —

2 PAUL DOE
BORN 15 NOV. 1920
WHERE WINNIPEG, MAN.
MARRIED 23 AUG. 1945
DIED —
WHERE —

3 SARAH SMITH
BORN 16 FEB 1923
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.
DIED 4 DEC 1970
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.

4 WILLIAM DOE
BORN 8 SEPT 1888
WHERE WINNIPEG, MAN.
MARRIED 13 JUNE 1912
DIED 29 MARCH 1959
WHERE VICTORIA, B.C.

5 JANE BROWN
BORN 14 MAY 1893
WHERE HAMILTON, ONT.
DIED —
WHERE —

6 JOHN SMITH
BORN 12 MAY 1901
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.
MARRIED 11 JUNE 1920
DIED —
WHERE —

7 MARY MILES
BORN 4 APRIL 1900
WHERE HAMILTON, ONT.
DIED 12 MARCH 1975
WHERE TORONTO, ONT.

8 JOHN DOE
BORN 3 JUNE 1858
MARRIED 12 SEPT 1880
DIED 22 SEPT 1922

9 ELIZABETH CARR
BORN 22 JAN 1861
DIED 1 NOV 1938

10 PETER BROWN
BORN —
MARRIED —
DIED —

11 —
BORN —
DIED —

12 JOHN SMITH
BORN 18 SEPT 1876
MARRIED 29 DEC 1898
DIED 12 MARCH 1933

13 SARAH CARTER
BORN —
DIED 22 JUNE 1944

14 WILLIAM MILES
BORN —
MARRIED —
DIED —

15 MARTHA POWELL
BORN —
DIED —

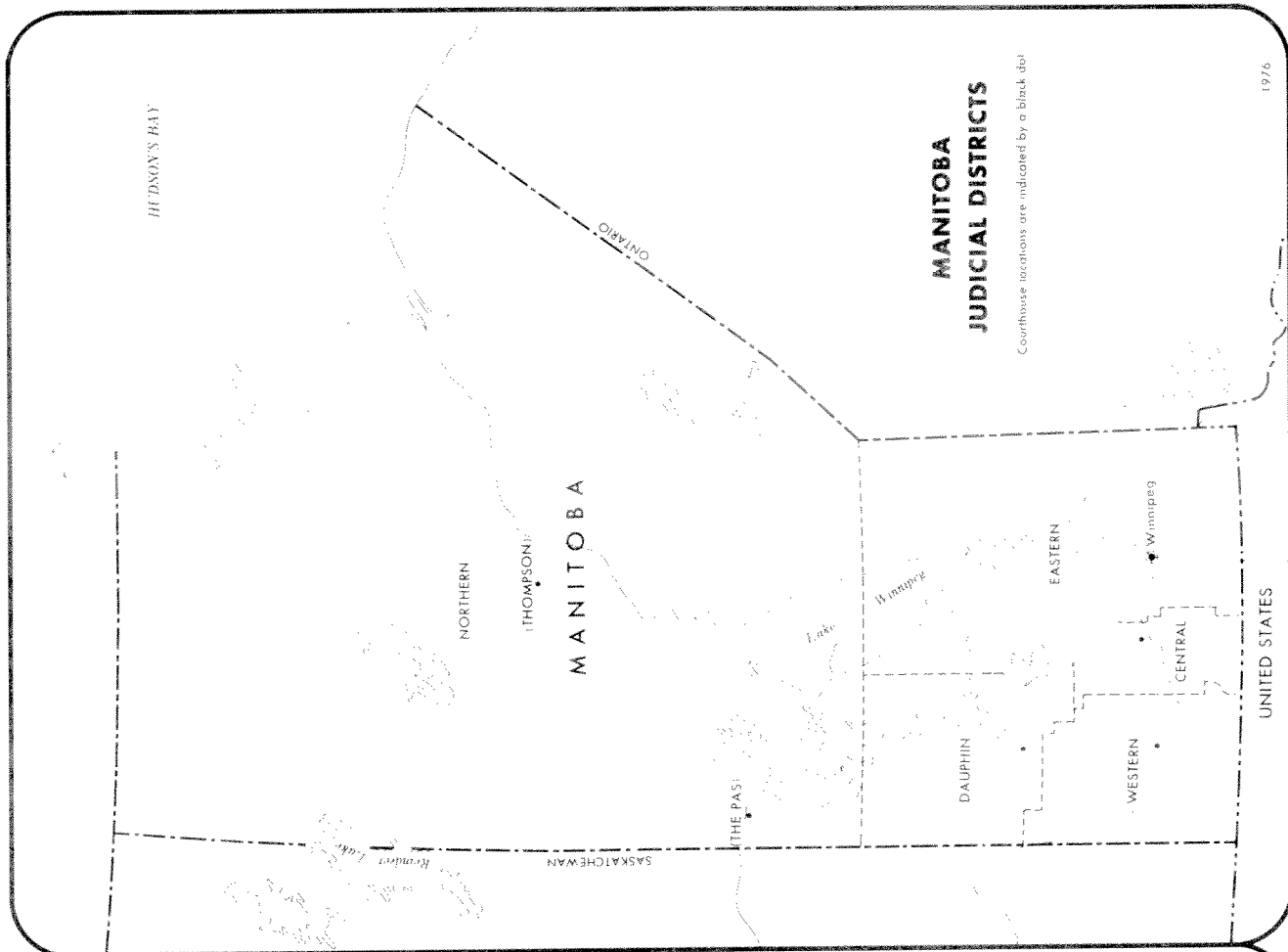
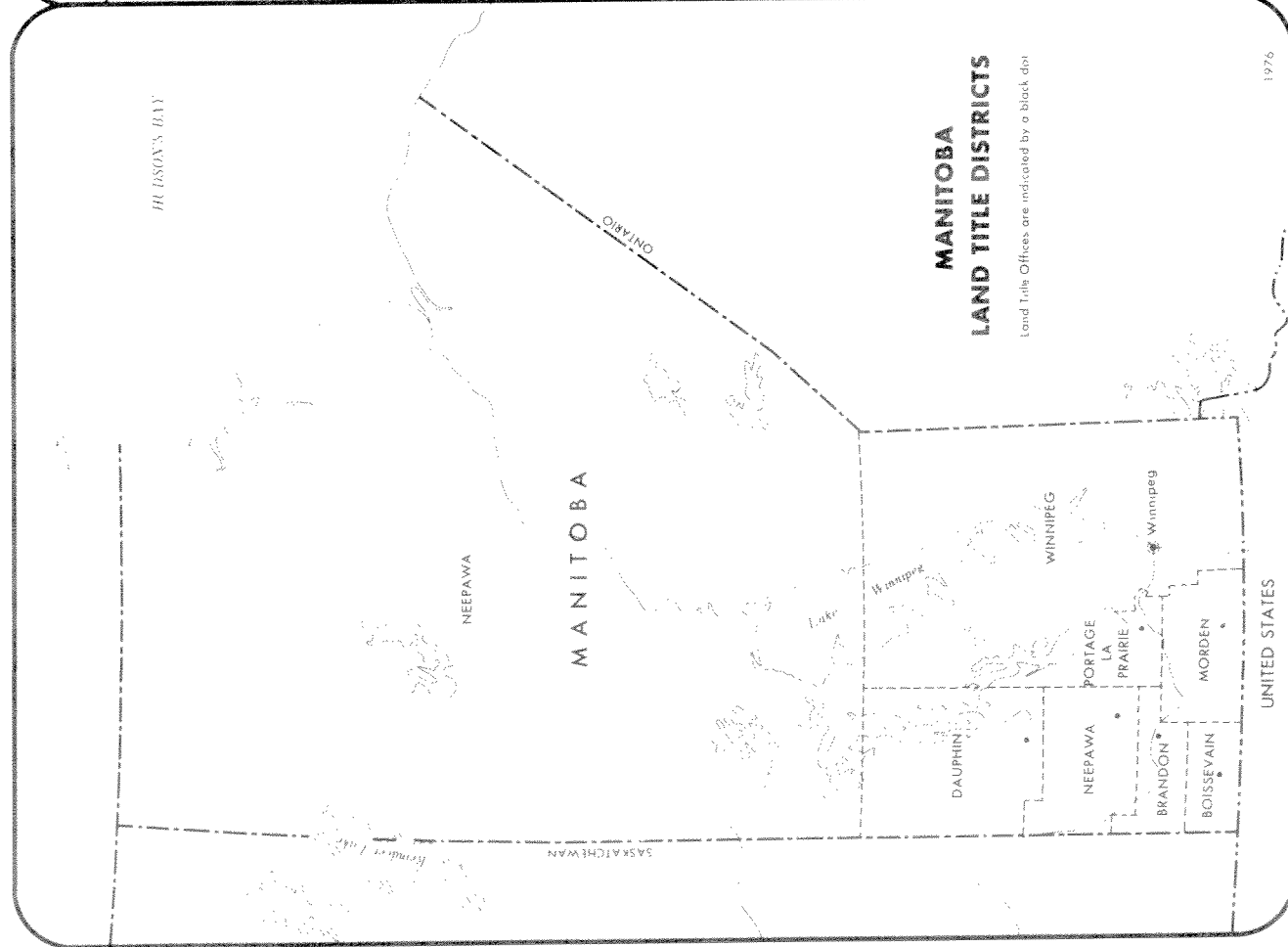
CHART NO. 1

FAMILY RESEARCH FORM

ISOLATE THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS PAGE

SURNAME	HUSBAND	WIFE	REFERENCE
DOE	DOE	BROWN	1-5
GIVEN NAMES	WILLIAM	JANE	
BORN	8 SEPTEMBER 1888	14 MAY 1893	
PLACE	WINNIPEG, MANITOBA	HAMILTON, ONTARIO	
DIED	29 MARCH 1959		
PLACE	VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA		
BURIED AT	VICTORIA CEMETERY, VICTORIA		
FATHER	JOHN DOE (1-8)	PETER BROWN (1-10)	
MOTHER	ELIZABETH CARR (1-9)		
CHURCH	UNITED	UNITED	
OCCUPATION	CLERK AT EATON'S	HOUSEWIFE	
MARRIAGE DATE/PLACE	13 JUNE 1912 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA		
RESIDENCES	WINNIPEG (1888-1948)	VICTORIA (1948-59)	
CHILDREN	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE
NAME	WILLIAM	PAUL	JANE
BORN	8 AUG 1918	15 NOV 1920	22 APRIL 1922
PLACE	WINNIPEG	WINNIPEG	WINNIPEG
MARRIED	—	23 AUG 1945	8 JUNE 1943
PLACE	—	TORONTO, ONT	WINNIPEG
SPOUSE'S NAME	—	SARAH SMITH	BOB BELL
DIED	10 JUNE 1919		
PLACE	WINNIPEG		
CHILDREN	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE
NAME			
BORN			
PLACE			
MARRIED			
PLACE			
SPOUSE'S NAME			
DIED			
PLACE			
CHILDREN	REFERENCE	REFERENCE	REFERENCE
NAME			
BORN			
PLACE			
MARRIED			
PLACE			
SPOUSE'S NAME			
DIED			
PLACE			

CHART 2



data on your family so you will not needlessly search through them again in the future.

All records and notes gathered in the course of your research should be filed away so that they can be easily consulted in the future and so that they will not get lost. One method is to take a number of large envelopes (8½" x 11") and have them punched so they will fit into a three-ring binder. On the front of each envelope write the name of one of your ancestors. As information is obtained, place the particular document or notes into the envelope of the ancestor to whom it pertains. In this way, each envelope will contain only the records dealing with the ancestor named on the outside and will make it easy to consult them at a later date. Remember to keep a copy of all letters you write requesting information and file them along with the data you receive in reply. This lets you see exactly what you asked for when you wrote for the information.

It is best not to record any information on your pedigree charts or family forms until you have documents which substantiate the data. This can be quite awkward, as you will invariably gather a lot of material in the beginning which will have to be proven later. In order to get around this problem, some researchers keep two pedigree charts and family forms for each group or family. One of these forms is their "working" sheet on which they make notes and comments and the other form contains only the information which they have documentary proof of. Another method is to use only one form, recording unproven data in pencil and then, as you acquire the documentary proof, go over the penciled in information with ink. Both methods work very well, but they must be kept up to date to be really effective.

PUBLIC RECORDS

After consulting with family records and relatives, and setting up your basic recording files, the next suggested step in your investigations is to delve into the public records, the most reliable source of information. A public record has been defined as any handwritten, typed or printed book or paper or document or map or drawing which has been prepared by or for any government organization such as country, province, county, municipality, city, town, township or school board, and in which an entry has been made or is required to be made by law, or which any office of the government has received or is required to receive for filing.

Vital records, such as those recording births, marriages and deaths, give precise information on your family and may verify the oral statements you have obtained from your relatives. Of all these certificates, perhaps the most useful is the death record because it often contains information on the date and place of birth, names of parents, name of husband or wife, and the date and place of death, all on one document. It is also the easiest certificate to obtain. Some provinces place restrictions on who may obtain copies of birth and marriage certificates, but do not have such restrictions on death certificates, which may be obtained by anyone. It should be noted that, apart from the specific death information, all data on the death certificate must be verified by other records (birth, marriage certificates, etc) because it may not be absolutely accurate. However, it is invaluable as a guide to these other records. The dates that vital statistics records were first recorded vary from province to province and fees ranging from \$ 1.00-3.00 are charged for copies of the original records.

Among the many other records from which family data may be gleaned are the will and/or probate records, or other documents relating to the settlement of estates; tax and assessment lists; military and pension records; guardians' records; voters lists; land records and deeds; citizenship records; census records; and school records.

Will and/or probate records can provide you with the names, addresses and relationships of the next-of-kin of an ancestor at the time of his death. This is

very useful in reconstructing the ancestor's family. As well, these records will serve to indicate the financial and material position of the ancestor at the time of his death, indicating such things as the description of land owned by him both in his place of residence and in other localities or the names of any businesses he was engaged in.

Early land records consist of several types, ranging from private land claims and military land grants to homestead and crown land applications and petitions. Deeds and other similar types of documents are invaluable in providing time, place and duration of residence in a specific locality and can frequently refer to property owned in other areas or to former places of residence. Homestead applications and crown lands petitions will contain information regarding the size of the ancestor's family, the date he settled on his land, if he is a citizen of Canada, what type of buildings are located on his property, what crops he is growing, along with a miscellaneous collection of other data. Deeds, land titles, and other records of this type are in the custody of local registrars in each of the provinces, while homestead and crown land records are deposited with central provincial agencies generally associated with the various provincial departments of natural resources.

The first census of Canada was taken in 1662 in what was then New France. The first major census which listed the names of all members of each family in Canada taken after the British conquest was the 1851 Census. Since that time, a census enumeration has been taken every 10 years, although only the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses have so far been opened to public examination. It is hoped that the 1881 Census will be released sometime in the next 5 years. The censuses which are now available list the names of each person in a family, their ages, occupations, places of birth (province or country), religion, marital status and other personal data. The areas covered by these censuses include Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes, with a census taken in 1870 covering the Red River area of Manitoba. These records have been microfilmed by the Public Archives of Canada and can be borrowed from them on inter-library loan by your local public library.

The Public Archives of Canada is the repository of many government records such as military records, citizenship records, etc. Some of the more frequently used sources are listed in their booklet Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada (see end of this article for price and address of distributor). This booklet also contains the addresses of other sources in Canada and is a must for the beginner.

PRIVATE RECORDS

The next step in your genealogical investigations is to search the private records in which the activities of your ancestors may be recorded. This group of records include, for example, church records, cemetery records, newspapers, private papers of individuals, and the records of private businesses and companies.

Church records, not unlike vital records, contain the records of birth, marriage and death as well as church membership lists and other records which will associate your ancestors with a given locality. Church vital records generally predate the provincial vital records and are useful in providing documented evidence of birth, etc. in the pre-provincial period. However, it is necessary to know the religious denomination of an ancestor and the place the event took place as most of these records are still retained by the individual churches. Church membership lists are helpful in determining the members of individual families.

Cemetery records are another source of family data and are quite indispensable. Copies of many tombstone records and inscriptions may be filed at the library or with the provincial genealogical or historical society. A great way to spend a quiet, relaxing Saturday is to wander through a cemetery in your family's area of residence looking for ancestors' tombstones.

Newspapers, particularly the weekly newspapers, can provide information about an ancestor which is unobtainable anywhere else. This can include short notes on

your family, obituaries, birth or marriage notices, and articles dealing with major events in the community which would have affected your family. Many of these newspapers are now deposited with provincial and local libraries. (See article on using newspapers in genealogical research contained later in this issue).

The private papers of individuals who lived in the same area as your family or the records of businesses or companies who operated in the same locality may contain some references to your ancestors. Many of these records have been deposited in national, provincial, company, or local libraries and archives.

LIBRARY RESEARCH

The fourth phase of your endeavours can be called library research. Most provinces have a library or archives which contain genealogical collections, large and small. As well, larger public libraries and university libraries sometimes contain genealogical or local history sections. Printed or microfilmed copies of many public records and books can also be obtained through these institutions on inter-library loan.

When visiting the library, arm yourself with the relevant genealogical forms and all the information which you have obtained from relatives and family sources. First become familiar with the library collection. Learn where the card catalogue is and how to use it (many libraries have a prepared guide to explain how to use their library for research purposes). Find out where the specific types of indexes, reference aids, etc. are located.

Don't expect the librarian to devote the time necessary to compile a genealogy. He or she will assist you in your research, place the library materials at your disposal, and offer suggestions for additional searching, if possible.

In orienting yourself to the library collections, first check the card catalogue. This catalogue will indicate if a history of your family or the locality in which they resided is filed with the library. Many library catalogues also contain cards for articles in periodicals which relate to specific families or localities. Also check the biographies which the library has for reference to your family or its place of residence.

County and town histories covering the areas in which your family lived may contain biographies, or even complete genealogies, of your family. Such sketches are intended to show the connection that your family had with the community. However, as these histories were generally published on a subscription basis, the ancestral biography was usually "coloured" to elevate the self-esteem of the subscriber. Therefore, care should be taken in accepting all the information contained in them as being absolutely correct. These sketches do give important clues on tracing a lineage. As well, many of these histories may contain accurate lists of taxpayers, settlers, municipal officers, etc.

City, county, and provincial directories indicate places of residence at a given period of time and are helpful in establishing an ancestor's place of residence or the exact description of a parcel of land owned by him. Atlases and directory maps also show names of landowners and the locations of their property.

The library contains a tremendous variety of reference and research books and papers which can only be uncovered by personal examination. The librarian is very helpful in providing his/her experiences and knowledge of the library's resources and should be consulted whenever possible.

IN CONCLUSION

Collecting data for a family history is like putting together a giant jig-saw puzzle; data and facts, names and dates found here and there gradually fit together and fall into place to make a picture of the family, its members and branches, and their migrations.

Genealogical research opens up new areas of interest, widens the circle of one's acquaintances as hitherto unknown relatives are discovered and provides an incentive to travel and visit areas in which ones ancestors once resided.

This article is intended to be an introduction to genealogy for the beginner, providing him/her with the general basics required to begin researching their family tree. In no way is this article meant to be "all-inclusive" of the many sources of genealogical information. Space does not permit us to discuss the tremendous record sources available in such places as the Public Archives of Canada or the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, two of the most important sources for Canadian research. Hopefully, other articles will appear in this publication in the future which will give these two repositories the treatment they respectfully deserve. However, it is hoped that the sources discussed in this article will assist the beginner in starting research on their family and will lead to a better and deeper understanding of genealogical research.

SELECT LIST OF GENERAL GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The following books are meant to be just a sampling of the many publications which are available to the beginner. Other research aids are listed in catalogues of the various publishing companies. All of the books listed here are readily available from publishing and distributing companies named later in this article. Inclusion in this list does not indicate that these books are superior to any of the other many reference books available on genealogical research.

- AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE: How To Trace Your Family Tree
(New York, 1975, 191pp, \$ 1.95)
- DOANE, Gilbert: Searching For Your Ancestors (Bantam Books, New York, 1974,
212 pp., \$ 1.95)
- GREENWOOD, Val D.: Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy (Baltimore, 1973,
535 pp., \$10.00)
- JAUSSI and CHASTON: Fundamentals of Genealogical Research (Salt Lake City,
1972, 325 pp., \$5.95)
- JONES, EAKLE and CHRISTENSEN: Family History for Fun and Profit (Provo, Utah
1972, 326 pp., \$6.50)
- KIRKHAM, E. Kay: Simplified Genealogy for Americans (Salt Lake City, 1973,
172 pp., \$ 3.95)
- NICHOLS, Elizabeth: Genesis of Your Genealogy (Logan, UT, 1973, 175pp, \$4.75)
: Help is Available (Logan, Utah, 1972, 168pp., \$ 4.75)
- WILLIAMS, Ethel W.: Know Your Ancestors: A Guide to Genealogical Research
(Rutland, Vermont, 1964, 313 pp., \$ 8.50)

PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The following companies are the best-known of the genealogical publishers and distributors. All of them issue a catalogue which is available on request from them. Many also carry research forms and other aids.

- CANADA: Cumming Atlas Reprints, Box 23, Stratford, Ontario N5A 6S8
Mika Publishing Co., Box 536, Belleville, Ontario K8N 5B2
Editions Elysee, P.B. 188 - Station Cote St-Luc, Montreal, Que. H4V 2Y4
- U.S.A.: The Everton Publishers, Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321
The Genealogical Publishing Co., 521-23 St. Paul Pl., Baltimore, MD 21202
Stevenson's Genealogical Center, 230 West 1230 North, Provo, Utah 84601
Genealogists Bookshelf, Box 468, New York, New York 10028

SELECT LIST OF GENEALOGICAL PERIODICALS

The following genealogical periodicals either relate to Canadian research or are of value to the Canadian researcher. Write to the specific publication for more information on their rates and features.

LOST IN CANADA, Mrs. Joy Reisinger, Editor, 1020 Central Ave., Sparta
Wisconsin, U.S.A. 54656

FRENCH CANADIAN AND ACADIAN GENEALOGICAL REVIEW, J. Roland Auger, Editor,
P.O. Box 845, Upper Town, Quebec City, Quebec

THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER, The Everton Publishers, P.O. Box 368, Logan, Utah
U.S.A. 84321

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATION IN CANADA

Sometimes help can be obtained through the genealogical societies of other provinces in which your ancestors once may have lived. This assistance may take the form of printed papers published by the society, the society journal, or the names and addresses of some archives and other organizations which may be able to provide you with the information you seek. The following list documents the genealogical societies and related organizations in each of the Canadian provinces. When writing to them, be sure to include a self addressed, stamped envelope for the society's use in replying to you.

ALBERTA

Alberta Genealogical Society, Box 3151, Edmonton T5J 2G7
North American Genealogical Society, 507-30th Avenue S.W., Calgary

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Genealogical Society, The Library, Langara College, 100 West
49th Avenue, Vancouver V5Y 2Z6
Vancouver District Latter Day Saints Genealogical Society, 350 East 55th Street,
Vancouver

MANITOBA

Manitoba Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 2066, Winnipeg R3C 3R4

NEW BRUNSWICK

La Societe Historique Nicholas Denis, Site 19, C.P. 6, Bertrand EOB 1J0

NOVA SCOTIA

Genealogical Committee, Nova Scotia Historical Society, Box 865, Middleton BOS
BOS 1P0

ONTARIO

Glengarry Genealogical Society, c/o Alexander Fraser, Lancaster K0C 1N0
Leeds and Grenville Genealogical Society, c/o/Mrs. E. Livingston, St. Lawrence
Court, Rt. 1, Prescott K0E 1T0
The Heraldry Society of Canada, 900 Pinecrest Rd., Ottawa
United Empire Loyalist Association, Dominion HQ, 21 Prince Arthur Ave., Toronto
Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto M4T 2L7

Branches of OGS:

Bruce Branch: P.O. Box 1606, Port Elgin N0H 2C0
Halton-Peel Branch: P.O. Box 373, Oakville L6J 5A9
Hamilton Branch: Box 904, Hamilton L8N 3P6
Kawartha Branch: c/o 577 Hamilton, Peterborough K9J 4C2
Kingston Branch: Box 1394, Kingston K7L 4P5
London Branch: 8 Applewood Lane, London N6J 3P8
Ottawa Branch: Box 8346, Ottawa K1G 3H8
Toronto Branch: Box 74, Station U, Toronto M8Z 5M4
Waterloo-Wellington Branch: Box 603, Kitchener N2G 4A2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island Heritage Foundation, Box 922, Charlottetown

QUEBEC

Societe de Genealogie de Quebec, C.P. 2234, Quebec City G1K 7N8

Societe d'Histoire et de Genealogie de Riviere-du-loup, 55 rue de Rocher, Riviere-du-Loup

Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise, C.P. 335, Place d'Armes, Montreal H2X 3H1

Societe Genealogique des Cantons de l'Est, C.P. 635, Sherbrooke

Societe Genealogique Trifluvienne, 839 rue Richard, Trois Rivières

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Box 1894, Regina S4P 0A0

Saskatoon Genealogical Society, c/o Robert Black, 323 Hilliard St. E. Saskatoon

U.S.A.

American-Canadian Genealogical Society, c/o Therese Pellerin, 145 Oakdale Ave, Manchester, New Hampshire 03103

Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (formerly the Genealogical Society), 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. (Publications of the Genealogical Department can be obtained from the General Church Distribution Center, 1999 W. 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104. These publications are extremely useful in genealogical research. Write for their catalogue).

SPECIAL APPENDIX: A SELECT LIST OF SOURCES FOR THE GENEALOGIST IN MANITOBA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Address: 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

This is the largest archives in Canada and contains a tremendous amount of information relating to Manitoba (as well as other provinces). In addition to their archival holdings, they issue a number of publications to aid genealogists and other researchers in using their facilities. Some of the more important are:

Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada (PAC Ottawa, 1972, 20pp, \$ 0.35)

Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories (PAC Ottawa, 1975, 2 vols.

\$ 50.00) This publication contains a listing of manuscript collections in PAC and other provincial and private archives and libraries in Canada. Indispensable in genealogical research, it can be found in many public libraries.

General Inventory: Manuscripts (PAC Ottawa, multi-volume, various years, various prices) This series is presently being issued and documents the collections of the Manuscript Division of PAC. While similar in content form to the Union List, it is more detailed in its descriptions of the records.

Public Records Division: General Inventory Series (PAC Ottawa, multi-volume, various years, available FREE). Similar to the General Inventory: Manuscripts it relates only to the Records Division Collections, and is presently being issued.

Many of the facilities and services of the Public Archives of Canada (as well as addresses of other sources of information) is briefly documented in their publication Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada, which is a must for any beginning genealogist. They will also handle limited mail requests for information.

Archives publications (and their catalogue) are available from Publications Division, P.A.C., Postal Station B, 59 Sparks & Elgin, 6th Floor, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF MANITOBA
LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF MANITOBA

Address (for both): 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg R3C 0P8

This archive and library contains the primary collections of historical and genealogical materials in Manitoba. The next issue of generations will be devoted to detailing the many sources located here.

VITAL STATISTICS

Office of Vital Statistics, Department of Health and Social Development, 104 Norquay Building, 401 York Avenue, Winnipeg R3C 0P8

All records of birth, marriage and death in Manitoba can be obtained from this department at a cost of \$ 2.00 for each certificate requested (prices are subject to change without notice). The office will also conduct limited searches in their records for a nominal fee. Records begin in 1882 with some incomplete church records prior to this time. All requests for copies must be made on the prescribed form. Death records can be obtained by anyone, but birth and marriage records are restricted to the persons being registered, their parents and their children. Contact the department for copies of their form and for more information on their prices and restriction. When ordering a certificate, provide them with as much information as you can, giving them approximate dates and places when you are not sure or do not know of the exact date or place of the event.

HOMESTEAD RECORDS

Lands Section, Department of Renewable Resources and Transportation Services, 1007 Century Street, Winnipeg R3H 0W4.

Homestead records and applications are presently held by the Lands Section. Records date from 1872 and are now on microfilm. Write them for more details on the information they require to locate the particular records pertaining to your family and on the cost involved in obtaining copies of them.

LAND TITLES RECORDS

After a parcel of land was homesteaded, all subsequent land transfers were recorded at the local Land Titles Office. There are 7 Land Titles Districts in Manitoba (see map), with offices in: BOISSEVAIN, BRANDON, DAUPHIN, MORDEN, NEEPAWA, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, and WINNIPEG. Address all correspondence to the Registrar, Land Titles Office, in the appropriate location (in Winnipeg, the LTO is located in the Woodsworth Building, and mail should be addressed accordingly). In order to obtain copies of the land records relating to an ancestor, it is necessary to know the EXACT legal description of the land he owned. This can be obtained from assessment records, old directories, homestead records, etc.

COUNTY COURT DISTRICTS

There are 5 Judicial Districts and 6 Courthouses in Manitoba (see map). All correspondence should be addressed to the appropriate official at the courthouse in the places indicated below (in Winnipeg, address letters to the Law Courts Building). Court Officials include County Court Clerk, Surrogate Registrar (for wills and probate records) and the Sheriff. The Judicial Districts of Manitoba with the location of their courthouses (in brackets) are: EASTERN JUDICIAL DIST. (Winnipeg), CENTRAL JUDICIAL DIST. (Portage la Prairie), WESTERN JUDICIAL DIST. (Brandon), DAUPHIN JUDICIAL DIST. (Dauphin), and NORTHERN JUDICIAL DIST. (The Pas and Thompson). When requesting information include as much information as possible possible, ie. for probates include date of death and place of death. Give approx. places and dates when the exact ones are not known.

MAP SOURCES

Provincial road maps are available upon demand from Manitoba Government Travel, 408 Norquay Building, 401 York Avenue, Winnipeg R3C 0P8. A catalogue of provincial and federal government produced maps is also available from the Map Office, Dept. of Renewable Resources and Transportation Services, 1007 Century Street, Winnipeg R3H 0W4. As well, federal government maps and a free publication How to Order a Topographical Map can be obtained from Map Distribution Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF INTEREST TO RESEARCHERS

Queen's Printer, 200 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg R3C 0P8 (for Manitoba Government publication)

Mennonite Genealogy, Inc., Box 1086, Steinbach, Manitoba

Manitoba Historical Society, 147 James Avenue, Winnipeg

Red River Valley Historical Society, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ North Broadway, Suite 6, Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A. 58102

Universities: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg

University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg

Brandon University, Brandon

(This article is based on Genealogical Research: A Basic Guide by Carolynne L. Millar, published as Technical Leaflet 14 by the American Association for State and Local History (8pp.) and on The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by Eric Jonasson, published by Wheatfield Press)

THE FIRST OF THE SELKIRK SETTLERS AT RED
RIVER, 1812-14

prepared by Elizabeth Jonasson

In 1810, Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, and his brother - in - law, Andrew Wedderburn-Colville, for reasons of their own and hoping to relieve the distress of the poor people of the United Kingdom (mainly Highland crofters and Irish cotters), decided to establish a settlement in the interior of Rupert's Land on lands controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, of which they were major shareholders.

The establishment of the Red River Settlement, as it was to be called, along with the adoption of a policy of more aggressive competition with the North West Company was begun in 1811 when the Hudson's Bay Company granted to Selkirk the lands of the upper Winnipeg basin, to be known as Assiniboia.

The purpose of the Red River Settlement was to furnish provisions for the Hudson's Bay Company posts and boat brigades, to supply men for the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and to offer sanctuary to retired Company servants and their dependants. As well, the settlement was intended to confirm the Hudson's Bay Company's title to the land around the Red River, which was being threatened by the North West Company partners who were also trading in the region and drawing supplies from it.

In 1811, under Selkirk's newly chosen Governor of Assiniboia, Miles Macdonell, a group of Scottish and Irish labourers were sent to Red River from Stornoway in the Hebrides Islands in Scotland to make preparations for the permanent settlers who were to follow. After suffering many desertions, the party sailed for Hudson's Bay and the Company post at York Factory. Included in this group were servants engaged for the fur trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, as per the terms of Selkirk's agreement with the Company in return for the lands of Assiniboia. The separation between Company and settlement personnel was not ultimately made by Macdonell until he was on the way to Red River (see Lists 1 and 2).

Macdonell's party reached Hudson's Bay on the 24th of September, 1811 after a passage of 61 days from Stornoway. Because of their late arrival, they were forced to "winter over" at York Factory on Hudson's Bay, and were not able to proceed to Red River until the spring of 1812. After many difficulties and much hard work, the party arrived at Red River on the 30th of August 1812. They lacked farming implements and were without provisions to last the winter. It was by then too late to make much preparation at Red River for the other groups who were already on their way to join them there. The first necessity was to make some arrangements to live "by the hunt" at Pembina during the coming winter. The land deemed the most suitable for settlement was selected at Red River by September 1812 and by October, winter wheat was planted using the only available agricultural implement - a hoe. This land consisted of the tract of prairie along the west bank of the Red River just below the mouth of the Assiniboine River. The large point, thereafter known as Point Douglas (Douglas was Lord Selkirk's surname), was only a mile below the North West Company post of Fort Gibraltar.

The second expedition, meanwhile, had sailed from Sligo on the western coast of Ireland on the 24th of June 1812, under the direction of Owen Keveny. They arrived at Red River approximately two months after Macdonell's party (see List 3).

The two parties passed the winter at Pembina. In May, 1813, they returned to Point Douglas to sow crops of spring wheat, rye, hemp, English Barley, pease, and potatoes and to clear more land and to erect buildings for themselves and for the new settlers they expected that year. The crops (except for the potatoes) failed badly, so there was little to feed the settlers of 1812 and the expected arrivals of 1813. That fall, as they had done the year before, they once again made the trip to Pembina to "live by the hunt".

A third party of settlers crossed to Hudson's Bay in 1813, but arrived at Fort Churchill too late in the season to proceed inland. This party (see list 4) consisted mainly of Scottish settlers from the parish of Kildonan. They had landed at Churchill, stricken with fever, and the captain of the ship had refused to take them to York Factory. Many died and the rest were forced to "winter over" on the banks of the Churchill River and, in the spring, to trudge overland to York Factory. They did not arrive at Red River until the 21st of June 1814.

By January 1814, the food situation at Red River was worsening. Despite a warning from Selkirk not to arouse the hostility of the fur traders, Governor Macdonell on January 8, 1814, issued a proclamation prohibiting the export of pemmican and other provisions from Assiniboia. The enforcement of this proclamation would have serious effects on the fur trading activities of both the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company.

In the spring of 1815, the Red River Settlement was "dispersed" by the Nor' Westers. This marked the end of the first period of the settlement's history. However, the colony was soon re-established by Colin Robertson and reinforced by more settlers (The names of these later settlers are not indicated here).

Estimates of the actual number of settlers at Red River at the close of the first period are difficult. Numbers were changing constantly through fluctuations in the "service" between the Hudson's Bay Company and the settlement, and through desertions to the North West Company. Deaths and births among the settlers also added to the fluctuation of the settlement's population.

The following lists of names are reprinted from a special publication of the Public Archives of Canada, entitled Red River Settlement: Papers in the Canadian Archives Relating to the Pioneers, selected by Chester Marten (PAC Ottawa, 1910, 27 pp.). List 5, which has not been mentioned up to this point, contains the names of servants and settlers engaged in Scotland for Lord Selkirk. Many of the names on the list appear on the first four lists as well.

No attempt has been made to alter or supplement the lists contained in this publication. Undoubtedly, there are probably other lists or other information on these settlers contained in the records of the Hudson's Bay Company, or the Selkirk Papers. Interested persons should consult these two sources of records in order to locate any additional information.

No. 1

MILES MACDONNELL PAPERS, CANADIAN ARCHIVES

M. 155, p. 151.

List of Men belonging to R. R. S. arriv^d in H Bay in 1811 & Brought from York Factory July 1812

Names	age	where from	Time agreed
Colin Campbell	21	Argylla	3 Years
John McKay	22	Rosshire	ditto
John McLinnan	23	ditto	ditto
Beth Bethune	19	ditto	ditto
Donald McKay	17	ditto	ditto
William Wallace	21	Ayr	ditto
John Cooper	26	Orkney	ditto
Nich ^l Harper	34	Do.	Do.
Magness Iabister	21	Do.	Do.
George Gibbon	50	Do.	Do.
Thomas McKim	38	Sligo	Do.
Patt Corcoran	24	Cromalina	Do.
John Green	21	Sligo	Do.
Patt Quin	21	Killala	Do.
Martin Jordan	16	Do.	Do.
John O. Rourke	20	Do.	Do.
Anth ^l McDonnell	23	Do.	Do.
18 James Toomy	20	Sligo	Do.

No. 2

MILES MACDONELL PAPERS, CANADIAN ARCHIVES,

M. 155, p. 145.

No.	Names.	Age.	Where from.	
			Parish.	County.
1	John McIntyre	19	Paisley	Renfrew.
	Will ^m Anderson	28	Aberdalgie	Perth.
	Rob ^t Montgomerie	19	Kilmars	Ayr.
5	William Brown	20	do.	do.
	James Robertson	23	do.	do.
	James Urie	22	Cowal	Argyle.
	John Walker	21	Bunhill	Dumbarton.
	William Wallace	23	Ricarton	Ayr.
10	Daniel Campbell	24	Row	Dumbarton.
	Andw. McFarlane	17	Luss	do.
	Walter Colquhoun	25	Row	do.
	Peter Barr	21	Houstow	Renfrew.
	Colin Campbell	21	Isla	Argyle.
	Duncan McCaskill	24	Harris	Inverness.
15	Beth Bethune	19	Uig	Ross.
	John McLennan	23	Uig	Ross.
	Donald McKay	17	Uig	Ross.
	John McKay	17	Ardroculia	Sutherland.
	Jacob Folstrom	17	do.	Sweden.
20	Thomas McKim	18	Sligo	do.
	John Green	21	do.	do.
	Patt Corkoran	24	Killala	Mayo.
	Anth. McDonnell	23	do.	do.
	Mich. Higgins	20	do.	do.
25	John O'Rourke	20	do.	do.
	James Toomy	20	do.	do.
	James Dickson	23	Harra	Orkney.
	John Chambers	19	Walls	do.
	Murdoch Rosie	20	Bura	do.
30	Geo. Merriman	22	Harra	do.
	Peter Spence	20	Sandwick	do.
	John Cooper	19	Sanda	do.
	James Robertson	18	Sandwick	do.
	William Finlay	30	Stromness	do.
	Geo. Gibbon	33	Sandwick	do.
	Thos. Angus	24	Stromness	do.
	A. Simpson	33	Hara	do.
	Nichol Harper	34	Birsay	do.
	James Johnston	29	do.	do.

* A line is run through the three names in the original.

No. 3

SELKIRK PAPERS Vol. 2 pp. 560-562

CANADIAN ARCHIVES, M. 734.*

		ABOVE 15		8-15		Ch ^a under 8
		Men	W ^m	Boys	Girls	
1	M ^r McLean, Wife & Maid & Plow ^a	2	2			5
2	Hector McLean Hugh & J ^a & Sister.....	2	1			
	Alex ^r , & Don ^a Mother & Sister.....	2	2			
3	Jn ^a McVicar Carp ^r & Wife.....	1	1			
	names					
4	Hector McEachern & Wife.....	1	1			
5	Hector McDonald Serv ^t to McLean W.....	1	1			1
6	Augus D ^a Wife & 2 d ^a	1	2			1
	D ^a 2 sons.....	2		2		
7	Neil McKinnon, Wife 3 sons 3 d ^a	2	3	1	1	1
	Don ^a McMillan Sailor.....	1				
8	Patt McNulty & Wife (Foxford).....	1	1			
9	Ja ^a Smith Wife & 3.....	1	1			3
	Duncan McNaughton.....	1				
10	Don ^a Livingston & Wife Ann McG.....	1	1			
	Dond. D ^a jun ^r & Jess.....	1	1			
	Miles Livingston.....	1				
C ^a	Tho ^a Mullourey Sen ^r 30 (Newport).....	1	x			
H	J ^a Mahop 32-34 (Tireval).....	1		H		
	Joseph Cathers 15 to be under Liv ^a boy.....	1				
	Mich ^l Cryan 20 Sailor L ^a W (Erris).....	1				
H	Tho ^a Corcoran 37 (Coolavin).....	1				
H	Jno Conway 24-26 (Tubberary Stia).....	1				
	Patt Clabby 30 [34 (Sligo).....	1				
C ^a	Jno Carson 30 Cooper (Fermanagh).....	1	x			
	Peter Dunn 24 (Sligo).....	1				
	Jn ^a Flynn 18] (Colloony).....	1				
	J ^a Golden } 24 22] (Magheraken Sligo).....	1				
	got sick)					
	Austin Joyer 22 (Westport).....	1				
	Joseph Kenny 20 D ^a	1				
	Mic Kilbride 24 [28 (Sligo).....	1				
C ^a	Peter Rutigan 40 (Stockster).....	1	x			
C ^a		x Mic Kellay 23		Bryan Gilgan x 30		
		x M Kilcool 22		John Forbes x 30		
		x Mic Kilkeny 23		Patt McGovern x 28		
		Phip Leydon 20		Tho ^a Mulberry J ^r x 20		
		H Jas Quin 27		Jn ^a Murrin x 20		
		x Phil Roony 22		Ja ^a Bruin x 20		
		x Mic Roony 19		J ^a Cunningham x 18		
		Hugh Swords 22		Ja ^a Davey x 20		
		Ja ^a Swords 19		Fra ^a Everard x 20		
		x J ^a Somers 20		J ^a Feeny 17		
		x W ^m Taylor 22		10 Mich Gillan 18		
		x And ^a Tymon 24		Ja ^a Gardner x 17		
		25		Henry Gilgan x 22		
		Don ^a McDonald				
		J ^a McIntyre x				
		Hugh McLean				
		28				
		10				
B. B. Jn ^a McMans H Sawyer (Granoid)		W ^m Malone 17		Moon		
Edw ^a Bell H (Donegall)		Ja ^a Brannen 17		D ^a		
Mich ^l Boyle (Enniskill ^a)		Patt Flynn 16		D ^a		
Mich ^l Hyland Sawyer B Shannon		Corn ^a Hoyer 20		D ^a		
Ja ^a Johnston		J ^a Kennedy 15		D ^a		
Tho ^a Sweeney H						
Ja ^a Pinkman-Nailer						
Total R. R. S.		71	37	18	4	1
			34	17	3	1
J ^a Walsh & Wife 22 Sligo.....			1	1		11
J ^a Underwood 16-13].....			1			
Francis Swords 23 (Long ^a).....			1			
Patt Swords 12					1	

No. 4 PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, 1812 (Canadian Archives, M 155, pp. 165-168.)

age			
1	George Campbell	25	Auchraigh Parish Greich Sutherland
2	Helen his wife	20	
3	Bell his daughter	1	Kildonan—Par: Kildonan died 2d
4	John Sutherland	50	Sept. at C. F. a very respectable
			man —
5	Catherine his wife	46	
6	George his Son	18	
7	Donald do	16	
8	Alex do	9	
9	Jannet his daughter	14	
10	Angus McKay	24	Kildonan
11	Jean his wife	50	Kildonan
12	Alex Gunn	50	Kildonan
13	Christian his wife	18	Kildonan
14	William his Son	50	Kildonan
15	Donald Bannerman	44	Bedfinch ded 24th Sept. at C. F.
16	Christian his wife	18	a frank open hearted character.
17	Willm his Son	8	C. C. dumb & Epil
18	Donald do	16	Dalvait died 1st Sept. 1813 C. F.
19	Christian his daughter	48	
20	George McDonald	17	
21	Jannet his wife	23	
22	Betty Grey	15	
23	Catherine do	24	
24	Barbara McBeath widow	45	Borobal
25	Charles her Son	16	
26	Hanny her daughter	23	
27	Andrew McBeath	19	
28	Jannet his wife	22	Borobal
29	William Sutherland	15	
30	Margaret his wife	24	Borobal
31	Christian his sister	65	Borobal
32	Donald Gunn	50	Borobal
33	Jannet his wife	16	Borobal—Par: Kildonan
34	transferred to Eddystone for H B	24	Died 29th Augt. 1813. C. F.
	Co. Service	20	
35	George Gunn—son to Donald	21	
36	Father his daughter	10	
37	Katherine do	21	Borobal
38	Christian do	30	Auchraich
39	Angus Gunn	60	died 26th Oct. consumption C. C.
40	Jannet his wife	18	Argyleshire—Par: Appin died 20th
41	Robt Sutherland brother to Wm. 29	30	Augt. 1813 at C. F.
42	Elizabeth Fraser aunt to do	2	
43	Angus Sutherland	30	Asbus Far: Kildalton Isla
44	Elizabeth his mother	5	
45	Betty his sister	8	
46	Donald Stewart	5	
47	Catherine his wife	2	
48	Margaret—daughter	30	
49	Mary do	5	
50	Ann do	5	
51	John Smith	2	
52	Mary his wife	30	
53	John his Son	5	
54	Jean his daughter	8	
55	Mary do	2	
56	Alex Gunn	58	Ascaig Par: Kildonan Sutherland
57	Elizabeth McKay	22	Kildonan
58	Betty do his nieces	60	Aulismoral Par: Clyne
59	George Bannerman	24	Balnvaliach Par: Kildonan
60	John Bruce	19	died
61	Alex Sutherland	20	Kenscoil
62	Willm do brother	18	Cain
63	Katie do Sister	20	Aulbreakachy
64	Hannan Sutherland	21	Kildonan
65	Barbara his Sister	22	Dalhalmy—Par: Kildonan
66	James McKay	18	Dalhalmy
67	Ann his sister	17	Dalhalmy
68	John Matheson	19	Dalhalmy
69	Robert Gunn: Piper	17	Dalhalmy
70	Mary his sister	16	Dalhalmy
71	Hugh Bannerman	18	Dalhalmy
72	Elizabeth his sister	20	Dalhalmy
73	Mary Bannerman	19	Dalhalmy
74	Alex Bannerman	17	Dalhalmy
75	Christian his sister	16	Dalhalmy
76	John Bannerman	18	Dalhalmy
77	Isabella his sister	19	Dalhalmy
78	John McPherson	18	Dalhalmy
79	Catherine his sister	26	Dalhalmy
80	Hector McLeod	19	Dalhalmy
81	George Sutherland	18	Dalhalmy
82	Adam his brother	16	Dalhalmy
83	John Murray	21	Dalhalmy
84	Alex his brother	19	Dalhalmy
85	Helen Kennedy	19	Dalhalmy
86	Malcolm McEachem	19	Dalhalmy
87	Mary his wife	19	Dalhalmy
88	James McDonald	18	Dalhalmy
89	Blacksmith	18	Dalhalmy
90	Hugh McDonald	18	Dalhalmy
91	Carpenter	18	Dalhalmy
92	Samuel Lamont	18	Dalhalmy
93	Millwright	18	Dalhalmy
94	Alex Matheson	18	Dalhalmy
95	John McIntyre	18	Dalhalmy
96	Neil Smith son of John 51	18	Dalhalmy
97	Edwd Sheil	18	Dalhalmy
98	J. Kerrigan	18	Dalhalmy
99		18	Dalhalmy
100		18	Dalhalmy
101		18	Dalhalmy
102		18	Dalhalmy
103		18	Dalhalmy
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No.5 A list of Settlers and Servants engaged in Ross, Bros & Greenburn &c. in the Island of Mull, for the service of the Honorable H. B. Coy and the Right Honorable the Earl of Selkirk.

(SELKIRK PAPERS M-731-Vol. 2, pp. 558-59.)

Number.	Names.	Residence of Heads of Families.	Station.	Age.	Term of Contract.	Wages.	Parish.	County.	Male.	Female.
1.	Angus McDonald.	Balinahard.	Settler.	45		£ £ £	Kilfinichan.	Argyle.		x —
2.	Mary McLugash.	his wife.		40						
3.	Donald.		Labourer.	18		20, 20, 20	Kilfinichan.	do		
4.	Archd.			14			do	do		
5.	Alex.			8			do	do		
6.	Jean.			16			do	do		
7.	Ann.			14			do	do		
8.	Donald McLean.	Kilnienon.		30			do	do	4	3
9.	Cathin Morrison.	his wife.	Settler and wright.	22			Kilmore	do	1	1
10.	John McLean.	Kilbrianain.	Settler.	28			do	do	3	1
11.	— McLean.	his wife.		24			do	do		
12 & 13.	Two children.			2 & 1					2	2
14.	Charles Campbell.	Calich.	Settler.	27						
15.	Cathin Livingstone.	his wife.		26						
16.	Mary.			2						
17.	Alexr., an infant.									
18.	Archd. McKinnon.	Torinbeg.	Settler.	40			Kilfinichan.	do	4	2
19.	Marion McLean.	his wife.		36			do	do		
20.	John.			14						
21.	Hector.			12						
22.	Duncan.			10						
23.	Effie.			6						
24.	Neil Campbell.	Torin Uiehdrieh.	Settler.	24			Kilfinichan.	do	4	1
25.	Flora McKinnin.			45						
26.	John Campbell.		Labourer.	18		20, 20, 20	Kilfinichan.	do		
27.	Malin Campbell.		"	16		20, 20, 20	Kilfinichan.	do		
28.	John Campbell.			14				do		
29.	Donald McLean.		Seaman.	22		25, 25, 25	do	do	1	
30.	Ann.	his sister.		24			do	do		
31.	Neil McKinnin.	Torinbeg.	Settler.	30			do	do	2	3
32.	Christina McLean.	his wife.		25			do	do		
33.	Cath. Campbell.			50						
34.	Allan Infant.									
35.	Neil McKinnin.	Glenbaire.	Settler.	45			do	do		
36.	Marjery McGilvera.	his wife.		40			do	do		
37.	Donald McKewen.		Labourer.	21		20, 20, 20	do	do	4	
38.	Allan.			17			do	do		
39.	Angus.			12			do	do		
40.	Mary.			23						
41.	Isabella.			14						
42.	Effie.			12						
43.	Archd. McGilvera.	Cambaron Moy.	Labourer.	45		20, 20, 20	Torsay.	do		x
44.	Mary McLean.	his wife.		40			do	do		
45.	Hugh McGilvera.		Labourer.	19		20, 20, 20	do	do		
46.	John McGilvera.		Settler.	25			do	do		
47.	Ann.			22			do	do		
48.	Catherine.			20			Kilfinichan.	do	3	3
49.	Hector McLean.	Cambaron.	Settler.	45			do	do		
50.	Margt. McInnis.	his mother.		16			do	do		
51.	Mary McLean.	his sister.		24			do	do		
52.	Alexr. McLean.		Labourer.	22		20, 20, 20	do	do		
53.	John McLean.			18		20, 20, 20	do	do		
54.	Hugh McLean.	family, including two servants.	Wright, joiner.	25		30, 30, 30	do	do	4	3
55.	Mr. McLean and Archd. McLean.	Kilbrianan.								
Add 8.										22

OFFICIAL LIST OF FOUNDING MEMBERS

This list contains the names of the official FOUNDING MEMBERS of the Manitoba Genealogical Society. The term Founding Member is reserved for those people who became members of MGS prior to 31 July 1976 by submitting their fees and applications. Founding Members enjoy no special privileges or rights over other Individual or Institutional members of the Society.

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022	Donald Chubey, Winnipeg	061	William Rattray, Winnipeg
023	Alfred Fortier, St-Leon	062	Mrs. Albert Sinclair, Woodlands
024	Mrs. A. Clara Wildman, Winnipeg	063	Mrs. R.H. Leck, Winnipeg
025	Mrs. Madeline Cyluck, Winnipeg	064	Mrs. A Jean Tucker, Dauphin
026	Larry Hamilton, Lundar	065	Jackie Madigan, Winnipeg
027	Mack Cyluck, Winnipeg	066	Marion Henry, Winnipeg
028	Ainslie Sim, Winnipeg	067	Hal Pruden, Winnipeg
029	Ralph P. Crawford, Winnipeg	068	Mrs. Alice White, Winnipeg
030	F.J. Hadlow, Winnipeg	069	Brent Denham, Winnipeg
031	Mrs. Marilyn Clayton, The Pas	070	Legislative Library, Winnipeg
032	Hope Crawford, Winnipeg	071	Provincial Archives of Manitoba
033	Mrs. Robert Van Camp, Woodlands	072	Ted Bezan, Winnipeg
034	Gerald R. Brown, Winnipeg	073	Donna McLean, Winnipeg
035	Alexandra Adair, Winnipeg	074	Mrs. W. Roberts, Winnipeg
036	Edward Grobb, Treherne	075	Allene Roberts, Winnipeg Beach
037	Mrs. Olga Chorney, Winnipeg	076	Jannis Rogers, Winnipeg
038	Mrs. Anne Medock, Selkirk	077	Mrs. Nedra Burnett, Carman
039	Gail Mark, Winnipeg	078	Mrs. Anne Burnett, Carman

USING NEWSPAPERS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

By Eric Jonasson

One very useful, printed genealogical source is the local newspaper of the geographical area in which your ancestor lived. Obituaries, marriage and engagement announcements, birth notices, legal items, news items, etc., can all provide a great wealth of family data. It is not uncommon to find information contained in these notices which are unobtainable anywhere else or obtainable only at great expense in time and money. Unfortunately, because newspapers can be far-from-trustworthy at times, many researchers under-rate and underuse these valuable valuable printed sources. However, when viewed as a means for locating original records and documented proof and treated as such, the information contained in these articles and notices takes on their primary importance.

The most referred to and easiest to find information in newspapers are the announcements of births, marriages and deaths. Providing you have a knowledge of the date and place of the event, the information can be found quite quickly, if an announcement of the event was printed. When only an approximate date or year is known, more digging will be required to see if a notice was inserted. Either way, a successful search can prove extremely valuable in providing the clues for future research. In some instances, the newspaper notices may be the only record of the event that exists today. This is particularly true in instances where the event occurred prior to the keeping of civil vital records or where the original records which would contain a provable reference to the event have been destroyed for one reason or another.

Birth and marriage announcements tend to be quite short and contain only a few additional genealogical items apart from the record of the event. In recent times and in instances of prominent people in the past, marriage and engagement notices tend to be longer and contain more genealogical information. The following marriage notice will serve to illustrate the typical information which can be found in this type of article. (All examples used in this article are from the author's research in North Dakota and relate to one family only in order to illustrate the extent of newspaper coverage of ordinary people. Examples are all taken from the Grafton News and Times, Grafton, North Dakota).

MARRIED

DIPPLE-KALBFLEISCH - On January 1, 1886, by Justice J.A. DeLaney, Mr. Jacob Dipple to Miss Christena Kalbfleisch, the accomplished daughter of Mr. Henry Kalbfleisch, late of Stratford, Ontario. (CNT, 7 Jan 1886, Vol 5, No 34, p1)

Notice that the marriage was performed by a Justice of the Peace. A documented record can be obtained by examining the records of the particular official here. As well, we are informed of the name of the father of the bride and his former place of residence. Further investigations of the records at Stratford may yield a birth record for Christena, or another reference to a former reference. All this from one short notice!

Despite the usefulness of birth or marriage announcements, the information to be found in them is miniscule when compared to the treasure house of the death notice or obituary. These notices can contain complete information on the date and place of birth, marriage and death, names of parents and spouses, documentation of any moves and migrations undertaken by the deceased, plus the names and addresses of children and other relatives. Of all newspaper notices, only the obituary can be reasonably depended upon to supply some or all of this information on any person, regardless of how humble their origins. Obituary content, however, was/is dependent on the feelings of the survivors and on

the policy of the local newspapers. Some death notices are nothing more than a listing of names and dates while others can be quite extensive. Whatever the case, it is worthwhile to locate and examine the obituaries of ancestors in order that no stone is left unturned in your quest for additional information.

To illustrate the value of obituaries, the following notice should be compared with the information contained on the official death certificate of the person concerned. The certificate gives her name as Helen Dipple, parents unknown, who was born in Germany, was a widow, and died of "senility" at Mohall, Bottineau County, North Dakota on 5 July 1910 at the age of 87 years and 17 days. The obituary reads as follows:

Obituary

Mrs. Helena Dipple, formerly of this city (Grafton), died Sunday, July 3rd, 1910, at the home of her son, Jake Dipple of Mohall..

The deceased was born June 23, 1821 in Germany. Her maiden name was Smith and in 1850 she married Nick Dipple with whom she immigrated to Ontario, Can., in 1856 where they resided until 1880 when they removed to Acton township where they settled on a claim and lived there until 1884 when they removed to Grafton. Her husband died here in 1896 and the deceased continued to make her home here until about four years ago when she went to make her home with her son Jake. Death was due to her advanced age.

She was the mother of seven children, four sons still living are John Dipple of Sanford, Min.; Jake of Mohall; Nick of Acton and Andrew of this city. Besides her sons she is survived by a sister living in Ontario.
(GMT, 8 July 1910, page 5, column 5)

By comparing the official death certificate with the obituary, it is quite clear that there are considerably more avenues for further research documented in the death notice. However, the death certificate is still the official record of the death of the person, and the information contained there must be accepted before that of the obituary as proof of the death.

In addition to the birth and marriage notices and obituaries, local papers may contain numerous small and large news items relating to the family or a particular ancestor. However, considerable time must be spent searching for these pieces of information. As there are few indices to newspaper articles, it will be necessary to check through each individual issue of the paper for a time period for any reference to ancestors. While this may seem like a great deal of work to go to for such a small amount of information, your findings will assist in adding more insight into your ancestors' individual lives.

When preparing to begin a systematic examination of newspapers for these diverse articles, as a rule, it is best to examine those newspapers issued once a week rather than those published every day. "Weeklies" have a tendency to be quite concise in their articles, putting an entire week's news into a remarkably small space (most early "weeklies" concentrated local items on only one page). "Dailies" tend and have tended to spread local items throughout the entire issue and devote more space to national and provincial events than do the "weeklies". Then you should consider the fact that that in a year there will be 52 weekly editions, but 312 daily editions. Generally, researchers should be prepared to spend several hours for each year of the weekly newspapers being searched. Imagine how long it would take to search through an entire year of daily newspapers!

The following selections are included here to provide some idea of the various types of articles that may be found. The first two examples describe an injury sustained by one person and his subsequent recovery:

Nicholas Dipple, Sr., an old resident of this country, who has been living in this city for some time, was the unfortunate victim of a serious accident last Thursday. He was about leaving home with a broncho harnessed in the buggy. But before he could get into the seat the brute ran away, dragging him some distance. Both shoulders were dislocated, his head was cut, a leg badly lacerated and his back injured. Dr. Graham was called and gave him the necessary attention. His full recovery is hoped for.
(GNT, 2 Aug 1888, Vol. 8, No. 12, p. 1)

Nicholas Dipple, who got the worst of it some weeks ago in a contest with a broncho, is able to be out not much the worst.
(GNT, 13 Sept 1888; Vol. 8, No. 18, p. 1)

The next example illustrates one small humorous event concerning this family, which appeared in the newspaper:

Some one was interfering with Dipple's chickens the other night, but retired after standing as a target for the old shot gun.
(GNT, 15 July 1886; Vol 6, No. 9, p. 1)

Of course, as well as finding notices describing some event in an ancestor's life, or a contribution he has made to the community or detailing his position in the community, you may also unearth a few family skeletons, as the following series of articles indicate:

Andy Dipple was called from labor to refreshments last Monday, he is now registered at the Cronan house. The pig had two good eyes and a ground floor pen.
(GNT, 15 Aug 1891; Vol 11, No 29, p.1 - NOTE: "Cronan house" refers to the sheriff's office and a place where liquor was sold in North Dakota, which at this time had introduced prohibition, was referred to as a "blind pig". This will help to explain the last sentence.)

Andy Dipple once more breathes the free air, having secured his bonds of \$600 as required.
(GNT, 22 Aug 1891; Vol 11, No 30, p.1)

FILE 313 - State of North Dakota, vs. Andrew Dipple; unlawfully selling intoxicating liquor; plead guilty, 90 days in jail with \$200 fine or 100 days additional, if fine be not paid.
(GNT, 30 Jan 1892; Vol 12, No 1, p.3)

Now that some of the benefits of newspaper research have been pointed out, you may possibly wonder how to go about learning if a newspaper was published in your ancestor's place of residence and, if so, where you might find copies of the earlier issues today.

First of all, the exact place of residence of the ancestor and the duration of stay at that place must be determined. Once this has been established, it is then possible to consult such publications as Winifred Gregory's American Newspapers 1821 - 1936 - A Union List of Files available in the United States and Canada (New York, 1937). This reference aid covers extant newspapers published between 1821 and 1936 and indicates the current location (specific library, historical

society, newspaper office, etc.) of the extant numbers. It indicates how often each paper was published (weekly, daily, etc.) and the time period covered by publication. It is arranged by state or province, and then alphabetically by towns within each.

If the newspaper being sought is still in publication, the Ayer Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals (Philadelphia, printed annually) is very useful in learning of its location. The date the paper began publication and whether it is a daily or weekly is indicated. Both of the aforementioned publications are often available at many libraries.

If no newspapers were published or are published in the specific town in which the ancestor lived, obtain the names of nearby towns from a map and check to see if those towns had newspapers. In many cases, early papers served a larger area than just the town in which they were published.

Many local newspaper collections are now found in local libraries or in the provincial archives of the province in which the papers were published. Many of these institutions will conduct limited searches in their newspaper collections by mail, if you are unable to examine them in person. These searches, however, are generally limited only to birth, marriage and death notices and only if they are provided with the exact date and place of the event. There is usually a fee for providing photocopies of the relevant articles. The libraries and archives may also provide you with information regarding other organizations which may have copies of the particular papers in which you have an interest, if these particular publications are not contained in their collections. Of course, one other location of newspaper files is the office of the newspaper itself, if it is still in publication, but many do not like to handle genealogical enquiries.

Apart from the local community newspaper, there exists two other types of publications which can be helpful in some cases: ethnic newspapers and religious newspapers. If the particular religious denomination or ethnic background of an ancestor is known, it may be possible to locate an obituary, marriage notice or biography in one of these types of papers. In some instances, these notices may be longer than those found in the local newspaper. Copies of these papers can be found in religious archives, local libraries, and provincial archives. Many of these papers have also been listed in special bibliographies such as Duncan McLaren's Ontario Ethno-Cultural Newspapers 1835-1972 - An Annotated Checklist (Toronto, 1973) and in more general sources such as Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches (New York, printed annually). As well, religious, ethnic and local newspapers which are currently being published are contained in many standard works, such as Corpus Directory and Almanac of Canada (Toronto, printed annually). Further information on locating these types of paper collections can also be obtained from the various religious denominations, the numerous ethnic organizations and the provincial archives.

Throughout this article, emphasis has been placed on the usefulness of the newspaper sources without stating too much on their major disadvantages. Firstly, they are awkward and time consuming to use because most of them have never been indexed. However, this is slowly being alleviated as genealogical and historical groups spend more and more time indexing the many issues of newspapers in their localities. The second, and most important, disadvantage of the newspaper article is its unreliability. Dates and places recalled incorrectly, scandals omitted from biographies and obituaries to prevent embarrassment to the family, overglorification of the events and achievements of a person's life to enhance family prestige, typographical errors and outright lies contribute to this unreliability and add to the distrust some researchers have for these sources. However, if used as a guide to lead the researcher to the original records which can prove the events, the newspaper article is surpassed by very few other printed or written sources. A wealth of information and clues lie buried between those yellowing, brittle pages, waiting only for the diligent researcher to once more bring them to light.

SPECIAL APPENDIX

SELECT LIST OF MANITOBA LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HELD BY THE LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY OF MANITOBA

This is a brief listing of the Manitoba local newspapers held by the Legislative Library, derived from the publication by Marjorie Morley: A Bibliography of Manitoba From Holdings in the Legislative Library of Manitoba (Winnipeg 1970). Unlike the aforementioned publication, this list arranges the newspapers by the town in which they were published, to facilitate greater ease of use. The dates following the newspaper name indicates the period for which the library has coverage. This represents the coverage as of 1970, and no attempt has been made at this time to update these figures to 1976. For a more complete listing of these newspapers (or for ethnic and religious papers, which have been omitted from this list), the reader is advised to consult the above book or the card catalogue at the Legislative Library.

CODES USED IN THE LISTING

All newspapers below were published weekly, except those marked with an asterisk, which were published daily.

J = January	M = May	S = September
F = February	Je = June	O = October
M = March	Jy = July	N = November
Ap = April	A = August	D = December
amal. = amalgamated	form. = formerly	incl. = includes
+ = to the present	// = paper ended publication	

ALTONA

Red River Valley Echo (form. Altona Echo) J 1941+

ARBORG

Lake Centre News (est 1960), Jy 1961+

ARNAUD

Arnaud Advance, My 1904-Jy 1906//

ASHERN

Interlake Weekly Observer, M 1942 - Jy 1944

BALDUR

Baldur Gazette, Je 1898+

BEAUSEJOUR

Beausejour News, My 1920-My 1926//
Eastern Manitoba News, Jy-D 1926//
Eastern Manitoba Record, M 1927-J 1932//
Beausejour Beaver, M 1959+

BELMONT

Belmont Star, J 1899-Apr 1900//
Belmont Eye, S 1902-M 1903//
Belmont News, My 1903+

BENITO

Benito Broadcast, 1937-1943//

BINSCARTH

Binscarth Express, O 1917+

BIRTLE

Birtle Observer, D 1884-J 1899//
Birtle Eye-Witness, S 1891+

BOISSEVAIN

Boissevain Globe, S 1890- D 1913//
Boissevain Recorder, O 1899+

BRANDON

Brandon Mail, D 1882 - My 1897//
Brandon Blade, N 1883 - M 1884//
*Brandon Daily Sun, 1884+
Brandon Times, Je 1886 - D 1893
Brandon Independence, My 1898-Apr 1903//
The Confederate, J 1919 - D 1920

CAMP SHILO

Camp Shilo Stag, My 1962+

CARBERRY

Carberry News, Jy 1889 - O 1910//
Carberry Express, D 1892 - O 1910//
Carberry News-Express, O 1910+

CARMAN

Carman Standard, Jy 1890 - S 1916
Carman Dufferin Leader, M 1898+

CARTWRIGHT

Southern Manitoba Review (incl. Rock Lake Review 1899-1903), J 1899+
Noble Deeds, A 1907 - O 1907//

CRYSTAL CITY

Crystal City Courier, Je 1898 - A 1952//
(amal with Pilot Mound Sentinel)

CYPRESS RIVER

Cypress River Western Prairie, My 1897 -
N 1922//

DARLINGFORD

Darlingford Comet, My 1910 - Ap 1913//

DAUPHIN

Dauphin Press (form Pioneer Press), Ap
1896 - D 1915

Dauphin Weekly News, M 1899 - Jy 1902

Dauphin Spectator, Je - O 1904

Dauphin Herald, O 1904 - M 1917

Dauphin Heral and Press, Ap 1917+

*Dauphin Daily Bulletin, F 1963+

DELORAINÉ

Deloraine Times and Star (incl D. Weekly
Times, D. Times, D. & Waskada News)
N 1887+

DOMINION CITY

Dominion City Weekly Echo, D 1898-M 1910//

Dominion City Weekly News, Ap1910-S 1912//

Dominion City Weekly Echo, N 1913-D 1923

Dominion City Weekly Star, J 1925 - Ap 1936//
(amal with Emerson Journal)

EAST KILDONAN (WPG)

Elmwood Advance (form Winnipeg Advance)
A 1908 - S 1914

Elmwood Advertiser, O 1920 - My 1921

Elmwood Herald, S 1929 - J 1961

East Kildonan and Elmwood Herald, J 1961+

ELGIN

Elgin Public Opinion, N 1900 - J 1901//

Elgin Banner, M 1901 - D 1916//

Elgin Lancet and Whitewater Packet, J 1920-
Ap 1931 (amal with Hartney Star)

ELKHORN

Elkhorn Advocate, O 1892 - S 1910//

Elkhorn Mercury, Je 1909 - 1946//

Woodworth and Kenton Times (now Woodworth
Times, printed at Hamiota), S 1952+

EMERSON

South Manitoba Times, S 1880 - Je 1893//

Emerson International, (est 1881) N 1883-
F 1889//

Emerson Journal (incl Dominion City Star)
D 1897 -M 1966// (now at Morris)

ERICKSON

Erickson News, Je 1954 - J 1969//

Erickson Mid-West News, F 1969+

FLIN FLON

Flin Flon Miner (weekly & daily),

F1931-F 1966 (amal with FF

Daily Reminder)

*Flin Flon Daily Reminder, N 1962+

GILBERT PLAINS

Gilbert Plains Maple Leaf, O 1917+

GIMLI

Lake Winnipeg Argus, Ap 1948-O 1951//

(amal with Selkirk Enterprise)

GIROUX

Giroux Advocate, M 1912 (1 issue)

GLADSTONE

Gladstone Age & Westbourne County

Advertiser, J 1884 - J 1890

Gladstone Times, D 1891 - J 1892

Gladstone Age Press, F 1893+

GLENBORO

Glenboro Gazette, S 1892+

GRANDVIEW

Grandview Exponent, Ap 1902+

GRISWOLD

Griswold Ledger, F 1899-O 1905//

AMIOTA

Hamiota Echo (incl H. Hustler, H.
Herald), Je 1893+

Miniota Herald, O 1906+

Woodworth Times (form Woodworth &
Kenton Times), S 1952+

HARTNEY

Hartney Star, F 1893 - D 1959// (amal
with Deloraine Times & Star)

HOLLAND

Holland Observer, O 1894- N 1922//

Holland News, F 1923 - N 1948

Holland Herald, Jy 1939-My 1940/?

KILDONAN (WPG)

Kildonan Press, O 1924-Jy 1925

Kildonan Register, M 1925 (1 issue)

KILLARNEY

Killarney Times & Turtle Mountain

Advertiser, M 1892 (1 issue only)

Killarney Guide, J 1896+

LAC DU BONNET

Springfield Times, N 1936-O 1941//

LANGRUTH

Langruth Herald & Northern News, Je

1914 - My 1927// (amal with Portage

la Prairie Weekly Man. Liberal)

LUNDAR

Interlake Weekly Observer (form Interlake Municipal Observer), M 1942+

McCREARY

McCreary Times, D 1924- Je 1960

MacGREGOR

MacGregor Herald, F 1897+

MANITOU

Manitou Mercury, F 1885-Ap 1899//

Manitou Sun (form M. Mercury) F 1885-D 1906//

Manitou Independent, My - N 1895//

Manitou Advance, J 1896 (v2)-D 1896//

Manitou Western Canadian, M 1900+

MELITA

Melita Enterprise, N 1891-S 1915//

Melita Progress & Pierson Review (form M. Western Progress) J 1899-S 1915//

Melita New Era, S 1915+

MIAMI

Miami Despatch, M 1901-N 1901//

Miami Herald, My 1903 - A 1935//

Miami Herald, Ap 1950 (v2)-D 1950

MIDDLEBRO

Middlebro Beaver Journal, F 1944-O 1952

MINNEDOSA

Minnedosa Tribune, D 1883+

Manitoba Mercury, F - My 1894// ?

Minnedosa Mercury, A 1905-D 1908

MINTO

Minto Packet, My 1907 - D 1923// ?

Riverside Review & Dunrea Advertiser, My 1908 - S 1911// ?

MORDEN

Morden Manitoba News, O 1884-M 1887//

Morden Monitor, Ap 1887 - D 1896//

Morden Herald, F 1892 - D 1896//

Morden Chronicle, J 1897 - Je 1911//

Morden Empire, A 1898 - Je 1911//

Morden Times, Jy 1911+

MORRIS

Morris Herald, My 1903 (v8)-S 1955//
(amal with Altona Echo)

Morris-Emerson Journal, M 1966+

NAPINKA

Napinka New Century, J 1903- D 1916//

NEEPAWA

Neepawa Register (form N. Canadian, N. Register & Beautiful Plains County Advertiser), J 1884-O 1926//

Neepawa Farmer's Herald, My 1891-Jy 1892/

Neepawa Herald, S 1892 - S 1894//

Neepawa News, O 1894 - F 1895// ?

Neepawa Press, My 1896+

NELSON

Manitoba Mountaineer, S 1883-O 1884

NEWDALE

Newdale-Blanshard-Harrison-Strathclair Post, N 1937 - Je 1948//

NORWOOD (WPG)

Norwood Press, D 1931-My 1961// (amal with St. Vital Lance)

OAK LAKE

Oak Lake News, O 1896+

OAK RIVER

Oak River Post, O 1917 (v6)-O 1937//
(moved to Newdale to be Blanshard-Harrison-Strathclair Post)

PILOT MOUND

Pilot Mound Signal, J 1884(v3)-J 1885//

Pilot Mound Sentinel, M 1889-A 1952//

Pilot Mound Sentinel-Courier, S 1952+

PLUMAS

Plumas Times, J - M 1905

Plumas Standard, O 1906+

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

P la P Weekly Review (also known as Weekly Tribune, Weekly Tribune-Review, Review, News and Review, News) (est 1879), F 1884 - S 1916

P la P Weekly Manitoba Liberal, M 1884-My 1946

P la P Tribune, 1884 - 1886

P la P Western Patrons' Sentinel, M 1896-J 1897

*P la P Daily Graphic, (est 1897), 1906+

Oakville Standard, O 1917-My 1925//

P la P Manitoba Liberal, Je 1946+

RAPID CITY

Rapid City Standard, N 1883(v3)-M 1886

Northwest Vindicator & Rapid City Standard, D 1883(v3)-Jy 1890

Rapid City Spectator (incl R.C. News, 1892-94), D 1886 - F 1896

Rapid City Reporter (form Marquette Reporter), D 1892-D 1953; Jy 1954-D 1965 (from J-Jy 1954 publ with Rivers Gazette Reporter)

Rapid City Patrons Advocate, Je 1894(v3) - J 1896//

RATHWELL

Rathwell Record (est 1907), Jy 1910-S 1910

RESTON

Reston Recorder, My 1906+

RIVERS

Rivers Gazette, N 1917 - D 1953

Rivers Gazette-Reporter, J 1954+

ROBLIN

Roblin Messenger, Je 1906-D 1909//?

Roblin Review, O 1917+

ROLAND

Roland News, Ap 1899(v4)-D 1950// (amal
with Morden Times)

ROSSBURN

Rosburn Times, 1914 - 1918//

Rosburn Review, O 1941+

RUSSELL

Russell Chronicle & Free Trade Advertiser
Je 1893 - F 1894

Russell Chronicle & Free Trade Advocate,
A 1895 - My 1898

Russell Banner (incl Saltcoats Siftings &
Canada Siftings) Jy 1897+

ST. JAMES (WPG)

St. James Leader, N 1915(v2)-N 1962//

ST. VITAL (WPG)

The Lance (form St. Vital Lance), D 1931
-F 1963//, reissued S 1963+ (incl St V
Lance, Ft. Garry Lance, Norwood Press,
St. James Leader)

SELKIRK

Selkirk Inter-Ocean, M 1879-F 1880 (gaps)

Selkirk Herald, Jy, A 1883-O 1885//?

Selkirk Record (varies), N 1885-ily 1947//

Selkirk Journal, Ap 1897 - D 1899//

Selkirk Expositor, D 1899-D 1909//

Selkirk Journal (est 1936), O 1938 -
D 1946//

Selkirk Enterprise, My 1947+

SHERRIDON

Sherridon Press, My 1940-J 1942

SHILO

Shilo Observer (later Canadian Gunner),
Jy 1947 - J 1962//

SHOAL LAKE

Shoal Lake Echo, My - O 1886//

Shoal Lake Star, My 1899+

SIDNEY

Sidney Spectator (est 1906), F 1909-
My 1910

SIFTON

Sifton News, O 1907 - J 1908

SOMERSET

Somerset News & Swan Lake Echo (form
Swan Lake Echo), M 1903-Ap 1964//

Lorne Gazette, My 1964+

SOURIS

Souris Plaindealer, Ap 1892+

STEINBACH

Steinbach Post, F 1920 (v7)+

Steinbach Carillon News, J 1947(v2)+

STONEWALL

Stonewall News & Rockwood County

Advertiser (est 1882), J 1884 -

Jy 1891//

Stonewall Argus & Teulon Times, (form
Stonewall Argus), M 1893+

Stonewall Gazette, O 1895-D 1913//?

STRATHCLAIR

Strathclair Plain Talk, A 1910-O 1913,
S 1917 - D 1923

SWAN RIVER

Swan River Star & Times (form Swan R.

Star & Swan R. Star and Valley

Times), J 1900+

THE PAS

The Pas Herald & Mining News (also
known as Hudson's Bay Herald, &
the Pas Herald), D 1911-F 1929//

The Pas Northern Post, My 1914 (1 issue)

The Pas Prospector & Northern Mani-
toban, A - D 1928//

The Pas Northern Mail, J 1929-D 1964

The Pas Herald, O 1961+

TRANSCONA (WPG)

Transcona Times, F 1920-My 1921//

Transcona News, J 1931 (v6)*

Transcona Reporter, D 1955-My 1958//

TREHERNE

Treherne Times, O 1899+

Elm Creek Mail, J 1907(v3)-J 1908

Elm Creek Times, Ap 1922-S 1923//

TURTLE RIVER

Turtle River Times (incl McCreary
Times), D 1924+

TUXEDO (WPG)

Tuxedo Heights Journal, F-My 1963

VICTORIA BEACH

Victoria Beach Herald, Je 1962+

VIRDEN

Virden Advance, Jy 1885-S 1907//
Virden Chronicle & County of Dennis
Advertiser, My 1892-Je 1894//
Virden Banner, Je 1895-S 1896//
Virden News, Ap 1897 - My 1897//
Virden Empire Advance (incl V. Empire
1905-07), Jy 1905+

WAWANESA

Wawanesa Enterprise, D 1892-O 1895
Wawanesa World, S 1896-M 1897//?
Wawanesa Independent, Ap 1904-N 1939//
Wawanesa Optimist, O 1943+

WINKLER

Pembina Triangle Progress (form
Winkler Flyer, and Winkler Progress)
My 1949 (v4)+
Winkler Leader, N 1949-Je 1940

WINNIPEG

Nor-Wester, D 1859-O 1869//
Red River Pioneer, D 1869 (1 issue)
The New Nation, J - S 1870//
The Manitoban (also Weekly Manitoban)
O 1870 - N 1874//
Manitoba Weekly Free Press (now Free
Press Weekly), N 1872+
*Winnipeg Free Press (form Manitoba
Free Press), 1874+
Nor-Wester, 1874-1875//
The Standard, N 1874 - N 1875//
Winnipeg Telegram, 1878 - O 1920//
Manitoba Gazette, O 1878-M 1879//
Quiz, O 1878-J 1879
*Winnipeg Daily Sun, A 1881-Jy 1885//
Winnipeg Siftings, M 1883 - J 1891//?

Northwest Review, A 1885-1928

Manitoba Weekly Herald, J 1887-A 1887
Winnipeg Tribune, 1890+

*Nor-Wester, F 1894-Je 1898//

The Peoples Voice, Je 1894-My 1897//

The Voice, My 1897-Jy 1918//

Winnipeg Western Banner, D 1905-N 1906

The Israelite, S 1911-Jy 1968//

Statesman, A 1913 (1 issue)

Western Labour News, A 1918-Ap 1923

Winnipeg Citizen, My - Je 1919

City Life, Jy 1919-Ap 1920

Winnipeg North-End, F 1920 (v6)-
Je 1941

Canadian Farmer, M 1920+

Machinist Bulletin, A 1924-My 1928

Weekly News, M 1925- Je 1934

Winnipeg Mirror, J 1926-D 1934//?

South-End Leader (also known as Leader),
My 1928 (v6)-M 1929

Winnipeg Observer, J 1932 - Je 1934

Western Chronicle, M - My 1932

Southender, O 1932 (v2)-O 1937 (gaps)

Western Socialist, O 1933-D 1933

Trumpeter, 1934 - S 1936

Manitoba Commonwealth, Jy 1934-O 1941

Canadian Spectator, N 1934 (1 issue)

Winnipeg Typo News, Ap - N 1935

Labour Leader, Ap - My 1935

Winnipeg Stitcher, 1939

Winnipeg News, N 1945 - F 1948//

Modern Farmer (form Weekly Market News)
J 1947 - M 1969//

Winnipeg Citizen, M 1948 - Ap 1949//

UPCOMING FEATURES OF generations

Several special features are planned for generations, in addition to the articles which will be appearing on genealogical research techniques and genealogical sources in Canada and Manitoba. Two of the special features are described below:

1. generation gaps, a queries section of generations where you can seek the help of others searching the same names. Members may place up to two free queries every year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for \$ 2.50 for each entry. The following guidelines should be used when submitting a query:
 1. Use 8½ x 11 paper, no matter how short the query. Smaller bits of paper are too easily lost.
 2. Type or print your query clearly trying to limit it to 50 words. It will be edited if needed so make clear what is the most important information you want.
 3. Tell the story of your family, then ask what it is you want to know. E.g. John Smith, b 1852 m Mary Jones b 1855. Came from ONT to MAN 1885. Children: John, Mary, Peter, Jane. Where did they settle? What happened to the children? Who were their parents? etc.
 4. Try to give the exact location where they lived. If they lived in a rural area, give the name of the nearest town. The closer you get your family to a definite location the easier it is for someone to help you.
 5. Try to think out your query before you write it. Then re-read it to make sure you are asking what it is you want to know. Be sure to ask what it is you want. Give as much background as 50 words will allow so that readers will know specifically which family you are interested in.
 6. Please put your query on a separate piece of papers if you are including other correspondence in your letter.
2. The second special feature, which will be introduced with the next issue of generations, will be an on-continuing series of articles dealing with the genealogical records of other canadian provinces and other countries of the world. This series will begin with those areas which will be of primary concern to present members and will gradually expand to include other areas as well. At first, the articles will deal mainly with the general records of other provinces and countries, but will progress to include articles on specific records of one country or province. It is felt that this series of articles will greatly benefit those members who have completed their research in Canada (or Manitoba) and are now concerned with locating their ancestors in other countries (or provinces). This will be a regular feature, with the records of a new country or province being discussed with each issue.

As time passes and the "bugs" of producing a journal are ironed out, other special feature will be instituted to help members. New features will be announced when they have been proposed by the Publicity and Publications Committee.

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