

ISSN 0226-6105

GENERATIONS

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

VOLUME 8, NO. 2 SUMMER, 1983





manitoba genealogical society

post office box 2066, winnipeg, manitoba, canada R3C 3R4

ADVERTISING RATES

Full Page, 7" x 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	\$ 100.00	\$ 300.00
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CHANGES will be allowed in advertising copy at the yearly rate.

COPY DEADLINES: March 15, June 15, September 15, December 15

Send copy or enquiries to Publications Chairman, M.G.S. at above address.

GUIDELINES

The following guidelines shall apply to advertisements placed by M.G.S. or appearing in Society publications:

1. All advertisements shall conform to MGS policy.

The following outline of principles constitutes the policy of the Manitoba Genealogical Society on advertising:

- 1.1 Purposes - 1) to advance the cause of genealogy
2) to promote the interests of the Society
3) to provide information to the public

- 1.2 Content - Any advertising placed by the Society or appearing in Society publications shall:

- 1) conform to the policies of the Society;
- 2) contain no statements that are false or misleading;
- 3) ensure a regard for public safety and shall not depict situations which might encourage inappropriate, unsafe or dangerous practices; and
- 4) conform to public standards of taste and decency.

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

- 1.4 Application of the Policy - Where any doubt exists as to the application of the policy, the President of the Society shall decide.

2. Advertisements in MGS publications shall be directly relevant to members of the Society.

3. 3.1 All advertisements shall be subject to the approval of Editorial Advisory Board of the Publications Committee.

- 3.2 Where doubt exists as to the appropriateness of any advertisement, the president of the Society shall have the right to deny its publication.

4. All revenues from advertising shall go directly to the MGS.

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Vol. 8

SUMMER 1983

No. 2

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COVER: The Red River Cart was a method of transportation on the prairies for many of our ancestors.

Print by Alexander Olson, "Memories of Manitoba", Main Floor, Eaton Place, Winnipeg.

GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 3R4. Back issues are available at \$3.00 for members, \$4.00 for non-members.

The Chairman of Publications invites articles and news items from all members of the Society and from anyone else having an interest in genealogy. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins.



manitoba genealogical society

post office box 2066, winnipeg, manitoba, canada R3C 3R4

1983 OFFICERS

PAST PRESIDENT

Susan Cote	808 Community Row, Wpg R3R 1J1	837-8530
Ruth Breckman	40 Celtic Bay, Wpg R3T 2W9	269-6202
Florence Cox	76 Marshall Cres., Wpg R3T 0R4	452-8980
Ernest McCallum	Box 41, Carberry, Man. ROK OHO	834-3049
Gerald Brown	3003-55 Nassau St.N., Wpg R3L 2G8	284-5620
Vicki Pfeifer	203-465 Hamilton Ave., Wpg R2Y 2B3	O. 772-2474 885-2875

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	Robert Stokes	673 Kilkenny St., Wpg R3T 3E2	269-2733
RETIRING 1985	Pat Thomaschewski	Starbuck, Man. ROG 2P0	735-2518
	Bernice Simpson-Mandiuk	632 Victor St., Wpg R3E 1Y5	786-2057

BRANCH REPRESENTATIVES

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WINNIPEG	Eleanor Corbett	428 King Edward St., Wpg R3J 1L8	889-1626

COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS

LIBRARY	Louisa Shermerhorn	270 Sansome Ave., Wpg R3K 0P6	832-5041
MEMBERSHIP	Edith Bjornson	22-508 Sherbrook St., Wpg R3B 2W8	772-6179
NOMINATIONS	Susan Cote	808 Community Row, Wpg R3R 1J1	837-8530
PUBLICATIONS	Barbara Page	Clandeboye, Man. ROC OPO	738-2296
PUBLICITY			
SEMINAR '83	Ernest McCallum	Box 41, Carberry, Man. ROK OHO	834-3049
SPECIAL PROJECTS	Kathy Stokes	673 Kilkenny St., Wpg R3T 3E2	269-2733

THANKS to those who helped with collating April 14, 1983: Verna Campbell,
John and Jean Rockey, Mavis Menzies.

BOOK REVIEW

BY DOROTHY WILSON

INTO PRINT: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO WRITING, ILLUSTRATING AND PUBLISHING, by Mary Hill and Wendell Cochran. 1977. William Kaufmann, Inc., 95 First St., Los Altos, CA 94022, U.S.A. Paperback, 188 pp., \$7.50, postage \$1.50 (ISBN 0-913232-44-0).

This book was not written specifically for genealogists. The authors are two experienced science editors and this is reflected in some of the chapters. However, those planning to publish a family history either themselves or through a vanity press will find it useful reading. The various stages of putting a book together are covered: keeping of records, writing, preparing a manuscript, illustrating, photography, maps, proofing and indexing. There is even information on making a slide presentation. The chapters are concise and often list books for further reading. There is also a useful index. As this is an American publication, readers will have to look elsewhere for information on Canadian copyright regulations and procedures.

Information on Canadian copyright laws can be found in the pamphlet Copyright: questions and answers published by the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Ottawa. Cat. No. RG43-13/1979 (ISBN 0-662-50479-8). Now in MGS Library.

CANADIAN PAPERS IN RURAL HISTORY, VOLUME II. Edited by Donald H. Akenson. 1980. Gananoque, Ont., Langdale Press. Hardbound, 172 pp., \$12.95, postage \$1.00 (ISBN 0-9690772-1-1). Available from Generation Press, 172 King Henrys Boulevard, Agincourt, Ont., M1T 2V6.

This book, one of a series, is a collection of scholarly papers on various aspects of rural history. Of particular interest to genealogists with Ontario roots is the chapter entitled, "Tracing property ownership in nineteenth-century Ontario; a guide to the archival sources", by R. W. Widdis. Various methods of acquiring land ownership before and after 1818 are explained and the availability of records of patents and land grants is indicated. Assessment rolls and their limitations are discussed. Copy Book of Deeds, Domesday Book and Abstract Index to Deeds are explained. Examples of the latter are given and terms defined. While the author uses the records to provide a historical survey of a township, genealogists can use this information for a survey of a family. Other papers in this volume may be of interest to genealogists. Of particular interest are "The shell-mud diggers of Prince Edward Island", by David E. Weale; "The role of shipping from Scottish ports in emigration to the Canadas, 1815-1855", by James M. Cameron; and "Listening to rural language: Ballycarry, Co. Antrim, 1798-1817", by Donald H. Akenson.

{ LAND RECORDS IN ONTARIO REGISTRY OFFICES: A GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH GUIDE, by David A. McFall and Jean McFall. 1982. Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ont., M4T 2L7. Paperback, 16 pp., \$2.00 (ISBN 0-920036-08-2).

This booklet is a revision of the article "Finding genealogical information at registry offices" by A. David McFall in the Bulletin, O.G.S., v. 5, no. 3, 1966.

(CONTINUED ON P. 8)

SPECIAL PROJECTS REPORT

Special Projects has been very busy in many areas during the past few months.

NEWSPAPER INDEXES of Births, Marriages, and Deaths:

- The Nor'Wester (Manitoba's first newspaper), published from Dec. 1859 to Nov. 1869. Indexing is complete.
- The Manitoba (later Winnipeg) Daily Free Press began in July 1874. Indexing is complete to the end of 1879.
- The Winnipeg Daily Times began in April 1879. Indexing is complete to the end of 1879.

Members may have names searched in this index free of charge. Fee for non-members is \$1.00 per name.

STRAYS

We have begun to catalogue "Strays" - those people who have lived in Manitoba but were born or have died elsewhere. Information about Strays is individually catalogued on 3x5 slips of paper, together with the source of the information (tombstone, church record, newspaper, etc.). The papers are sent periodically to the genealogical society concerned.

M.G.Q. has already received two batches of Strays from British Columbia.

WAKELIN INDEX

A researcher in Britain is attempting to accumulate records of British-born people who die in other countries. Doris McDonald, MGS #634, heads this project. She clips and collects clippings of obituaries of those born in Britain and forwards them to the project head, Mr. Davies. Any members who would like to join in this endeavour would be welcome. Send your clipped newspaper obituaries to our post office box and mark your letter for the attention of Doris McDonald.

CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTIONS are continuing with the return of warm weather. Brandon members are concentrating on Neepawa, Minnedosa and Rosewood. Dauphin Branch continues to transcribe Riverside, Keld and Kosiew cemeteries.

Nine hardy souls from Winnipeg Branch braved the cold to record the stones at St. Peter's Dynevor on the Red River. Their attention is now concentrated on the enormous task of transcribing Kildonan Cemetery.

Individual members have indicated that they will be working this summer at Rosser and St. Michael's, Robinson Spur, San Clara and Grand Marais.

Special Projects can always use more volunteers. Please contact Kathy Stokes if you wish to help.

Kathy Stokes,
Special Projects Chairman

M.G.S. LIBRARY - NEW ACQUISITIONS

June/83

BOOKS

- 016.305/S Hungarians in the U.S. and Canada: comp. & ed. by Joseph Szepplaki. 1977
- 025.17/H Historical records of the Government of Canada=Documents historiques du gouvernement du Canada.
- 027 .5 Manitoba. Legislative Library. Annual Report.
- 070 The Nor'Wester.
- 070.5 Publish and promote your own book. Ted Nicholas
- 280 Kildonan Presbyterian Church.
- 280 St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church.
- 283/B Memoirs of the mission. (All Saints' Anglican Parish, Drayton Valley, Alta.), Mary Burrows.
- 289.7/L Heritage remembered:...Mennonites in Prussia and Russia. Gerhard Lohrenz. 1977
- 289.7/R Wer nimmt uns auf? a story of Mennonite immigrations Olga Rempel, 1977
- 312 Index to the 1881 Canadian census of B.C.. L. Main
- 317.1/C Machine readable archives: catalogue of holdings. PAC, 1981
- 325.71/W Causes and history of the emigration of the Mennonites from Russia to America. G. Wiebe. 1981
- 338.2/L Cornwall: its mines and miners. J. R. Leifchild, 1968
- 346.04 Copyright: questions and answers. Ottawa, 1982
- 352.071/M Municipal officials of Manitoba. Dept. of Municipal Affairs, Manitoba. 1983
- 371.8 University of Manitoba Students' Union Directory.
- 591 Ernest Thompson Seton in Manitoba, 1882-1892.
- 647 Accommodation register. Fed. of Family History Soc.
- 686.2 Make History. Rev. ed. 1982
- 808.02 Author and editor at work. Stainton
- Map/912 Canada, then and now...1867-1982. Donor, Barbara Page
- 914.11/M The clans of the Scottish Highlands, R. R. McLan. 1980. Donor, Audrey Sikora
- 914.2/E Directory of members' interest, 1979. East Surrey FHS. Donor, Florence Cox
- 917.1 Travels in Lower Canada,..., 1820. J. Sansom
- 917.124 What's in a name?...Sask. place names. 1968
- 920.03 The Blue Book - leaders of the English speaking world.
- 921/B An Indian remembers: my life as a trapper in Northern Manitoba. Tom Boulanger. 1971
- 921 Major Charles Arkoll Boulton. (1841-1899)
- 921 Reverend Henry Budd. 1812-1875)
- 921 Thomas Mayne Daly.
- 921 Mia; by Mary M. Enns. (Mia Reimer De Fehr)
- 921 Joseph Dubuc. (1840-1914)
- 921 Peter Fidler. (1769-1822)
- 921 Grandma Kelly.
- 921 Thomas Greenway. (1838-1908)
- 921 Frederick Philip Grove. (1879-1948)
- 921 E. Cora Hind.
- 921 Nellie McClung. (1873-1951)
- 921 The Honourable James McKay. (1828-1879)
- 921 The Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge, by Mary M. Ferguson
- 921 Chief Peguis. (1775?-1864)
- 921 Thomas Douglas, Fifth Earl of Selkirk.
- 921 Dr. Frank Leith Skinner. (1882-1967)
- 929 Aeltester Johann Funk: a family tree with notes on his life and work. 1980
- 929/B Carberry Plains Cemetery tombstone transcriptions. comp. by John & Lorna Bullen. 5 vol. 1981
- 929/D Dell Cemetery: Rixinger Road, Niagara Falls, by John A. Bellamy. Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, 1981

- 929 Family Reunion ABCs, by Sharon Hamner. 1981
- 929/H Help wanted,...: over 200 queries from across Canada. Dauphin Genealogical Society, 1982
- 929/L Pettapiece United Church Cemetery. Transcribed by Phyllis Long & Ruth Collins. MGS, 1978. Rapid City, Manitoba
- 929/P How to trace your Minnesota ancestors. R. B. Porter, 1980
- 929/P Syllabus for the 11th annual Priesthood Genealogy Seminar. 1976. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 2 vol.
- 929 Surname index, 1981. Red River Valley Genealogy Soc.
- 929/S St. Albans Blenheim, R.M. of Birtle. Mowbray-Windygates Cemetery, Roseland Cemetery, R.M. of Whitehead. Criddle St. Alban's, R.M. of South Cypress. trans. by Bernice Still, MGS. 1981
- 929 Scotia Cemetery, R.M. of Hamiota, (and) Glenella Cemetery. trans. A. P. McMannis. MGS, 1980
- 929/W Readings in Ontario genealogical sources. Comp. Don Wilson, 1979
- 929.1/B Genealogist's guide: an index to printed British pedigrees and family histories, 1950-75. Geoffrey B. Barrow. Donor, E. Jonasson
- 929.1/L Cite your sources: a manual for documenting family histories & genealogical records. R. S. Lackey, 1980
- 929.1 Genealogical atlas of Ireland, by Smith
- 929.2 50th Harris reunion, 1928-1977. (Ontario)
- 929.2/W Walsh heritage. Walsh County N.C. 2 vols. Donor, Lorne Harris
- 929.2 Mayflower heritage:, D. Kenelm Winslow. 1957
- 929.3/M Land records in Ontario registry offices: A. David and Jean McFall. OGS, 1982
- 929.3/N New Brunswick vital statistics from newspapers, 1784-1815. NBGS, 1982
- 929.309/B Berkshire FH Society Members' interest booklet. The Society, 1982? Donor, Elizabeth Briggs
- 929.309/G Genealogical resources in the Edmonton area. Edm. Branch, AGS, 1981
- 929.309/Y Year book 1980. Port Elgin, Ontario. Bruce County Historical Soc.
- 929.4 Directory of Surnames. Ontario GS, 1981 & 1982
- 929.4/S Surname exchange No. 4, comp. Ethel Arnot and Laureen Seitz. SGS, 1981
- 929.6/F A complete guide to heraldry, A. C. Fox-Davies, 1978. Donor, Eric Jonasson
- 941.1/K The history of Glenbervie: G. H. Kinnear, 1910. (on the fatherland of Burns, County of Kincardine)
- 947.71 Outline of Ukrainian history, Manning. 1964
- 971.03 Grund Lutheran Church. Manitoba
- 971.03 St. James Anglican Church. Manitoba, 1982
- 971.06/L Ukrainians in the making: their Kingston story. Lubomyr Y. Luciuk, 1980
- 971.092 National reference book, 1971-1972. Canada - Biography
- FR971.127 Moissonneurs de la Rouge, 1882-1982. de Montcalm, Marais Post Road, Dufferin, Letellier, St. Joseph, St. Elizabeth, St. Jean-Baptiste. Donor, R. Breckman
- 971.24 Dysart & district. Sask. 1982
- 971.24/E Excelsior echoes: R.M. of Excelsior, no. 166, Main Centre, Rush Lake, Waldeck, 1882-1982, Sask.
- 971.24 Pambun heritage:...1906-1982. Sask.
- 971.24 Ripples and reflections: Hanley. Sask., 1982
- 971.27/A Assesippi Townsite. Shell River Colonization Co. 1882-1888.
- 971.27/B Beyond the gates of Lower Fort Garry, 1880-1891. Clandeboye, Man. R.M. St. Andrews. Donor, B. Page
- 971.27/B Bridging the years: Griswold Centennial booklet, 1867-1967.
- 971.27/C Carberry Plains: century one. Carberry History Comm., Manitoba, 1982.
- 971.27/E Donor, Town of Carberry & R.M. North Cypress
- 971.27/E Echoes of a century: Douglas, Manitoba centennial, 1882-1982. Douglas History Book Club

- 971.27/E Pioneer profiles: Ukrainian settlers in Manitoba, M. Ewanchuk, 1981.
Donor, Maureen Smith
- 971.27/F Footprints & chalk dust: (Cardale No. 1763, 1915-1969; Roselawn No. 1099, 1901-1915;
Ravens Glen No. 687, 1892-1915). Manitoba. Donor, Marilyn Clayton
- 971.27/G Echoes of the past: (R.M. of Louise, Manitoba) by H. C. Gosnell, ed., 1968
- 971.27/H A History of the Virden Empire-Advance (Manitoba) comp. N. Lebeau-Pringle, 1982.
Donor, Florence Cox
- 971.27 The Hudson Bay Railway. Manitoba, 1982
- 971.27 Mandy Mine. Manitoba, 1975
- 971.27 Mennonite settlement: Manitoba, 1981
- 971.27 The Origin of the name Manitoba. 1982
- 971.27 Our Lady of the Prairies. Manitoba, 1982
- 971.27 Pine Fort. Manitoba, 1982
- 971.27/S Porridge and old clothes, Eileen M. Scott, 1981 (Manitoba history)
- 971.27/S A proud heritage:...St. Andrew's Society of Winnipeg, 1971-1982, Thomas Saunders,
1982
- 971.27 The settlement of New Iceland. Manitoba, 1982
- 971.27/S Springfield: 1st rural municipality in Manitoba 1873-1973. Dugald Women's
Institute. Donor, R.M. of Springfield
- 971.27/T Threads of the past: White Bank Lea, No. 593 1889-1955. (Manitoba)
- 971.27 Walter Lynch. Manitoba, 1981
- 971.273/C A Centennial history of Glencross (Manitoba) burial grounds, ed. B. Lewis-Harding,
1968
- 971.3/O Ontario's heritage:...archival sources, v. 13, Peterborough region
- 971.3 History: Auburn, 1848-1973. Huron County, Ont.
- 971.3/S Out of the mists: (Clarke Township and Orono, Ontario), H. Schmid, 1975.
Donor, Pat Thomaschewski
- 971.3 Smith's Canadian gazetteer: (Upper Canada, 1846)
- 971.6 Along the shore of St. Mary's Bay, (Nova Scotia)

PERIODICALS RECEIVED

- Alberta FHS. Quarterly. V. 3, #1, 2.
- Alberta Genealogical Soc. Relatively speaking. V. 11, #1.
- British Columbia Genealogist. V. 11, #4.
- Bruce & Grey Branch OGS. V. 12, #1, 2.
- Canadian genealogist. V. 2, V. 3. Donor, Florence Cox.
- The Dalesman. Magazine of Yorkshire. Issues from the 1960's and 1970's.
Donor, Pat Haimes.
- Devon Family Historian. 1982, Oct. #24. Donor ?
- Essex County Br. OGS. Trails. V. 5, #1, 2.
- Essex Family Historian. 1982, #23. Donor, F. Cox
- Family History News and Digest. V. 3, #2, 3, 4. V. 4, #1.
- Genealogical Helper. 1982, S/O, N/D. 1983, J/F. Donor, F. Cox
- Hamilton Branch OGS. V. 14, #1, 2.
- Kingston Branch OGSV. 10, #1, 2.
- Legion. 1983 - monthly. Donor, Bill Cottrell
- Lost in Canada. V. 9, #1, 2.
- Manitoba Culture and Heritage. 1983, V. 1, #1. Donor, Manitoba Dept. of
Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources.
- Manitoba Historical Society. Newsletter. V. 12, #5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
- Mennonite Historian. V. 8, #3. Donor, Dorothy Wilson.
- Minnesota Genealogical Society. Quarterly. V. 13, #1.
- Minnesota GS Newsletter. V. 15, #1, 2.

Niagara Peninsula Br. OGS. Notes from Niagara. V. 2, #5.
North Dakota History. V. 49, #1, 2, 3, 4.
Nova Scotia Genealogist. V. 1, #1
 Ontario Genealogical Society. Families. V. 22, #1.
OGS. Newsleaf. V. XII, #4, V. XIII #1.
Ontario register. V. 6, #1, 2, 3, 4, and Index (1982)
Oregon Genealogical Society Bulletin. V. 21, #1, 2.
Ottawa Branch News. OGS. V. XVI, #2.
P.E.I. Genealogical Society. Newsletter. V. 7, #1, 2.
Prince George Br. B.C.G.S. Tree tracer. Sept. 1982
Quebec Family History Soc. Connections. V. 5, #3.
Quinte Br. OGS. Searchlight. V. 1, V. 2, #2, 3, 4. Donation
Sask. Genealogical Society. Bulletin. 1982, #4
Sask. Gen. Soc. Prince Albert Branch. Heirlines. V. 1, #1
Scottish Genealogist. 1979-1982. Donation
Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin. 1982, #2
Society of Genealogists. V. 21, #1
Twin Ports Gen. Soc. Branching out. 1983, March.
Waterloo Wellington Branch OGS. V. 11, #1
Whatcom Genealogical Soc. Bulletin. V. 13, #2
Wiltshire Family History Soc. #8 (1982), #9, Spring 1983.

Some other donors: Connie McLeod, Jim Wood, Colin Briggs.
 My apologies to those I have missed.
 Each donation is important and eagerly read by other members.
 Thank you all!

Louisa Shermerhorn, Librarian

BOOK REVIEW (continued)

The bulk of the article deals with the Abstract Index of Deeds. Terminology is simply explained and examples given so that the Abstract of Title forms will present no problem to the average reader. The availability of records at the Archives of Ontario and the registry offices is noted. Also included is "The history of the Land Record Copy Books" by Shirley C. Spragge. This is an explanation of the copy books, which contain copies of deeds and other documents affecting title to land such as mortgages, wills, quit claims, etc. There is also information on their location. This booklet is recommended as a useful purchase for the home library.

Addresses for Ontario land registry offices can be found in Canadian Almanac and Directory 1983, Toronto, Copp Clark, p. 621-2, available in most public and university libraries.

DOROTHY WILSON, M.G.S. #121, is a professional librarian with several years experience in public and university libraries, and she also does research for a number of publications. Dorothy served until recently as M.G.S. Librarian.

USING THE WORLD'S LARGEST GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

by Alan J. Phipps, M.A., A.G.
from a talk given at SEMINAR '82, Brandon

Alan Phipps, a member of the Genealogical Society of Utah,
is an accredited genealogist at the Centre for English Genealogy
in Salt Lake City, specialising in the collections for England
at the Genealogical Society Library.

I bring you greetings from the United States and particularly my home state of Utah and Salt Lake City, the home of the world's largest genealogical library. I'm proud of the library although I really had little to do with its being there or what it is and what it does. As has been pointed out, I am an accredited genealogist of the Genealogical Society of Utah, which is not employee status. I'm a freelance genealogist and use the library as any of you can. I have been asked several times to explain the library collections to others, simply because I do use them on a daily basis and have done so for about 15 years.

People from all over the world come to Salt Lake City to do genealogical research because of the worldwide microfilming program of the Mormon Church. I am told that Manitoba is receiving its first branch of the Genealogical Society's library in the near future. I have no official connection to the LDS library and therefore don't have the details, but I'm sure that you'll receive announcements when the library is finally operable, through the media and your M.G.S. Newsletter. Even though you may not have a chance to go to Salt Lake City ever or perhaps go occasionally every few years, you can still profit, as many thousands do, from this unique library through the branch library system. Some 400 branch libraries now exist, mainly in the English-speaking world. Most of them are in the U.S. and Canada. There are a few in the British Isles, Australia and New Zealand. People living in these areas are able to go to the branch libraries and in essence use the main library, because the microfilm collection is loaned to individuals throughout the world through the branch libraries.

There are approximately 1.3 million rolls of microfilm available, obtained by microfilming crews literally throughout the world. Every state in the U.S., every province in Canada, and almost every country in Europe has had microfilming crews in it, even some behind the Iron Curtain. Some Third World countries and South American countries have also had their records microfilmed or at least partially microfilmed. So under one roof it is possible to do research which one could do otherwise only by traveling to many hundreds of scattered record repositories. These 1.3 million rolls of microfilm are approximately 100 feet in length each, which calculates to over 24,000 miles of microfilm, enough to circle the world.

Every microfilm can be borrowed through the branch library system. There is a small handling fee to cover the postage. The cost is \$3.00 for a two week period and 35 cents for each additional week. If you want to keep it six months you pay \$4.25.

Apparently, the transit time from Salt Lake to Canada can be considerable. I'm told it can take four to eight weeks for a film that you've ordered to arrive. Therefore you may want to plan ahead and be very organized. Once the request comes to Salt Lake, if they have the film in their circulation library already, they can send it out again in about three to five days. Only the more popular films have been duplicated and made available for a library loan system. If your request concerns a film which has not been duplicated, then you must wait three or four weeks while they make a loan copy, and then it comes four to eight weeks through the mail. But your ancestors have been dead a long time and they'll wait until your films arrive.

The library itself in the downtown area only has some of the materials. In the mountains surrounding Salt Lake City several tunnels have been burrowed and in these they are storing the master copies of the microfilm in the Granite Mountain Records Vault. There are huge bank vault doors on the front of these tunnels and the experts say that the mountain could withstand a nuclear blast. This is quite an incentive to archives from the world to want their vital records and certain other records to be microfilmed, knowing that a copy is going to be kept in this indestructible granite mountain where the humidity is perfect and the temperature is constant. And the fact that we, almost anywhere in the world, can use these records through the lending system, I think is a miracle.

Following the outline on page 17, I'd like to discuss with you the use of the library. This information, I hope, will be useful to you whether you use the main library in Salt Lake City or a branch of it. It's also possible to get some things done by correspondence, or some of you may even wish to hire others to do research on your behalf.

I. PREPARATION AT HOME

Preparation can be done at home to make your library visit most successful. If you are like me when I first began, there are a lot of notes which aren't taken very carefully and as you return to them you see that you really didn't know what you were doing or you simply didn't record fully what you were doing. So, one piece of advice I would give very early is to learn to take your notes so that you can later decipher them and tell exactly what has been done. Item "I.D" (page 17) is essential for anybody who wants to succeed in his research. You need to make a note of every record which you look at. This instruction tells you to make a tentative list before you visit the library so you won't waste your time there. As you do the research, create a log of the searches which you have completed on any particular ancestor which you can refer to in the future. Even though you're able to spend maybe an hour a day, a week, a month or even less time on your research, all of this time can be meaningful and productive if you have a written record to remind you what you were doing last.

As part of your preparation to use the library, whether the main one or the branch, you ought to find out what has already been done by others. Your society is part of the Federation of Family History Societies, and thus you are apprised of what others are doing who may not use Salt Lake City as their main place of research. If you want to find out what has already been done, you need to think in terms of non-Salt Lake City and Salt Lake City. I have listed for you under "I.G" (page 17) the three main ways you can determine what research has already been done by users of the Salt Lake library. Two of these items you'll be able to search for yourself at the new branch library.

I.G.1. The first one is the International Genealogical Index, or the IGI. This is a marvellous index. Its name intends to connote its worldwide scope. It has 50+ million entries in it, mainly of births or the church equivalent, baptisms, and also some marriages. Over half are for the British Isles, and of those 90% are from England. So right now it's an index which favors those with English ancestry, and the reason for it is quite simple. When they began the computerization of vital records, about 20 years ago, the most prevalent records in the library were English parish registers, either in print or on microfilm, so they began to index these first. Since then they've extended the indexing to the vital records of other countries as they are available. The IGI is a particularly helpful British research tool at present. Over half of the parish registers in England have already been indexed for baptisms and are in the IGI. Thus if you have English ancestry you have a 50% chance of finding your ancestor already in this computerized index which will be at the branch library. Now the problem is identifying which of those people is yours, and that can be difficult, since you may find several instances of even the more unusual names. This IGI is on microfiche, small pieces of film, each containing about 20,000 names. Through the IGI you are able to find what births or baptisms have occurred in a particular geographic area, as indexed by the Genealogical Society to this point. The Genealogical Society itself does some of the indexing but they also accept registrations from LDS church members (codes in the "Source" column of the microfiche tell you how each entry got into the IGI). If submitted by an individual you can then obtain their names and addresses to learn if you have common ancestry.

I.G.2. The second file is the manual predecessor of the IGI, the Family Group Records Archives. These are family group sheets showing father, mother and all the children as discovered through the research, filed in alphabetical order by the name of the husband. There are some 7 million of these family group sheets for the world. Of these, two and a half million are for the British Isles. The rest are mainly for the U.S., Canada, Scandinavia, Germany and the Netherlands, but there are some for nearly every country in the world.

But the FGRA is primarily an archive of compiled North American and Northern European families. These family group sheets were compiled by the research of LDS members from 1942 through 1969. The results of research since that date are in the IGI. With the change from the FGRA to the IGI, there was also a change in the input method. No longer was it necessary for LDS members to compile a complete family group to register their families or to have the LDS Temple work done, but they could submit individual entries for each ancestor, based on the birth or baptism and marriage records.

1.G.3. The third source necessary for ascertaining LDS research activity is the Temple Records Index Bureau, which is the predecessor of the Family Group Records Archives. It is not available for private searching, but you can pay to have it searched. You will get instructions on that from the branch library, or you can hire an accredited genealogist to do it for you at the Genealogical Society itself. It has been microfilmed, but the microfilms are not circulated. This file, called the T.I.B. for short, contains 30 million 3"x5" cards in metal cabinets which fill a large room. The T.I.B. shows Temple work which in large part is the result of research by, or personal knowledge of, Latter-Day Saints from the beginning of their Temple system in Utah in 1877 up through 1969. You'll see that the FGRA and the T.I.B. overlap from 1942 to 1969. When the Family Group Records Archives was begun in 1942 they did not stop the Temple Records Index Bureau. Each 3"x5" card records one individual. The same individual may be on a Family Group Record.

By consulting these three files, you can learn what research has been done by Latter-Day Saints. You should have already utilized the Family History Society guides to research which you have probably learned about from the Manitoba Genealogical Society. If you haven't, if you're new to genealogy, come to their meetings. I'm sure they will explain these things on a recurring basis.

Societies which are members of the Federation of Family History Societies, like the M.G.S., receive their periodical, "Family History News and Digest", which contains the news of what is happening in genealogy (with a British emphasis) throughout the world, digests of articles written by the various societies, and helpful hints such as how to find out who else is working on your pedigree. Your society has the publications of the Federation.

So learn what has already been done by others. If you have North American or Northern European ancestry, someone has already traced part of your ancestry. And as the interest in genealogy spreads throughout the world, those with ancestry in other areas will be confronted with the same possibility of benefitting from others' research.

II. USING THE MAIN LIBRARY

The library in Salt Lake City is open 78 hours a week, which I think is remarkable for any type of institution devoted to genealogy. I have done research in all but three of the 40 counties in England, visiting their record repositories on five different trips. Even the most liberal ones open about 8:00 in the morning and close at 5:00, Monday through Friday. If you're lucky you can go maybe on one Saturday in the month by appointment and spend some additional time. A few might have a late opening one weekday evening. Many of them have much shorter hours, starting at 9:30, taking an hour out for tea, closing at 4:30 but telling you you can't get any documents after 3 o'clock because it takes too long to bring them from the Strong Room, and so forth. But here is a library which is open 78 hours a week, allowing you to do research from 7:30 in the morning til 10:00 at night four of those days, and til 5 or 6 o'clock on two other days. There is no admission charge. Two to

four thousand people use the library every day, the greater number in the summer. If you come to the library in the summer, you'll need to arrive early, even though there are hundreds of microfilm readers there. They are all filled by 8:00 in the morning on the busiest days and it's sometimes not possible to get your own reader until the afternoon. Because of this problem they have set up a few readers on a rotating hourly basis, so it is possible to do limited film research, even on the busiest days.

II.E. CATALOGUING SYSTEM.

Whether you use the branch library or the main library, you need to understand how collections are put together. This is a little technical but I think it's very important if you're going to utilize your time well. Bound materials do not circulate. There are almost 200,000 books. They do not circulate these books for logistic reasons: the library is so heavily used by up to 4,000 people a day that they just can't have some of the books missing. Every book whose copyright has expired or which has no copyright (many family histories are not copyrighted) is microfilmed before it's put on the shelves, so that you can borrow them through the branch library system. A large portion of the book collection is thus borrowable on microfilm. The Genealogical Society of Utah does not participate in inter-library loan with its books; it lends its own microfilm but only through its own branch library system. If you do have a chance to go to the main library you'll want to concentrate on searching printed materials which you can't get through the film lending system.

The bound materials are classified using the Dewey decimal system, mainly by country. Thus, 971 is Canada. All Canadian bound materials will have that beginning call number. The U.S. is 973 to 979. England is 942. 942.23 is Kent County, England. Here they do a little thing which most libraries probably don't do: add a city code to the Dewey decimal number. Notice the last example at the bottom of page 17: 942.23/C1 is for Canterbury, a city in Kent County. The city volumes are placed on the shelf after all the county volumes.

Preceding the call numbers may be special codes telling where the book is located. I will point out the importance of those when we get to the diagram. The second line or Cutter number of the bound materials' call number has been adapted by the Genealogical Society to meet the needs of its own collections. In most libraries using the Dewey decimal system the Cutter number begins with the initials of the author's last name. But at the Genealogical Society, these Cutter numbers show the subject matter - usually a record source - of the book. I've listed these subjects for you in alphabetical order on page 18. If you are interested in finding, for example, a gazetteer of Scotland the code number would be 941 for Scotland, the first line, and the second line would be "E5" for a gazetteer, followed by some more letters to separate this particular Scottish gazetteer from all others, so it could be shelved uniquely. I appreciate this system after using the Society of Genealogist's library in London. The system they employ there is, "Go to Sussex shelf 14 and look for a maroon book about 8 and a half by six inches". For someone who's red/green colorblind as I am, finding the right book can be difficult.

The microfilms constitute the largest portion of the collection in Salt Lake. You have to find the right film by figuring out the classification system, and fortunately the system is very simple: the films are numbered in the order they were received. The first film is film No. 1; the latest film is 1,300,000 or so. They are filed in the cabinets in numerical order, so once you have used the catalogues of the library to identify the material you need, you simply walk to the microfilm cabinets and find the microfilm you are looking for.

How are you going to determine the book or film numbers, whether you are using the main library or a branch? Through the catalogues. Up until 1979 there was just one catalogue, a card catalogue. Since 1979 all new materials have been catalogued on the computer. Thus, ~~to find out what materials exist for a particular surname, subject or geographic area, you must consult both the card catalogue and the computer catalogue.~~ Eventually the cards will all be converted to the computer and there will be one place to look. The computer catalogue is called the International Genealogical Library Catalogue.

How can you check these catalogues at a branch? One of the advantages of using computers is the ability to print out duplicate catalogues inexpensively on microfiche for use at the branches. A computer catalogue is part of the beginning equipment for a branch library. Also, the card catalogue has been microfilmed up through 1978. You can look on the microfilm to see what is on the cards in Salt Lake City. That leaves a one-year gap, 1978, that's not covered by the microfilm or the microfiche and you may miss out on a few materials received that year unless you're using the main library.

The catalogues of the Genealogical Society have a unique element that most libraries do not have. Most libraries will classify their materials by author, subject and title, so regardless of which of these three you may know about the book you want to consult, you can find it through the catalogue system. But often in genealogy we do not know the title of the work that's going to help us, or who wrote it, and sometimes we don't even know the subject. The most useful approach to finding materials turns out to be the locality approach. You know where your ancestor was at some point in time. You may not know much else about him. The Genealogical Society's catalogues allow you to approach the entire collection by locality, as well as by author, subject, or title when these are known. Now, locality can be treated as a subject in any library, but the unique part of the Genealogical Society's locality cards is that everything pertaining to one geographic unit is together, from the largest area down to the smallest.

For example, if you wanted to know what is available in the library for Chicago, Illinois, you would first go to the catalogue under Illinois as a state of the U.S. You would find cards in the first drawer or two which pertain to Illinois as a whole. Here would be records containing the names of Illinois people in general, such as a state-wide census, history or tax. After these records are listed, then come the county records, county by county in alphabetical order. Chicago is in Cook County, so you would have to go to the C's and here you would find all the records pertaining to Cook County. In the U.S. a will is usually proven on a county level so even though someone is

living in Chicago as a city, they would use the county recorder for the will, and thus you would have to discover if any wills were in the library by consulting Cook County records. Then you finally get down to the city level, where you might find directories, tax rolls showing heads of households, etc.

You will have found records relating to your ancestors on three levels: on the state or provincial, then the county or municipal level, and then the city level. For other countries, it would be on the country level first, for example England, then Berkshire, then Long Wittenham (parish). So we look three times for our ancestor in records classified by locality, because records on each of the three levels can be made which pertain to him.

This same tri-level system is used in the new computer catalogue. There is a change from the card catalogue to the computer catalogue. In the card catalogue author, subject, title cards are interfiled in a word by word alphabetical system. In the computer catalogue there are separate fiche for 1) author/title, 2) subject, and 3) surnames.

Once you have found the right locality for your ancestor, you want to pick out the right record to consult, and these are then classified by the headings I gave you on page 18. If you are looking for a census record for the state of New York, look under New York - Census, because Census is one of the headings. Now say you are looking for a will. Look down the alphabetical list to "W" for WILL but you don't find it. Does that mean they don't have wills? No, they just have a different term for classifying wills. You need to hunt about through this list to find the category which will apply, and you see "Probate Records".

Where do you find genealogical periodicals like GENERATIONS? Not under "Periodicals", because that pertains to periodicals of any subject, but under "Genealogy - Periodicals". Periodicals is a subdivision of Genealogy. One more example: you are looking for a deed to find out if your ancestor possessed land. "Deeds" is not in this alphabetical list of subjects but is included in a larger heading under "Land and Property". I think they're all fairly logical headings, but you have to get used to them.

When you go into the catalogue you have to be fairly familiar with the headings that you're going to come up with to find things quickly. A great learning experience is simply to go through every card or fiche in the catalogue for an ancestral area and to take all sorts of notes. That's one very worthwhile thing to do in using the branch library prior to a visit to Salt Lake City. Copy out all the records you think you want to look at and make yourself a priority list. Then when you get to Salt Lake you won't have to look at their catalogue, except to double check for cards in 1978 that weren't microfilmed.

II.F. LOCATION OF MATERIALS

Look at the map on page 19. I have just drawn the British section of the library as an example of how the materials are arranged. The other geographic areas are similar. There's a separate area for Scandinavia, a separate one for Continental Europe, a combined one for the U.S. and Canada, and a

separate one for the rest of the world: Asia, Africa, Oceania (except English speaking areas there). One of the most important areas is right in the bottom left hand corner - "British Reference". Here you will find employees of the Genealogical Society, plus some volunteers, who are there to answer your questions. If you don't ask them questions, they'll get fired, so take advantage of them. And there's no such thing as a dumb question. If you don't know the answer it's not a dumb question. The record attendant area consists of persons who are there to solve technical problems, like unjamming the copy machine or locating lost films or replacing your burned out microfilm reader bulb.

Two other very important areas are the Register Table and the Reference Book stacks (many of the items in these areas are microfilmed so they'll be available to you at a branch library). Registers are extensions of the card catalogue. They aren't able at times to put in a card or a computer entry for every entry. For example, a census that covers an entire country would require thousands of catalogue entries to give the film numbers for each village. But one entry for the country, for example "England - Census" can refer you to a register - a book - with all the call numbers compactly printed in one place. So a register is a book from which you obtain call numbers.

The reference books are books of special value to you, which because of their frequent use are put in their own special place for easy access. Here are gazetteers, guides to records, and some biographical works, for example. The regular books follow them. Notice farther down the book stacks are the "Q" books. These are quarto or oversize books. If a "Q" precedes any book's call number, it is too big for the regular book shelves and is shelved elsewhere.

There are machines throughout the library for book, film, and fiche photocopying. Book copies are 5 cents each and film/fiche 10 cents. Although the arrangements of the desks and cabinets and so forth will differ, these same elements exist in every geographic area. You have some trained people there to answer your questions, you have some registers which give you in a helpful format a lot of call numbers most frequently used. You have the reference books, gazetteers, guides to records in various repositories, and the regular books following them, and then microfilm storage cabinets. The IGI will be available with microfiche readers as well as a large reading area for viewing the materials which you are able to find.

It's an exciting thing to walk into the library there, or to any record repository for that matter, where you think your ancestors' records are, and realize that there is information here that you can utilize to put together your family history. No doubt the world's biggest jig-saw puzzle is genealogy. Each of us finds his own little piece of that puzzle, our own ancestry, and we put it together. As we put together our few pieces, we find that someone else has already put in a corner of our puzzle in doing his own ancestry and we're related. Thus, our ties to people around the world are strengthened through genealogy.

DOING GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH THROUGH THE LIBRARY SYSTEM
OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF UTAH

- 17 -

by

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I. Preparation at home

- A. Organize your notes and documents so that you do not waste precious library time shuffling papers
- B. Prepare a one-sheet summary of the records you have already searched on each problem, family, or surname, including name or description of the record, time period covered, and portion of record searched
- C. Chart all the facts and theories pertaining to the family/problem of interest on a pedigree chart, family group record, etc.
- D. Prepare a log of searches of the records you intend to use on each problem
- E. Use pre-printed extract forms which match the record's information whenever possible; fill out the headings in advance
- F. Correspond for searches of indexes to records and compiled pedigrees to cut down on needless searches at the G.S.
 - 1. Printed guides to previous research
 - 2. Family history/genealogical society indexes to censuses, marriages, tombstone inscriptions, members' interests, etc.
 - 3. Collections of specialized libraries and libraries in ancestral localities
- G. Use a G.S. branch library or correspond with the main library to learn what LDS research/indexing includes your ancestry
 - 1. International Genealogical Index (or IGI, formerly the Computer File Index), on microfiche, contains the results of research since 1969 and all indexing by the G.S. of parish registers/vital records
 - 2. Family Group Records Archives, Main Section, shows 7 million families researched 1942-69; microfilmed
 - 3. Temple Index Bureau (TIB), containing 30 million 3x5 cards, shows family knowledge/research 1877-1969; most efficiently searched through an Accredited Genealogist (list from G.S.)
- H. Research background information on the places your ancestor lived, especially noting the civil and ecclesiastical institutions having jurisdiction there

II. Using the Main Library in Salt Lake City

- A. Location: 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84150 (four-storey west wing of tallest building in town, directly east of Temple Square; new library in planning stages, to be built on West Temple, one block west of present location)
- B. Hours:

Mondays	7:30 a.m.	-	6:00 p.m.
Tuesdays - Fridays	7:30 a.m.	-	10:00 p.m.
Saturdays	7:30 a.m.	-	5:00 p.m.

No admission charge; arrive early in summer to obtain reader
- C. Tours: free, 20-minute tours begin frequently at front desk
- D. Advice: free, brief advice given at reference desks throughout the library
- E. Cataloging system
 - 1. Bound materials: the G.S. uses an adaptation of the Dewey decimal system for classifying bound materials; most materials are filed by country, e.g., 971 Canada, 973-79 United States, 941 Scotland, 942 England, 942.23 Kent Co., England, 942.23/C1 Canterbury, Kent, England

- a. Preceding the call numbers may be a code indicating the special location of the books, viz.,
 - (1) Ref - Reference or books in frequent use - special book stacks
 - (2) Reg - Register or books with call numbers not in the catalogs or not as conveniently arranged - table(s) near reference desks
 - (3) Q - quarto or oversize books - end of regular book stacks
 - (4) PB, PBA, or PBQ - pamphlet boxes - first level foyer near U.S. family histories
- b. The Cutter numbers, the second line of a book's call number, have been altered by the G.S. to meet the special needs of its collections. Some of the more important codes are (words in parentheses are changes used in the new computerized catalog):

A5	Archives (& Libraries)	W21	Migration, Internal
E3	Atlases	M2	Military Records
A3	*Bibliography	F2	Minorities
D3	*Biography	E2	Names, Geographical
U3	Business Enterprises	D4	Names, Personal
X2	Census	W5	Naturalization (& Citizenship)
K2	Church Records	B3	Newspapers
N2	Civil (Public) Records	D22	Nobility
	#Collections (Collected Works)	U2	Occupations
P2	Court Records	A8	Paleography (Handwriting)
E6	Description and Travel	B2	Periodicals
E4	*Directories	E8	Postal (& Shipping) Guides
X3	Electorate	S2	Probate Records
W2	Emigration and Immigration	A6	*Registers
E5	Gazetteers	J2	Schools
D2	Genealogy	B4	Serial Publications
	#Handbooks, Manuals, etc.	H6	Social Life and Customs
D24	Heraldry	C4	Societies
H2	*History	R4	Taxation
	#Indexes	D23	Visitations, Heraldic
R2	Land and Property	V2	Vital Records (Civil Registration)
E7	Maps [single]		

*subheading also, as "Occupations, Bibliography"; #subheading only

2. Microfilm: not classified by the Dewey and Cutter number systems but simply numbered in order of acquisition. As with the bound materials, the films are separated by country or area. Thus in each area's film cabinets the films are in chronological order, but there are missing numbers for films pertaining to other areas.
3. Card catalog - not added to since gradually being converted to computer (1985 target date for completion)
 - a. Author, title and subject cards, as in most libraries
 - b. Locality cards by country (also U.S. states and Canadian provinces), arranged from general to specific, e.g.,
 - England - Vital Records
 - England, Kent - Vital Records
 - England, Kent, Canterbury - Vital Records
 It is necessary to check on all three above levels in order to locate materials pertaining to persons residing in one place; a fourth level may sometimes be used, e.g., Great Britain - Vital Records
4. International Genealogical Library Catalog (IGLC or simply the "computer catalog") - on microfiche; includes all acquisitions since 1979 plus items converted from card catalog

- a. locality (same headings as in II.E.1.b above with the modifications shown in parentheses); same tri-level arrangement as on cards
- b. author/title
- c. subject
- d. surname

F. Location of materials

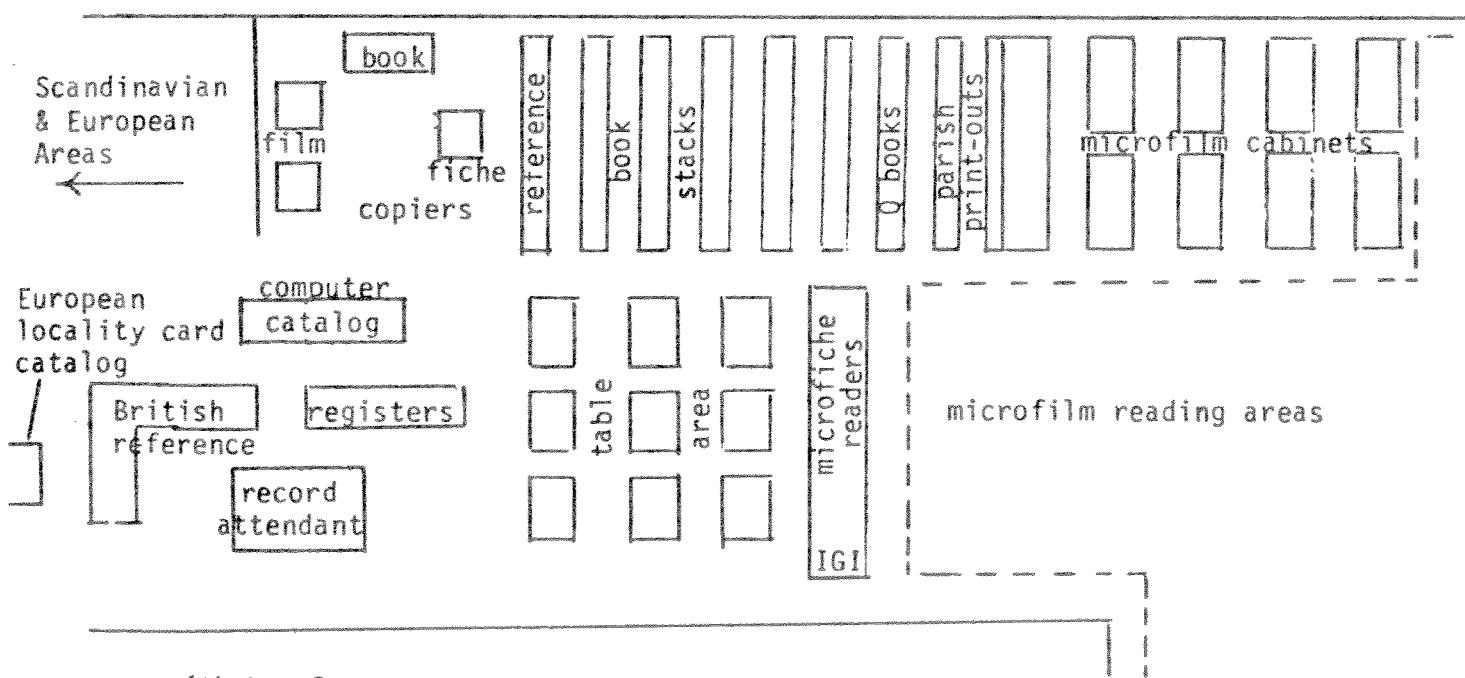
1st Level

- a. Computer catalog, general card catalog (subject, author, and title cards), U.S./Canada locality card catalog (these latter two are the same catalog; the locality cards are pockets of cards within the A-Z subject, author, and title cards)
- b. Complete I.G.I.
- c. U.S./Canada collections and reference
- d. General reference books
- e. Pamphlet boxes

2nd Level - staff only

3rd Level

- a. Computer catalog, European locality card catalog
- b. European I.G.I.
- c. European collections and reference
- d. Scandinavian collections and reference
- e. British collections and reference (floor plan shown as sample of each geographic area's components):



4th Level

- a. Family Group Records Archives (the "Archives")
- b. Complete IGI
- c. Computer catalog
- d. LDS member records
- e. Special Collections (restricted records)
- f. Supplies
- g. Lost and found

Photocopy machines are located on all levels (books 5¢; film and fiche 10¢ per copy)

G. Getting the most out of your SLC visit

1. Exhaust the printed materials still covered by copyright laws (noncopyrighted or expired copyright materials are generally available on microfilm)
2. Search all the indexes possible for all entries of the surname and make photocopies for future reference
3. Concentrate on shorter searches in microfilmed records, leaving longer ones for a branch library visit
4. Clip related notes together, filling out all but one of the headings, conclusions, etc. in evening time or after you are home
5. Obtain call numbers from the card catalog for branch library use (the cards can be photocopied by library staff)

III. Using a branch of the Genealogical Society's library

- A. Branches of the main library are located throughout the United States, Canada, and other English-speaking areas of the world; exact locations can be obtained by writing to the main library requesting the address of the one nearest to your home or place of temporary residence; or consult your local telephone directory under Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and ask if their "stake" has a branch library
- B. Most branch libraries are housed in one or two rooms of an LDS Church regional centre
 1. Space will be limited and hours of opening may be confined to a few evenings per week and possibly Saturday
 2. Attendants are volunteers, generally amateur genealogists
 3. Each branch will likely have basic reference works (handbooks, gazetteers, etc.), one or more microfilm readers, one or more microfiche readers, the computer catalog on microfiche, a microfilm copy of the card catalog (not up-to-date), and the IGI
 4. In addition, a branch could have some printed source materials and microfilm on permanent or indefinite loan
 5. All but restricted microfilm can be ordered from the main library for use at the branch; printed materials are not lent
 - a. Obtain film call numbers from the computer catalog, the microfilmed card catalog, or during visits to the main library
 - b. Fill out the microfilm request form and pay a fee
 - c. Wait for notification from the branch that your film has arrived (may take several weeks)

IV. Follow-up after your library visit

A. Correspondence

1. The main library will answer brief questions by correspondence (the library staff cannot undertake research in your behalf)
2. Most record repositories will answer brief questions about their collections; most will not undertake research but will send you a list of persons willing to do so for a fee
3. Professional genealogists and record agents are willing to search records not available to you at the G.S.; be sure to ascertain the experience of a new agent and check his/her accuracy in searching the records

B. Visit the ancestral area - the most expensive but the most exciting way to do research

C. Plan periodic visits to the branch library

D. Use the main library every few years, if possible; many persons plan their holidays so they pass through Salt Lake City

BRANCH GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY OPEN

The Winnipeg Manitoba Branch of the Genealogical Society Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (the Mormon Church) is now open. It is located at 700 London Street, Winnipeg, Post Office Box #220, R3C 2G9, (Main Post Office). Phone 668-0091. Although modest in size, this Branch Library will permit access by patrons to more than one million rolls of microfilm stored in Salt Lake City, Utah. These microfilms contain birth, marriage, death and other records for billions of persons throughout the world.

An extensive index to the Genealogical Society's collection is available at the local library to aid patrons in determining the particular microfilms desired. Also available is the International Genealogical Index, an index of surnames prepared with the aid of a computer. Equipment includes one large microfiche reader, several portable microfiche readers, four microfilm readers and one microfilm copier. There is no charge for using the library, but a charge is required for mailing and handling microfilm rolls. The fee for microfilm loan is:

Two week loan	\$ 3.00
One week renewal	.35
Two week renewal	.65
Six month loan	4.25

The fee is to be paid when the microfilm is ordered, preferably by cheque. Only the branch librarian can order microfilms on indefinite loan for the branch library. Materials placed on indefinite loan are those judged by the library to be of value to many library users.

Patrons will be phoned when their microfilms have arrived at the library. Out of town patrons will be phoned collect at night during evening rates or they may leave a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Hours:	Tuesday and Thursday	7:00 - 10:00 P.M.
	Wednesday	1:00 - 4:00 P.M.
	Saturday	10:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

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Mavis Menzies

RECORDS OF ENGLAND AND WALES OF GENEALOGICAL VALUE
AT THE LIBRARY OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

compiled by Alan J. Phipps, P.O. Box 11631, Salt Lake City, UT 84147

*=complete or strong collection; @=good collection; #=fair collection, much variance by area

1. Apprenticeship, City and Guild Records, early - 19c#
2. Apprenticeship, Inland Revenue Taxes on Apprenticing 1710-1810*
3. Apprenticeship, Parish, 17-19c#
4. Army, Officers Lists 1754-@
5. Army, Officers and Families' Certificates of Birth, Bap., Marr., & Death 1755-1908*
6. Army, Pension Records of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals 1702-1863*
7. Army, Regimental Description and Succession Books 1772-1874*
8. Army, Soldiers' Service Documents, Discharged to Pension 1760-1900*
9. Censuses, 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881*
10. Chancery, Manuscript/Printed Calendars 1386-1875*
11. Chancery, Bernau Index and Notebooks, all periods, esp. 1714-58*
12. Civil Registration Indexes of Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1837-1906*
13. Collections of pedigrees; abstracts of parish registers, deeds, tombstones, etc. @
14. Deeds, Misc. @; Deed Registries of Middlesex 1709-* and North Riding, Yorkshire 1736-*
15. Deeds, Calendar to Indentures on Close Rolls 1574-1860*
16. Directories (Commerical or Trade), London 1677-*, other cities and parishes 19c#
17. Family Histories, Printed @ and Manuscript#
18. Family Group Records Archives (2,000,000 English and Welsh families, researched 1942-69)*
19. Feet of Fines 1182-1834#
20. Histories, County @, Parish #, and Victoria County Series*
21. International Genealogical Index or IGI - master index to over one-half of all parish register baptisms, many marriages - 50,000,000 entries*
22. Inquisitions Post Mortem 1216-1649#
23. Land Tax Assessments 18c-1832#
24. Manor Court Rolls, 13-19c#
25. Marriage Bonds, Allegations, and Act Books, 16-19c#
26. Marriage Indexes, Boyd's Marriage Index 1538-1837*
27. Marriage Indexes, by county and in progress, 1538-1837#
28. Marriage Indexes, London Within the Walls 1813-37*
29. Merchant Seamen, Agreements and Crew Lists 1835-60*, Muster Rolls 1747-1835*
30. Merchant Seamen, Petitions for Trinity House Pensions 1787-1854*
31. Militia, County Records 1759-1925*, Soldiers' Documents Discharged to Pension 1787-1854*
32. Monumental Inscriptions, copied by LDS Church ca 1950*, other transcribers#
33. Navy, Continuous Service Engagement Books 1853-96*
34. Newspapers, *London Times* Birth, Marriage, and Death Announcements 1785-1933*
35. Nonconformist Registers of Birth, Baptism, Death, or Burial 17c-1837*
36. Parish Registers, Original 1538 (England @; Wales #)
37. Parish Registers, Bishop's Transcripts 1598-@
38. Parish Registers, Printed * and Modern Transcripts#
39. Periodicals and Serials of Historical, Genealogical, Family History Societies*
40. Poll Books, 18-19c#
41. Poor Law Records (Settlement, Apprenticeship, Illegitimacy, etc.) 17-19c#
42. Printed Records (a great many original records are printed, esp. earliest periods)*
43. Probate Records - Peculiar, Archdeaconry, Episcopal, and Prerogative Courts, 14c-1857*
44. Probate Records - Wills and Administration Indexes 1858-1957*
45. Protestation Returns 1641-2#
46. Quarter Sessions Records, 15-19c#
47. School and University Registers, Accounts, and Minutes, 16-19c#
48. Taxation Records - Hearth, Window, etc. Taxes; Lay and Clerical Subsidies#
49. Temple Records Index Bureau (TIB) - results of research by LDS 1877-1969
(9,000,000 England; 350,000 Wales)
50. Visitation Pedigree printed, 1500-1650*

LITTLE USED ENGLISH SOURCES

by Alan J. Phipps, M.A., A.G.
from a talk given at Seminar'82, Brandon

We'd like to hope, perhaps, that there's some magic source where all the British lines are tied magically back with documentation to William the Conqueror and beyond that, and maybe you were hoping that I would reveal that little known source to you. I haven't discovered it myself so we'll have to confine our discussion to a few of the records on the list of 50 on Page 22.

All of the 50 items, with the exception of items only available in print that have copyright restrictions, are available to the branch library. I haven't indicated on that sheet whether they are available on microfilm or print. That's something that you will learn by consulting the catalogues. Some Apprenticeship, City and Guild records are on microfilm but most are printed. Parish Apprenticeship records are seldom in print, and these would be as microfilms along with other parish records. I presume that many of the printed records are available through a large public or university library in Winnipeg. This list is in alphabetical order, not necessarily in the order you would make searches in.

1. APPRENTICESHIP RECORDS

Most boys and some girls, for that matter, in learning their trades, not only in England but in other countries, worked through the apprenticeship system. By working with someone who already knew the job, the master, you could in five or seven years pretty well learn the trade inside out and be able to apply it yourself when you were finished. In the absence of technical schools, this on-the-job-training was something very helpful to our ancestors who wanted a particular skill. At a young age, usually around 14, a boy or a girl might be apprenticed to a master to serve out a period of almost servitude to this master. They were slightly above a slave. They might live in his household, perhaps with his own sons. If not given the same consideration, they might sleep elsewhere in the house.

After serving the apprenticeship a boy was theoretically able to work by himself. Few had the means to do so at that point, so they would hire themselves out as journeymen, the next level above apprentice. Perhaps at some point in their lives they would set up their own business, become full fledged masters and take apprentices of their own. An indenture would be signed at this time which would be binding upon the master and the family

of the boy. The genealogical details given in an indenture usually include the name of the apprentice, the name of the master and his trade, and usually the father of the boy. Obviously, it would be a great help to you to learn your ancestor's father's name from such a record. One of the problems in using an apprenticeship record is finding where it is. Usually, it would be kept by the master until the boy had fulfilled his apprenticeship and then he would be "given his indentures" or freed from his servitude and be able to work on his own. A copy might be kept by any authority which monitored such apprenticeshiping. In a city, the city archives might contain the apprenticeship indentures. On a parish level, the master and the family would probably be the ones to retain them, and so they may be lost unless the parish was a party in the apprenticeshiping of the child. Under the English Poor Law, which began in 1602, every parish was responsible for the upkeep of the poor. If there were many children in the family, the overseers of the poor would be anxious to have the children taken care of, and the family would be as well. At the earliest opportunity they would apprentice the children in the poor families, hopefully outside of the parish, so that if there were any problems, the new parish would be responsible for those persons. One of the ways you obtained a legal settlement was to serve an apprenticeship in a parish. The obligation to care for that apprentice child was permanently removed from the parish where the child had been born. So parishes were busy in the business of apprenticeshiping the poor children out of the parish, and they would even apprentice them to be farm labourers and the girls to be servants in the households. It wasn't necessarily to give them a trade such as a goldsmith where they could make economic gain, but of course it usually was an improvement over no employment at all or just day labour. Many apprenticeship records, then, can be located through the parish chest. Many of these have been gathered to county record offices, or city archives.

2. APPRENTICESHIP INDEXES

For a hundred years apprenticeshiping was taxed, from 1710 to 1810, approximately, creating in the process a national set of apprenticeship books. These have been indexed for the period when the father's name was given in the record, which is from 1710 to 1774. The latter period is not indexed, although the books do exist, because the father's name was no longer regularly given. These apprenticeship indexes are called the Inland Revenue Apprenticeship Indexes. The originals are at the Society of Genealogists in London and there are microfilm copies in Salt Lake. In the 1920's or 30's volunteers at the Society of Genealogists went through the apprenticeship books, which are in chronological order, and made an index of all the apprentices and also an index to the masters. If your ancestor was a master who had apprentices, then you could also learn a great deal about him in these books. As you read across the index of apprentices, you see the volume and the page where this record is obtained, the year of the apprenticeship, the surname, the boy's name, and then the father's name. In a few cases, the mother's name was given if the father was not living. So from this index itself you learn the boy's father's name. Then it gives the father's residence, the master's name, the master's residence, his trade, and the fee that was paid to the master for the apprenticeship.

If you have an ancestor lost in the 1710 to 1762 era, perhaps you will find him in the Apprenticeship Records. For 1763 - 74 there is a separate index, but in this period the fathers' names are not mentioned as often, so

it's less valuable. For 1775-1810 you can go into the books themselves, searching chronologically, and see what information is available, even though the index stops at that point.

It seems that most English problems bog down in the 18th Century. Using civil registration and census records you can usually get them back to the late 18th Century with little problem, but about mid-18th Century, not having the census record to tell you which parish the family was from, you must rely on other sources, and this is an excellent one.

3. CHANCERY RECORDS

The Equity side of the Chancery court was juxtaposed with the common law and in Chancery supposedly the English could get justice when the common law was discriminating against them. The common law was the unwritten traditional laws and when that was working to their disfavour, they could appeal to the judiciary for perhaps a just ruling. The Chancery Court suits number about one and one quarter million cases, going back to medieval times and extending all the way up to the 19th century. Many family type matters were brought before these courts. For example, there might have been a dispute about the inheritance of land where various members of the family gave their testimony as to who had possessed the land at various times, giving in effect pedigrees for several generations.

The records aren't used as much as they should be, first of all because they're not microfilmed; second, they're in latin, and third, there's no good finding tool to them. There are calendars which list the plaintiffs, those who were bringing the suit, in semi-alphabetical order by the first letter of the surname, and then the defendants are in the next column, but they're not in alphabetical order. So if you knew who was bringing suit you might be able to find your person or if your ancestor sued a lot of people, then maybe you'd have luck in finding him.

11. CHANCERY BERNAU INDEX AND NOTEBOOKS, all periods, especially 1714-58.

Here again we have a source in the very century when most of us are bogged down in typical problems. Mr. Bernau generated an index of Chancery Court suits on many tens of thousands of slips. These are in alphabetical order and all in one series. Mr. Bernau's notes and manuscripts were either donated to or bought by the Genealogical Society where they have all been microfilmed and are available through your branch library. You won't learn much about your ancestor from the index of surnames but you may find his name and a residence given or something else to let you know this could possibly be your ancestor, or someone related to him. From the index, then, you may decide to have the original records searched. We do not have Chancery records on microfilm, we have only the calendars plus this finding tool that Mr. Bernau generated. He himself for the 1714 to 58 period abstracted the genealogical details in the suits into several hundred notebooks. So, if the reference you find on his index is for a suit in the 1714-58 period you can then follow up with a search through the Genealogical Society microfilm and learn the genealogical details of the Chancery records. I have used these on a limited basis and find that the notebooks sometimes give many generations and many connections between families.

13. COLLECTIONS OF PEDIGREES, ABSTRACTS OF PARISH REGISTERS, DEEDS, TOMBSTONES, ETC.

There were many genealogists, antiquarians and local historians of the past who during their lifetimes amassed great quantities of material which after their death were donated or sold to anyone who was interested, and many of the collections were dispersed this way. However, in some cases they have been preserved intact, and the Genealogical Society has acquired a few of these. There is, for example, the Bloom Collection of Southern Warwickshire. Mr. Bloom, of the Stratford-on-Avon area, went into all sorts of parish records, deeds, tombstones, wills, etc., and copied out information wholesale, usually on certain families always and for many other families often. In the process many binders, notebooks and pedigree charts were generated. Just for his own sake he made indexes to them so he could find his own material. Since he did his work so long ago, you may find that the tombstones themselves and other records are no longer available in the original since churchyards have been cleared in England in great numbers.

32. MONUMENT INSCRIPTIONS

This hardly classifies as a little known source - everyone knows about tombstones - and it's one thing that a person thinks of even though he's had no training or experience in genealogy. Finding them in the collections is one way of utilizing the little known aspect of monument inscriptions. Also, a certain number have been printed in histories. There was a Ralph Bigland who in the 1780's took upon himself the task of transcribing tombstones in Gloucestershire. Nearly every parish was transcribed, both inside the church and out. These were printed around 1790. At that time stones were legible back to the period of Queen Elizabeth the First, who died in 1603, and those stones have long since vanished or if they are still there you can't read a thing on them. Most of the legible stones begin early 18th century at the earliest. But if a person like Ralph Bigland or Harvey Bloom was active in your county, then you may be able through their notes to go much further back.

THE "BULLETIN OF THE CENTRE FOR ENGLISH GENEALOGY" is a guide for the do-it-yourself genealogist, explaining the collections for England at the Genealogical Society of Utah, their use at a branch library or by correspondence, effective research by correspondence, etc. For 1983 the Bulletin will be issued at least quarterly.

FREE SAMPLE ISSUES FOR MGS MEMBERS. Write: C.E.G. Bulletin, P.O. Box 11631, Salt Lake City, Utah 84147, U.S.A., mentioning your membership.

--Alan J. Phipps

The other aspect of monument inscriptions that perhaps might be little used are the ones copied by members of the LDS Church in England, mainly as a youth project of the Mutual Improvement Association. In the 1940's and 50's several hundred churchyards were copied. I believe that the only copies of these are in Salt Lake City. Now the Federation of Family History Societies has as a five year project the transcribing of every churchyard, every cemetery in England because of the rapid deterioration of the stones and their removal for various purposes. Within five years perhaps most of the churchyards will have been transcribed. That means there will be some duplication of the earlier transcriptions, but many of those stones are no longer legible or even there.

In my own experience with deteriorating and disappearing stones, I have visited an ancestral parish in Lincolnshire three times. The first time, I made a thorough check of the churchyard and copied the ancestral stones, finding three or four direct ancestors and all sorts of collateral names, about 25 different stones in all. Five years later, I discovered that one of the key stones was now missing. I suppose that whoever mowed the lawn knocked it over accidentally and it lay there a while and was finally removed.

In another ancestral churchyard, I had to cut through stinging nettle 7 feet tall and eventually got to read all the stones, but the desired stone wasn't found. I decided to try some of the newer churches in the area and found a church just a hundred years old which had already decided to level the tombstones, making them into walkways and patios with the inscriptions facing up, which is the very worst thing you can do because the rainwater hits them directly and rests in the inscriptions, causing much faster deterioration than in the original position. I was looking for the name William Wagstaff in the patio area and saw one with a surname that began with a "W". The first name I couldn't read at all, but it looked like it was long enough to be William. I had just come from Lincolnshire where there was good chalk in the soil and I used a Lincolnshire rock to rub the surface of this stone. It took me a full hour but I deciphered the entire thing and found that it was William Wagstaff. At the bottom of the stone was the inscription for his granddaughter, my grandmother's older sister. I knew her death date from my grandmother's records, and it matched perfectly, so I knew that this William Wagstaff had to be my second great grandfather. I wonder how many people would have spent an hour on one stone when they don't have their lives to devote to the project, just a weekend now and then or a summer evening. I can't see that anyone would spend that time. So perhaps I found something that no one else would have spent the time to find. That's another point: a little used source might be your own resources and patience.

If you've ever transcribed a cemetery, you know what a time-consuming job it is to read everything that can be read, and finally you must decide that certain parts of it simply are not legible. In searching cemeteries, I have resorted to the tactic - and this is a good one for notekeeping in general - of describing thoroughly what I did, even if it wasn't a very good job. For example, if there are by estimate 200 stones in the churchyard and I have only an hour to spend, I will go through the entire churchyard reading the most legible and then make an estimate of what I have accomplished. I may say, "searched entire churchyard, approximately 200 stones, only 75% read

successfully but could be increased to 90% with 2 or 3 more hours." If I have more time in the future, I can go back. Something to keep in mind is that some records must be searched so painstakingly that no one will care to do it or can afford to do it but you yourself.

35. NON-CONFORMIST REGISTERS

These registers of birth, baptism, death, or burial again do not fall in the "little used" category. However, there is something you should know about them in England. Most of those which were gathered by the English government into the Public Record Office (originally the General Register Office) in 1837 have all been microfilmed and most of those entered into the indexing program of the Genealogical Society. They now all appear in the IGI, which is available in Winnipeg and Brandon. If you have a Nonconformist ancestor in England or in Wales, you can very likely find the birth or christening entry relating to him if it is in a surrendered register. The IGI may be "Little Known" for getting into Nonconformist records for England. When the government requested these registers to be surrendered to them for safekeeping on the eve of the initiation of the civil registration system in 1837, a substantial portion of the congregations did not comply and may still have the records today. You may have to contact the individual congregations, if still in existence, to find the nonconformist registers which were not surrendered and therefore not in the IGI. Hopefully, the ones you need won't be in the group which were kept by the ministers themselves, especially Methodist ministers who traveled in a circuit and sometimes considered the registers to be their own property. When they died, although they may have wished that their successors would keep them, the family may have thought otherwise and kept them as a treasure. Some nonconformist registers have remained in the hands of the families. Others have been turned in to the county record offices or denominational archives where they can be consulted. You may not expect nonconformity in a family, especially with the Methodist church, but there was a great deal of moving back and forth from the established church to the Methodist. My great grandmother and nine of her brothers and sisters were christened in the local parish church in Binbrook, Lincolnshire. All but one of the others were found in the circuit registers for the Wesleyan Methodist Church which had been deposited with the county record office. I've concluded that the missing child was probably baptized but her baptism was simply not recorded.

Another little known source is ministers' notebooks. In early periods, especially, it was required that the parish records be kept in a wooden chest with two or sometimes three locks on it. The minister would have a key and each of his church wardens would have a key. In order to make any entries, all three of them would have to be present. Suppose that a parishioner died on Tuesday and the funeral was scheduled for Thursday. The church wardens may not even have been notified. The sexton would dig the grave, the minister would read the burial service, the body would be buried, and the minister would make a little note in his own personal notebook. Hopefully, when his church wardens were available, he would copy these notes into the parish register but some entries were simply never copied in for one reason or another. There are some loose slips of paper and little odd-sized notebooks, prayerbooks or hymnals in the parish chest which might actually have entries of christenings, marriages or burials.

Although we may have the official registers available for consulting for the Church of England and some nonconformists, we generally have not

microfilmed the other types of records which exist, such as the day-to-day working records, financial records, communion rolls, minute books, etc. All of these things are generally not available in Salt Lake City unless they were included in a local history. Otherwise, these manuscript materials are available only in England. Many times they contain much information, especially when vital records are missing, and so minute books ought to be consulted by genealogists, by writing to the successors of those nonconformist bodies today in England. Although we're talking about English records, many of these same principles will apply to research almost anywhere.

41. THE POOR LAW RECORDS OF ENGLAND

These have been alluded to once or twice. We talked about Apprenticeship already and something about settlement. I would like to say something about illegitimacy. We're not in the business of judging ancestors, just finding them and learning what we can about them. What can be done about tracing an illegitimate ancestor? Well, under the English Poor Law the parish was responsible for the upkeep of any person who was unable to care for himself, and naturally unwed mothers who had just given birth and their infants were in this category. They could be a considerable expense so the parish would be anxious to find and punish the putative father. Thus the overseers of the poor would make it their business to examine the mother concerning the circumstances of the birth of her child, and anyone whose name she was forced to reveal would be examined as well. If he admitted paternity, then he would have to sign a Paternity bond, also called a Bastardy bond, promising to pay for the upkeep of the child and for the "lying in" of the mother. These paternity bonds and examinations have not uniformly survived throughout England. Many of them were thrown away when they were no longer useful. However, a considerable number may still be in the parish or have been gathered by archivists and put in a central collection. Essex, for example, has gone to every parish chest of its 400 parishes and gathered the Poor Law documents of various sorts, including these Paternity papers, and indexed them. One parish register records the illegitimate birth of George Harvey, son of Anna Parramore of Mansfield Woodhouse, no occupation listed. Whenever you find an illegitimate boy with two names there's a good chance he was named after his father. If it's a girl the name is of little help. This transparency shows a Paternity bond, not for George Harvey but for his sister.

"Whereas Ann Parramore of Mansfield Woodhouse, aforesaid, single woman, was on the 21st day of May instance delivered of a female bastard child at the parish of Mansfield Woodhouse aforesaid which is likely to become chargeable to the said parish and hath declared that the above bonded George Harvey is the father of such child, now the condition of the above, etc. etc.....Know all men by these present that I, George Harvey, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the County of Nottingham, Farmer and Butcher, am held and firmly, etc.". So here he is signing the document admitting paternity to this female child, who was born a couple of years before George Harvey Parramore. If there was a paternity bond signed for George Harvey it's no longer extant and so I used this one as circumstantial evidence that the George Harvey Parramore born in 1828 was also fathered by George Harvey, especially because of the boy's name.

LAND RECORDS OF ENGLAND

I think these are little used because they're hard to get into. In the U.S. most land records are easy to find because the county is responsible for recording the transfer of land by deed, and so if you go to the country recorder you can find the sale or transfer of land quite easily through their indexes and learn any genealogical details from the deeds. In England there was no place to record the transfer of land on a regular basis with the exception of two counties. If you look down the list at No. 14 you will see that there were deed registries in Middlesex, beginning in 1709, and all three ridings in Yorkshire. The other counties did not have a central place to record the transfer of land until modern times, so you must look elsewhere for the deeds. Many times they've been gathered and may or may not be indexed. They may still be in the hands of the family who have the land today, and so you'll have to trace it by finding out who owns the land now and if they have a collection of deeds which you can look at. But there are some other land records which can be used more easily and ought to be consulted. I'll just point out a couple.

23. LAND TAX ASSESSMENTS begin in the 18th century and go all the way to 1832. These are a marvellous record because they record on an almost annual basis the occupiers and owners of land. These exist for every county. Not all counties have them available in the Genealogical Society, however. I think this one on the overhead projector is 1781. In the first column are the names of the owners of the land and in the second column the names of the occupiers. It doesn't give any facts about them, but it does say they were there, which may be good news if you have little other information. If you're trying to identify a burial entry and there's nothing in the burial entry to tell you who it is other than his name, yet you know your ancestor was there in certain years because he had children christened, you can find him in the land tax records and verify their residence in the parish because these are on almost an annual basis. At whatever point they disappear from the land tax assessments, you may be able to match that up with the burial records. Maybe you're trying to trace the migration of a family from one parish to another and you need some evidence that they are the same person and not just two people with the same name. Land tax assessments are an excellent way of tracking people on an almost annual basis, particularly from about 1780 to about 1832.

Another land record is the ESTATE RECORDS. They're not even listed because these 50 are records which are at the library and these estate records seldom are. This illustration is the estate of an earl, who didn't make this record himself but had a steward who did it. On an annual basis the steward would record the receipt of rents on all the earl's property, giving the area where the people were living and the number of the document and the persons who were there and the rent that was paid. So on an annual basis, once again, because rent was paid annually, you're able to verify the existence of your ancestor in a particular place through these estate records. Your ancestor didn't need to own the land to be included in land records. Many of these records are unindexed; you simply have to dive into a likely year, start reading and hope that you find something. If you find a name, by looking for that name several years in either direction you can learn a lot about the family, when they moved in and when they died.

24. MANOR COURT ROLLS

These start in medieval times and go all the way to the 19th century. A manor was a medieval economic unit, predating most parishes and co-existing with the parishes once they were set up. A manor did not necessarily correspond with a parish's boundaries, although it could. The head of the manor was the lord who owned all the property. His manor might include several parishes or might just be a portion of one parish, or it might be scattered in various areas and all be one manor. Persons who possessed land within his manor ultimately owed allegiance to the lord. In medieval times this would include his having a say so on whom they married and whether they could move, relegating some of the people to almost serfs in medieval times. Later, as they gained their freedom the people could move and marry whom they pleased, but still they might have an obligation for a few days a year to work on the roads in the manor or give a certain percentage of their crop to him or work in his fields a certain number of days a year. Their right to their own property was through a copyhold, not a freehold, and this would have to be obtained from the lord's own court which he would hold. A court leet and a court baron were the courts held by the lord of the manor. Many records were generated this way, so if your ancestor lived on a manor, as many of our ancestors did, you can find much information in the manor court rolls. Here again very few of these are available at Salt Lake City. A few are in print, a few on microfilm. Most you'll have to find in England.

NOTE: The foregoing lectures by Alan Phipps from Seminar '82 in Brandon were recorded on tape by Tom Stacey of Brandon, transcribed onto computer by Barbara Page, edited by Alan Phipps and Barbara Page, and published with the permission of the author.

We apologize for the uneven inking caused by problems with the ribbon on the computer printer.

Any comments would be appreciated.

--Barbara Page, Publications

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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 each time the query is printed.

BROCK/
CROWE James b. c1826 Ire. (parents ?) m 10 Oct 1856, Bruce Co.,
Ont. Mary Jane Crowe b. c1840 Peterborough Co., Ont.
Ch: William, Ruth Ann, Charlotte, Sarah, Phoebe, Martha,
Wesley, Minnie, Joseph, Samuel, all b. Bruce Co. Ont., plus
three b. in Man. after 1881. Family moved west 1878/1879,
homestead Holland, Man. Any info.
Mrs. R. McMillan, 4643 Highlawn Dr., Burnaby, B.C. V5C 3S9

SHIELDS/
ROBERTSON Sarah b. ? m. 5 Nov 1868 Daniel Robertson of Dundee, Scotland,
res. Streetsville, Peel Co., Ont. Other Robertsons in
Streetsville area early settlers. Any info.
M. A. Robertson, 609 - 1712 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3J 0E2

WATSON/
HUME David, b. 14 Mar 1836 Almonte, Ont. m 5 July 1860, Ont.
Elizabeth Hume. Moved to Pilot Mound, Man. in 1879. Would
like to hear from descendants; need death dates (believe they
are buried in Pilot Mound) and info regarding their parents.
Mrs. Maureen Clarke, Box 345, Fort Chipewyan, Alta. T0P 1B0

PYE John (Jack) b. North Elmsley near Perth, Ont. Youngest child
of James and Elizabeth Pye. Settled in Man. in the late
1880's. Any info.
Mrs. Alleta Niles, Box 126, Selkirk, Ont. NOA 1P0

HAMILTON Robert "Smiley" b. 1834 ? County Tyrone, Ire., d. 1918 Shoal
Lake, Man. m 1867 Buffalo, N.Y. Florentine Hamilton (same
surname) b. 1845 ? Listowel, Perth Co., Ont. (parents John
Hamilton and Mary Martin) d. 1927 Shoal Lake, Man. Ch:
Mary, Martha, Clara, Ada, Anne, Ira. Any info.

MILLER/
ABERLE William Heinrich b. 1863 Kitchener, Ont. (parents Johannes
Karl Frederick Muller and Dorthea Mardt) d. 1930 Vista, Man.
m 1885 Neustadt, Ont. ? Christena Aberle b. 1866 Neustadt,
Ont. d 1934 Vista, Man. Ch: Theodore, Otto, Henry, August,
Wilfred, Selma, John. Any info.
Mavis Menzies, 1031 Simpson Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2K 1S7

CORRECTION: In last issue, p. 30, HENRY/GOGGIN, address of Mary Bole
should read 1032 Lakeway Blvd., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 3E5