

GENERATIONS

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This Issue:

Keeping Research Logs

Doing Irish Research in MGS Resource Centre

Clanwilliam Settlers

Quarriers

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Table of Contents

Page	
2	From the Editor
2	Pioneer Royalty
3	Research Logs: The Most Important Tool for Organizing Your Family History
10	Book Review
11	Who Expects What of Whom?
12	Further to . . . A Manitoba Mystery
13	Library Lines
16	Are These Your Ancestors?
17	Doing Irish Research at MGS
18	Rural Ramblings
19	Periodical Potpourri
21	Quarriers - Scotland Home Children
22	Generation Gaps - Queries
23	Genealogical Codicil to My Will
23	Privacy Act and PIPEDA
24	Clanwilliam Settlers
25	Swedes in Canada
27	Membership Renewal Form
28	MGS Publications Order Form
	from <i>Town and Country</i> ®
	by G. David Dilts, AG
	by Geoff Lambert
	by Kathy Stokes
	by Kathy Stokes
	by Mary Bole
	by Kathy Stokes
	by Mary Bole
	by Kathy Stokes
	by Lori Walker
	by David Kemp
	from <i>Timberline</i>
	by Pat Sundmark

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From the Editor

As promised last issue, we begin this issue with a reprint of an article on keeping research logs. Our cover picture is of the Sundmark house built in the R.M. of Clanwilliam, MB. See story, pages 24-25.

We can still use [dare I say, eagerly desire??] articles, pictures etc. to be submitted for publication. Also, I would appreciate some feedback on the size of print. Last issue, I used a larger font. Is there a preference among our members? Please let me know at mgsi@shaw.ca.

Remember the Annual General Meeting of MGS on October 16 at the Resource Centre (10: AM).

Pioneer Royalty

January 1947

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



CENTENARIANS . . .

P. E. Major, Carman, 105 years of age, January 3.
John L. Jackson, Kelwood, 101 years of age,
January 4.

OVER NINETY . . .

Findlay McEwan, Crystal City, 97 years of age,
January 30.
Mrs. E. Otten, Birtle, 92 years of age, January 4.
A. Lasalle, St. Pierre, 92 years of age, January 11.
Mrs Karolina Snydal, Baldur, 91 years of age,
January 19.
Mrs. C. Anderson. Morris, 90 years of age, January
12.

OVER EIGHTY

Joseph Grigg, Portage la Prairie, 89 years of age,
January 21.
Mrs. Janet Bingley, Reston, 88 years of age,
January 10.
Henry Ogiltree, Portage la Prairie, 87 years of age,
January 18.
E. Desautels, Letellier, 86 years of age, January 10.
Mrs. J. Frith, Roland, 84 years of age, January 6.
James Weightman, Alexander, 83 years of age,
January 1.

Wm. Girling, Rapid City, 83 years of age, January 20
Mrs. R. Hotham, Rapid City, 83 years of age,
January 25.

John Coates, Crystal City, 82 years of age, January
31.

James Miller, Ninga, 81 years of age, January 29.
Mrs. C. McQuinn, Rapid City, 80 years of age,
January 28.

ANNIVERSARIES . . .

Mr. and Mrs. J.N. MacDonald, Portage la Prairie,
married 63 years, January 30.

Mr. and Mrs. J.H. Bradley, Manitou, married 56
years, January 28.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sprinks, Treherne, married 53
years, January 30.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Buchanon, Basswood, married 52
years, January 9.

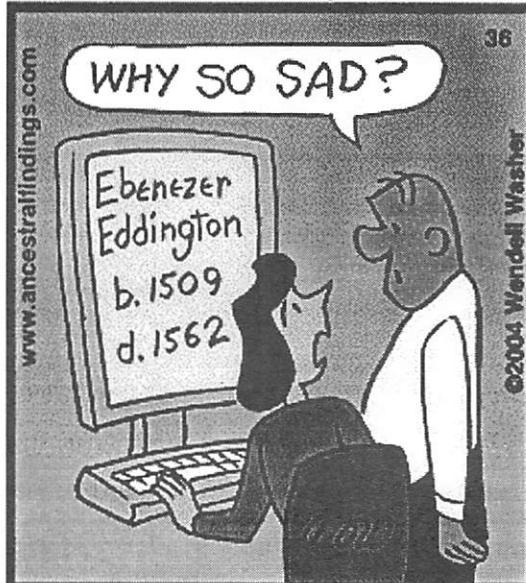
Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Elsey, Pilot Mound, married 51
years, January 10.

Mr. and Mrs. R.H. Fusee, Neepawa, married 51
years, January 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Mervyn Roy, Pipestone, married 51
years, January 22.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Storey, Boissevain, married 47
years, January 1.

GENE TOONS by Wendell Washer



It only took ten minutes to find
him, and I love the search!

Research Logs: The Most Important Tool for Organizing Your Family History

by G. David Dilts, AG®

Reprinted with permission of the author and the editor, from: *Genealogical Journal*, Volume 30 (2002) Numbers 1 & 2, pp. 3-13

The lowly research log, used properly, is fundamental to good family history research. It can also be the foundation of well-organized files. The purpose of this article is to highlight the role of the research log, advocate its better and more consistent use, and illustrate one simple but effective way to use this important tool.

Keeping a research log may seem tedious, but it is important. One researcher who underestimated its value, recently told me she would fill out her log "next week at home." Avoiding research logs will result in lost time and opportunities. You neglect research logs at the peril of your research success! Good research logs help you do a better job of citing your sources, and good source citations are the hallmark of quality family history research.

What a Research Log Is, and Is Not

A research log (some researchers prefer the term "calendar") is a comprehensive list of sources you have already searched, or plan to search in the future. In addition, some of the more important elements of a good research log include:

- the purpose of each search (what it is you want to find)
- a summary of significant findings and where your copies are
- notations showing where you searched but found *nothing*.

Most researchers do better with a separate research log for each family being researched. Do not use *one* research log like a diary of *all* the families you have ever researched. Also, research logs are not the place for genealogical details like exact event dates and places. Those details belong on family group records and pedigree charts.

Why You Should Use Research Logs

Every family history researcher, including you, should use research logs. There are several good reasons. The first is to list the sources where you plan to look in the future. Second, use research logs to show where you have found useful information. There is no better place to list sources of the positive evidence you will someday use to document your family group records and family histories.

Most novice researchers can see the value of using research logs to list sources they searched but in which they found no useful information. It is the quickest way to recognize and avoid those unproductive sources months later when they pick up research on that family again.

But knowing where you did *not* find anything has another, more subtle benefit. It shows "negative evidence." Negative evidence is the kind that tells you an event probably did *not* happen in this place. Sherlock Holmes knew that important evidence was

hidden in the fact that the dog did *not* bark. If an archeologist digs up an old Indian ruin but finds few pot shards or arrowheads, he can deduce the Indians did not live in that place for very long. If a genealogist looks at a page or two of research logs full of unremitting negative searches, he might deduce it is time to try somewhere else, or some other kind of record.

A good research log is the foundation of getting your research records organized. As you fill out a research log, it helps you think about and plan where to file papers. Finally, your research log becomes the table of contents to all the documents you copy during your research (if you use the simple system I advocate later in this article).

Does a Research Log "Slow Down the Fun?"

Admittedly, while you are hot on the trail of an elusive ancestor filling out a research log can be painfully time consuming. And who wants to waste what little precious time you have at a good library or archive? Karen Clifford put it this way—

Documentation is essential, yet it is the requirement for documentation that creates the greatest stumbling block to novice researchers. I've heard beginning genealogy students complain that documentation, "Cramps my style," "shouldn't be so important," and "slows down the fun."¹

If you haven't felt this way about research logs, chances are you have never filled out a research log. But this is a delusion, a deviously deceptive one.

Documentation using a research log actually speeds further research and lack of it assures

¹Karen Clifford, "Documentation: A Love-Hate Affair," *Genealogical Journal* 24, no. 4 (1996): 162.

failure.¹ This can be demonstrated in several ways. First, consider the next generation. If you have inherited a box full of genealogical papers without adequate research logs, you will understand. Sir Isaac Newton said, "If I have seen farther than others, it is because I have stood on the shoulders of giants." At some future time, will your descendants be able to say of your research that if they have seen farther in genealogy it is because they have stood on the shoulders of a giant? Will your descendants be able to build on your foundation? Will they be forced to re-plow the same genealogical ground you are now plowing? That depends on the quality of your documentation, and good documentation starts with good research logs. Your research logs will save time for the genealogist who will someday step into your shoes.

Second, try an experiment. For the next six months faithfully fill out a research log as you research. Try the simple system that I teach in this article, or some other if you prefer. But the point is that you must fill out some kind of research log before you search each family history source for the next six months. Then record the results of the search on your log. Pick a holiday a little over six months from now. On that holiday, pause and reflect on what you have learned. Ask yourself if keeping a research log has improved the quality of your research, and if it has sped up or slowed your work. After that moment I believe you will be able to confidently say with me that failure to use a research log never sped up the research process. The benefits that flow from using research logs make the time it takes to fill them out well worthwhile.

Finally, the next time you are with a group of genealogists, ask if any of them have ever been helped by keeping a research log. Chances are you will find several who can tell you how much it has helped them. Go ahead, ask. You will soon learn that keeping a good research log is like chicken soup for the family historian's soul.

The Role of Research Logs in the 5-Step Research Process

Researchers should use a research log in all five steps of the research process. There is no other aspect of research that is so all-pervasive. The fundamental importance of note keeping is demonstrated by the number of ways you use a

research log in these five steps.²

Step 1. Identify what you know about your family. In this step you should log the home and "survey" sources you use to start research on your family. Whenever you interview grandmother, hunt through the chests in the attic, search the International Genealogical Index, Ancestral File, or Periodical Source Index (PERSI), you should be writing down where and what you are searching.

Step 2. Decide what you want to learn.

It is useful to write on your research log the purpose or objective of each search. List the specific person and event you are trying to find. Sometimes you will return to the same source looking for another family member or another event, and it helps to know what you already searched.

It usually works best to build a picture of a person and his family in a step-by-step way by documenting one event at a time. Sources that show many people and events are welcome, but good researchers usually concentrate their research on one person at a time, and one event in that person's life. For example, you could select one of these three: birth, marriage, or death. Continue researching that event until you find some documentation for it. Then move on to another event.

Step 3. Select a record to search.

The best place to write information about the sources you decide to search is your research log. If it is a home source, describe where and whom (or what written source) you have decided to consult. If it is a library or archive source, you can list such things as the author, title, and call number. In some cases you will want to write the address or other contact information of a distant library or archive with a record you want to use.

The national, state, and provincial research outlines published by the Family History Library are a great source of ideas of sources to search. In particular, the "Records Selection Table" near the front of national outlines is a great way to learn about the kinds of records that might show certain kinds of genealogical information. The catalog of your local library or archives is another good place to identify the records you could search to find the event you

²"Basic Search Strategies," in *United States Research Outline*, 2nd ed. (Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1997), 3-7.

¹Ibid.

want to document. You can often find the catalog of distant libraries and archives on the Internet.

Step 4. Obtain and search the record.

Use the addresses and call numbers written on your research log in the previous step to retrieve and view the source you decided to search. In many cases you will have to rely on inter-library loan, or a librarian, archivist, or hired record searcher to get access to the information.

Step 5. Evaluate, copy, and use the information.

You can use research logs in several ways in this step. One of the most important is to help organize what you find. Write a document number (one that you make up), and a *summary* of the results of the search on your research log. To keep it simple, this summary consists of the name of the person(s) you found and a symbol for the event. Then on the back of the document copy you write the same document number that you wrote on the log, the call number, and footnote information also taken from the log. Then you file your copy by the document number in order to turn your log into a table of contents of your copies.

When you evaluate the information, the filing system described above helps you retrieve the copies from your files. Likewise, your research log (now table of contents) is also useful for finding the genealogical information to transfer to family groups, pedigrees, or computers.

The value of research logs especially shines when you start to document the family history you are writing, prepare a submission to the Pedigree Resource File, or otherwise share your research with others. The carefully listed description of the sources on research logs helps you properly document your sources on your family groups and family history.

Generations of genealogists yet unborn will thank you for your documentation. Your well-documented records will allow others to pick up where you leave off, rather than repeatedly revisit the same records.

These five steps of the research process are a cycle. As you complete the fifth step, it is time to go back to step one and start the process over again. But after the first time, *step 1, identify what you already know*, is accomplished by reviewing the results column of your research log and glancing at your family group record.

Think about these five steps as you use them. As you begin research for the day, ask yourself which step you are in and how you can do that step better. Keep a research log within reach whenever you look for an ancestor. You need to use your research log in every phase of your research. If you do this, you will significantly improve the quality of your work. Remember, you are NOT doing genealogical research correctly if a research log is out of reach.

A Simple Way to Organize Your Genealogy

There are many other excellent systems. But this simple system will get you started until you devise your own improved way of doing things. Modify these suggestions to fit the way you do research.

Many organized genealogists keep their notes and documents in either manilla file folders, or in three-ring binder notebooks. File folders seem to be the most popular. Keep file folders in alphabetical order by the name of the head of the household. Write the name of the husband (and his birth and death year, if known) and the name and dates of the wife on the tab of the folder. The husband's name and dates are the KEY name of this file. You will use this name on each piece of paper you put in this file. Some researchers like to fasten the papers in the folder with an optional metal or plastic clasp.

If you decide to use three-ring notebooks, divide your pedigree into several pieces and put the files for those pieces in several notebooks. Within each notebook separate the families with corresponding divider tabs showing each husband and wife and their dates. Keep the families in alphabetical order inside each notebook.

Each family's file should include the following:

1. the family group record showing the parents and their children.
2. an optional pedigree
3. optional maps of the places where the family settled
4. the family's research logs
5. document copies in order by the document number.

See next page for an example of a partially filled out research log.

Research Log

(3)

Ancestor: William FRAZIER (1826-1881) Researcher: G. David Dilts

Date	PLACE OF RESEARCH Mailing Address	PURPOSE Seeking what?	CALL NUMBER	SOURCE. Books: Author, title, publication place, publisher, publ. date, page(s). Periodicals: + vol., date, issue #.	DOCUMENT NUMBER	RESULTS
8 May 2001	Robert G. FRAZIER Telephone 801-359-9301	* Robert P.		Robert G. Frazier, Wichita, Kans, 8 May 2001, telephone conversation, with G. David Dilts, Salt Lake City, Utah		nil
11 May 2001	Family History Library 35 N West Temple St. SLC, UT 84150-3400	CO Wm. FRAZIER Marg. DENTON		Ancestral File [online database] (Salt Lake City: Geneal. Soc. of Utah, 1998). William FRAZIER, 1826	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 P	* CO & family of Wm.
11 May 2001	"	CO Wm. FRAZIER Nancy McClure		International Gen. Index [online database] (Salt Lake City: Gen. Soc. of Utah, 1992-2000), North America 2000 Addendum, Marr. Search	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 Q	CO of Wm. & Nancy
"		Wm. FRAZIER family group	1274092	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Genealogical Society, Family Group Records Collection, Archives Section 1942-1969. (SLC: GSU, 1977.)		
1 Jun 2001	"	1860 age of Robert	976.8 X225 1860 1597916 it. 3	Byron Sistler, 1860 Census - Tennessee (Nashville: Byron Sistler & Assoc., 1981-1982), v. 2, p. 244	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 10	Census: Robert in 1860
"	"	"	805258	United States, Census Office, 8th Census, 1860, Tennessee, 1860 Federal Census: Population Schedules. (Washington: National Archives, 1950, 1967) 2nd filming, Jefferson County, p. 274	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 11	Wm.'s family including Robt. P.
Question: Were any children born between James 1863 & Liz 1870? Suggestion: Look in the 1870 census of Tennessee for the answer.						
1 Jun 2001	"	Wm's family	976.8924 H2m	Estle Parshing Muncy, People and Places of Jefferson County, Tennessee. (Rogersville, Tenn: East Tenn. Print, 1994)		nil
2 Jun 2001	"	* Wm.	976.845 B2m	"Alexander Frazier, Rev. Soldier, TN" Montgomery County Genealogical Journal 1 (March 1973), no. 3: 5.		nil
2 Jun 2001	www.ancestry.com/ search/rectype/vital/ ssdi/main.htm	+ Icedora		"Social Security Death Index" in Ancestry.com [Internet site], 2001 [cited 2 June 2001] at www.ancestry.com		nil
"	http://familysearch.org/eng/ asp?PAGE=prf/search_PRF.asp	+ Wm.		"Pedigree Resource File," in FamilySearch Internet Genealogy Service, 22 March 1999 [cited 2 June 2001] at www.familysearch.org		nil
15 Jul 2001	www.whitleyancestry.com/ whitepages/WC-INX/ SUR.htm	Alexander & family		Patsy Horton, "J.D. Frazier," in Whitley Ancestry [Internet site] 27 November 2000 [cited 15 July 2001] at www.whitleyancestry.com	Alexander FRAZIER 1801-34	Alexander family group incl. Wm.
30 Aug 2001	Robert G. FRAZIER 3901 Euclid Dr. Wichita KS 67207	inviting us to the family reunion		Robert G. Frazier, Wichita, Kans., 30 August 2001, letter to G. David Dilts, Salt Lake City, Utah.	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 12	* CO Verona & root James
23 Sep 2001	Vital Records, NM Health Dept Room 119 PERA Bldg. Santa Fe NM 87501	+ Mona		New Mexico, Bureau of Public Health "Certificate of Death," for Mona M. Godfrey, no. 25907.	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 13	T Mona
6 Oct 2001	Worcester Public Library 3 Salem Square Worcester MA 01608	Obit. of Verona		Obituary; "Mrs. Gilbert Is Taken by Death," The EveningGlobe, (Worcester, Mass.) 19 March 1937.	William FRAZIER 1826-1881 14	T Verona obit.

How to Fill Out a Research Log

The details of how to fill out a research log are flexible. They should be modified to fit the situation.

Important names.

Most good logs will have the name of the husband of the family being researched at the top. The birth and death year could also be added if they are known. In

The only serious mistake is not using a research log at all. See above for a research log example.

other words, the main name on the research log and the name on the file tab or divider tab should match each other. Somewhere on the log the researcher should also write his or her own name.

Date and place of research.

Write the date of each search on your log. If you list a source you plan to search at some future time, leave the date blank until the search is done. In the place of research write the complete mailing address, telephone or fax number, e-mail address, or Internet URL. Write enough for other researchers to be able to find your source a hundred years from now.

Purpose.

Each time you conduct a search it is a good idea to name the person and event you seek. For events you can use symbols such as an asterisk (*) or star for births, an infinity mark (∞) or double rings for marriages, and a dagger (†) or cross for deaths. Some researchers also choose to add the range of years searched in this field. Note that many standard research logs have only a single place per log to

write the objective of the search. You may want to design your own research log so you have a place to write the purpose of each individual search.

Call number.

If you are doing research at a library or archive use this area to list the number used to retrieve the item from the storage shelf. If you have any doubts about what to write in this field it is better to write too much than to write too little.

Source description.

This is where you write the information you will someday use in footnotes to document your research. It is important to write this information while at the catalog and *before* you look at the source. This table shows the basic elements of footnote citations:

Basic Parts of a Footnote (according to *Chicago Manual of Style*) with examples

Information Typically Cited in Footnotes						
Books	author	title	publ. place	publisher	date	pages
Periodicals	author	article	periodical	vol., issue no.	date	pages
Manuscripts	author	title	date	repository	pages	
Internet sites	author	page title	web site	last update	date cited	URL
Letters	author	locale	date	letter to [recipient]		locale

A. Clement Luther Martzolff, *History of Perry County, Ohio* (New Lexington, Ohio: Ward & Weiland, 1902), 152.

B. Juab County (Utah), Recorder, "Deeds, 1947-1948" (Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah, microfilm), Q: 54-57.

C. California Dept. of Health Services, *California Death Indexes on CD* (Sacramento, Calif.: CDHS, 2002), 1969: Gee, Eva.

D. National Genealogical Society, "Standards for Sharing Information with Others" in National Genealogical Society (Internet site), 2003 [accessed 11 November 2003] at www.ngsgenealogy.org/comstandsharing.htm.

E. Robert Frazier, Wichita, Kans., 10 May 2003, email to G. David Dilts, Salt Lake City, Utah, 3.

F. G. David Dilts, "Citing Sources Using the *Chicago Manual of Style*," *UGA Genealogical Journal* 24 (1996): 149-61.

G. Katie Beller, "Beller Family," interview by Bryan Dilts, notes, 12 August 1973, G. David Dilts, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2.

List on your log as many of these elements as you can find. Some researchers also add their library's call number for each source.

The more you can make your log citation look like it will in appear in a footnote, the better. So, it would be wise to become familiar with a style guide like *The Chicago Manual of Style*.¹ But strive to cite the

information needed to find the source, more than to get every period and comma perfectly in place.

Document number.

If your search is negative and does not produce any useful information you can leave this field blank. But if you make a document copy, you need to compose a document number for it. Start with the name and dates of the head of the family (the same as on the file tab and research log). Then use the next available unused number for that family. For

¹*The Chicago Manual of Style*, 14th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993), 487-635.

example, if you already have seven documents in the file for Robert P. Frazier's family, the next new number for the family would look like this:

Robert P.	<i>file name</i>
FRAZIER	
1859-1925	
8	<i>next available number</i>

Write a number like this on the research log and the corresponding number on the back of each document copy. File the copy in the file in order by that number.

However, some documents include information about more than one family. In such cases, select the family that the document is most about and file it in that family's file. Write that family's document number on the back of the copies, AND cite that search and document copy in each of the other applicable families' research logs. One search may end up being cited on many separate logs. So, you will occasionally see a different family's document number on some research logs.

Results.

An important part of a good log is a summary of the results of each search. This lets the reader know whether to retrieve a document from the file. If the results of the search are negative, write the word "nil" or a symbol such as "Ø", but do not leave the results field blank. A blank means you haven't done the search yet. Do not list dates or places in the results field—those go on your family group. To show what you find, use the same names and event symbols as were described for the purpose field.

Optional locality.

Some research logs have a place to list the place or locality of the record being searched.

General Suggestions

Design your own modified research log with features and fields that mean the most to you and your style of research. For enduring value print your research logs on acid-free paper. Ask for acid-free paper at a good stationery store and pay a little extra for it. Use black ink on your logs and avoid most abbreviations. Write your log so it will be understandable for someone reading it 100 years from now.

Fill out your research log at the catalog **before** you search the source. The footnote information you need is easier to find in the catalog than in the book or film. More importantly, if the search is negative, writing the footnote data before you look at the

source makes it easier to remember to fill in "nil" and you are less tempted not to write down the source at all. If you plan to fill out your research log the week after you get home, you are asking for temptation, neglect, and redundant searches in useless sources.

Spill over the allotted space on the log if you like. Use as many lines as you need. You can also write notes to yourself across the whole page including things like strategies, analysis, conclusions, questions, suggestions, or discrepancies. Most logs would be improved by more analysis notes explaining what you were doing, and the reasoning behind your conclusions. Put page numbers on continuation logs after the first log sheet is full.

Some researchers like to have "To Do" lists. Use your research log to write down sources you plan to search in the future. Use "To Do" lists to list the objectives or purposes of future searches.

Do not have a separate correspondence log. Separate sets of logs are too easy to overlook and may result in duplicate searches when you are in hot pursuit of an ancestor. Keep only one set of research logs per family. However, you should definitely list all correspondence on your research log. Make a copy (on acid free paper) of each letter you send and log it. Then log any replies you receive. Some researchers like to give both the inquiry and reply the same document number.

Computer research logs are fine as long as you print a paper copy at the end of each research session. Many a computer user has lost a hard drive. Also, hardware and software change too much for an electronic copy to be useful 100 years from now. But no special hardware or software is needed to read a computer log printed on paper.

Special Situations

Match your research logs to your style of research. Some genealogists prefer to keep one research log per **objective**, per **person**, or per **jurisdiction**. However, most researchers do best researching one family at a time. I recommend you first try one file and one set of research logs per **family**. If a document is about **two or more** families, log it on **each** family's log, but file it under only one document number.

However, the ancestors on your pedigree were in at least two families. For these ancestors list events that happened before they were married on their father's log. File those documents in his file. But events starting with the marriage can be put in the husband's file and log. Uncles and aunts are always in their father's file and log. Step-parents are listed on the log of the closest relative who appears on the

researcher's pedigree.

Some researchers also keep a file where they put documents about several families from a particular place (town or county). Some also have a file for several families with the same surname. It doesn't suit my tastes, but it may be perfect for you if you can decide on a document numbering system for this kind of organization. Get your logs and your filing system to complement your style of research.

Normally, researchers choose not to log searches in a catalog— just the sources found by using the catalog. But census indexes list the names of ancestors and are probably worth copying and logging. When you use a telephone, fax, e-mail or the Internet for research, be sure to create a paper copy of everything you find, and properly record each search on your research log. For example, write telephone interview notes on a separate piece of paper and log the paper notes.

As you browse a bookshelf it would be best to log each book. In reality, few of us have the discipline to actually do this. On the other hand, if you should come across a piece of information about a family whose file was left at home that day, copy that source, write the footnote on the back, and log it as soon as you return home.

What to Do When You Don't Find What You Want

When you do a search but do not find what you want, it is important to write "nil" or Ø in the results field of your research log. Then select a new record to search. Do not change what you are looking for, just the record you use to find it. For example, if you don't find an ancestor in the Hope cemetery, try the Pleasant View cemetery records. If that doesn't work, keep the same objective but try substituting a different kind of source such as an obituary, or funeral home record. The "Records Selection Tables" near the front of national research outlines published by the Family History Library are excellent places to learn about possible substitute records.

If that doesn't work, try switching jurisdictions. As before, keep the same objective, but this time change to a neighboring jurisdiction, or a lower or higher jurisdiction. For example, if the cemetery record isn't in Knox County, look for cemetery records in neighboring Jefferson County. Or, if you have no luck at the Knox County level, look for cemetery records at the Knoxville town level, or Tennessee state level of jurisdiction.

Avoid changing your purpose (what you are looking for) until you have exhausted all the above possibilities. Clamp onto difficult research problems like a bulldog and do not let go until they are solved.

A good set of research logs will make this easier.

When You Do Find It

If you find something useful, make a photocopy. Photocopies are always more desirable because they include "minor" details you might overlook in handwritten or typed transcripts. Such details sometimes turn out to be important when you know more about the family. Newsprint and tablet paper have too much acid in them, so photocopy these onto low-acid paper before putting them in your files. Then 100 years from now your papers will not crumble to dust.

Write information on the back of each photocopy. Writing on the front may be awkward if a cousin asks for a copy and doesn't want your document number for his file. On the back of the copy write the document number you already created on your research log. This document number shows where to file each copied sheet. Also write the number of pages of copies, for example, page 3 of 4. Write the library's book, microfilm, or microfiche call number. And on the back of the first page you might want to write the author and title. File your documents in their proper place. Then finish your research log entry by filling in the document number and summarizing the search results.

Enter each piece of family history data from the new document copy onto your family group record. Some documents list several events that need to be transferred. Most computer genealogy programs allow you to insert "other events" as needed. Cite each and every source for an event. If the same genealogy information is already on your family group record, at least cite the new source. Every event date on a family group record needs at least one source footnote. Also use footnotes to discuss discrepancies and analyze your conclusions. Document and organize *as you go!* It helps to avoid redundant searches.

Set an Overall Goal

Set some kind of overall goal for your research. This goal should involve sharing what you find. For example, publish a family history, put up a web site, or contribute to the Pedigree Resource File. Share your work with genealogical societies in the areas where your family settled. In all of these endeavors you will find research logs speed your work. Good documentation in shared genealogy increases its value for your family, and for researchers who follow in your footsteps.

Pitfalls to Avoid

Be careful not to waste a lot of time switching from one note keeping system to another. Do *not* go back and immediately switch all your files to a new system. Start using the new system *from now on*. As you pick up research on a family, switch their file to the new system. Be careful not to get overwhelmed. You can do this!

Do not be discouraged if your research logs and

your files are not perfect. In reality, there is no such thing as a perfect system. Consider your files a work in progress. As you gain more experience, you are bound to improve on the system suggested in this article. I do not keep logs exactly the same way I did a year ago. They are an inconsistent mess. But research logs, no matter how much I have changed their format over the years, help bring order out of chaos.

BOOK REVIEW

Undelivered Letters to Hudson's Bay Company Men on the Northwest Coast of America, 1830-1857 by

Judith Hudson Beattie and Helen M. Buss (Vancouver: UBC Press, 2003).

Reviewed by Geoff Lambert. #3591

This is a truly wonderful book! It captures the lives of many people involved in the business of the Hudson's Bay Company between 1830 and 1857. The basic material consists of over two hundred letters written to company men operating on the Northwest Coast of America. These letters were, sadly, never delivered., but were carefully preserved at the Hudson's Bay archives, first in London, then in Winnipeg.

By far the largest group of letters are those written to men on ships. Other letters were sent to voyageurs (the original French and the English translations are both provided in these cases), to men at the posts and to emigrant labourers. A letter would take months, indeed years, to reach their intended recipient.

The senders of these letters covered a great social spectrum. Some are relatively privileged, writing eloquently, for instance of the death of the Duke of Wellington. Others are poor people, who wrote (in less than perfect English) to their relatives about their poverty, sickness or the misfortune or death of relatives. The selections provide a wistful glimpse of life in an age where family meant much more than it does now, and where the welfare did not

exist. These poor but honest people lived a life unimaginably hard by the standards of most people today.

The book has another advantage. By checking other Hudson's Bay records and other sources, what is known about the intended recipient is included. This therefore makes it a potential source of genealogical information.

The people who transcribed the original letters deserve our praise. Working with letters which might contain poor grammar, archaic phrases, colloquialisms and where "cross-writing" was common cannot have been easy.

One of the authors, Judy Hudson Davies, was Keeper of the HBC Archives from 1990 to 2003. The other, Helen M. Buss, is a literary scholar at the University of Calgary. They have produced a real gem, one that is hard to put down.

NOTE: This book can be found in the MGS Library:
CANADA 971.03 UND

WHO EXPECTS WHAT OF WHOM?

By Kathy Stokes

The Winnipeg Sun of 29 Oct. and 5 Nov 1887 carried columns which were in response to the Sun's questions about servants and their employers, entitled "Servant Girl Questions." One wonders if they ever thought to ask about male servants! The questions were as follows:

Is your servant a good one?
How long has she been in your employ?
What wages does she receive?
What nationality is she?
Does she do the washing?
Is she able to "attend the door?"
Is she tidy or slovenly?
How many nights per week does she get?
Does she ever give you impudence?
Have you any reforms to suggest on the servant girl question?

The first employer's reply printed said the servant was not much good, had been employed there for nine years, was paid \$9.00 per month, was Irish American, did not do the washing, servant imagined she is good enough to answer the door, was very slovenly until 7 pm, took seven nights per week off, was not impudent but her employer was afraid to be impudent to the servant. The last question, regarding reforms, was answered thus "I would like to suggest the advisability of forming an association for protecting the "lady of the house" from being ordered around too much. Please do not give my name, as she might see it." Just who was the boss in this house???

Another employer said, "My servant is an Icelander. I took her raw as a beet, but she is coming on finely. Found her very stubborn at first, but she has become docile. She is a very hard worker, but slovenly. Not much of a hand at gadding about, for which I am devoutly thankful. She is a holy fright but nevertheless must attend the door. I pay her \$10 per month. The only practical reform I can suggest is for every wife to do her own work

Other comments ran in the same vein, with complaints from employers about lack of training servants had undergone, rudeness, size of their appetites and so on. Irish girls seemed to be particularly unsatisfactory and one person recommended taking a "foreign" girl in, perhaps a Russian, as they seemed very biddable. But one woman was very complimentary. "I have the best servant girl on top of the earth. She is not pretty and she has no great intelligence on general subjects,

but she is a gem in her own line. She is satisfied with only one afternoon a week out, does the washing, scrubs the floors, acts as nurse, lights the fires, will split the wood, carries water from the nearest pump, waits on table, does the cooking, cleans boots, polishes the silver, wastes nothing, never loaf about."

The next week, The Sun ran correspondence from female servants who had responded. One letter accurately reflects the feelings of many of these servants and gives an account of the isolation they felt, even when not physically mistreated.

"During four years, I have worked faithfully and hard. I have received on average \$12 each month for wages. Although I pine for companionship and a friendly, kind word, my mistress has never, in all that time, spoken in a way other than cold and haughty to me. I rarely ever go out of an evening, except to church every second Sunday evening. I determined never to ask for any favors and none have been volunteered to me. I have been treated like the merest machine. Both my master and mistress are prominent church members of the description our Saviour spoke of when He referred to those who love to pray standing on street corners. Perhaps I should not feel any resentment that no word or thought is expressed for my welfare. I get my \$12 a month and that was all that was promised me."

The editors of the Sun did rewrite some of the letters received from the servants to make them more readable, but those editors were able, nonetheless, to capture the spirit of the original correspondence. One woman wrote that never before have the hired girls had a chance to defend themselves against the many accusations that flew around about their poor character and work habits.

"Of course there are good and bad in all classes and some hired girls deserve all that is said about them. But...taking them as a whole, the servant girls of Winnipeg are not such a disreputable class as they are reputed to be." This same writer goes on to compare her current employer with a previous one and tells of her reactions to two very different

mistresses. Her current employer is a lady, kind and considerate, who regards her servant as a fellow creature with a heart and feelings like herself. The servant knows of many in the city who see their hired girls only as machines hired to do their work and do not treat them as well as they do their pet poodles. A previous employer she felt, looking backward, filled her with dread and disgust and she blames this woman for changing her into a person who had a sense of lying and cheating. When she left that position and found her current mistress, the servant says it again brought out her good character traits, which, she hopes more than balance out the bad ones she had developed.

The same writer also felt that poor employers were the cause of many miserable marriages of "my class of people" because so many servant girls fled unhappy situations into marriage and perpetuated the bad behaviour they had learned. These unfortunates would "hasten to accept the first man who offers to take them out of their present misery."

Another servant was much more colorful in her language.

"I suppose you have had your attention drawn to a flat-soaled (sic) no souled (sic) looking creature who wobbles down Main St. in the afternoon. That's the woman who calls me her hired help. To look at her big, fat countenance, a poor judge of character would remark that she was kindly disposed and an amiable woman. She is not; she is as cross as a bear with cubs and has seven cubs herself. The neighbors make fearful complaints against the children's noise. Servant girls, get out of the business as quick as you can. I intend to and every other square headed girl should feel the same way."

When reading old newspapers, one seldom catches such an interesting glimpse into the inner workings of the families of the day. What would a current day employer, au pair or nanny have to say about conditions?

FURTHER TO...A MANITOBA MYSTERY

By Kathy Stokes

In Generations of June 2004, I wrote of the burial in the Portage la Prairie Cemetery of several victims of the Princess Sophia tragedy on the west coast in 1918. All passengers and crew of the vessel were killed when the ship went down after running aground on Vanderbilt Reef. I asked if anyone could shed more light on the family which was buried there, the McDonald family whose burials were noted in church records.

Several people called in with information about the family. As well, I was referred to local histories of High Bluff and Hamiota.

According to High Bluff's *Harvest of Time*, the Mc Donald family consisted of William Herbert, born 1878, his wife Emma nee Carlyon and three children, Eunice, Russell and Ruth. Herbert and Emma were married in Dawson City, Yukon and lived there for many years while Herbert worked as a freighter. In 1918, the family decided to move to Vancouver, and took their 13 draft horses with them. All perished. Although the church record only mentioned the burials of the father and the three children, family members indicate that the mother, Emma, as well as an unidentified child were also buried in the same plot.

A book has been written about the tragedy, namely *Sinking of the Princess Sophia 1918* by Ken Coates and Bill Morrison.

With thanks to Glee Lindal, Kay Polmark and Melba (McDonald) Brecknell

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Library Lines

By Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

Family History and Biography

921 HUT *Far side of the street by Bruce Hutchison*, 1976. An autobiography of the Canadian journalist and author.

929.2 BAT2 *Bates Bulletin*. A facsimile printing of all the bulletins issued by the Bates Association in the United States between 1908 and 1935, reprinted by Thomas J. Bates, 1988.

929.2 BRA5 *Arthur Branscombe & Rachel LaFurgie ; their story and their descendants* by Louisa Shermerhorn, 2003. Arthur Branscombe (1751-1825) and wife Rachel (1751-1841) both died in Queens County, New Brunswick. Prior to that they had been in the United States and moved to Canada as United Empire Loyalists in 1783.

929.2 DAV2 *In search of the extended family of Alfred Joseph Davies* by Trevor Farley, 2004.

This is an update of the book with a similar title compiled by Christopher Parry in 1994. This book follows the various families, ancestors and descendants of Robert and Harriett (Taylor) Davies who married in 1851 at Bosbury, Herefordshire, England.

929.2 McL *Scotland to Canada, McIntyre line*, compiled by H.S. McIntyre, 1975.

Three McIntyre brothers, John, Alex (Sandy) and David, along with their sister Isabella came from the Laird and Inverness area near Firth of Moray in Scotland to Canada in 1837-8.

929.2 MON *Moningtons by Arden Alexander, Donna Alexander Zwicker and Joyce Alexander* / 2003.

Descendants of William Monington, born 1721 in Herefordshire, England. A descendant, James, immigrated to Canada, arriving in 1881. Includes information on a number of related families.

General

001.64 GEN *Genealogist's Internet* by Peter Christian, 2003.

An essential guide for tracing British and Irish ancestors using the internet, a second and expanded edition.

Manitoba

355.3 LIT *Royal Winnipeg Rifles, compiled by H. Cliff Chadderton*, 2003. The author presents a composite of names, write-ups and in some cases, pictures, of Royal Winnipeg Rifles casualties (from Manitoba) of the First and Second World Wars, who, in recognition of their sacrifice, have had a lake, island, bay and other geographical feature named after them.

371 GLE *Glenlawn Collegiate Institute, 75th*, 1998. A souvenir booklet.

378 FRI St. Paul's College University of Manitoba edited by Gerald Friesen and Richard Lebrun, 1999.

A collection of memories and histories by the people who have studied, taught, and worked within the college.

379.1 HIS *History of M.B.E.T.A., 1957-1980*.

History of the Manitoba Business Education Teachers' Association.

379.7 APP *Apple for the teacher* by J.W. Chafe, 1967.

A centennial history of the Winnipeg School Division.

920 ECO *EcoOdyssey: voices of experience. Oral histories of Western Manitoba*, 1998.

Interviews compiled by the students of Neelin High School in Brandon as "respected elders relate the stories of their lives through interviews". Includes interviews: Chapman, Thom, Clegg, Findlay, Hatch, Boon, Braddell, Waddell, Acutt from various locations across the province.

920 SEA *Seasons of our lives*, 2004. An anthology of nine Manitoba writers.

971.27 CONS CRA *Cranberry Portage, 1978*.

A pictorial history.

971.27 LACD HEL *Hello soldier* by Aileen Rebecca Oder, 1975. Worth the read

and shedding of tears even if you don't have roots in Lac du Bonnet. Stories of letters between Aileen Oder and Soldiers from Lac du Bonnet during the second World War.

971.27 LOUI CHR *Chronicles of our heritage, 1969*

Louise Municipality local history book – sequel to "Echoes of the Past". Pioneer stories from Clearwater, Crystal City, Pilot Mound and Snowflake.

971.27 SHEL/ROB *Roblin and rural districts family histories, vol. 3, 2000.*
Compiled by the Homecoming Committee of 2000.

971.27 WINN CRO *Crossroads of the continent edited by Barbara Huck, 2003.*
This is the first popular history of The Forks, including the fascinating underlying geology of Winnipeg, with its sinkholes and underground caverns, and the role of The Forks as a continental crossroads for millennia.

For years, archaeologists have literally been digging up stories at The Forks, piecing together our past. Crossroads of the Continent tells this engrossing story beginning with the geology, paleontology and glacial history of The Forks and surrounding area. Chapters on the aboriginal, fur trade, settlement and railroad histories, including the establishment of Winnipeg follow. "The Forks Today" will conclude with sections on the recent developments and events at the site.

971.27 WINN HIS *An historical souvenir diary of the city of Winnipeg / Fred C. Luca, 1923.*

Written in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Winnipeg from a village to a city known as "The Gateway to the West". Many names and pictures from the time.

971.27 WINN PHO *Photos and fragments of Charleswood History by Len and Verna Van Roon, [2004].*
A collection of historic photographs of the community and the stories they tell.

971.272 AIK *It happened in Manitoba by Don Aiken, 2004.* Collection of articles from

the author's column, "Heritage Highlights", originally published in the Winnipeg Real Estate News.

971.272 JAM *James Wickes Taylor Correspondence 1859-1870 by Hartwell Bowsfield [1968].*

United States Consul James Wickes Taylor died in Winnipeg in 1893. Over a period of 23 years as the United States representative in the city, Taylor had been a familiar and popular figure in the social and business life of the community; a charming, dignified and friendly man who had identified himself completely with Winnipeggers' own expectations and expansive plans for the Canadian West. In promoting railway construction, settlement and trade his words and his voice had been to them proof of this friendship and his earnest desire for the development of the country.

Eastern Canada

929.5 ONT/WAR *Waterloo county, Ontario. Cemeteries*
Bridgeport Memorial cemetery
Bridgeport Free cemetery
Saint Jacob's Mennonite cemetery
Saint Peter's Lutheran cemetery
Weber Mennonite cemetery

971.3 WEN/ANC *Ancaster's heritage, vol. 2*

The continued history of Ancaster township in the county of Wentworth, Ontario. This volume contains a combined index of volume 1 and 2. Volume 1 can be found on the Internet at: www.ourroots.ca

Western Canada

305.4 GRA *Red Lights on the Prairies by James H. Gray, 1971.*
James Gray examines prostitution in the prairie cities, large and small and tells of the skirmishes between the girls and madams, the civic authorities and police, and the moral reformers.

971.2 SCO *Scoundrels, dreamers and second sons by Mark Zuehlke, 2001.* The story of thousands of British remittance men who went to the Canadian West, urged overseas by a rapidly changing British society.

Canada

325 STE Steamship "Empress of Australia"
A program given to the passengers from Quebec, Saturday June 20, 1931 to Cherbourg and Southampton.

658.87 EAT *Eaton's Contacts.*
One of a set of journals published for the employees of Eatons, Sep/Oct 1770.

971.2 GRA *Troublemaker, by James H. Gray, 1978.*
Combines the autobiography of the author and the history of the Prairie Provinces.

Europe

944 NAP *Napoleonic wars, by Michael Glover, 1982.*
An illustrated history 1792-1815.

Great Britain and Ireland

929.4 REG *Register of one-name Studies, 2004.*

Reference

REF 929 *Genealogical Research Directory 2004*

REF 463 SPR *Spanish-English dictionary*

REF 912 BRI *Collins superscale road atlas*
Publication of the Collins Superscale Road Atlas: Britain and Ireland, with main mapping at 2.5 miles to 1 inch. Large size print.

REF 920 WHO *Who's Who in Canada*
REF 920.03 CAN *Canadian Who's Who*

Many new volumes have been added to our collection, some by Red River Community College and others by private donors.

CD-ROMs

Most CD-ROMs are on reference and can not be removed from the library.

CDR 941.5 IRE2 *Irish flax growers*
In 1796, the Irish Linen Board published a list of nearly 60,000 individuals who received awards for planting between one and five acres of flax. Individuals who planted one acre were awarded four spinning-wheels, and those growing five acres were awarded a loom. The "Flax Grower's List," reproduced in this Family Archive, is an extremely useful genealogical record since virtually no Irish census of the nineteenth century has survived.

CDR 941.5 IRE3 *Irish source records 1500s-1800s*
Contains: 1841/51 Northern Ireland Census Abstracts
1841/51 Republic Ireland Census Abstracts
1851 Census County Cork
Irish marriages in Walkers' Hibernian Magazine
Quaker records of Dublin, abstracts of wills
Guide to copies and abstracts of Irish wills
Index to Prerogative wills of Ireland
Index Irish wills, vol. 1-5
Land owners in Ireland, 1876

Saskatchewan records

The local history books of Saskatchewan (971.24) have been rearranged and are now arranged by municipality on the shelves. To locate the name of a municipality use the "Finding Aid Binder" at WEST CAN 971.24 AAA.

Congratulations are extended to Ollie and Ken Usher on the occasion of their 50th Anniversary
June 24, 2004.
Ken is MGS member #2246.

ARE THESE YOUR ANCESTORS?

By Kathy Stokes

On Feb. 5, 1941, there occurred a plane crash in northern Ontario which killed all 12 people aboard and which, to that date, was the worst crash in Canadian aviation history. There were nine passengers and a crew of three, and of these 12, at least six had Manitoba roots. The plane crashed in dense bush at Wagaming, ON, near the town of Armstrong as it was trying to land in fog. Reaching the plane and carrying out the bodies proved to be very difficult.

The plane's captain, Wm. E. Twiss, was based in Winnipeg, although originally from Vancouver. He was born in 1908, the son of former Vancouver alderman W. J. Twiss. He was an experienced pilot and a member of the non-permanent RCAF. Surviving were his wife and two daughters.

C. E. Lloyd, 31 years of Ottawa, was the first Officer and was stationed in Winnipeg. His mother was Mrs. Wm. Lloyd of Ottawa. No other information was given.

The stewardess was Mary G. Mayne, daughter of W.O. Mayne of Pilot Mound. She was a 1937 nursing graduate of the Winnipeg General Hospital and later worked at the Ninette Sanitorium. Besides her parents, Mary was survived by two sisters, Margaret at Baldur and Laura at home, and a brother, William in the Canadian forces.

A special train took all the bodies to Winnipeg where autopsies were performed on the captain and first officer. There were no abnormal findings. A joint funeral was held in Winnipeg for the crew members.

Three other victims of the crash who had Winnipeg connections were Frederick Walter Gasston, Professor Robert McQueen and F.J. Freer.

Mr. Gasston was born in Ronford, Essex, England in 1902 and was a chartered accountant. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company in London in 1932 and came to Winnipeg a year later to work at HBC here. He was married with two children. His cremains were buried in Minneapolis.

Professor McQueen was head of the Economics Dept at the University of Manitoba. He had been born in Edmonton in 1896, the youngest son of Presbyterian minister, Rev. D.G. McQueen. He served in WW1 and was educated in Alberta and England. His wife, the former Monica Holdsworth, survived along with son David and daughter Jennifer and several siblings.

F. J. Freer was born in Brandon in 1892 and was educated at the University of Saskatchewan. He served in WW1 with the 1st CMR in France. In 1930, he joined the Great West Life Assurance Co. His wife survived.

Others who died in the crash were Mrs. R.D. Carter and I.E. Davidson, both of Vancouver, H. Moss and E. Malone, both of Toronto, Lt. Cdr. H.H. Harlow of Ottawa, and E. C. Manning of Victoria.

The logo for Industrial art & printing features a stylized graphic of three parallel diagonal bars of increasing length on the left, followed by the company name in a bold, italicized, sans-serif font.

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38th YEAR IN BUSINESS

Doing Irish Research at the MGS Resource Center

The following is a guide for volunteers and patrons using the MGS Resource Center Library. It is far from complete. To find other resources search the card catalog under Ireland or Irish, or the name of the county.

How-to books

- Tracing your Irish ancestors
- GB&IRE 941 TRA
- Scotch-Irish
- GB&IRE 941.5 HAN

Indexes of names

- Book of Ulster surnames
- GB&IRE 929.4 BEL
- Irish settlements in Eastern Canada
- GB&IRE 971.0049
- Irish names and surnames
- GB&IRE 929.4 WOU
- Irish and Anglo-Irish landed gentry
- GB&IRE 929 O'H
- Emigrants from Ireland, 1847-1852
- GB&IRE 325 ELL

Record repositories

- Irish records
- GB&IRE 941.5 RYA
- Guide to Irish parish registers
- GB&IRE 941.5 MIT

Atlases and maps

- Index townlands and towns, parishes, etc.
- GB&IRE 312 GEN
- Topographical Dictionary of Ireland
- GB&IRE 910.3 IRE
- Historical maps of Ireland
- GB&IRE 911.415 HIS
- Bartholomew ¼ inch travel maps
- MAPS 912 IRE2

Churches

- Church St. Columb, Derry
- GB&IRE 929.3 REG
- Funeral register First Presbyterian, Belfast
- GB&IRE 929.5 BEL
- Gravestone inscriptions, Down
- GB&IRE 929.5 GRA
- Guide to Irish churches and graveyards
- GB&IRE 941.5 MIT

Wills

- Index to Irish Wills
- GB&IRE 929.3 IND
- Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland
- GB&IRE 929.3 VIC

Periodicals

- Irish Genealogical Research Society
- Irish Genealogist
- Irish Roots

Microfiche

- Pigot's directory, 1824 (Dublin and Leinster)
- 941.8 PIG
- Slater's directory of Ireland, 1846 (")
- 941.8 SLA
- Abstracts of Irish Wills
- 346.054 ABS

CD-ROMs (Most CD-ROM's are reference and cannot be taken out)

- Irish Vital Records 1400-1800
- 941.5 IRI
- Irish Flax Growers 1796
- 941.5 IRI2
- Source records
- 941.5 IRI3
- Griffith's Valuation of Ireland
- 941 IND
- Irish immigration to North America 1803-1871
- 941 PAS
- Tithe Appplotment Books, 1823-1838
- 333.3

Browsing: Surf the Great Britain and Ireland section of the Library.

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RURAL RAMBLINGS

By Kathy Stokes

From the Free Press 2 Aug 1916

"Nathan Clark, one of the earliest settlers of the Killarney district died July 31 of a stroke and pneumonia in his 75th year. He moved to the district from Sterling ON nearly 30 years ago, purchasing the Caniff farm, three miles south of town. Always a "progressive", Mr. Clark identified himself with the "Patrons of Industry" organization in the early 1890s and in the general election of 1892 ran as a Patrons' candidate against Hon. Finlay Younger but was defeated. He leaves a large family of sons and daughters scattered around Western Canada."

Free Press 5 Aug. 1916

"Rev John McKay, pioneer minister, died Aug. 4th in his 81st year at the residence of son-in-law A. R. Sutherland. He came west to Elphinstone in 1888 and moved to Winnipeg several years ago. His original pastorate was in Richmond, P.Q. He is survived by his wife, son John of New York and three daughters, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. J. A. McKerchar and Mrs. Peter Bell of Victoria.

Free Press 14 Aug. 1916

"Mrs. Johanna Magnusson of Glenboro died Aug. 13 and was buried in the Grund Cemetery. She was 79 years old and had lived in the district for more than 30 years, having come to Manitoba from Iceland. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Stephen Christie of Glenboro and Mrs. S. Arnason of Blaine,

Washington."

Free Press 17 Aug. 1916

In a triple event in Minitonas, three couples from the same family celebrated wedding anniversaries together recently. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir have been married 50 years, Mr. and Mrs. James Weir 25 years, and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Weir 10 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weir were born near Guelph, ON, Mrs. Weir being the daughter of Alex McQueen of Eramosa, Kincardine Twp. They came west in 1904 and have one daughter and four sons, Mr. & Mrs. G. Stringer of Cutknife, SK; Mr. & Mrs. A.M. Weir of St. Paul, MN; Mr. & Mrs. T.A. Weir of Winnipeg; and Mr. & Mrs. W.H. Weir of Minitonas. There are 15 grandchildren.

Casualty reports in the Free Press of 3 & 5 Aug. 1916 list the following:

Killed in action: Pte. Geo. W. Barnett of Gilbert Plains, Pte. Henry Bridge of Arcola.
Died of wounds: Pte. Enoch Morris of Scotdale, Pte. W. Evert Arnold of Dauphin, Pte. Harry Aylward of Emerson.

Dangerously ill was Rae Fowler of Carberry. Wounded were Pte. John Armstrong of Carberry, Pte. Ernest Stanley Reid of High Bluff, Pte. Gordon H. Suddaby of Eden, Pte. Charles Antcliff of Isabella, Pte. Wm.J. Scott of Roland.

RoseAnn, a volunteer at the LDS library, came across an invitation in her grandmother's "box of stuff". She does not know the family, nor does she want the attractive little document. She is willing to give it to a person connected to the family in question. If this is your family and you want the invitation, contact RoseAnn at the Family History Centre.

The inscription on the invitation reads,

"John LEACH married Mary Ann STANSFIELD at St. Peter's Church in Rochdale, Lancs. England on the 9th April 1891.

We lived in England for 12 years after our marriage, then we came to Canada in 1903, and we have lived in and around Winnipeg ever since.

We shall be at home to our friends in the afternoon from 3 pm until 5 pm and in the evening from 7pm until 10 pm."

Mr. and Mrs. John Leach

343 Polson Ave., Winnipeg, Canada

April 9, 1941

There is a photograph of Mr. & Mrs. Leach in the invitation. Contact RoseAnn at 261-4271

PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker – MGS #1145
Email: ljwalker@escape.ca

AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND

The Genealogist, Vol. 11, #2

- Betsy Carpenter; several short convict bios; Tasmanian research; on line records.

CANADA

Alberta FHS, Vol. 24, #3

- Saskatchewan sources.

Anglo-Celtic Roots, Vol. 10, #2

- Middlemore Home children; Canada's naval heritage.

Branches, OGS branch, Vol. 24, #2

- Brantford Daily Courier vitals, part 16.

Connections, QFHS, Vol. 26, #4

- Annie O'Neill.

Families, OGS, Vol. 43, #2

- Gibbs family; northwestern Ontario research.

Generations, NBGS, Vol. 26, #2

- Clifton, NB; Shaw family; Saint John jail records 1861; Robert Sellars; Peter Thompson; NB people to Victoria, Australia; Daniel Wood.

Heritage, Vol. 7, #3

- Christ Church cathedral of Fredericton; summer hotels.

Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol. 20, #2

- courts of Nfld; Morelle and George families.

Saskatchewan GS, Vol. 35, #2

- Researching home children.

Traces & Tracks, Wellington Co. OGS, Vol. 4, #2

- Elora Rifle Co. 1862.

Victoria GS, Vol. 27, #2

- Harriet Carne; James McKibbin; coats of arms.

COMPUTERS

Genealogical Computing, Vol. 24, #1

- finding civil war soldiers; DAR records.

EASTERN EUROPE

Galizien German Descendants, #39

- settlements in Austria, part 2.

Palatine Immigrant, Vol. 29, #3

- emigration from the German states.

Palatine Patter, #107

- church records in Pommern.

ENGLAND & WALES

Banyan Tree, #98

- Eastington & district; Pitcairn Island.

Cleveland FHS, Vol. 9, #2

- Coverham parish; sinking of RMS Transylvania 1917; Robinson family.

Cornwall FHS, #112

- Rowe family; Matilda Phillips and poor house life; Cornish prisoners of war in France; Kennall Vale Gunpowder factory.

Derbyshire FHS, issue 108

- William Hane; Hefford family.

Family History News & Digest, Vol. 14, #3

- circuses and circus families.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 20, #5

- Norman ancestors; vagrants in London; surnames in the Scottish borders; Dr. James Barry – female.

Vol. 20, #7

- local authority Archives in Manchester; Maiden's Hotel in Delhi; manorial records; ancestors in India; Tay Bridge disaster 1879; early days of soccer.

Vol. 20, #8

- Lithuanian ancestors; surnames in Derby, part 8; story of a house; early days of soccer, pt. 2.

Genealogists Magazine, Vol. 28, #2

- poor law records; Puritan names in Sussex PR's; Garton family; some illegitimate lines of descent from Henry I.

Glamorgan FHS, #74

- census returns; Popkin family, pt. 1; John Webb.

Hampshire Family Historian, Vol. 31, #1

- Carter family; Allison Cunningham, nanny to RL Stevenson; Thomas Brown & Jane Greet.

International Society for British Gen. & FH, Vol. 5, #1

- death duty registers.

Lancashire, Vol. 26, #2

- Irish surnames; Catholic history at the Talbot Library.

Metropolitan, Vol. 26t, #3

- Mason family; children's diets in bygone years.

Norfolk Ancestor, Vol. 3, #10

- Carter family; James Sillett.

Oxfordshire Family Historian, Vol. 18, #1

- Banbury records; the treasure house; Mascard, Edmunds and Lampitt families.

Suffolk Roots, Vol. 30, #1

- Mildenhall parish; Sadler & Bontacle families; Priscilla Mills.

Sussex Family Historian, Vol. 16, #2

- Spicer, Baldwin & Mitchell families.

West Mdsx FHS Journal, Vol. 22, #2

- Forster marriage, part 2.

IRELAND

Irish Gen. Research Society, Vol. 3, #12

- Limerick Chronicle 1819 vitals.

Irish Roots, #50

- paternity of Eamon de Valera, part 2; Clonalis; Scottish planters & their surnames.

North Irish Roots, Vol. 15, #1

- murder/suicide in Drumcree; Gransla MI's; Robb and Dorscher families; Magleralin parish.

The Septs, Vol. 25, #2

- Wisconsin Irish; Heather Edge of Tyrone, part 2; Moron family.

Vol. 25, #3

- Co. Clare; surname interests.

MISCELLANEOUS

ONE-NAME

Journal of One Studies, Vol. 7, #12

- pinpointing the origin of surnames; resources at York Minster; your DNA code; slave ancestors.

Vol. 8, #7

- ONS without a computer; searching 1837 online.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS, #91

- Beggs family; Margaret Dick; William Walker.

Journal of the Glasgow etc. FHS, #70

- East Dunbartonshire records; Morrison, Taylor families.

Scottish genealogist, Vol. 51, #2

- Scottishdocuments.com; some descendants of Robert the Bruce; East India Register.

UNITED STATES

Family Chronicle, June 2004

- German roots; websites for Canadian genealogy; genetics; land records.

July/August 2004

- research resources; make assumptions to start your search; working ancestors & their occupations; property tax records; some brickwall solutions; Palatine, Germany; beginning Swedish genealogy.

Family History Magazine, May/June 2004

- a Hoffman family; Poland; some families of the 'Titanic'.

New England Ancestors, Vol. 5, #2

- Beekman Patent settlers; upstate NY research; Petticoat surname; Bassett family.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol. 158

- Edward & Joyce Goffe; wife of John Blake; Henry Archer; William & Ruth Buck; Dan & Jemima Freeman.

Seattle GS Bulletin, Vol. 53, #2

- African-Americans and the American Revolution.

Vol. 53, #3

- African-Americans and the Armerican revolution, part 2; Shadrack Lantrip.

From The Winnipeg Free Press 10 Feb 1941

Alex Gibson, only known survivor of the Riel Rebellion and one of first 12 men to ship wheat from the Red River valley celebrated his 91st birthday at the residence of his son John Gibson, 215 Gordon Ave. He was born near Glasgow, Scotland and came to Canada at 4 years of age, settling with his parents in Ontario. He volunteered for the Rebellion. He settled on a farm in Transcona for 40 years, then moved to Winnipeg. He was married in 1875 and had a family of four boys and two girls, among them, Donald and John of Winnipeg, Arthur of Watrous, SK and Cecil of Grahamdale, MN. (photo)

QUARRIERS – SCOTLAND HOME CHILDREN IN CANADA

By Dave Kemp
d.kemp@ieee.org

Scottish descendants have likely heard of the home children of Scotland's Barnardo Homes. Descendants of home children may also be interested in the Quarriers Homes.

Quarriers has strong ties with Canada. Between 1871 and 1938, the Orphan Homes of Scotland sent over 7,000 children to new lives in Canada as part of a child migration program that involved many children's charities in Britain at the time. Most of the children went to children's homes at Belleville and Brockville in Ontario and then went on to live on farms and homesteads in the surrounding countryside. Possibly 200,000 or more present day Canadians have roots in Quarriers Village, Scotland.



An association, Quarriers Canadian Family, was formed to become a source of information and focus of interest for the families of Quarriers Canadian children.

Their most recent of reunions took place in Nov. 2003 at Kingston, Ontario attended by nearly 300 people including 17 former children.

On a personal note, my grandmother Marjorie (Maggie) Birchall was the eldest of four sisters taken in by Quarriers in 1906 following the untimely death of their father. In 1908 the sisters were sent to Canada. Maggie married John Alfred McManaman and despite the hardship imposed by losing a hand to a commercial

washing machine raised four children in their Winnipeg home.

Those looking to delve further will be interested in:

The Village: A History of Quarriers by Anna Magnusson ISBN 0 9510044 2 5. This book is in the MGS library.

The Quarriers. This video, part of the Living Histories series by Four Corners Productions is available from The Quarriers Canadian Family, see Internet references below.

Internet:

William Quarrier Home Children Association – Quarriers Canadian Family
<http://www.quarrierscanadianfamily.com/>

Quarriers UK <http://www.quarriers.org.uk>

Quarriers genealogy queries
<http://www.quarriers.org.uk/genealogy.htm>

William Quarrier biography and reading references
<http://www.quarrierscanadianfamily.com/wmobiog.html>

National Archives of Canada – Searchable database of home children
http://www.archives.ca/02/020110_e.html

Editor's note: A quick check on the above database located the author's grandmother and her 3 siblings. They came to Canada on the SS Ionian, leaving Glasgow 27 June 1908 and arriving in Quebec 5 July 1908. The four sisters (Maggie, 10, Mary, 9, Ann, 8, and Sarah, 7) were taken to Brockville, Ontario.

If you have a Quarriers ancestor, there is a genealogy form at
<http://www.quarriers.org.uk/genealogy.htm> This can be used to submit a request for further information on your Quarriers ancestor. Although they will research their records for free, a donation of about 10 pounds is requested.

Generation Gaps

All members are entitled to one free entry each year. Have you an elusive relative? Try a query next issue!

1) Seeking lineage of MONDOR:

George Joseph Mondor b. 27 Aug 1897 d. 21 Aug 1982

Married

Dalphine Chounard

b. 10 Mar 1907 d. 22 Feb 1984

Son: George Omer Mondor

b. 09 Nov 1941

Last known address: Bathgate, ND, USA

Family connection to Gaspard Mondor, b. 1851, St.

Paul, Joliette, Quebec, son of Francois Lienard??

Contact: Dorothy Shipley, 417 Truro St., Winnipeg, Man., R3J 2A5

2) Booker, Thomas, b. 1847, Holybourne,

Hampshire, England, s/o George and Jane. Married 27 Mar 1873 in District Alton, England to Clara Jane Keep, b. 1843, England.

Children: (1) Rosina, m. John A. Garbutt, 15 Jun 1891, Turtle Mt., Man. (2) Florence Agnes, m.

Thomas Thompson, 23 Nov 1896, Oakland, Man.

(3) Lily Novella, b. 7 Aug 1878, Lancashire, Eng.

Married Henry Bowker 3 Nov 1897, Brandon, Man. Died in Winnipeg.

The Booker family immigrated to Canada 1883 & travelled by cart to Wawanessa. Have inquired there, but no record. Interested in hearing from anyone who can help.

Louisa Fey, 476 Phelan Road, St. Andrews, Manitoba, R1A 4H5.

3) Mayor: - Looking for any info on Thomas Joseph Mayor (b. 22 Jan 1873 in Ont., parents unknown).

He married 8 Nov 1899 in Westbourne, Man., to

Mary May Hooper (b. 12 Dec 1879 in

Wolverhampton, Stafford Eng.)

Children: Joseph Thomas, b. 1900, m. Della?; Edith, b. 1901, m. ? Stewart;

Gladys L., b. 1905; Mable Rose, b. 1907, m. Tofi

Davidson; Muriel, b. 1910, m. James B. Fisher;

Edward Guelph, b. 1913, m. Margaret Faye Gettis;

Fredrick, died young; and Edna Pearl, m. Charles Taylor.

Mary was the sister of my grandmother, Edith Grace (Hooper) Loan. Mary, her parents and her siblings came to Canada approx. 1886. The family farmed in the Woodside, Westbourne, Gladstone area. Any information on these families welcomed.

Louisa Fey, 476 Phelan Road, St. Andrews, Manitoba, R1A 4H5.

4) McKenzie: John A. McKenzie (b.c. 1829

Scotland) m. Eliza Ann McCulloch (b.c. 1843 Ont.) in 1866 in Proton, Grey Co., ON.

John A. was the son of Alex McKenzie and Janet Ferguson.

Eliza, the daughter of Thomas McCulloch and Sarah Emray, died 22 May 1900 in Winnipeg, a widow.

She was a sister of Silas McCulloch and Maria Jane (McCulloch) COLE.

The McKenzie family moved west c. 1876 and lived in Winnipeg and in the Carman area. Children of John A. and Eliza were William S. (b. 1867), Donald (b. 1868), Sarah (b. 1869), Thomas (b. 1871), Alex (b. 1873), Jessie F. (b. 1874), Maria (b. 1875), Katie (b. 1877 in MB), and Robert James (b. 1879 in MB). I would appreciate info on descendants.

S.Dedrick, Carman MB R0G 0J0 e-mail
sddedrick@mts.net

Send Queries to MGS, Attention: Editor. Members are allowed one free query/year (printed once); additional or non-member queries \$3.00 each. Please type or print on standard size paper, or e-mail to mgsi@mts.net.

From Dauphin Branch:

We lost a good friend and member with the death of SYLVIA FILIATRAULT. June 13, 2004 at Edmonton. AB. Sylvia helped Jean Tucker with our Library and had spent the winter in Edmonton.

Congratulations to Ray & Connie Blackman on their 50th wedding anniversary July 30, 2004. Connie is our past president.

[Some of you may have already seen this: It was forwarded originally from a mailing list. I am sure you are like most of us, and have spent hundreds of hours gathering information. It would be a shame to see it lost in the next generation. Ed.]

Genealogical Codicil to My Last Will and Testament

To my spouse, children, guardian, administrator and/or executor:

Upon my demise it is requested that you DO NOT dispose of any or all of my genealogical records, both those prepared personally by me and those records prepared by others which may be in my possession, including but not limited to books, files, notebooks or computer programs for a period of two years.

During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. [If you know who within your family or friends are likely candidates to accept these materials, please add the following at this point: "I suggest that the persons contacted regarding the assumption of the custody of these items include but not be limited to" and then list the names of those individuals at this point, with their addresses and telephone numbers if known.]

In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials. [List of organizations, addresses and phone numbers at bottom; include local chapters, with their addresses, phone numbers and contact persons if available as well as national contact information and addresses.]

Please remember that my genealogical endeavors consumed a great deal of time, travel, and money. Therefore it is my desire that the products of these endeavors be allowed to continue in a manner that will make them available to others in the future.

This must be dated and signed by you and two witnesses.

Privacy Act and PIPEDA

[Editor's note: With the increasing number of Family History Publications, and the passing of the Personal Information Protection & Electronics Documents Act (PIPEDA), we felt some advice would be timely. Source: Volume XV Issue 2 April 15 2004 Page 17 of *Timberline – Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group*.]

Privacy Considerations in Genealogical Research

It will take time, but until something to the contrary occurs, virtually all genealogical endeavours should remain unaffected. As stated, the thrust of the legislation has to do with commercial activities and what, how and why personal information is collected, used and shared. It is not intended to end genealogy or family history, but it may affect what can or should be published.

Based on present information, the following guidelines are meant to suggest what we consider to be appropriate methodologies.

- a) Document your sources- If you can demonstrate that the source of your information is in the public domain, however recent, use of the information should not invoke privacy concerns. This could include such things as a birth announcement in today's newspaper or the transcription of a grave marker erected yesterday. (Yes, there has been some concern expressed over being able to transcribe or photograph markers in cemeteries. It is unlikely to gain any traction but, if it does, some court may eventually have to decide the issue. But it hardly seems likely to occur.)
- b) Use the Archives of Ontario (or the jurisdiction where your information was obtained) as the guide for whether vital statistics are public domain or not. Under the current system in Ontario, once 97, 82 and 72 years have passed after the event of birth, marriage or death, respectively, the registration of that event becomes a public (continued on page 26)

Clanwilliam Settlers, John and Hanna Sundmark

by Pat Sundmark

John Daniel Sundmark was born September, 1872 in Boteå Parish, Västernorrland, Sweden the third child in a family of nine children. As John was of military age in Sweden where there was compulsory military service he had to receive special permission to leave the country. This was granted and he immigrated to Canada with his parents and two young siblings in 1893 where his parents homesteaded in the Rural Municipality of Clanwilliam, Manitoba.

The first summer in Canada, John found a job loading gravel cars on the railroad at Elkhorn, Manitoba. Later that fall he and his father hired on to a threshing outfit working in the Brandon area, and that way were able to earn enough to keep the family over the winter. When the threshing ended they walked back to the homestead, stopping in Minnedosa to buy 100 lbs. of flour which they divided into two sacks and carried home approximately 25 miles.

Johanna Sophia Andersdotter was born in July, 1867, the sixth child of a family in Drotthem, Söderköping, Östergötland, Sweden. Other than her appearance on the husförhörslängd (household examination or clerical survey), the first official record is found on the 1890 Swedish Census where she is listed in Kramfors, Gudmundrå Parish, as a twenty-two year old servant working in the household of Paul Buchardt, Disponent v Konsul and his wife.

Johanna, or Hanna as she was called by her family, kept a picture of this grand house with her the rest of her life. When her family visited Sweden almost one hundred years later they were able to find the manor-type house where she had been employed. Hanna met and became engaged to a young farm worker, John Daniel Sundmark, who in 1893, immigrated with his parents and two younger siblings, to Canada, leaving Hanna behind to follow later. And follow she did.

Hanna said goodbye to all her family and at the age of 27 set out alone to travel to Minnedosa, Manitoba, Canada. At some time between the 1890 census and her immigrating to Canada in 1895, she took the surname Anderson as did most of her family.

The ship's record of her leaving (Förteckning) states:

Passenger list for the Argo from Sweden to Grimsby, England, 12 March, 1895: # 5536 Johanna S Anderson from: Drotthem, Ostergl. age: 27 female destination: Minnedosa, Manitoba.

From Grimsby she travelled to Southampton where the passenger list to New York states:

Passenger List for SS Paris from Southampton to New York arriving in New York March 23, 1895.

Steerage 13 # 514 Anderson Johann age 27, female, servant, native country: Sweden,

destination: Manitoba, in transit, location of space occupied: U, number of pieces of baggage: 2.

Imagine leaving home forever, alone, with all your possessions in two pieces of baggage! In one of these pieces Hanna was bringing the special dress she planned to wear for her wedding.

Hanna neither spoke nor understood English but was fortunate enough to have some other Swedish speaking passengers travelling as far as New York. Then she was on her own for the long train ride to Manitoba.

Many years later she told her granddaughter of the fear of that trip when she sat in one place for the best part of a day afraid she would miss her train connection. Then the long ride halfway across the vast country where she once tried to leave the train as she thought surely it had come to Minnedosa and she had missed her stop! Fortunately the conductor found someone who spoke some Swedish and they were able to assure her there was still a long way to go.

Finally after what must have seemed an eternity to the young woman in a strange land the train arrived at Minnedosa and there after two years apart was her fiance, John, to greet her.

The Sundmark family had established a farm in the Rural Municipality of Clanwilliam north of Minnedosa. Hanna arrived to find that not only would they not be able to get married right away but that there was no ordained clergyman around to perform the marriage, nor was one expected to be around for some time! So after travelling halfway around the world to marry John, she found herself living with his parents and younger siblings on the farm.

From the time of his arrival in Clanwilliam John had played the organ for services at the Lutheran church at Scandinavia. The Lutherans did not have an ordained clergyman but were served by the people of the congregation and visitors.

One Sunday morning when John went to play the organ, he discovered an ordained clergyman was present. He asked the clergyman if he would perform the marriage ceremony for them. Not only did the clergyman agree to do so, but he and the whole congregation waited after the regular service was over while John drove six miles back to the farm

with a borrowed team of horses and returned with his bride! Hanna wore the dress for her wedding she had brought with her from Sweden, and while they were waiting a member of the congregation made a crown of leaves to hold her veil (from a Swedish custom). This wedding on May 5, 1895 was the first wedding in the Scandinavia Church.

Hanna's wedding dress was later used to make a dress for her first child, Helga, and her wedding veil was used for a mosquito netting to protect the baby. John and Hanna lived with his parents for several years.



Hanna, Helga and John Daniel Sundmark

In 1899, John bought 160 acres from a Mr Christopherson who had homesteaded there. During the following winter he cut and hewed logs and built a house in the yard of his parents' home. In the spring the logs were marked, the house taken apart, moved to the new farm and reassembled. With the help of neighbours this was all done in one day! [Ed. Note: See picture of this house on the front cover] John and Hanna became Canadian citizens in 1899. John was a good farmer and the family grew and lived well from the land. He and Hanna had three sons and two daughters. One son died at age 27 of typhoid fever while he was working in a lumber camp but the other two sons became farmers. The youngest son worked the family farm with his father

and continued to do so for 45 years after John's death. The farm is now owned by two of John's grandchildren

John and Hanna's five children were Helga, Albin, Harry, Lillie, and Einar. The two youngest were both born in the farmhouse which was the family home until 1942. That year their youngest son, Einar, and his wife built a new home on the property for themselves and their family and a second smaller home for John and Hanna.

As a young woman Hanna was very musical and played a guitar. In a letter from her brother in Sweden, he mentions missing hearing her sing and play. Her granddaughter recalls Hanna singing in a clear pleasant voice when she was in her nineties. Hanna eventually became totally blind with glaucoma and so never saw her two youngest grandchildren with whom she lived. She managed without sight to care for herself and John, even cooking and baking bread on the old wood-fired cookstove, and helping with her grandchildren. For many years "Farfar and Farmor" (father's father and father's mother) lived in the smaller two-room house built for them on the farm property. Hanna used a string to guide her across the yard to the "new" house which Einar and Elva built for their family. She often corresponded with her family in Sweden and her granddaughter continues to do so. There are several letters from the family in Sweden which were sent to Hanna in the early 1900s in which the desire to see her and her family is expressed, but it was not to be. Hanna spent the remainder of her life even after John died living on their farm with her son and daughter-in-law until she too died in 1961 at the age of ninety-three.

When the Hilltop Baptist Church was formed the Sundmark family were among the early members. John Sundmark also served as a councillor for the Municipality of Clanwilliam for many years.

Hanna and John were laid to rest in the churchyard cemetery at Hilltop Baptist Church just a few miles from the family farm.

By 1999 the land had been farmed by the Sundmark family for one hundred years and a certificate and sign were presented from the historical society and the provincial government declaring it to be a Century Farm at a celebration held on the farm in the summer of 2001. It is believed to have been the first Century Farm Award given in Manitoba to a family of Swedish origin.

Annual General Meeting of MGS

Saturday, October 16, 2004

10:00 AM - 12:00 AM

at MGS Resource Centre

All members encouraged to attend

Swedes in Canada

Until the present very little has been written about the contributions of the Swedish immigrants who have settled in Canada over approximately the last one hundred and forty years. On the census the Swedish people have often been classed along with others as Scandinavians or Nordic and so it is sometimes difficult to tabulate their numbers accurately. Often Swedes disappear amongst the general population as so many of their descendants married people of other nationalities once they were in Canada.

In an attempt to recognize the contributions of Swedish people who have their descendants living in Canada and particularly Ontario and the Prairies, The Lakehead Social History Institute in Thunder Bay is sponsoring the research and writing of a comprehensive history of the Swedish experience in Canada.

Elinor Berglund Barr, a respected historian and writer, who lives in Thunder Bay has agreed to do the research and writing of the history. Elinor who had four Swedish grandparents is familiar with Swedish language and culture and has published many articles and books.

For more information about the project or to send tax-deductible contributions toward its budget, contact the

Lakehead Social History Institute

Lakehead University

955 Oliver Road

Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1

Telephone or fax : 807- 767- 0934

Or

National Fundraising Coordinator:

Donald W. Sjöberg

34 Ramsgate Bay

Winnipeg, MB R3P 0V4

204-885-7234

dsjoberg@gatewest.net

Did You Know??

- that the 1991 Census of Canada reported 236,660 people who claimed to be of Swedish descent, most of them living west of Lake Superior?
- that more than 175 place names in Canada are of Swedish origin?
- that Lord Selkirk's 1812 settlement at Red River included three Swedes?

- that the Augustana Synod established the first of Canada's forty-eight Swedish Lutheran congregations in New Stockholm, Saskatchewan in 1889?
- that a Swedish language newspaper was published in Winnipeg from 1892 until 1970?
- that noted Canadians of Swedish descent include broadcaster Pamela Wallin, Judge Tom Berger who headed the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, and architect Arthur Erickson who designed Roy Thomson Hall in Toronto and the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Source: brochure printed by
Lakehead Social History Institute

PIPEDA (Continued from page 23)
document. [Manitoba uses 100, 80, and 70 years respectively. Ed.]

c) Church records are bit more of a problem. Probably the safest course of action is again to follow the Ontario (or wherever it is you are researching) guidelines for releasing vital statistics information as noted above. If the particular church has a specific policy that allows one to obtain more recent information (more than 30 years old as an example), you should be relatively safe if you adhere to that. However, should you ever be so fortunate as to have a kindly person allow you to copy recent records, it probably would not be wise to publish that information - despite being allowed to obtain it.

d) What about the information derived from family without any additional public domain documentation? The safest course is to obtain written consent to use that information. It sounds, and is, cumbersome but it's safe. If you publish Aunt Molly's birth date and she complains, you may have a problem. Not too likely perhaps, but possible.

c) How about information from the vast expanse of the Internet? It almost goes without saying that you should track down the original source. And again, following the vital statistics rules should preclude any possible problem. Also, consider carefully before publishing anything of a more recent nature, regardless of the fact that it was found online.

The above information "thanks to the Staff at the Ontario Genealogical Society^ for their permission to reprint.

Manitoba Genealogical Society

1045 St. James Street - Unit E
 Winnipeg MB Canada R3H 1B1
 Phone: (204) 783-9139 Fax: (204) 783-0190
<http://www.mts.net/~mgsi>

Renewal MGS # _____ New Member _____
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1891 census index for part of the province

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Winnipeg Daily Free Press 1874-1893

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A study of the population of Native Ancestry living in Manitoba

Manitoba and the great North-west

Manitoba as I saw it

Manitoba milestones

Henderson's Winnipeg directory, 1922

Other resources

US census records 1790 to 1930

England census (partial) 1901

Local and Family Histories

It is impossible to put all the resources in this article – instead we welcome you to come to the library to try it out. Our volunteers will help you if you are not familiar with using a computer.

As the program is only on one computer it may be necessary to limit your time on the system.

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