

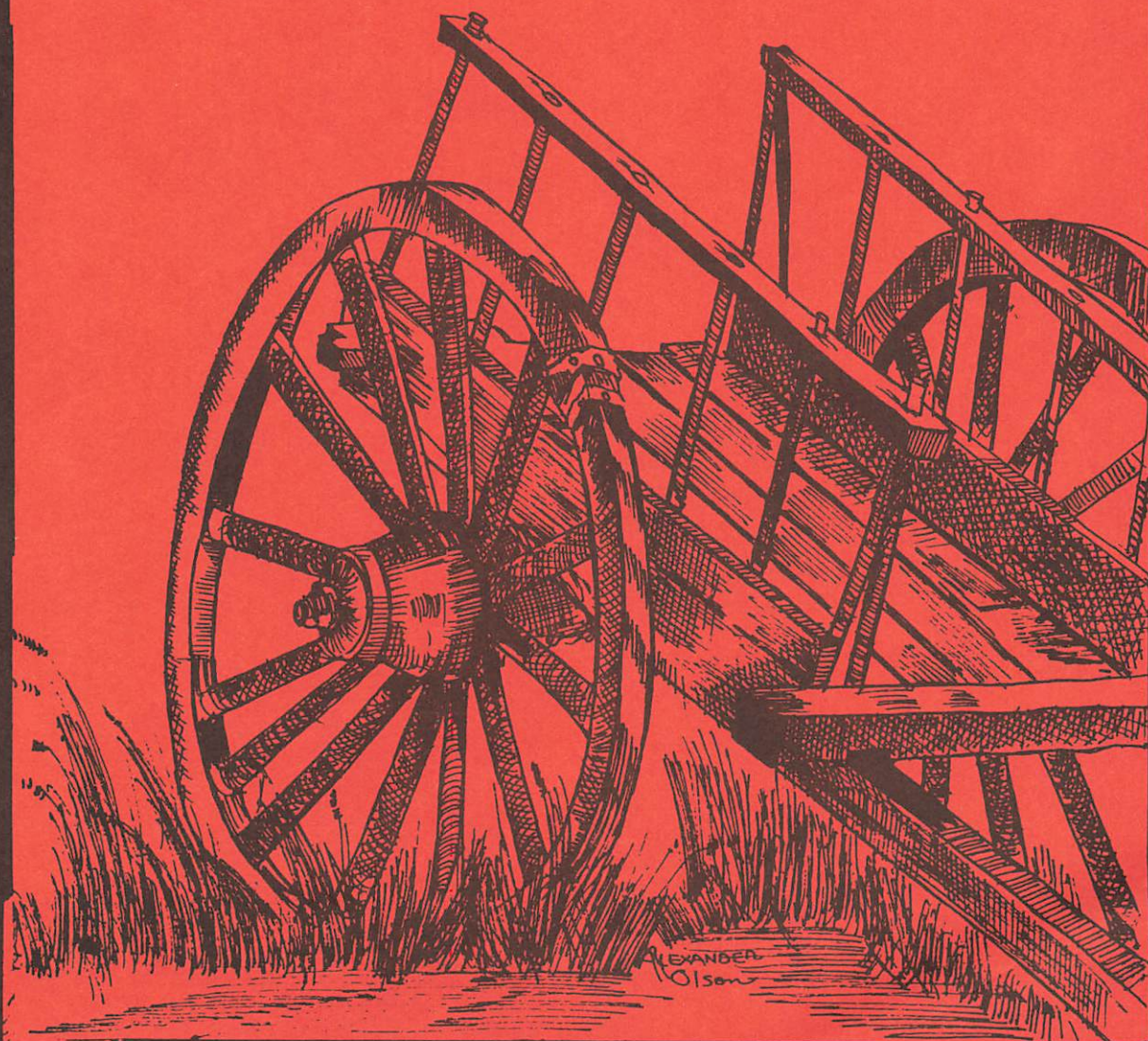
PO3
ISSN 0226-6105

GENERATIONS

THE JOURNAL OF THE MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 11, NO. 2

SUMMER 1986





Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope if a reply is expected

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The Manitoba Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1976 and incorporated in 1982. The Society promotes and encourages an interest in genealogy and family history in Manitoba.

Membership fees for 1986 are \$15.00 for Individuals, \$5.00 for Associates at the same address, \$15.00 for Institutions and \$200.00 for Life. Full members receive 4 issues of Generations, newsletters and general mailings and are entitled to 2 free Queries per year.

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EDITOR: BARBARA PAGE

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GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Room 420 Grain Exchange Building, 167 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Back issues are available at \$3.00 for members, \$4.00 for non-members.

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ISSN 0226-6105



Manitoba

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Culture, Heritage and Recreation

PROBLEM CORNER



EDITED BY WAYNE NEILY

If you don't know where to look for information and need some help, write to **PROBLEM CORNER**. This is not an offer to do research, but to give you some clues to help you over the rough spots. If we don't have the answer, we'll try to find someone who does! Write to Wayne Neily, Problem Corner, Manitoba Genealogical Society, 420 - 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6.

Below are samples of questions that have been asked at our seminars.

Q. I'D LIKE TO KNOW WHERE A PERSON WOULD LOOK TO FIND A HISTORY OF ROADS IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

A. In the history books of various counties.

Q. IS ANYTHING PUBLISHED ABOUT THE MIGRATION TO MICHIGAN FROM ONTARIO?

A. Just the occasional article in magazines. We weren't able to find any particular history of migration at all.

Q. WHERE ARE THE RECORDS OF CROWN GRANTS?

A. Petitions for land are in the Public Archives of Canada. The actual crown grants are in another government department. If you write to the Archives, they will tell you where to write for a copy of the crown grant.

Q. HAS THE CPR OPENED UP ITS RECORDS FOR RESEARCH AT THIS TIME? I WROTE SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND WAS TURNED DOWN.

A. Does anyone out there have an answer?

Q. WHERE WOULD YOU GET A LIST OF SOLDIERS WHO CAME TO CANADA FROM GREAT BRITAIN IN 1710?

A. All the British military and naval records are housed in the Public Record Office, Kew Gardens, London.

ADDRESSES:

Public Archives of Canada
395 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N3

The Keeper of the Public Record Office
Ruskin Ave.
Kew, Surrey
England

A lot of useful information for researchers can be found in the "Handbook for Genealogists", published by M.G.S.

IMMIGRATION TO & WITHIN CANADA

BY ANITA CODERRE
AT SEMINAR '83

Anita Coderre has been certified by the Public Archives of Canada as a researcher for the past 21 years and a Certified Genealogical Record Searcher (Board of Certification of Genealogists, Washington, DC) for 12 years. She is the author of "Searching in French Canadian Records" and co-compiler of "Parish Records held at the Public Archives of Canada and in the National Library", which is updated on a yearly basis.

Philosophers and social critics and, I might add, all genealogists, have long maintained that democracy cannot function without an informed citizenry aware of its origins and its cultures. How can Canada form an identity without understanding her history and how the rest of the world was and is affected by it? Also, how can Canadians understand their country without an extensive knowledge of its beginnings, and of the many nationalities who came to form it?

When I speak to local high school students in my area, I stress this appreciation for history and I also emphasize that one should develop tolerance for all nationalities, asking them to remember that the ethnic background they discriminate against today could eventually be part of their own background.

I do not believe that you want me to spend a great deal of time on the reasons our ancestors left their homelands to come to Canada, so I will be brief.

The 19th century brought many changes and a lot of these were economical. Unemployment and, even worse, starvation was a daily spectre in Great Britain, Ireland and the rest of Europe. Religious persecution had brought many immigrants to the new world in the 17th century and the 18th century, but these came as reasonably healthy groups, compared to this new wave of settlers. These were driven by sheer hunger to seek a new home.

They were crowded onto ships designed for half their numbers and they were in a rundown state of health. It is not surprising that many of them did not survive the passage. The first of this wave, coming about 1800-1840, were told to bring all the necessities for the journey, including their own food. However, no one told them that, unless the food was specially prepared, it would spoil; that they would have to live for weeks in a hold damp with sea water, and that their immediate companions would be disease-bearing rats. Nevertheless, they came by the thousands. In one year five thousand Irish newcomers settled in Newfoundland alone. They all had visions of a better future, and many of them died trying to achieve it, but their descendants, I'm sure, know that they were right in their decision.

Anyone who has attempted to do research on the arrival of an early ancestor into Canada knows the frustration of trying to work in an area where few, if any, records exist. The records which have survived for the pre-Confederation era are incomplete,

scattered among other records, and not very informative. The land petitions held at the Public Archives of Canada and the corresponding land grants held at the Ontario provincial archives, are, in my estimation, a primary source that one should search for an early ancestor who settled in either Ontario or Quebec.

When I am doing a genealogical search at the Public Archives of Canada and if I have no idea where the person settled, I turn first to the microfiche of land granted by the crown in Ontario, MG9 B4. These are alphabetical both by the name of the person and by the township. Or I turn to the books of indices of land granted by the crown in Quebec which are indexed in a similar manner. Although these sources are only indices, they can point to the area of settlement and as a result, many times, may indicate the correct census records to consult in order to find the family. However, they are of no use at all if the immigrant purchased his land from a previous owner or if he simply squatted on it. Sometimes, squatters later applied for and were given a grant to their property on the basis of long possession. Remember this fact if the date of the land grant is at variance with the time you believe your ancestors arrived in Canada.

Other than the land petitions and grants, records relating to arrivals of immigrants in Canada can roughly be categorized as Lists of Immigrants passing through quarantine stations, Lists of subsidized land settlement schemes, Visas for persons arriving, mainly from the U.S. after the War of 1812-14, Naturalization records and Passenger lists of persons arriving at Canadian ports. I will deal with this last grouping later in my talk.

Of the others, I would say that the land settlement schemes are the most productive of information. These include the Perth and Lanark military settlements after the War of 1812, the Talbot, Selkirk, Robinson and McNabb settlements. They also include settlers brought in by the Canada Company and the British American Company. Most of these were consistent in recording information, in that few give little more than the name of the prospective settler and his final location. We are not even certain that these lists are complete. I do not think that I am maligning the man because it's common knowledge that one of these entrepreneurs, Thomas Talbot, was almost if not completely an alcoholic. He allotted land at will, and quite often did not remember himself where or to whom the land was granted.

But some of these papers do include a rare gem, for example, the Peter Robinson papers. Robinson brought several hundreds of immigrants over from Ireland and settled them mainly around Peterborough, which was named after him, about 1823-1825. His records are available on microfilm at the Ontario archives. Some of the immigrants who came to this area were sponsored by their church and descriptive letters are included telling where the family came from and whether or not their pastor considered them to be good and reliable settlers. Some were not considered good and these letters are quite funny.

There are also reports written on board ship, mainly by the ships' doctors, who reported on illnesses, births and deaths, etc. The Public Archives of Canada also hold a complementary

series under Colonial Office 384 which lists early immigrants, mostly from Ireland, and covers the years 1817 to 1831. They're alphabetically indexed. For Scottish immigrants, especially those from the Isle of Islay, the Ontario archives records under MS150 the Kildalton papers, and the immigration to Upper Canada of persons from this part of Scotland.

After Confederation, the records are a little better. It was in 1869 that the government of Canada bought from the Hudson's Bay Company the territories of Rupert's Land and the Arctic watershed. For the next sixty years, the government administered this area, settling, surveying and leasing rights for mining, timbering, and water. It was their responsibility to survey the land in quarter sections and to bring into Canada the settlers to occupy these prospective farms. The homesteaders were required in their turn to reside on the land for a certain period of time and to fulfil certain obligations as to clearing and erecting buildings on it. If they complied and accomplished this, then they could become naturalized citizens after approximately three years.

Persons who settled on these sections paid \$10 for the privilege, and I've heard it said that the \$10 was considered to be a bet. The homesteader bet that he would meet the conditions and keep the land, and the government bet he couldn't and that they could re-sell it. It was not only the government who brought in these settlers - there were also people brought in by the Hudson's Bay Company and by individuals such as Joseph Schultz, the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba. Others were brought to the area by leaders in Ontario, like the Reverend John Taylor, who was a prime mover of the Icelanders of Kinmount, Ontario, and Jacob Shantz, who led the Mennonites from Waterloo. The records of all these different movements are valuable to the descendants of the first prairie farmers but are scattered throughout the papers of the Department of the Interior.

Of prime interest to some of you would be the claims of the original white settlers in Manitoba, the claims for losses suffered in the North West Rebellion, and perhaps some would be interested in the settlements of the Metis and the then called "Half-Breed Commission Reports". However, the most extensive group is the individual homestead papers and the pre-emption lists. Most of these homesteaders came onto the prairies after the completion of the railway in 1878. Most of them came from Europe and Asia, but there were also a great number from the U.S.A. and from the rest of Canada. I think that the expression "Go West, Young Man", really originated on the lips of the father of a large family.

But it was not only the single men who came. The married ones came, most of them alone, leaving their wives and families until they could establish a home. The costs, compared to today's prices, were low. A binder cost about \$125, a yoke of oxen about \$150. But wages were very low, also, and often men were paid in goods rather than cash, especially in the early days of the railway construction.

For most homestead records, the Public Archives hold finding aids, card indices, file lists, and registers. These records usually give present residence, place and date of birth, names of parents and their origins, marital status, names of children and their ages.

The correspondence files of the Dominion Lands Branch are another good source for information on western settlers. Mostly, these are for the ethnic groups who travelled in the west, but there are others, such as the Barr Colonists from Britain. The inspectors of the settlements that resulted from the arrival of these groups wrote detailed reports. A great many of these homestead files, etc., have been transferred to the provincial governments, and in Manitoba they have become the property of the Crown Lands Branch, Department of Natural Resources of Manitoba.

I have been fascinated reading the papers dealing with the settlement of these groups of immigrants who travelled en masse to their new homes. I've seen pages and pages devoted to just the supplies that were necessary to feed the arrivals on their trip to the west. There would be items such as 20,000 pounds of cheese (not kilograms, pounds). There were letters requesting nurses, doctors, translators. The government tried to supply at least one medical personnel for every 50 people and at least one translator for every train. The descriptions of the trains themselves were also very interesting. I could just imagine howls of anguish that would be heard if we had to travel this way today. There were no such things as bunks or bedrooms. People traveled sitting on hard wooden seats. There were no dining cars or lunch bars, either. Once each day a family was allowed to go to the cooking car, request their allotted provisions, and if necessary cook them on a small stove in that car.

THOMAS V. CHAN

PHOTOGRAPH WHILE YOU WATCH:

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DOCUMENTS, ANTIQUES

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FAMILY TREES, PEDIGREE CHARTS
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PH. 489-5390

The Photo Division of the Public Archives of Canada have many photographs of persons arriving and travelling in this manner, but none of the immigrants are identified personally.

The settlement papers also go into great detail about the houses that were built, both for and by the immigrants. They describe the layout of the village and the size of the houses as this progressed. These descriptions are contained mostly in the inspection reports and add colour, if not knowledge, to our ancestral backgrounds.

I promised you previously that I would return to the lists of passengers who arrived at Canadian ports. For Quebec these cover the years 1865 to 1910, and for Halifax the years 1881 to 1910. The Department of Immigration have retained all the records after 1910. Requests for information on arrivals after that time have to go through them. You have to know the month that your family arrived, as they keep an alphabetical list by month.

The Public Archives of Canada hold roughly 60 microfilms covering the earlier years and they are grouped loosely in chronological order. I say loosely because you can find the records of an arrival of a ship that sailed in May after the arrival of one that sailed in June, as they are listed according to the date of arrival in Canada (not date of departure). These passenger lists are very difficult to read and contain very little information. Usually, they name the passenger, his wife and children, if they were with him, give his occupation, his departure point and where he landed. By departure point and landing I mean the places where the ship docked, not the personal information as to place of birth and his destination in Canada, although sometimes destinations are included, particularly if they were going through Canada and down to Wisconsin. I say Wisconsin because 90% of them went there.

These lists are sometimes stained, torn, and faded, and it makes them very difficult to read. If the ship sailed from Europe, the writing is sometimes in "the language of the officers", and difficult to interpret. Writing was different, there's no question about it. If the passengers were from a Scandinavian country, at least one third of them were called Johnson or Johnsdottir. By now you may have gathered that you are not to expect too much from this material.

The names of passengers that arrived at the port of Quebec between the years 1865 and 1869 have been indexed by a private researcher. They often had difficulty with the names and the writing so there are mistakes. The Public Archives hold this index and will search it for you. I understand that currently there is a group in London, Ontario, who are extending this index but it will be a long time before it is released.

Usually, the requests that I receive are for searches in the 1870 - 1890 range, but recently I had occasion to conduct a search in the lists covering the years 1889 - 1910. These latter years, when there was much more red tape, were a little different. Now passengers were required to prove that they had enough money to support themselves at least temporarily or that they were going to relatives who would guarantee this support. Most of the arrivals apparently had such guarantees and therefore these records are not too productive a source of information. However, these lists are an education into the lives of persons who were coming into Canada as immigrants. I had, like most Canadians, especially westerners, heard of Dr. Barnardo's children, but to actually see the pages and pages of the names of these orphans was still a shock.

There were many other groups: Anglican and Catholic Orphan societies, the Orphan Society of London, of Manchester, of Winchester, the Newsboys of London, and (shades of Oliver Twist), Mr. Fagan's group. I wondered if they were all coming in trained to pick pockets or if they had all reformed. Besides the list of children, there were also older persons, such as the Self Help Society, and as the result of immigration societies formed in Canada, others that were brought here.

If your local library holds copies of "Families", the official magazine of the Ontario Genealogical Society, you'll find that I have plagiarized some of my material from this source. There have been over 20 volumes of this genealogical magazine published to date in quarterly sections each year. They are doing an excellent job of describing Ontario archive materials that are available. I would like to mention two articles that I found especially helpful and I hope that you will, too. These are both contained in Vol. 16 issue #4 of "Families". The first one is Brian Corbett's article on Land Settlement records, and the other is Patricia Kennedy's Pre-Confederation Immigration. A similar magazine is published by the French-Canadian Genealogical Society at Montreal. Early editions, while still helpful, were behind the times in every field of source material, as archives are expanding very quickly.

You probably think that I have completed my own family tree. This is far from true. I'm sure that all of us will never know our complete lineages until we get to heaven and maybe some of us not even then. I know that I have an ancestor who was shot in his mistress's bed in 1692 in Montreal by her irate husband. I'm glad that I already know his antecedents because I sure don't want to be in a position to question him personally!

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IMMIGRANT VOYAGES

WHAT CAN WE LEARN?



From a series of articles with tips on genealogy and family history that came out of the National Genealogy Society Conference in Salt Lake City in August, 1985, appearing in Church News, September 29, 1985. Some questions have been adapted for Canadian readers.

Coming to America was one of the most memorable events in the lives of one's parents or forefathers, according to Jayare Roberts, senior reference consultant at the Church's Genealogical Library. Roberts suggests questions about immigrant voyages that might be answered in a family history:

1. Who accompanied my ancestor on his immigrant voyage? Were all the families from the same town, region or country? What was the ratio of men to women, elders to children? What was the economic status of my ancestor and his companions? What were the intended destinations of the passengers?
2. What ship did my ancestor travel on? What did the vessel look like? When and where was the ship built? Who was the master or captain of the ship? What laws or regulations did the ship sail under? What documents were created concerning this voyage? What were the living conditions on board the vessel?
3. When did the ship leave the old country and enter the new? What were the major events in (North) America at this time? Was the voyage during a rise or decline in the immigration rate?
4. From which port did the ship leave the old country and where did it enter the destination country? What were the port cities in the old country? What other ships used the ports at this time? What was the most popular U.S. or Canadian port at that time?
5. Why did my ancestor take this voyage? What money and belongings did he carry with him? What risks did he take in immigrating? What family did my ancestor leave behind? Were any on the ship suffering from disease?
6. What were my ancestor's first impressions of the new country? Did my ancestor see a famous landmark, such as the Statue of Liberty or Ellis Island (or Quebec City)?



WESTERN MIGRATION OF ONTARIO PIONEERS

BY ELIZABETH HANCOCKS
SEMINAR '85

Our Keynote Speaker for Seminar '85 is a researcher with 25 years of experience, co-editor and publisher of the magazine, "Canadian Genealogist", descendant of a United Empire Loyalist, founding member of the Ontario Genealogical Society, and author of six genealogical books. Elizabeth is a Dominion Genealogist for U.E.L. Headquarters and recipient of the Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Medal for work on Loyalist pedigrees.

"Four miles from a neighbour, 60 miles from a post office, 20 miles from a railroad, 180 miles from timber, 250 feet from water, God bless our Home! We have gone east to spend the winter with my wife's relations."

This note was found nailed to the door of a deserted homesteader's shack somewhere in the Dakotas. It certainly epitomizes the hopelessness and yet the fortitude of the prairie homesteader, both in the United States and in Canada. Although this settler apparently went back east, I don't think very many others did. Most settlers stuck it out. Once struck by the beauty of the land, it was not an easy place to leave.

Not much has been written about this important chapter in our history. There is one remarkable article by Mr. C. T. Kester which was printed in Families, the journal of the OGS, in Vol. 13 issue 3 1974 entitled "Some Ontario Settlers in Manitoba and North West Territories." It provides brief biographies of some who took the western settlement route. The source of his material was the Saskatchewan Archives. That is where the stories are and where you will find as many clues as you will find in Ontario records.

The people Kester described came from places like Cobourg, Brantford, Toronto, Cannington, Fergus, and Mount Forrest, and from the Counties of Essex, Brant, York, Wellington, Victoria, Prince Edward, Peel, Halton, Lanark, and Renfrew. They shared a couple of things in common: they or their families were all after virtually free land and all migrated between about 1878 and 1882.

Migration in Canada, as in the United States, was from east to west. Very seldom did people ever move from west to east. In fact, one of the few documented west to east moves was from the Winnipeg area. In 1815, 140 Highland Scots from the Red River settlement, disheartened by crop failure and opposition from the North West Company, arrived at Hollands Landing in Simcoe County in Ontario. They had come all that way in a North West canoe and eventually settled in West Gwillimbury Township in York County, just a few miles north of Toronto. Their little church still stands today and a church service is held there annually. Their remains are buried in the adjoining cemetery, one of the oldest in the area.

There were many reasons why people decided on migration, although probably the main one was the lack of good land. They either didn't have the money to buy it, or what they got was too poor to cultivate.

Land settlement in Ontario began in just a few specific areas. On the eastern border along the north side of the St. Lawrence River, the Loyalists who had been living in the refugee camps of Quebec were granted land. So were many Scots Catholics escaping from the Highland clearances. Around the Kingston area, the men from several Loyalist Corps were granted land: Col. Jessop and his loyal rangers around Prescott, Van Alstyne and his associated loyalists near Adolphustown, Rogers and his Rangers in Fredericksburg, and many Hessian and British troops in Prince Edward Co. In the Niagara area, many Loyalist families had established themselves before the revolution in the Windsor/Detroit area with the Quebec French. It is from these areas that the people of Ontario spread north and west.

Loyalists received 200 acres of land and soldiers received 100. The children of loyalists received 100 acres when they reached the age of 21. Many of the children reached this age through the first half of the 1800s. Others for various reasons did not apply for their land until long after the age of 21. The later the petition, the further away from the family homesteads the land they received was located. Many never even saw this piece of land but simply sold it as soon as they received it because they did not want to move so far from family and friends.

However, many had to take what they got, so a migration of sorts did begin in this manner. Once the ties of family and friends were broken, it was an easy thing to keep moving until the migrant found just what he wanted. I have noticed in my research that land was held in reserve for these children and it bore some relation to their parents' land. For example, the children of Niagara loyalists seem to have received their land north of Niagara and just west of Toronto in Peel and Halton Counties. Those in Glengarry received land to the north of Glengarry and up into Lanark. Those from Kingston, to the north and a little west of Kingston into Hastings, and so on. Those in Windsor seem to have stayed in the Kent and Essex areas, although many went into Michigan, which was much more established than Ontario at an early date.

Land was the most important thing of all to the farmer and children were important to the economy of the family farm. A farmer always seems to have been able to leave land to his sons, and many also left farms to their daughters. As time went by and the land was taken up, the farms they bought for their children were further and further from home, so many simply started dividing up the family homestead, since they could not afford to have their sons move too far away. After all, they were the farm labourers.

As generations passed and the farms grew smaller and smaller, the older sons, as they married, moved out in order to get decent farms for their own children. That usually meant moving west.

Younger sons inherited the family homestead, and the old folks along with it. The price they paid was to look after their parents until they died.

Really good farm land in Ontario lies in a relatively narrow band across the top of Lake Ontario and a somewhat deeper band across the top of Lake Erie. There was simply not enough to go around. Further north was the Great Canadian Shield with its overburden of spruce forests which, when stripped, left land too barren for cultivation. Lumbering became an important industry for young men who headed north and west into Michigan and by the time the forests had been pushed back from the more settled areas, there was the railway to look to for work. Employment followed its tracks, this time headed directly west.

The sons of the Scots who had settled in Glengarry were probably among the first Ontarians to go west. It's not surprising, because a lot of Glengarry is rocky and barren, and once its forest overburden had been stripped, was totally unsuited for farming. Moreover, many of these Scots had not been farmers at home and usually made a terrible job of it here. They decided very soon after arriving in Canada that working for the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Companies had it all over following the plough. That's why you'll find many McDonalds, McDonells and Frasers in the records of these companies. Notable names of the Northwest Company include Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher, Simon McTavish, William McGillivray, Simon Fraser, Sir Alexander McKenzie, and David Thompson, all of whom were from Glengarry, and all of whom made lasting contributions to the opening of the west, even if they all did not settle there.

In the 1830s and '40s Michigan received several thousand Ontario families. Statistics show that in each census year Canadians formed the largest number of foreign born people in Michigan. The reason is simple: in 1835 one hundred acres of land in Ontario cost \$500; the same amount could be purchased in Michigan for \$100 - what farmer could resist such a temptation. It is said that, even in 1940, 20% of all Canadians living in the U.S. lived in Michigan. When Michigan became a territory in 1805, French residents still made up almost the entire population of the region. The French had established trading posts in the Detroit area about 1700 and remained the largest ethnic group there until well after 1805. The first migration of Ontarians outside their native province was to Michigan - and small wonder!

To the north lay the great Canadian forest of spruce and the layers of pre-Cambrian rock on which there was little hope of productive farming. Michigan was the easiest and most logical place to re-locate. The land was good and the weather was about what they had been used to in Ontario. In the 1830s and '40s we read much in Ontario newspapers about "Michigan fever" and a breathless advertising campaign by the Michigan government and newspapers caused thousands from Ontario to migrate west.

The turmoil caused by the Rebellion of 1837-38 probably was also a major factor in the moves. Many settlers in Sw Ontario had originally come from the U.S. to begin with and were sympathetic to the aims of the Canadian rebels. Indeed, at one point, the

government of the day feared for the security of the province because of the questionable loyalty of many of its citizens, especially in Upper and Lower Canada. Those who had fought for the losing side moved from a fear of retribution, while others left simply because of the political and economic turmoil.

Some settlers travelled in groups to Michigan and as a result we find places there called "the Canadian" or "Canada" settlement, but most travelled alone and settled in the Sun area of Michigan, in the counties of Huron, Sanilac, St. Clair, Tuscola and Lapeer. For this reason you will find a great interest by many Michiganians in Ontario family history and also in Quebec. Most Michiganians have ancestors from one or both of these provinces. One Detroit historian even states that it would be almost impossible to find a second or third generation Detroiter who did not have family ties in Canada.

By 1840 western migration was well under way, and it was in that year the government decided to build what was called "Colonization Roads" in order to draw settlers into the unsettled parts of Ontario. The lure of free land remained, especially for those who had not been able to buy it elsewhere.

In 1837 the original line of the Garafraxa Road was laid between the town of Arthur in Wellington through the Queen's bush in Grey County to Sydenham Twp and to what became the town of Owen Sound. Free grants of land were made along its route, subject to the performance of settlement duties, which included building a house and clearing and maintaining that part of the road which ran through or beside your land. The road was completed in 1848 and opened up Grey County. Owen Sound became the port from which many people left for Manitoulin Island and points west.

The Durham Road was surveyed in 1848 and crossed the Owen Sound road at the village of Durham. It was laid out from east to west through the Queen's bush and ended at Kincardine on Lake Huron, another port from which many left for Michigan and points west. Again, 50 acre free lots provided a drawing card and villages soon sprang up along the route.

Many people settled in Manitoulin Island, at least temporarily, until the railway came along and made the trip through the northern bush to the prairies considerably easier.

The Opionda Road was another colonization road. It was built in Renfrew Co. in an attempt to open up the districts lying inland from the settled townships. About 1854 a winter road was constructed but it was years before it was passable in all seasons. Free land was again the bait. Unfortunately, much of the land was unsuitable for cultivation but the road did bring settlers to Renfrew Co. and help the lumbering industry in this area.

The Peterson Road ran between Opionda Road and Muskoka Falls. It was built to open the southern portion of the pre-Cambrian shield. Poor soil destroyed settlement hopes and by 1870 much of the road was overgrown. Today, however, the area is one of the most important vacation spots in the province.

There are many such roads in various areas of Ontario. They served a purpose as settlement and migration routes. With the advent of the railway, however, settlement patterns changed dramatically, especially into Manitoba.

The keystone province had just been created by the Manitoba Act of 1870 when the railway began changing the pattern of the future. By 1855 the Ontario, Central and Huron Railway had been completed to Collingwood, by 1873 to Owen Sound. The railway age that was ushered in with Confederation, however, made everything else pale by comparison.

By 1871 British Columbia had been lured into Confederation with the promise of a trans-continental line and by 1885 the last spike of the CPR was being driven at Fernie, B.C. Settlement followed railway construction. Says the New Canadian Encyclopedia: "the CPR was built in advance of a market and by a very expensive route through the Shield of northern Ontario. It had a profound effect on the settlement of the prairie west and new cities, from Winnipeg to Vancouver, virtually owed their lives to the arteries. Other western towns were strung out along the railways like beads on a string."

The flood of immigrants to the prairie west after 1900 and the dramatic increase in agriculture soon proved the CPR inadequate, and a third phase of railway expansion began. The Canadian Northern expanded into the west with new links to Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Edmonton, and pushed on through the Yellowhead Pass. I won't go into any more railway history here, other than to suggest that Genealogy and railway history in Canada may well be inseparable.

Between 1876 and 1881, the period roughly covered by C. D. Kester's article, 40,000 immigrants, mainly Ontario British, were drawn west by the prospects of profitable wheat farming, enhanced by new machinery and milling processes.

The Homestead Act was what fuelled all this movement. It gave a man 160 acres of land for just \$10. One historian called it a bet with the government, that the settler could succeed. If the settler stayed for three years and carried out his settlement duties, he received his quarter section. If he didn't, then the government took it back, kept his money, and put it up for sale again. What land-happy farmer could resist such an offer? My Uncle Bruce couldn't.

Bruce Johnson had a prosperous farm in Prince Edward Co. He had a dairy business, raised thoroughbred horses, and introduced Jersey cattle into the county. In 1903 his brother's family moved west and over the next few years his nephew wrote to him extolling the virtues of the prairies.

Bruce succumbed in 1905, at which time he was 54. He rented his farm (just in case), put his wife on what he called a fast train and he, with his horses, cows, chickens, and dogs took the cattle car. He had heard only too often that animals were not looked after by trainmen, so he intended to look after his own, as many farmers did.

I have never been sure just why Bruce moved west. He had no children to whom he wanted to leave his farm, so my earlier explanation does not stand. In his letters he says that, at age 54, he and his wife were just worn out from working at the dairy business and this was the reason he decided to migrate. His wife died a few months after the move and on the same night his crops were destroyed in a hailstorm.

One might have thought this would have encouraged him to move back home. He didn't. He simply wrote to his wife's bridesmaid in Picton and asked her to migrate and marry him, and she did!

It can be very difficult, almost impossible, to locate your ancestors when they begin to migrate unless, of course, you are tremendously lucky and you happen to know where they stopped along the way. Genealogically, I suggest you learn more about the colonization roads of Ontario and try to get a really good grip on the dates of railway construction, when and where. See what townships these roads and railways passed through, then check the census for these areas. It might be hit and miss, but the certainty is that migration did follow their construction. With any luck you will find what you're looking for.

More often than not, I usually find mine when I'm searching for someone else, in a place I would never have thought of looking.

Migrants tend to take you to places you've never been. Canada's great western prairies is like a sea of land, unforgettable and almost unbelievable, to somebody born and raised in Ontario, where land and sky never meet in an endless distant horizon, but gently touch each other in rills, valleys, sudden dips, unexpected turns, rocks, rivers and trees. The "great homeland", as western immigrants came to call it, exerts as strong a pull as the sea, as it did to these Ontarians who first saw and early populated it. They never looked back. The stories and reminiscences of our ancestors who settled there explain why so many prosperous Ontarians would suddenly pull up stakes and casting all to the winds, hazard re-settlement, often for the second time in a century.

Perhaps it was really a sense of adventure that stirred their blood as much as cheap land. One thing is certain, their words are unforgettable and provide a valuable insight into early western families and what ultimately came to be called "the westerner" by those of us who stayed.

PRAIRIE CONNECTIONS

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*** BITS & PIECES ***

EDITED BY TOM STACEY

PEOPLE, PLACES AND EVENTS

Abery Jeremiah b) 22 July 1849, d) 24 Feb 1918
Abery Lydia nee Medcalfe b) 9 Apr 1854, d) 28 Apr 1913
Armstrong George b) 27 Jan 1861, d) 25 May 1914
Bambridge Thomas Henry b) 21 Jan 1879, d) 7 Aug 1915
Butler James b) 3 July 1844, d) 26 Jan 1929
Cherrey Robert b) 1818, d) 5 Feb 1896
Clarke George b) 6 Mar 1845, d) 22 Mar 1925
Cooper Mary E. b) 12 Dec 1867, d) 21 July 1938
Cowieson William Nelson b) 11 May 1845, d) 28 May 1925
Daupe Rachel E. b) 29 May 1869, d) 9 Sep 1919
Dempsey Thomas b) 23 Apr 1860, d) 25 Mar 1908
Dennison Albert b) 17 Mar 1859, d) 3 Jan 1918
Field Annie, nee Morrison, b) 24 May 1877 Chatham Ont., d) 3 Dec 1938
Field John E. b) 17 July 1872 Galt Ont., d) 14 July 1940
Fraser Margaret b) 18 Jan 1861, d) 26 Aug 1950
Gordon William b) 21 Dec 1831, d) 6 Nov 1915
Grant Donald b) 15 Nov 1842, d) 4 Dec 1924
Green John b) 10 Nov 1868, d) 16 Nov 1937
Hall Janet, nee Burns, b) 25 Sep 1837 Whitby Ont., d) 12 June 1917 Minnesota
USA
Howard Stephen b) 18 June 1834, d) 28 Feb 1913
Hunter Martha J. b) 4 Dec 1863, d) 1 Aug 1913
Kilburn Eliza b) 31 Oct 1841, d) 20 Apr 1934
Madill Frances, nee Meek, b) 7 Dec 1866, d) 10 May 1940
Madill John James b) 6 July 1863, d) 14 Apr 1915
Martin Leonard b) 8 May 1868, d) 10 Oct 1937
McCrae Michael b) 19 Aug 1834, d) 10 July 1910
Moore Eliza Jane, nee Banner, b) 19 July 1852, d) 27 May 1912
Munn John b) 20 May 1848, d) 25 Feb 1909
Othen George James b) 29 Nov 1875, d) 26 Nov 1936
Patterson Catherine b) 22 June 1849, d) 16 Aug 1927
Perdue Sarah Jane b) 21 Feb 1865, d) 29 June 1937
Sellers Angus b) 10 July 1847 Pictou NS, d) 27 Nov 1924
Smith Joseph b) 21 Sep 1862, d) 15 Dec 1943
Sowden Wilfred b) 28 Feb 1869, d) 4 Sep 1911
Sowden William Henry b) ? Aug 1824, d) 4 Sep 1911
Staples Lucy Jane, nee White, b) 2 Oct 1835, d) 31 Aug 1921
Staples Richard b) 12 June 1830, d) 3 Dec 1913
Sturges Marjory, nee Graham, b) 27 Aug 1847, d) 11 Apr 1919
Thorndike William b) 1860, d) 25 Mar 1924
Wark Caroline, nee Whitman, b) 2 July 1873, d) 21 Apr 1918
Watson Hattie Belle b) 15 Feb 1883, d) 8 Nov 1962
Webster James F. b) 14 Feb 1862, d) 4 Feb 1920
Whitman Samuel b) 2 Mar 1840, d) 10 Feb 1919
Whitten W.T. b) 20 Oct 1874, d) 13 Aug 1928
Winkworth Ernest b) 9 July 1872, d) 4 Feb 1930
Wood Ann Jane, nee McCrory, b) 30 Jan 1836, d) 1 June 1928
Wood Henry Albert b) 21 Mar 1858, d) 6 July 1942
Wood Gilbert b) 12 Oct 1832, d) 3 July 1903
Wright Samuel b) 13 May 1833, d) 2 May 1921
Source: Souris Cemetery Records

Ross Jemima, nee Coldwell b) ? July 1838, d) 29 June 1867 at Toronto. Dau/of the late William Coldwell of the Red River Settlement.
Source: The Toronto Globe, 1 July 1867

SOURCES

Barnardo's Registry Office
Tanners Lane
Barkingside, Ilford
Essex IG6 1QG
England

Ancestral Research (UK)
18 Shetland Road
Leicester
LE4 6RR
England

William Wallworth
Ancestral Heritage Research
2448 Raleigh Dr.
San Jose, CA
USA 95124

David Morgan
Box 70190
Seattle, WA
98107
(Maps of Britain)

Michaelsoft
Mike Konshak
4821 Harris Ct.
Colorado Springs, CO
USA 80917

King Microware
Suite 210
5950 Cote des Neiges
Montreal, Quebec
H3S 1Z6

BOOKS

Morton-Young, Tomie. Afro-American Genealogy Source-Book, N.Y. Garland Publishing, 1985.

Milden, James Wallace. The Family in Past Time: a Guide to the Literature, N.Y. Garland Publishing, 1985.

Kightly, Charles. The customs and Ceremonies of Britain, \$24.95US, Thames and Hudson Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10110. Contains regional Gazetteer.

Stewart, Brand, ed. Whole Earth Software Catalogue (rev. ed.) 1986, paperback, about \$20.

Mennie-de Varennes, Kathleen. Annotated Bibliography of Genealogical Works in Canada, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, Toronto, five volumes at \$45 per volume.

Volume #	Content	Printed
1	Index	June 1986
2	A-Chaslu	Aug. 1986
3	Chasse-Fysney	Nov. 1986
4	Ga-Lavallee	Feb. 1987
5	Lavalette-Picard	May 1987
6	Picardeau-Zuckoski	July 1987

Contains 100,000 entries of families from earliest times to 1979, lists parishes, and provides a bibliographical index, entries cited to sources. This is the first-ever reference work published on the genealogy of Canadian Families and was ten years in the making. The author is a librarian, bibliographer and genealogist.

MISCELLANEOUS

- E.A. Struthers. A Journal From the Barnardo Home at Russell 1905.
Located in Archives Winnipeg and gives a list of Boys Received and day to day conditions.
 - The Barnardo Registry Office in Essex has been receiving many enquiries and there is a considerable delay in responding.
- Source: Tom Clarke, Miniota, Manitoba.

"Genealogy of Kennedys of Aberdeen 1413-1862". Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Series III No. 29, 1972-73.

Pearce, C.G. and D.R. Mills. Researching in Victorian Censuses: a Note on Computerized, Annotated Bibliography of Publications Based Substantially on the Census Enumerators Books, the Journal of Social Affairs, vol. 12 #1 Jan/86, p. 55.

The Journal Illinois Libraries, Apr/86 Vol. 68 #4 is devoted entirely to genealogical collections in that state.

"Biography of William Kennedy 1814-1890", Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Series III No. 27, 1970-71.

COMPUTERS. If you are running a Commodore 128 you might be interested in a piece of software called "DFILE-128". It has genealogy capabilities and is available from Michaelsoft at \$26.95US. If you are looking for a good database for your Commodore 64 then try Rhapsody 64 from King Microware at approx. \$70. If you are using "Paperclip 64/128" there is a new version "Paperclip II". Batteries Included will replace your old system with the new one if you return the disks and dongle to them with \$35. They expect to have the new system available towards the end of July.

CENSUS. I have been asked about the 1901 Canadian Census. The best answer that I can give is that this census will be released in 1890. It is interesting to note the opposition that is being expressed towards the current census. Scanning the newspapers reveals that opposition runs all the way from "Invasion of Privacy" to "A questioning of the utility" of census data.

This should ring alarm bells for genealogists because a stand on the first issue could remove the census altogether and the second could reduce the census to a matter of numbers.

Hope everyone is having a good summer and if you come across any "gems" I would appreciate having you share them with me.

Does anyone have information on Mary BEATON, who married Robert THOMPSON in Edinburgh SCT in 1857 and lived in Kemnay/Alexander area of Manitoba?

MGS LIBRARY NOTES

BY CANDY KELNER AND LORI FRANK

PERIODICAL REVIEWS

Bristol & Avon FHS, Spring/86: Avon Monumental Inscription Index. A large number of MIs in Avon have been transcribed and indexed by Ron Lewin and other members of the society. This index can be searched for a particular burial if you send your details with IRCs to Ron Lewin, 7 South Croft, Henleaze, Bristol, England BS9 4PS * Enjoying Archives, by David Iredale, 264 pp., £9.00 by mail, revised and updated * Village Records, by John West, 248 pp., county bibliographies of local publications and source lists - new edition, £16.95 by mail.

British Columbia Genealogist, vol. 15 #1: an article on early happenings in Vancouver with several names mentioned * listing of arrivals in Vancouver in May and June 1886 * condensed article on French Canadian research * family Bible entries Brenton & McKee families.

Buckinghamshire FHS Origins, vol. 10 #1: new member interests.

Genealogical Helper, Vol. 40 #2 Mar/Apr 86: The usual helpful features as well as a very interesting article on the genealogy numbering system.

Genealogists Magazine, vol. 21: finding social class of ancestors by their names * how surnames have derived from place names.

Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogy Group, vol. 2 #1: history of Carling and McMurrich Townships & Johnson family of Morrison Twp.

Newfoundland & Labrador GS Newsletter, vol. 2 #1: short history of Bonavista Bay, settlers & towns.

Notes from Niagara (Branch) OGS vol. 6 #2: history of Jordan, Ontario.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol. 4 #1: Nova Scotians who went to australia in 1852 * list of Scots from Isle of Skye who went to Cape Breton in 1830.

Prince Edward Island GS Newsletter #36: address for catalogue of Scottish books * list of newspapers for Ireland. #37: listing of sme baptisms for St. Paul's Anglican Church.

Quinte Branch OGS Searchlight, vol. 6 #1: list of names being researched.

Roots Digest, April/86: good article on sources of immigration lists * list of researchers for Tennessee. May/86: available surname booklets.

Relatively Speaking, Alberta GS vol. 14 #2: English court records.

Saskatchewan GS Vol. 16 #3 & 4, Vol. 17 Map 1: very interesting and informative articles about one woman's search for her father-in-law who was admitted to the Liverpool workhouse in 1882 and subsequently sent to Canada to live with a family in Quebec.

Waterloo-Wellington Branch OGS newsletter Vol. 14 Map 2 Apr/86. Genealogical Resources at the United Church Archives, by Hugh Semple. This book is not available through them, but rather is new to their library shelves.

Western People, #315 Nov 21/85: early settlement of Dauphin.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Nesbitt-Nisbit Society, c/o W. B. Kelsey, 1113 Amherst Rd., Panama City, Florida 32405, published quarterly \$15US per year or £12.

Provincial Archives of Alberta: New Hours: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 9-4:30, Wed 9-9. Request material for use before 4:30. Sat. 9-1, request material for use before 3 pm Fri. Location, 12845 - 102 Ave., Edmonton T5N 0M6.

Illinois State HS will look up and copy obits for 25 cents each. Send deceased's name, date of death, county lived and/or buried in. Enclose SASE to Illinois State HS Library, Old State Capitol, Springfield, Ill. 62706. From Henry Co. GS via California GS Newsletter April/86.

Indiana State Library, 140 Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204. Family Exchange service: submit 3x5 card - 1) family name, 2) Indiana location, 3) approx. date of location, 4) your name, 5) your address, 6) phone number, 7) date of submission.

Bibliography of American County Histories, by P. William Filby, \$26.20US from Genealogical Publishing Company, 1001 Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

Presbyterian Church in Canada, by Dr. W. Gregg, D.D., was donated to the Wallaceburg Public Library, 209 James St., Wallaceburg, Ont. N8A 2N4. The book terminates with the year 1834 and gives biographical sketches of all Presbyterian ministers who laboured in the Dominion prior to 1835. If one of your ancestors was a Presbyterian clergyman, it would be well worth your while to inquire about the name. The book is indexed. From Brant Co. Branch OGS Mar/86.

Island County, Washington, census records 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1900. Donna Sand, 412 E. McLeod Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226. She will check these census records for your name if you send an SASE.

Emigrants to America: Indentured Servants recruited in London 1718-1733, by John Wareing, Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985, \$12.50US, reviewed in Oregon GS Quarterly Spring/86.

Pangburn Letter, c/o Donn E. Wagner, 5245 Walton St., Long Beach, CA 90815, published at cost of editor.

MANITOBA: Profile of a Province, Student's Guide, by Keith Wilson, Peguis Pub. 1976: ASSINIBOIA: the name originally used for the Selkirk grant, but later restricted to the administrative district within a radius of 50 miles around the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. Governors were appointed first by Lord Selkirk and later by the Hudson's Bay Company. COUNCIL OF ASSINIBOIA: A group which governed the Red River settlement (Assiniboia) after 1835. It consisted of a governor and of councillors appointed by the Hudson's Bay Company from among the more important settlers.

IRISH RESEARCH. Derry Youth & Community Workshop, 15 Magazine St., Derry BT48 6HH, have produced two publications of interest to family researchers: 1) The First and Second Valuations of Derry City, 1832 and 1858. Lists all heads of households in alph. order, £4.00. 2) O'Doherty Information Pack. Doherty Clan, maps of counties, baronies, parishes, towns, streets of Derry. £6.00, airmail postage inc. Now extracting and computerising 1831 census and Griffiths valuation for County Derry and J&J Cooke passenger lists for Derry Port 1850-1867.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL Society and genealogical publications contain queries on names being researched. If you are looking in a particular area, it never hurts to check!

If any of our members are planning a trip to the UK this year could they please contact me at 832-5041 or 888-4867. I have a favour to ask (buy a small book or two from the Society of Genealogists. Postage is almost as much as the book and charge for a money order is \$3.50!)-Louisa Shermerhorn

REFERENCE BOOKS IN MGS LIBRARY

The following books do not circulate. They may be consulted in the library. Some earlier editions of a title may be available for borrowing.

- REF 016.071 Canada. Union list of Canadian newspapers held by Canadian libraries. 1977
- REF 016.071 Loveridge, Donald M. Historical directory of Manitoba newspapers, 1859-1978. U. of M. Press, 1981
- REF 016.917 Ryder, Dorothy E. Checklist of Canadian directoris, 1790-1950. National Library of Canada, 1979.
- REF 016.929 United States. Guide to Genealogical research in the National Archives. Washington: National Archives, 1983.
- REF 312 Hillman, Thomas A. Catalogue of census returns on microfilm 1666-1881. Ottawa: PAC, 1981.
- REF 338.9 Fraser's Canadian trade directory. Library has only 1967 ed.
- REF 352.071 Manitoba. Municipal officials of Manitoba. Queen's Printer. Latest ed. on Reference. 1983 ed. with Cemetery transc.
- REF 393 Cox, Florence. Mordue Brothers Funeral Home 27 June 1927 - 20 June 1930 (transcription). MGS, 1984
- REF Map 912 Manitoba municipality maps. Copy. Donor, Connie McLeod
- REF 912 M Illustrated historical atlas of Middlesex County, Ontario. Mika, 1972. Donor, Hazel Runchey
- REF 917 Manitoba place names - with R.M. and regional area. Dept. of Municipal affairs, n.d. Complimentary copy.
- REF 917.123 Henderson's Edmonton (Alberta) City Directory, including St. Albert and Sherwood Park. Library has 1972 ed.
- REF 917.127 Henderson's Metropolitan Winnipeg (Manitoba) city directory. Library has: 1913, '14, '19, '20, '22, '24, '26, '29, '30, '35, '36, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48, '49, '51, '50, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '79, '82
- REF 920 Epp, D.D. Familien Stammbaum. Winkler: 1958.
- REF 920 Manitoba Free Press obituary index, 1919. Winnipeg: FP, 1919
- REF 920.03 DeFord, Miriam A. Who was when. Wilson, 1950
- REF 929 Carillon (Steinbach, Manitoba) Bride Book '84. Supplement to the Carillon, Wednesday Feb. 15, 1984, plus Supplement for 1985. Donor, Thelma Findlay.
- REF 929 Daily Colonist, Victoria, B.C. March & April 1945. Donor, Dorothy Marshall.
- REF 929 Genealogical Research Directory. 1986.
- REF 929 Lareau, Paul J. French-Canadian families of the North Central States: 7 vols. St. Paul, Minn. 1980. Includes some Manitobans.
- REF 929 Lower Fort Garry Cemetery, Lost in time. Comp. & donated by Roy McLeod.
- REF 929 Phillimore atlas and index of parish registers. Chichester: Phillimore, 1984
- REF 929.1 Baxter, Angus. In search of your British and Irish roots. Rev. ed. 1986
- REF 929.1 Baxter, Angus. In search of your European roots.
- REF 929.1 Gardner, D. Genealogical atlas of Ireland (1 copy circulating)
- REF 929.3 Faculty of engineering graduates 1907-1982. U. of Manitoba. Donor, Robert Stokes
- REF 929.3 Genealogical atlas of England and Wales, ed. David E. Gardner, Salt Lake City: Deseret, 1960. Donor, Richard Hicks
- REF 929.3 Genealogical gazetteer of England. Baltimore: Gen. Pub. Co., 1982
- REF 929.3 Merriman, Brenda. Genealogy in Ontario. Ontario GS, 1985. (1 copy circulating)
- REF 929.4 Everton, George B. Handy book for genealogists. 7th ed. Everton, 1981
- REF 929.4 People of Ontario, 1660-1900. Alphabetized directory of people, places... Reprint 1985
- REF 941.1 Smith, Frank. Genealogical gazetteer of Scotland. (1 copy circulating)

MAPS. The following maps are not on Reference and may be borrowed.

- Map 911 German emigration maps. These should be used with the book "Emigration from Germany to Russia in the years 1763-1862, by Stumpp. See 929 S
- Map 912 Canada, then and now: maps of the nation's growth, 1867-1982
- Map 912 Genealogical and historical map of Ireland. Dublin: Heraldic artists, 1979.
- Map 912 Hungary, and Transylvania with Croatia and Sclavonia: also Moldavia and Valakia, by Samuel dunn
- Map 912 Manitoba. Map of the R.M. of Arthur showing land owners 1918. Donor, Helene de Wit
- Map 912 Map of Germany divided into its circles, by John Blair
- Map 912 Military Scotland, 1890, showing HQs, depots, regimental and battalion districts. Edinburgh: John Bartholomew
- Map 912 Traveller's guide to historic New Iceland, Eric Jonasson, 1982.

The library also has a collection of road maps and some county maps (i.e. of Ontario). Some of these are filed in the respective vertical File, and some are unsorted.



PLANNING THE USE OF COMPUTERS

BY THOMAS R. BURNETT

Reprinted by permission from an article in Genealogy Digest, Fall 1985.

The genealogist who wants to use a computer system effectively and efficiently must follow a rational approach in selecting software and hardware. The following information should help in meeting those goals.

User Goals

The user's goals must be well defined. In order to accomplish this enormous task, you must be willing to devote a great deal of time to determine just what those goals should be. The following information is based upon my five years experience in genealogy, the last two of which I was learning about the use of computers in the field.

Program Requirements (software)

Reports. The genealogist must decide what type of reports he wants the computer to be able to generate. The initial reports that come to mind are the familiar "family tree" and "family group worksheets."

An additional report may be one which lists all persons in the data base with the same (or close) personal histories, spellings of names, birth dates, death dates and other related information. These reports would be considered special because the user must define the items to be considered in the evaluation by the computer.

Data Base. The genealogist must decide on the limit of the number of individuals to be included in the computer's records which is called a data base. I recommend at least 5,000 names as a minimum. When you stop to think about the possibilities, 50,000 names could easily be collected in 10 years of research.

In deciding upon an amount, I suggest using the number of names which have been collected during the past five years, and double it. If the same collection rate is maintained, the storage system would become full after five years. However, at the current rate of technological advancement, a much newer, larger system should be available to you either as an expansion of the existing equipment or as a completely new system and probably at a cheaper cost than what you paid for the first one.

Search Capabilities. The program must have the ability to search its files in numerous ways. For example, the Soundex system places in its files various spellings of several different names based on how they sound.

The program also must be able to search approximate dates and locations while at the same time, restrict the range based on the desires of the user. For instance, you may be looking for a person whose birth must fall between certain years based upon census records. In addition, the program must be able to search using limited information on the person's first and/or second name. It should be able to reverse these names during its search and to search these names using the first letters of each in either order or with one of them missing.

Edit Capabilities. The program must be able to edit any and all of the data quickly. This requires the program to store its data in what is called "fixed-length" records.

Sort Capabilities. The program must be able to do multiple sorts simultaneously. For instance, it must be able to sort by last name and sub-sort by first name. This is called "nesting", and the program must be able to do at least four sub-sorts.

Update Capabilities. The manufacturer of the program must provide a method allowing the genealogist to purchase or otherwise receive updated versions either at no cost or at minimum cost. In today's market, programs are sold with problems which do not manifest themselves until many people are using them.

These users usually notify the manufacturer about the problem or of some desired enhancement and the maker puts the correction in the next version of the software. Those people who made the initial purchase should have access to these updates without having to make another major purchase.

The only other way to make the program better fit your needs is to modify the program yourself. This requires you to know programming in the particular program's language and that the program is accessible to make such changes.

Demonstration Programs. Numerous companies offer a demonstration program disk or tape of the complete system package. These are very worthwhile and are generally of minimal cost. They definitely will save the genealogist from many future problems.

The demonstration disks can be taken to a retail store and run on the store's equipment. Stores are generally receptive to this, especially if they think the system will sell because of the demo package.

Speed

Internal Execution Speed. There are several things which govern the speed of the computer, namely the size of the Central Processing Unit (CPU), commonly called the "chip"; the external connection of the chip with the rest of the computer, called the "bus"; the oscillator, known as the "clock"; and the program language.

The CPU can be an 8, 16, 32 or 64-bit chip. The design determines how many bits of information can be input or output per oscillation of the clock.

The bus also can accept 8, 16, 32 or 64 bits per oscillation of the clock.

The clock speed is the number of oscillations per second. They currently range from about 2.0 MHz to 12.0 MHz.

There are currently two common program languages being used. Programs written in BASIC are extremely slow in doing searches and other internal program executions when compared with programs written in ASSEMBLY or MACHINE language. If time is a factor, the faster language should be used.

External Execution Speed. This speed is dependent on the system purchased. It will be discussed later under computer systems.

Computer Systems (Hardware)

Costs. Generally, the genealogist will find that hardware cost is the main limiting factor of a computer system once you have decided on the program to purchase. With enough money, you could buy a system that could do everything almost immediately.

The genealogist must decide how much he can spend initially and how much on an on-going basis. Buying a "package system" is cheaper now than buying individual pieces from various vendors. However, new technology is continuing to cause the prices to drop, allowing greater purchase power in the future.

Part of the initial cost, if the genealogist already has a lot of data stored on paper, is the cost to have all the data put into the computer's storage system. If you do it yourself, it costs nothing, but it takes a lot of time.

Computer. The genealogist must have the necessary hardware to begin his automation project. The computer consists of the keyboard; its memory, which includes both Random Access Memory (RAM) and Read Only Memory (ROM); a monitor (which may be a television); and any type of storage medium (program and data).

The Operating System is the master program which controls the interaction between the CPU, memory, monitor, storage, and peripheral ports. It is not part of the hardware at all - it is software.

Interface. An interface device is required for sending data to a printer and over the telephone to another computer. However, since it will take a great deal of time for the genealogist to input data himself, this purchase can be put off until the data base has been entered.

There are two types of interface: serial and parallel. The serial type allows data to pass much like a column of ants - one at a time. Since each byte of data requires 10 "ants", this method is considered slower than parallel.

Parallel interface allows data to pass much like a row of ants, walking side by side. These seven or eight "ants" leave the interface as a group allowing this type to send data much faster.

In order to send data over the telephone, you must use the serial interface connected to the computer and have a telephone modem connected between the interface and the phone connection in the wall.

Printer. There are basically two methods of printing that are suitable for genealogy: impact print (letter quality), and dot-matrix print. Impact printing is usually slower and costs more than dot-matrix.

Both of these printers can be purchased as compatible with serial or with parallel interface.

Buffers. Both interfaces and printers can be purchased with or without buffers. Since interfaces and printers cannot accept data as quickly as the computer can send it, buffers are used to temporarily store the transmitted data so the computer can be utilized for other tasks during the transmission time.

Program and Data Storage. There are three types of storage medium: tape, floppy disks and hard disks. Hard disks run about 50 times faster than floppy disks, which run about 10 times more quickly than tapes. The same holds true for the amount of storage available on each. New technology is currently increasing the amount of storage on each type.

Tape: For home use, the inexpensive (under \$100) tape drives are generally slow and not recommended.

Floppy disk drives come in various descriptions. Storage is placed on the floppy diskette in any of the following modes: Single-sided with single or double density; double-sided with single, double or quad density.

Storage capacity approximates 80K-100K, 320K-400K, and 640K-800K (K = 1,024 bytes. A byte can be loosely defined as one character space. A megabyte = a million bytes).

These floppies presently come in 8, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch diameters. Generally, the eight-inch size is for very large systems, and this size appears to be phasing out.

Hard disk drives have greater memory capacity. Some hard-disk systems allow the disk to be removed, which means you can have several disks in use in the drive, like the floppy disk. The smallest hard disk is five megabytes and there basically is no upper limit for a large capacity disk.

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Recommendations

I recommend that the genealogist first determine his needs and goals. Next, you should become at least moderately knowledgeable about the available software and hardware.

This may be done by reading the popular magazines on computing and current computer books. Perhaps the best place to learn is to visit several computer stores for a "hands-on" demonstration.

Then, I encourage you to test any system you believe meets your needs prior to making a purchase. At some point, you will have to "jump in" and buy what you need. This approach may not guarantee you smooth sailing, but you won't drown in the sea of computers.

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BURR William BURR b. 22 Feb. 1846, James b. 10 Mar. 1849; place of birth for both bros.: Peterborough, Ont., Smith Twp. Moved to Tara, Arran Twp., Bruce Co., Ont. after 1851. Parents are Henry & Mary BURR. Any info.

Mrs. Edith M. Bjornson, 4 - 266 Stafford St., Winnipeg, Mb. R3M 2W1

WILLIAMS William Whaley WILLIAMS b. 1829 Co. of Wickiow, Ire. m/to Sarah Jane PRICE b. 1834, Ire. CH: Enoch Price, Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Daniel Mills, Elizabeth, Charles George, William Thomas, Isabella, John Samuel & Lily Melvina HARRISON. Looking for info. on all - they arrived in Manitoba (Oak Lake area) c. 1881 from Wallace Twp., Ont.

Sandra Williams, 308 - 912 6th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Ab. T2P 0V6

MOORE Rosalie MOORE, Nee: McCARTNEY, b. 1856, Little Grand Rapids, Man. d. Jan. 30, 1926 St. Boniface Hosp. m/to William MOORE CH: Robert, Joseph, Mary, Adeline, George (Others ??).

MOORE William MOORE b. 1849, Scot. d. Mar. 7, 1909. Any info. on William Moore and family listed above welcome.

Elvira Miller, 310 - 25 Gaylene Pl., Winnipeg, Mb. R3T 2K3

FOUNTAIN Joseph FOUNTAIN b. Ont. to John & Delilah. m/to Mary TRAUx.
FONTANE CH: Lydia and Gerald. m. 2nd: Margaret MacDOUGALL. CH: Alexander b. 1873 Sonya, Ont., Allen, Mary, Margaret. d. 1905 ? Douglas, Man. Came from large family Victoria Co., Ont. 1861 Darius, John, Manly, James, Rosanna, Marinda, Martha, Nancy, Charles. Any info.

Mrs. H. Geosits, 6630 Russell Ave., Burnaby, B.C. V5H 3T5

HAZELWOOD Thomas HAZELWOOD Sr. (1856-1919) & Mary Ann (nee: HOWDEN)
HAZLEWOOD came from Selby, York., Eng. c. 1907 to Routedge/Ruttledge, near Virden, Man.; then homesteaded at Nokomis, Sask in 1910. CH: William, Elizabeth, Minnie, Thomas Jr., Nellie, Charles, Albert, Ernest, Alfred, George, Wilfred. Any info.

Mrs. Pearl Weston, Box 489, Gull Lake, Sask. SON 1A0

CROASDALE Interested in all descendents or anyone who may have said
CROASDELL CroasdeLL/Croasdale in their family.

Lori Frank, 943 Valour Road, Winnipeg, Man. R3G 3B6

BRENNAN BRENNEN BREMEN	Michael & Belle (nee: TALBERT) BRENNAN CH: James; Mary m/to BURGUA; John; William Edward b. 1855 m/to Elizabeth Anne McRAE, 1887; Henry; Christina m/to MOORE; Anna m/to PERKINS; Margaret; Joseph; Emma m/to CAMERON. Any info. Miss Lane Englund, Box 121, Kipling, Sk. SOG 2S0
BEAUCHEMIN McMILLAN	Jean Baptiste BEAUCHEMIN b. 1836? d. 1900 St. Charles, Man. (now Charleswood) m/to Marguerite McMILLAN. CH: William, Virginie, Adelaide, Marguerite, Marie, Patrice, Mary Jane, Alfred & Frederick. Jean Baptiste may have been on the Louis Riel Council. Any info. Teresa J. Beauchemin, 120 - 520 58th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Ab. T2V OH6
COLLINS MURRAY	Denis & Bridget (nee: MURRAY) COLLINS, Irish descent RC, from Australia lived Winnipeg 1884-1889. Denis employed by Minnesota Railways, later by CPR and as bricklayer & contractor in Winnipeg. 9 children, last is George W. b. 1886, Winnipeg, Man. Later migrated to California citrus groves after 1890. Any info. welcome. Noel Dwyer, 1 Finch Ave., East Ryde, New South Wales, Australia 2113.
HOLDEN	Patrick HOLDEN b. 1844 Quebec m/to Eliza DUGGAN. CH: William, Mary, Bernard b. 21 Mar. 1881 Winnipeg, Man. Looking for descendents of Mary or any other family info. Also, descendents of William's children: Elizabeth Ellen b. 1893, Patrick Charles b. 1895. All are of Irish stock. William m/to Ellen (Nellie) HORNBY.
WILKINSON	James WILKINSON b. 1837 m/to Alice Miller (SPEARIN) in 1877. Parents James & Mary WILKINSON, both b. in Ireland as was James. Also, daughter Mary Lavina WILKINSON b. 1882 in Ontario m/to Bernard HOLDEN in 1905, Winnipeg, Man. Any info.
DUGGAN DUGGEN	Elizabeth DUGGAN m/to Patrick HOLDEN approx. 1866. Any info. for Duggans of Winnipeg and descendents of William R. DUGGAN b. 1875 d. 18 July 1910 of Winnipeg, Man. and James V. Duggan also. Elizabeth was born in Ireland. Any info. Dan Holden, Jr., 18860 N.W. Rock Creek Cir. # 347, Portland, Or. U.S.A. 97229
WALKER	Ethel Maude WALKER, CH: Hector Garfield, Charles LaVern, and Laura Ethel. Ethel Maude Walker b. 1877? d. 7 Feb. 1935 Kitchener, Ont. Any info. She worked on farms, and in an orphanage (Home for the Friendless) in Winnipeg.
WALKER	Ethel May WALKER B.C. 1934, Kitchener, Ont.? Any info. Daughter of Laura Ethel WALKER 1909-1949. Timothy Walker, #56 - 616 Strathcona, Winnipeg, Mb. R3G 3E7