

generations

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

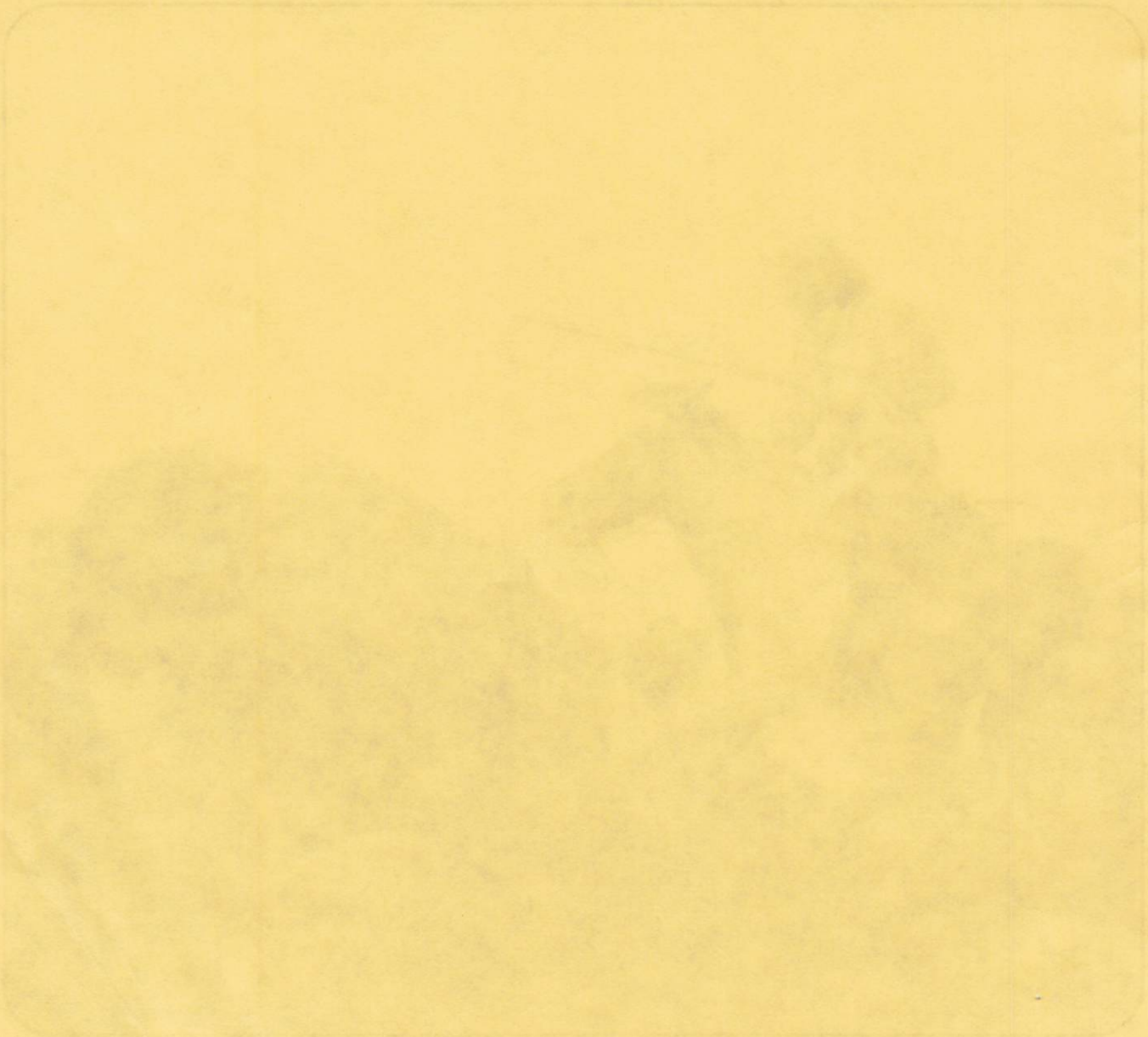
VOLUME 3, NO. 1 SPRING, 1978



Generations

The Journal of the American Society of Genealogists

VOLUME 2 NO. 1 SPRING 1978



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COVER: The Buffalo Hunt, frozen in time at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature in Winnipeg, describes Manitoba's early history in a single scene. Although agriculture was important to Selkirk's early colonists, the Buffalo hunt long remained vital to many Red River families, often supplying much of their food and offering a means by which they could trade with the Hudson's Bay Company. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4. The Editor invites articles and news items from all members of the society and from anyone else having a serious interest in genealogy

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

EDITORIAL STAFF

This issue of generations has been made possible through the volunteer efforts of the following members:

EDITOR Vacant (Eric Jonasson
 acting as Temporary Editor)
TYPING Eric & Liz Jonasson
PRINTINGS Eric Jonasson, Stefan
 Jonasson
COLLATING & MAILING Ed & Doreen Connors,
 Florence Cox, Eric Jonasson,
 Gordon Pruden, Phillippe Prince,
 Rudolf Schlick and others who
 came late.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

It seems a bit strange to see the first issue of Volume 3, as it seems like only yesterday that we were busy finding material to put in the first issue of Volume 1.

There is quite a bit of work involved with putting together, printing and mailing a journal of this type. The amount of work often increases with our membership as more people request certain information or submit queries. Although it still takes about the same amount of time to write and type a 25-30 page journal for 75 people as it does for 250 people, all similarities end there. When we first started to print the journal, we only printed about 200-250 copies of each issue (in 1976). During the past year, our print run averaged 300 copies per issue. However, with our ever increasing membership (we must speculate ahead, trying to figure out how many members we will have at the end of the year and making allowances for back issues for next year's members) we are now printing 400 copies of each issue. The amount of time it takes to run them off on the Gestetner has now doubled, as has the time it takes to put each copy together and then mail it out.

Fortunately, a number of members have come forward to assist with the "putting together" and the mailing, which has meant that it is becoming more possible to get the journal out closer to our "schedule". As well, starting with the next issue, we will also have a few people who will help with the typing, although we could definately use some other (no person will be asked to type too much). We are also looking for people who will help to print these issues (one issue takes about 8 hours to print - or - one Saturday every 3 months. This will probably be less if we can find one or two others to help). As I mentioned in the last issue for 1977, we have located a few other writers to supply some articles to the journal, but we are always on the look-out for more.

Although we are slowly becoming involved in other projects and programs, the journal and newsletter will undoubtedly remain the single most important aspect of our society. This is only natural because, unlike the workshops or any other program we institute, the journal and newsletter are the only items which definately reach all our members and it is through them that we can provide all our members with at least some information and help. Hopefully, in the near future, much of the work involved in writing and producing our publications will be taken on by other members, allowing me to work more towards seeing other services instituted by MGS.

I would like to extend a welcome to all our new members and to welcome again all those who were with us last year. I certainly hope that the pages of generations will help everyone in some way to know their ancestors better.

Eric Jonasson
President, MGS

AROUND AND ABOUT

Around and About is a new feature of generations and starts with this issue. In order to keep all MGS member "in the know" about what is happening in Manitoba, in Canada, and in other countries in the field of genealogy, we have abstracted information from a variety of sources and included it here. This section will appear in each issue of generations from now on, and it is hoped that all members will be able to find something of value to them in it. If you hear of any new source which may interest our members or any other information you feel should be included in this section, please write the Editor about it.

MANITOBA

MENNONITE AID. Those members who are tracing a Mennonite genealogy may not yet have heard about Mennonite Genealogy Inc., Box 1086, Steinbach, Manitoba. To best describe this organization, it is perhaps best to quote from a letter by Mrs. Margaret Kroeker, its Secretary-Treasurer: "Concerning our efforts at Mennonite Genealogy all our records pertain in particular to Mennonites from Prussia via Russia. We gather all information available and make it available for the public. We have only a volunteer staff at present and are therefore unable to meet the demand for information by mail. In the past year, we have found it necessary to charge for services to researchers. Briefly, we have some 130,000 index cards for the individual person, approximately 400 compiled family registers (including manuscripts), approximately 200 other historical books, a collection of some 20 newspapers in our archival section plus supplementary files of information on persons, places, organizations, etc..... Perhaps I should mention that our library is open all day and every day, except Sunday. However, since we do not keep strict office hours it is advisable to phone for an appointment." NOTE: the library is located at 434 Elmdale Drive in Steinbach, phone (1) 326-6640.

CHURCHES BURN. A fire on the 10 March 1978 destroyed the Stonewall United Church in Stonewall, just north of Winnipeg. With the church, all baptismal and other records dating back to the 1830's were also destroyed. Earlier, fire destroyed the Church of the Immaculate Conception in Winnipeg but luckily the church records, some dating back to 1891, were rescued.

FINDING LOCAL HISTORIES. The Manitoba Historical Society has published (1976) a very useful publication entitled Local History in Manitoba: A Key to Places, Districts, Schools and Transportation Routes. By referring to this publication, researchers will be able to determine if a local history of the area in Manitoba in which they are researching has been printed. The book retails for \$ 2.95. For more information, contact the Manitoba Historical Society, 190 Rupert Ave, Winnipeg R3B 0N2.

RESEARCHER SEEKS HELP. Sidney Allinson, 102 Owen Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario is conducting research on the 108th Overseas Regiment, recruited in the Selkirk area for service in the First World War. He would greatly appreciate any information any of our members can provide.

MANITOBA FRENCH-CANADIAN FAMILIES: The Minnesota Genealogical Society has started to collate material for its "Genealogy of the French-Canadian Families of Minnesota western Wisconsin, northern Iowa, the eastern Dakotas, and southern Manitoba". They would greatly appreciate it if our members with a French-Canadian background would send them a copy of their family charts (pedigree charts) so that they can include the information in this publication. Send your charts to E. J. Courteau, Past President, Minnesota Genealogical Society, 201 Liberty Place, South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075, USA.

CANADA

DIRECTORY. The Directory of Canadian Record and Manuscript Repositories has been prepared by the Assn. of Canadian Archivists and gives the addresses, phone numbers, names of the heads of the repositories, times (hours) of operation, and a brief description of holdings. Arranged by province, it is indexed and contains 115 pages. Cost to members of ACA is \$3.00, to all others \$4.00. Order from Valerie Cowan, 24 Edward Laurie Drive, Halifax, N.S. B3M 2C7. Make cheques payable to the Assn. of Canadian Archivists.

CENSUS INFO. There is a short articles by Prof. David Flaherty in the Journal of Canadian Public Administration entitled "Access to Historical Census Data in Canada, A Comparative Analysis" (Vol 20, No 3, pp 481-498) (taken from Toronto Tree, publ. of Toronto Br. OGS)

CANADIAN MILITARY. The Kingston Branch, OGS, PO Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5G6 has published a paper by John Grenville, Historical Research Officer at Fort Henry in Kingston, entitled "Searching for a Soldier in the British Army or Canadian Militia". It can be obtained from the Kinston Branch OGS for \$1.25 ppd.

SLAVIC AND EAST EUROPEAN SOURCES. Entitled Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries, (by Bohdan Budurowycz), it is the 5th volume in the National Library of Canada's Research Collections in Canadian Libraries series and contains 595 pages. It can be obtained from Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S9. Cost is \$ 5.00 (canada) and \$ 6.00 (other countries), with payment to accompany order and cheques to be made payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

ACADIAN. Free queries can be placed in the Acadian Genealogy Exchange, 863 Wayman Branch Road, Covington, Kentucky 41015 USA (Mrs. Janet Jehn, Editor - subscription \$ 5.00 for 4 issues).

NEW SOCIETY IN QUEBEC. The Quebec Family History Society, Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9 has recently been formed. For more information, contact this organization.

SCOTTISH SOURCE. The Canadian Society for Scottish Studies publishes a journal entitled "The Scottish Tradition". For more information on this society contact Prof. Ronald Sunter, Dept. of History, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario.

BRITISH ISLES

NEW FEES. The cost of obtaining certificates from St Catherines House in England have increased effective 1 Jan 1978 to £ 6.00 (Sterling). Requests for certificates should be addressed to General Register Office, St. Catherines House, 10 Kingsway, London WC2B 6JP.

BRITISH FAMILY ORGANIZATION. The Federation of Family History Societies was formed in 1974 to co-ordinate the work of societies interested in genealogy and family history in Great Britain. They publish a newsletter 3/4 times each year. Write for details (enclose International Reply Coupon) to FFHS, c/o Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson, Peapkins End, 2 Stella Grove, Tollerton, Notts., NG12 4EY, England.

ULSTER SOURCE: The Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild, 66 Balmoral Ave, Belfast BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland, was formed in 1977 by the Ulster Historical Foundation to encourage Ulster genealogical studies and to promote the interest of people all over the world in their Ulster heritage. Membership is £ 5.00 (\$10) per year.

IRISH SOCIETY. The new address of the Irish Genealogical Society is 7A Duke of York Street, St. James' Square, London SW1Y 4LE, England.

CORNWALL. The Cornwall Family History Society was formed in 1976. Membership is £ 3.00 (surface) and £ 4.50 (air mail) per year. Contact Mrs. C.R. Alexander, 6 Treveglos Park, Quintrell Down, Newquay, Cornwall, England.

ORKNEY SOURCE. The Orkney Island Library has begun to incorporate a County archives department with its Library Services. A qualified archivist was appointed to take over the 250,000 documents and ledgers. Chief librarian is Mr. David Pinch, at the Orkney Library, Laing St., Kirkwall, Orkney KW15 1NW, Scotland. (from OGS Newsleaf 1977)

ARGYLL COUNTY, SCOTLAND. Mr. Iain Thornber, Ardtornish, Morvern via Oban, Argyll PA34 5UZ, Scotland, is doing research on emigration from the Parish of Morvern in Argyll during the 18th and 19th centuries. He would like to correspond with anyone whose ancestors originated there. (from OGS Newsleaf 1977)

BRITISH RESEARCH COMPANY. Kintracers Limited, 12 Dover St, Canterbury, Kent, England CT1 3HD is a commercial company recently formed to help trace British ancestries. For information on their fees, etc. contact them at the above address.

OTHER COUNTRIES

POLISH SOURCE. A fairly recent publication on Polish research is J. Konrad: Polish Family Research (60pp) available for \$ 4.00 from Summit Publications, Box 222, Munroe Falls, Ohio, USA 44262.

THE GOVERNORS, COUNCILLORS AND ADMINISTRATIVE
OFFICIALS OF ASSINIBOIA, 1811-1869: AN INDEX

compiled by Eric Jonasson

The Council of Assiniboia, in one form or another, existed in what is now Manitoba from the appointment of the first governor by Lord Selkirk in 1811 until the Hudson Bay Company ceded Rupert's Land to the new Dominion of Canada in 1869. In the intervening period, no fewer than 147 meetings of the Council of Assiniboia were convened, the minutes of most of which were published in E. H. Oliver's The Canadian North-West: Its Early Development and Legislative Records (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau 1914, 2 volumes, Canadian Archives Publication No. 9). In the following article, the names of those early pioneers and Hudson Bay Co. employees who held positions on the Council of Assiniboia have been extracted from this publication, the positions they occupied noted along with their dates of appointment, and references made to short biographical sketches contained on them in this publication and/or in Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba (Winnipeg: Peguis Publishers 1971. Edited by Manitoba Library Assn.). No attempt has been made to provide complete biographical information on these people apart from an occasional birth and death date, as this article is primarily meant to be an index to the officials of Assiniboia and the dates of their appointments.

THE COUNCIL

The Councils of Assiniboia are generally divided into two types, those belonging to what is styled the Selkirk Period, and those belonging to the Company Period. The Selkirk Period began upon the transfer of Assiniboia from the Hudson Bay Co. to Lord Selkirk in 1811. The area this Council was responsible for comprised the entire area of Selkirk's original grant, although this was later amended to exclude that portion of the grant which fell within the United States. During this period, the Council met at least 11 times, as can best be determined, as the records of this period are sparse and the correspondence of Selkirk and his governors must be primarily used in establishing the dates and numbers of meetings. Councillors and Governors of the area were appointed by Selkirk or his executors, but were required to be confirmed in their positions by the Hudson Bay Company.

The Company Period began with the transfer of Assiniboia from the Selkirk estate back to the Hudson Bay Company in 1835. In 1841, according to a resolution adopted that year, Assiniboia was redefined as the area extending 50 miles in all directions from the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. The balance of the meetings of the Council occurred during this period, most of which were reproduced in Oliver's publication. Councillors and Governors were appointed solely by the Hudson Bay Company, although they did have a strong tendency to choose many of the councillors from among the settlers at Red River.

For a more complete discussion on the work and development of the Council, readers should refer to E. H. Oliver's excellent publication.

THE ADMINISTRATORS

The Councils of Assiniboia formulated laws, established Public Works, regulated customs and carried out much the same duties as any modern-day municipal government.

In addition to the Councillors and Governors, there was also a need to appoint road superintendants, magistrates, sheriffs, and other officials to carry out the day to day operations of the Council. It is hoped that by including them here, they may acquire the recognition they deserve as pioneer politicians of Manitoba.

THE INDEX

This listing is basically an index to the officials of Assiniboia who were mentioned in the minutes of the Council of Assiniboia and in the general correspondence of council officials, both of which can be found in the first 621 pages of E.H. Oliver's publication. Some of these officials were appointed directly by the Hudson's Bay Company, and not by the Council itself. However, for the sake of completeness, those people appointed by the HBC have been treated in the same manner as those appointed by the Council and are included within the scope of this index. Therefore, all appointees listed or mentioned in the first 621 pages of Oliver's work will be found in this index. The portion of Oliver's publication detailing the minutes of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land for 1822 and 1830-43, and for the government of the North West Territories for the period 1869-1905 were not consulted or included when compiling this index.

Each person is listed alphabetically followed by the dates of his birth and death, if available. If a biographical sketch of the person is available, this fact is mentioned in parenthesis after his name and vital information. NW indicates the biography will be found in Oliver's The Canadian North-West and PM indicates it will be found in Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba. The number following this code refers to the page number of the respective publication. Following this information, the positions held by the person are listed in chronological order. Most are for appointments only, although there are a few resignations. Dates indicated are for those of Council meetings, the months being indicated by the first three letters in a month's name (ie Jun = June, Jul = July). In the case of Councillors, the date of the first meeting attended by the person is given, along with an aggregate of the total number of meetings each were present. In all dates given, only the last two numbers in the year are given, all events having occurred in the 1800s.

The following abbreviations have been used throughout this index in order to condense the information:

Aud PA	= Auditor of Public Accounts	JP	= Justice of the Peace
Bd Wks	= Board of Works	L Dist	= Lower District
Chair	= Chairman	M Dist	= Middle District
Coll Custom	= Collector of Customs	Mag	= magistrate
Comm	= Committee	Pres	= President
Const	= Constable	Pub Wks	= Public Works
COUNCIL	= Councillor	RL	= Rupert's Land
Dist	= District	Sec	= Section
GCT	= Governor of the Company's Territories	Supt	= Superintendant
Gov Gaol	= Governor of Gaol	U Dist	= Upper District
		WHP	= White Horse Plains

Amlin (or Hamlin), Joseph: post office granted at this home in St Norbert 17 Dec 68

Anderson, Rev David (1814-85) (NW 65, PM 45): as Bishop of RL was COUNCIL. Attended 1st meeting 12 Oct 49.

Auld, William: appointed Civil Mag and JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11

Ballenden, John (NW 65): COUNCIL of RL. Attended 1st council meet 20 Sept 48 - at 6 meetings.

Banerman, David: Road Supt in 7th Sec 30 Apr 67

Bannatyne, Andrew G.B. (1829-89) (NW 70, 123, PM 110): Petty Mag M Dist 5 Nov 61; Petty Judge U Section 11 Apr 62; Postmaster 25 Nov 65; Pres Petty Court M Dist 3 Aug 65; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68; Attended 1st council meeting 23 Jan 68 - at 12 meetings.

Battoshe, Louis: Sergeant, Police Corps 3 Jul 43

Berston, Magnus: Const in 1866; Was COUNCIL - attended 1st Council meeting 6 Aug 68 - at 3 meetings.

Bird, J. Curtis (1838-76) (NW 71, PM 20): Coroner of Assiniboia 5 Nov 61 & 11 Apr 62; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68. Attended 1st meeting 23 Jan 68 - at 9 meet

Bird, James (1773?-1856) (NW 58, PM 22): COUNCIL 30 Aug 15; COUNCIL of GCT & COUNCIL of Assiniboia 24 May 22; Receiver of Import and Export Duties & JP for 1st Dist 12 Feb 35; Mag for L Dist 16 Jun 37; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Coll Customs 25 Jun 41; Mag Dist Assiniboia 25 Jun 41; Police Comm 3 Jul 43; resign as Col Customs 19 Jun 45; resigned COUNCIL 23 Feb 56. Attended 1st meeting 12 Feb 35 - at 29 meetings.

Bird, John: Sergeant in Volunteers Corps, 1st Dist 12 Feb 35

Black, John (1817-79) (NW 50, PM 24): Pres Petty Court U Dist 1 May 51 & 27 Nov 51; Recorder, Coroner and COUNCIL of Assiniboia 4 Jun 62; ACTING-GOVERNOR of Assiniboia in 1869. Attended 1st council meet 31 May 49 by invitation - at 50 meetings.

Bourke, J. P.: Sergeant, Volunteers Corps 2nd Dist 12 Feb 35; Sergeant Police Corps 3 Jul 43.

Bousquet, Louis: Judge Petty Court U Dist 9 Dec 52; census taker Riviere Sale 1856

Breland, Pascal (1810 - ?) (NW 69, 122): Mag WHP Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge WHP Dist 27 Nov 51; census taker St Francois Xavier 1856; Bd Wks 27 May 56; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 19 Sep 57, Petty Mag WHP local court 5 Nov 61; Pres WHP Petty Court 3 Aug 65; Attended 1st council meet 17 Sep 57 - at 22 meetings.

Breland, Patrice or Patrick (could also be the same as Pascal Breland, above): Coll Customs WHP 9 Apr 61 & 11 Apr 62; Supt Pub Wks WHP Sec 11 Apr 62; Road Supt WHP Dist 9 Apr 63 & 15 Jul 64; Road surveyor 9 May 64; Road Supt Sec 1, 30 Apr 67; Mag WHP Dist Court 17 Dec 68.

Bruce, John (PM 32): Mag M Dist Court 17 Dec 68.

Bruneau, Francois (? -1865) (NW 66): Mag U Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge U Dist 27 Nov 51; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 19 Mar 53; Pres Petty Court WHP Dist 3 Aug 54; Coll Customs St Boniface & St Francois Xavier 19 Jul 55; census taker St Boniface 1856; resigned from M Dist local Court 4 Sep 60; Pres M Dist Petty Court 8 Jun 61; Comm on local laws 13 Mar 62; Supt Pub Wks U Sec & Pres Petty Court WHP Dist 11 Apr 62; JP in 63; Road Supt U Sec 9 Apr 63; Comm to mark public roads 19 Dec 63; road surveyor U Dist 9 May 64; Attended 1st council meeting 29 Mar 53 - at 41 meetings.

Bulger, Capt. Andrew (1789-1858) (NW 43, PM 34): GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 28 Jun 22-6 Aug 23.

Bunn, Dr. John (1800?-61) (NW 61, PM 34): Pub Wks Comm 12 Feb 35; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 2 Mar 36; Mag L Dist 16 Jun 37; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Pub Wks 25 Jun 41; Mag Dist Assiniboia 25 Jun 41; Comm on English principle of equity 3 Apr 45; Economy Comm 19 Jun 45; Finance Comm 19 Feb 47; wished to retire as Mag 30 Jul 49; Coroner 12 Oct 49 & 27 Nov 51; ex officio Pres L Dist Court 16 Oct 50; Gov Gaol & Chair Pub Wks 27 May 56; Comm on liquor laws 12 May 59. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 - at 58 meetings.

Bunn, Thomas (1830-75) (NW 71, PM 36): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68; appointed EXECUTIVE OFFICER of Council of Assiniboia 17 Dec 68 to succeed W.R. Smith. Attended 1st council meeting 23 Jan 68 - at 5 meetings.

Caldwell, Major William Bletterman (NW 48): GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 10 Jun 48 - Jun 55. Attended 1st council meet 20 Sep 48 - at 20 meetings.

Cary, Capt. George Marcus (NW 63): COUNCIL of Assiniboia & Mag U Dist 16 Jun 37; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Mag Dist Assiniboia 25 Jun 41; Police Comm 3 Jul 43; Bd Wks 19 Jun 44; Economy Comm 19 Jun 45; Finance Comm 19 Feb 47. Attended 1st council meet 16 Jun 37 - at 14 meets. Left Red River Spring 47.

Charles, Chief Factor John (NW 60): Semple's COUNCIL 30 Aug 15; COUNCIL GCT 29 May 22; COUNCIL RL 20 Mar 39; Bd Wks 19 Jun 44. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 - at 2 meetings.

Christie, Chief Factor Alexander (1792-1874) (NW 47, PM 49): COUNCIL GCT 29 May 22, GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 1833 - 39, 1844 - 48; COUNCIL RL 1839. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 - at 20 meetings.

Clare, Chief Factor James R. (? -1867) (NW 70): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 4 Jan 66; Auditor Pub Accounts 22 Feb 66. Attended 1st meet 4 Jan 66 - at 5 meetings.

Cochran, Rev. William (1798-1865) (NW 60, PM 51): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 as assistant chaplain to HBC - at 36 meetings after this.

Colville, Eden (1819-93) (NW 49, PM 54): As the Governor of Rupert's Land, he presided over the council of Assiniboia on 2 occasions. Attended 1st council meet 5 Sep 50 - at 2 meetings.

Cook, William Hemmings (c1766-1846) (NW 57, PM 56): Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 29 May 22 & 27 Feb 39. Attended 1st council meet 4 Dec 22 - at 6 meetings.

Cowan, Dr. William (? -1902) (NW 66, PM 59): Pres Petty Court U Dist 13 Jul 52; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 29 Mar 53; Auditor Pub Acc 29 Mar 53; Bd Wks 18 Oct 53; Chair Bd Wks 28 Feb 55, resigned 27 Feb 56; Auditor Pub Acc 17 Aug 63; Comm to mark out public roads 19 Dec 63; Convener of Roads and Ferry Comm; was JP in 63. Attended 1st council meet 29 Mar 53 - at 34 meetings.

Crofton, Major John Folliott (1801-85) (NW 48; PM 61): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 15 Jan 47. ACTING-GOVERNOR of Assiniboia during 1847; resigned 27 Jun 47. Attended 1st council meet 15 Jan 47 - at 3 meetings.

Cummings, Mr.: census taker St Peters 1856

Dallas, Alexander Grant (NW 49): Attended as Governor in Chief of Rupert's Land Attended 1st council meet 4 Jun 62 - at 10 meetings

Dease, John (NW 70): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 5 Mar 61. Attended 1st council meet 5 Mar 61 - at 4 meetings.

Dease, William (1827-1913) (NW 72): Judge Petty Court U Dist 9 Dec 52; Bd Wks 27 May 56; Petty Judge U Dist 9 Dec 58 & 11 Apr 62; Coll Customs for all imports from U.S. 10 May 60; Coll Customs for Pointe Coupee 9 Apr 61 & 11 Apr 62; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68. Attended 1st council meet 23 Jan 68 - at 9 meetings.

Delorme, Urbain: Mag WHP Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge WHP Dist 27 Nov 51; requested to resign as judge by Council of Assiniboia 19 Jul 55.

Drever, William (1821-87) (PM 69): Postmaster 27 May 56.

Edwards, Abel: appted Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11

Falcon, P. (Pierre?? 1793-1876 - PM 74): Petty Judge WHP Petty Court 11 Apr 62.

Fidler, Alban: Mag U Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge U Dist 27 Nov 51 & 11 Apr 62.

Fidler, Peter (1769-1822) (NW 56, PM 76): was COUNCIL of Assiniboia by 24 Jun 15. Was on councils of Gov. White, Robertson & Semple.

Finlayson, Duncan (1795?-1862) (NW 48, PM 77): GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39. Served as Governor from Jun 39 - Jun 44.

Finlayson, Nicol (1794-1877) (NW 65, PM 78): Attended 1st meet of council as a HBC Chief Trader 13 Jun 39 - at 2 meetings. Never made councillor.

Fisher, Henry (NW 69): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 25 Jun 57; Bd Wks 23 Jun 58; Road & Ferry Supt 3 Aug 65. Attended 1st council meet 25 Jun 57 - at 40 meetings.

Fraser, John (1822-1920): Supt Pub Wks M Sec 11 Apr 62; Road Surveyor 9 May 64; Supt of Roads M & U Sections 15 Jul 64; Road Supt 3rd Sec 30 Apr 67; Mag I Sec Petty Court 19 Oct 68.

Fraser, Thomas: Sheriff of RL 20 Mar 39.

Fraser, William (1831-1909) (NW 72, 124; PM 81): Road Supt M Sec 9 Apr 63; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68. Attended 1st council meet 23 Jan 68 - at 11 meetings.

Genton, Maximilien (1790- ?) (NW 70): Mag U Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge 27 Nov 51; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 19 Sep 57; resigned from M Dist Local Court 4 Sep 60. Attended 1st council meet 19 Sep 57 - at 41 meetings.

Gilbeau, Joseph: resigns as Petty Mag of Local Court (WHP Dist??) 5 Nov 61.

Gladieux, Pierre: Road Supt 9th Sec 30 Apr 67.

Gladman, George: apptd Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11.

Goulet, Roger (1834-1902) (NW 70): Surveyor for Red River (for area south of Red & Assiniboine) 27 May 56; Coll Customs at U Ft Garry 9 Apr 61 & 11 Apr 62; Surveyor of Red River 11 Apr 62; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 4 Jan 66; was a JP in 68. Attended 1st council meet 4 Jan 66 - at 10 meetings.

Grant, Guthbert (1796-1854) (NW 63, PM 88): JP 4th Dist 12 Feb 35; Mag U Dist 16 Jun 37; one of two Sheriffs of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Mag Dist Assiniboia 25 Jun 41; Sheriff of Assiniboia 25 Jun 41 & 27 Nov 51; ex officio Pres WHP Dist Court 16 Oct 50 & 27 Nov 51; Bd Wks 18 Oct 53. Attended 1st council meet 30 Apr 35 - at 25 meetings.

Griffiths, Major John T. (NW 48): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 28 Jun 47. Left Red River Jun/Jul 48. Attended 1st council meeting on 28 Jun 47.- at 3 meetings.

Guilbeau, Joseph: Mag WHP Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge WHP Dist 27 Nov 51.

Gunn, Donald (1797-1878): Mag L Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge L Dist 27 Nov 51 & 11 Apr 62; census taker St Andrews 1856; Road Supt 5th Sec 30 Apr 67.

Hamlin, Salomon (1810- ?) (NW 69): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 19 Sep 57; Comm on liquor import laws 10 Mar 59; Mag M Dist 5 Mar 61; Petty Judge U Sec 11 Apr 62. Attended 1st council meet 19 Sep 57 - at 32 meetings.

Hargrave, James (1798-1865) (NW 64, PM 93): Attended council meeting once as HBC Chief Trader 13 Jun 39.

Harriott, John Edward (1797-1866) (NW 65, PM 94): one of four Sheriffs of RL 20 Mar 39; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 7 Dec 59. Attended 1st council meet 20 May 47.

Henderson, William: Road Supt 8th Sec 30 Apr 67.

Hillier, William (NW 55): appt Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11. Letter of Macdonell 4 Feb 14 states intention to name him COUNCIL, but no records to prove he actually was.

Holdsworth, George (NW 54): COUNCIL 4 Feb 14. No record of attending meetings, but there are copies of his reports to superiors.

Inkster, John (1799-1874) (NW 69, PM 104): Mag L Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge L Dist 27 Nov 51; Aud Pub Accounts 25 Jun 57; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 25 Jun 57; Comm on liquor import laws 10 Mar 59; Petty Judge L Sec 11 Apr 62; Auditor Pub Accts 17 Aug 63; Comm to mark public roads 19 Dec 63; resigned Mag L Dist Petty Court 19 Oct 68. Attended 1st council meet 25 Jun 57 - at 54 meetings.

Inkster, William (NW 72): Public Surveyor 1 Jun 55; census taker St Johns 1856; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68. Attended 1st council meet 23 Jan 68 - at 3 meetings.

Johnson, Francis Goodschall (1817-94) (NW 49, PM 108): apptd Recorder of RL, Assessor & Legal Advisor to Governor of Assiniboia and the HBC in 1854; made Deputy-Governor of Assiniboia 19 July 55, GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 26 Nov 55. Governor from 1855 to 1858. Attended 1st council meet 19 Jul 55 - at 6 meets.

Jones, Rev D. T. (NW 59): COUNCIL under Governor Pelly. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 - at 6 meetings. Returned to England 1838.

Kempt, William (NW 45): Came to Red River as Surveyor; made Sheriff of Assiniboia by HBC 29 May 22; INTERIM GOVERNOR of Assiniboia 6 Aug 23 to 25 Sep 23.

Keveny, Owen (? -1815) (NW 51): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 12 Jun 13. Killed 15. No record of attendance at a council meeting.

Lafleche, Rev Louis (1818-1898) (NW 66): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 5 Sep 50; census taker St Norbert 1856; attended last meeting in 1856. Attended 1st council meet 5 Sep 50 - at 11 meets.

Larence, Norbert: Petty Mag M Dist Court 29 Nov 66; Road Supt 10th Sec 30 Apr 67.

Laserre, Dr. (? -1813) (NW 52): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 12 Jun 13. No record of attendance at a council meeting.

Lewis, John Lee (1791 - ?) (NW 62): Attended one council meeting as a Councillor of Rupert's Land; reconfirmed as COUNCIL RL 20 Mar 39.

Logan, Kenneth: Petty Judge U Dist 27 May 56.

Logan, Nathaniel: Appointed Postmaster to replace William Drever 25 Jun 57, resigned 9 Sep 57.

Logan, Robert (1773-1866) (NW 59, PM 122): Letter of 19 Aug 22 indicates intention to name him to Gov. Bulger's council altho no record to prove he was; listed as COUNCIL at meeting 4 May 32; Deputy Chairman Pub Wks Comm 12 Feb 35; JP 3rd Dist 12 Feb 35; Mag M Dist Court 16 Jun 37; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 20 Mar 39; resigned COUNCIL & Mag 13 Jun 39 (not apparently accepted); Pub Wks Comm 25 Jun 41; Police Comm 3 Jul 43; Chair Pub Wks 19 Jun 44. Attended 1st council meet 4 May 32 - at 13 meetings.

Matheson, Angus: Sergeant Major of Volunteer Corps 12 Feb 35.

Matthey, Capt. Frederick (NW 58): appt to manage defense and protection of "state" 12 Jun 18; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 29 May 22; Left Red River 1824. No record of attendance at council meeting.

Miles, Robert: Sheriff of RL 20 Mar 39.

Mousard, Nicholas: apptd special police officer to enforce liquor sales 9 Apr 61.

Murray, Donald: Constable of Assiniboa 31 Mar 23; Judge Petty Court L Dist 3 Aug 54 & 11 Apr 62.

MacAllum, Rev John (? -1849) (NW 63): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 2 Mar 36 & 20 Mar 39; Clerk of Council 13 Jun 39; Coroner of Assiniboa 4 Jul 39; Coroner of Assiniboa & Mag Dist Assiniboa 25 Jun 41; Economy Comm 19 Jun 45. Attended 1st council meet 13 Jun 36 - at 25 meetings.

McBeath, Robert (1800-86) (NW 68, PM 129): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 29 Mar 53; Comm to regulate liquor imports 10 Mar 59; Comm to mark public roads 19 Dec 63; was JP in 1863. Attended 1st council meet 29 Mar 53 - at 60 meetings.

McDermot, Andrew (1789-1881) (NW 62, PM 131): Pub Wks 12 Feb 35; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 20 Mar 39 (first mentioned as COUNCIL in list of those attending meetings in 1837); Pub Wks 25 Jun 41; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 15 Jan 47; ex officio Pres L Dist Court 16 Oct 50, resigned 1 May 51. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35.-

McDonald, Archibald (NW 53): appt to be Miles Macdonell's successor 1811; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 12 Jun 13. Attended 1st council meet 24 Jun 15.

McDonnell, Allan (NW 65): appt Councillor of RL 20 Mar 39. Attended 1st council meet in this capacity 4 Jul 39 - at 2 meetings.

McDonell, Alexander (ff 1815-23) (NW 42, PM 134): Sheriff of Red River under Gov. Semple; assistant to Colin Robertson 1815; succeeded to command after death of Semple as a sort of ACTING GOVERNOR of Assiniboa from 19 Jun 16 until 28 Jun 22; apptd agent and attorney by Selkirk 24 Feb 20; under Gov. Bulger was COUNCIL of Assiniboa.

Macdonell, Miles (1769-1828) (NW 40, PM 135): appt agent by Selkirk 1811; appt GOVERNOR of Assiniboa by HBC Jun 1811; appt Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11; was not relieved as Governor until at least 1817.

Machray, Robert (1831-1904) (NW 65): Anglican Bishop of RL. Took oath as COUNCIL of Assiniboa 4 Jan 66.

McKay, Donald: Constable of Assiniboa 31 Mar 23.

McKay, James (1829-79) (NW 71, 125; PM 140): Pres WHP Dist Court; Road Supt 2nd Sec 30 Apr 67; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 23 Jan 68; Pres WHP Dist Court 17 Dec 68. Attended 1st council meet 23 Jan 68 - at 8 meetings.

McKenny, Henry (1826-86) (PM 143): Petty Mag M Dist Local Court 8 Jun 61, resigned 5 Nov 61; Sheriff of Assiniboa & Governor of Gaol 25 Nov 62.

McKenzie, Donald (1783-1851) (NW 46, PM 144): COUNCIL GCT 29 May 22; GOVERNOR of Assiniboa to succeed Pelly Jun 22. Served as Governor 1823-33.

McKenzie, Hector: census taker St James 1856; Bd Wks 27 May 56.

McLoughlin, John (? -1857) (NW 64): COUNCIL GCT 29 May 22; COUNCIL of RL 30 Mar 39. Attended Assiniboa council meeting once on 13 Jun 39 as Councillor of RL.

McMillan, William: Mag U Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge U Dist 27 Nov 51.

McRae, Kenneth (NW 52): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 12 Jun 13. Appears to be an education authority in early Red River. No record of attendance at a council meeting.

MacTavish, William (? -1870) (NW 49, PM 154): GOVERNOR of Assiniboa 9 Dec 58; comm to study local laws 13 Mar 62. Attended 1st council meet 9 Dec 58 - at 54 meetings.

Neault, Benjamin: Constable on Main River in M Dist 9 Jan 62.

Pangman, Bostonnais: Sergeant of Volunteer Corps 4th Dist 12 Feb 35.

Pelly, Robert Parker (1790-1825) (NW 45, PM 184): arrived in Red River as GOVERNOR of Assiniboa 25 Sep 23; left in Jun 25.

Poitras, Pierre (c1811 - ?): Constable in 1866.

Porter, Mr.: Petty Mag M Dist 3 Aug 65.

Pritchard, John (1777-1856) (NW 55, PM 191): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 23 Mar 15; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 29 May 22 & 27 Feb 39; Economy Comm 19 Jun 47; Economy Comm Secretary 28 Jun 47. Attended 1st council meet 4 Dec 22 - at 30 meetings.

Provencher, Rev Joseph N. (Bishop of Juliopolis, later of North West) (1787-1853) (NW 60, PM 192): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 16 Jun 37 & 20 Mar 39; Comm of Economy 19 Jun 45. Attended 1st council meet (by invitation) 12 Feb 35 - at 29 meets.

Pruden, John Peter (1778?-1868) (NW 65, PM 193): COUNCIL of Assiniboa 20 Mar 39 (took oath 3 Jul 43); Bd Wks 19 Jun 44; Chair Bd Wks 28 Jun 47. Attended 1st council meet 3 Jul 43 - at 21 meetings.

Robertson, Colin (1779?-1842) (NW 41, PM 200): ACTING GOVERNOR of Assiniboa from 19 Aug to 3 Nov 15.

Ross, Alexander (1783-1856) (NW 61, PM 203): listed as Sheriff of Assiniboa 12 Feb 35; Pub Wks Comm & Commander Volunteer Corps 12 Feb 35; COUNCIL of Assiniboa 2 Mar 36; Mag M Dist 16 Jun 37; COUNCIL and Sheriff of Assiniboa 20 Mar 39; Pub Wks Comm, Capt of Police and Sheriff of Assiniboa 25 Jun 41; Police Comm and Governor of Gaol 3 Jul 43; Bd Wks 19 Jun 44; Comm to study English principles of equity 3 Apr 45; Collector Sustoms 19 Jun 45; Finance Comm 19 Feb 47; Bd Wks 28 Jun 47; resigned collector 10 Oct 48; resigned Sheriff 8 Jul 50; ex officio Pres of Court in U Dist 16 Oct 50, resigned 1 May 51; resigned Governor of Gaol 1 May 51. Attended 1st council meet 12 Feb 35 - at 33 meets.

Ross, Donald (1797-1852) (NW 60, PM 204): apptd as a Sheriff of RL 20 Mar 39. At one council meeting on 12 Feb 35 in his capacity as a Chief Trader for HBC.

Ross, James (1835-71) (PM 205): Postmaster 12 May 59; Governor of Gaol & Sheriff of Assiniboa 8 Jun 61; Postmaster M Sec 11 Apr 62; Governor of Gaol & Sheriff of Assiniboa 11 Apr 62; removed from all offices due to his opposition to Council of Assiniboa 25 Nov 62.

Ross, William (? -1856) (NW 67): Mag U Dist 16 Oct 50; assistant Sheriff of Assinibolia with Cuthbert Grant 1 May 51; Governor of Gaol 1 Jun 51; Sheriff of Assinibolia, Governor Gaol & Petty Judge U Dist 27 Nov 51; COUNCIL of Assinibolia 29 Mar 53; Auditor Pub Accounts 29 Mar 53; Bd Wks 18 Oct 53; Postmaster 28 Feb 55, reappointed 27 Feb 56; Pres Bd Wks 27 Feb 56. Attended 1st council meet 29 Nov 53 - at 7 meetings.

Rowand, John (NW 64): Councillor of RL 20 Mar 39. Attended 1st council meet 13 Jun 39 in his capacity as Councillor of RL - at 3 meetings.

Sabine, Herbert L.: granted "surveyor" status on same level with other Red River surveyors 26 Feb 60; apptd Surveyor of Red River 11 Apr 62.

Seaton, Major (NW 69): COUNCIL of Assinibolia 25 Jun 57. Attended 1st council meet 25 Jun 57 - at 2 meetings.

Semple, Robert (1776-1816) (NW 41, PM 216): to Red River as GOVERNOR of Assinibolia 3 Nov 15. Killed at Seven Oaks 19 Jun 16.

Shaw, William: Sergeant of Volunteer Corps 3rd Dist 12 Feb 35.

Simpson, George (1792-1860) (NW 47, PM 219): as Junior Governor of HBC Territories presided at 12 meetings of Council of Assinibolia in period 1832-45. Reorganized Council of Assinibolia in 1835.

Sinclair, Thomas (1810-70) (NW 68): COUNCIL of Assinibolia 29 Mar 53; Bd Wks 18 Oct 53; census taker for St Andrews 1856; Pres L Dist Petty Court 10 Mar 59 & 11 Apr 62; Comm on local laws 13 Mar 62; Supt Pub Wks in L Sec & Postmaster L Sec 11 Apr 62; Road Supt L Sec 9 Apr 63 & 15 Jul 64; Auditor Pub Accounts 17 Aug 63; was JP in 1863; Road Surveyor L Sec 9 May 64; Road Supt 4th Sec 30 Apr 67. Attended 1st council meet 29 Mar 53 - at 45 meetings.

Sinclair, William (NW 55): letter of 4 Feb 14 by Macdonell indicates intention to name Sinclair as COUNCIL, but no record exists to prove he was.

Smith, Donald A (Lord Strathcona) (1820-1914) (NW 50, 120; PM 229): as Pres of Council of Assinibolia in 1870 presented an address to Lt Governor Adams Archibald 6 Sep 70 from those who constituted the council.

Smith, William Robert (c1792-1869) (PM 221): appointed Executive Officer (ie. Secretary, Assistant to Governor, Clerk of Council, Clerk of Court, Clerk to the council's committees) of the Council of Assinibolia 10 Oct 48, reconfirmed in this capacity in 27 Nov 51 & 11 Apr 62; census taker St Pauls 1856; Coll Customs at L Ft Garry 9 Apr 61 & 11 Apr 62; Pres Petty Court WHP Dist 29 Nov 66; resigned all posts 17 Dec 68.

Smithurst, Rev. John (1807-67) (NW 65, PM 221): COUNCIL of Assinibolia 12 Oct 49. Attended 1st council meet 12 Oct 49 - at 3 meetings.

Spence, David (of Poplar Point): Petty Mag WHP Dist 31 Aug 65.

Spence, John: Sergeant of Police Corps 3 Jul 43.

Spencer, John (NW 54): COUNCIL of Assinibolia 8 Feb 14; Sheriff of Assinibolia 4 Feb 14; arrested with Selkirk at Fort William 7 Nov 16; later apptd Sheriff of HBC Territories by HBC 29 May 22. No record of attendance at council meeting.

Stewart, Andrew: apptd a Sheriff of HBC Territories by HBC 29 May 22.

Stewart, James: Postmaster 19 Sept 57, resigned 12 May 59.

Sutherland, James (c1777-1844) (NW 55, PM 230): COUNCIL of Assinibolia 10 May 15, 24 Jun 15 & 30 Aug 15; COUNCIL GCT 29 May 22; JP 2nd Dist 12 Feb 35; COUNCIL of Assinibolia 20 Mar 39. Attended 1st council meet 24 Jun 15.

Sutherland, John (1821-99) (NW 72, PM 231): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 23 Jan 68.
Attended 1st council meet 23 Jan 68 - at 12 meetings.

Sutherland, Roderick: Mag L Dist 16 Oct 50; Petty Judge L Dist 27 Nov 51.

Tache, Rev. Alexandre A (Bishop of St Boniface) (1823-94) (NW 66, PM 233): COUNCIL of Assiniboia 25 Jun 58.

Taite, William Auld (1826-1900) (NW 128, PM 235): Petty Mag WHP Dist 11 Mar 63.

Taylor, George: Inspector of Roads & Bridges 8 Jun 40; Surveyor & Supt of Wks 25 Jun 41.

Taylor, John (1834-1925): Petty Mag WHP Dist 12 May 59 & 11 Apr 62, dismissed from position 11 Mar 63.

Thom, Adam (1802-90) (NW 63, PM 241): COUNCIL & Recorder of RL & COUNCIL of Assiniboia 20 Mar 39; Comm on English principles of equity 3 Apr 45; Finance Comm 19 Feb 47; Economy comm & Bd Wks 28 Jun 47; commission as Recorder and Councillor revoked 1 May 51; apptd Clerk of Council & the Court 1 May 51.
Attended 1st council meet 13 Jun 39 - at 25 meetings.

Thomas, John: apptd Civil Mag & JP for Indian Territories 10 Dec 11.

Thomas, Thomas (NW 56): apptd Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11; COUNCIL of Assiniboia 30 Aug 15 & 29 May 22. Attended 1st council meet 4 Dec 22 - at 5 meetings.

Thomas, Thomas (? -1859) (NW 68): ex officio Pres Court L Dist 16 Oct 50 & 27 Nov 51, COUNCIL of Assiniboia 29 Mar 53; Auditor Pub Accts 29 Mar 53. Attended 1st council meet 29 Mar 53 - at 7 meetings.

Topping, Thomas: Civil Mag & JP for Indian Terr 10 Dec 11.

Vincent, Thomas: Civil Mag & JP For Indian Terr 10 Dec 11.

West, Rev. John (1778-1845) (NW 58, PM 248): It is not clear if he was on the Council. There is a letter which states that he would be recommended to be added to Gov. Bulger's Council (1922-23), but no record to prove he actually was.

White, James (c1789-ff1814) (NW 40): to Red River as surgeon in 1814; apptd 2nd in command of colony 10 Jun 14; COUNCIL of Assiniboia (under Macdonell) Jul 14; served as ACTING GOVERNOR after surrender of Macdonell.

GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN SCOTLAND

by Eric Jonasson

In order to conduct successful genealogical searches in other countries, it is necessary to know something of the political, social, economic and religious history of those countries. Without such a background, there is a strong chance that records of genealogical value may easily be overlooked.

Scotland's history has been a turbulent one. Internal conflicts, the threat of invasion and religious strife fill the pages of the early history of this country. These continuous conflicts have contributed heavily to the destruction of some early records and have greatly influenced the types of records which have been kept. As a result, researchers are strongly advised to acquire and study at least one good book on the history of Scotland in order to obtain a good grounding in these conflicts.

Up until 1707, Scotland was a separate kingdom. In that year, a union was formed between Scotland and England which resulted in the two countries becoming one, and known as Great Britain. The Act of Union was the final step in the unification of the two kingdoms begun in 1603 when James VI of Scotland also became James I of England upon the death of Elizabeth I. Although it would seem that this unification should have created a degree of stability in Scotland, the end result was quite the contrary, and is largely responsible for the widespread emigration of the Scots.

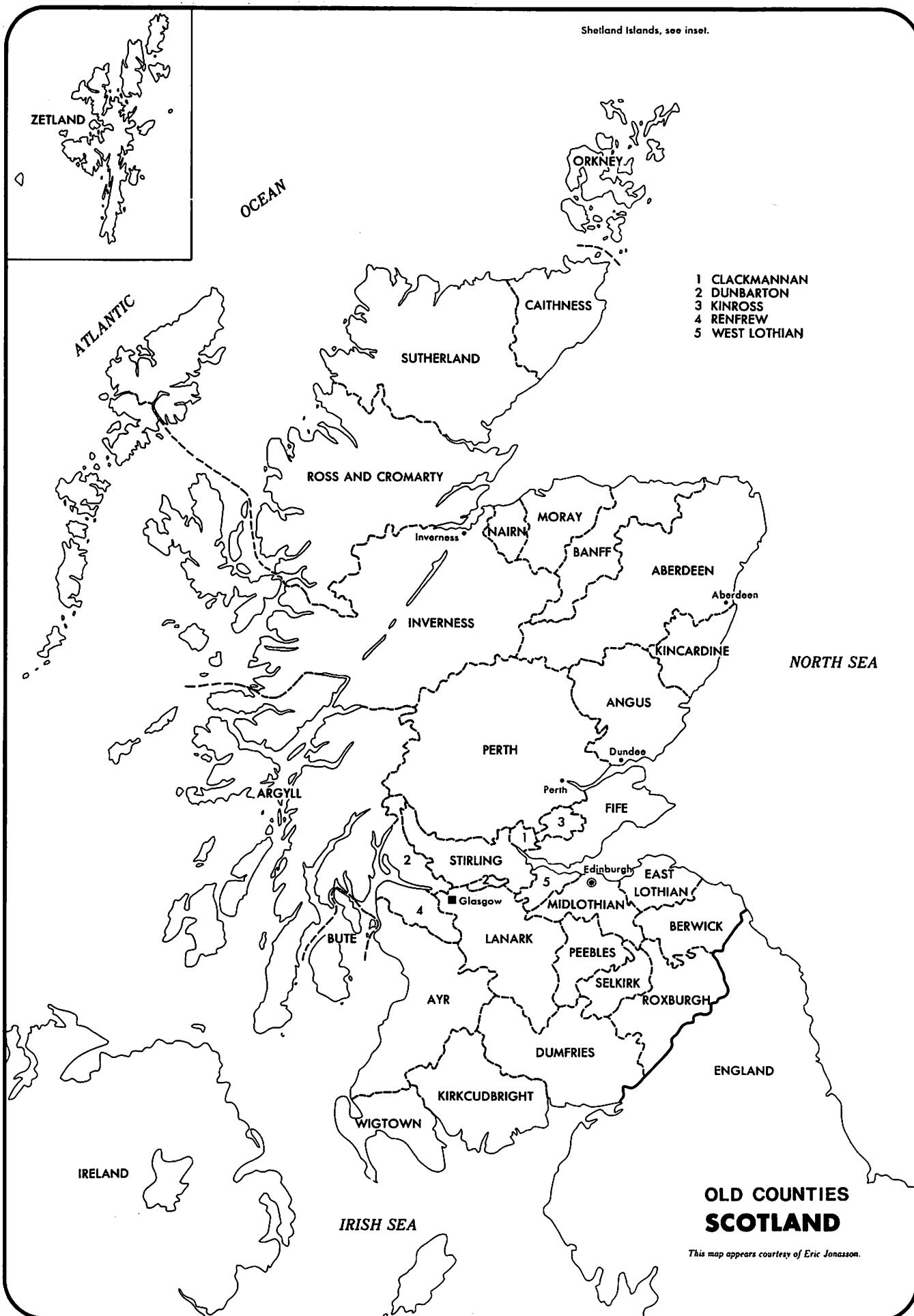
The first major emigration from Scotland began in 1608-10 when many people were moved to Ireland to populate the province of Ulster (now Northern Ireland). By 1640, there were about 40,000 Scots living in Northern Ireland. However, since no permits or passports were required in the move from Scotland to Ireland, it is very difficult to trace these families.

The Commonwealth Period also saw large movements of the Scottish population, primarily to the English colonies in the Americas. This was the result of the support given to King Charles I by the Scots during his battle with Parliament. His defeat and execution in 1649 also meant the defeat of the Scottish people.

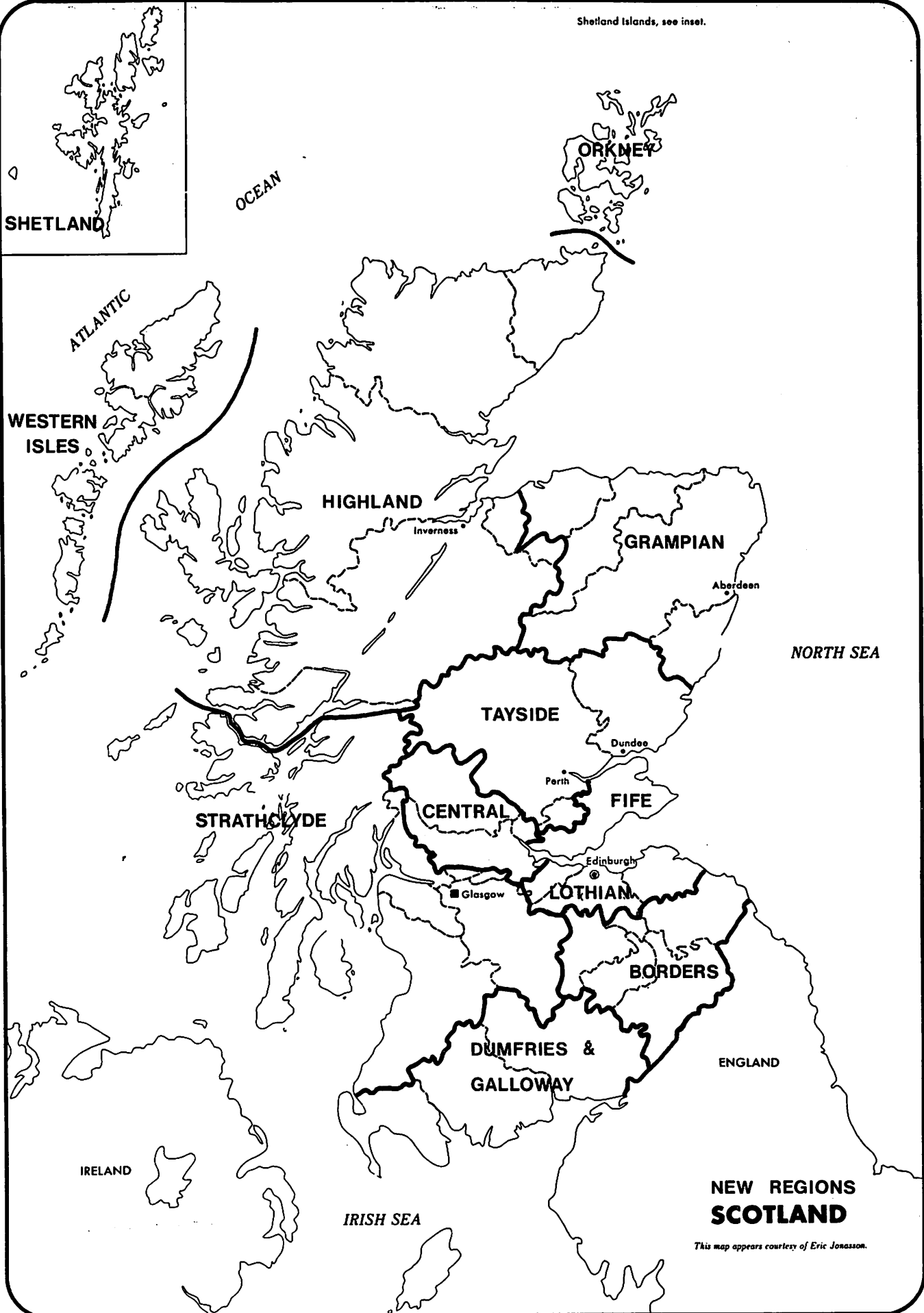
In 1715, at the death of Queen Anne, James Stuart ("The Old Pretender") raised a rebellion in Scotland known as the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 in an attempt to regain the Scottish throne for his family (his father, James II, was forced off the throne in 1688). His defeat caused thousands of his soldiers to flee to America to escape punishment. Another unsuccessful rebellion in 1745, led by James' son, "Bonnie Prince Charlie" had much the same effect.

Primarily because of the 1745 rebellion, the British government repressed the activities of the Scots, resulting in economic privation for them and making the prospects of emigration more appealing. Between 1751 and 1870, many young Scots entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company for employment in Canada. The period 1763-75 saw large scale emigration from the Highlands to America, especially from the Hebrides, Sutherland, Inverness and Argyll.

Possibly the most influential act which caused greater migration was the Highland clearances. Estate owners in the Highlands began to set up deer forests and sheep walks in order to make more money from their lands and, in the course of doing so, drove many Highlanders from their homes. With nowhere else to go, these



Shetland Islands, see inset.



refugees turned their sights to Ireland, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and particularly to North America. The first of these "refugee emigrations" began about 1780 and continued for over a century. By 1814, there was a regular system of organized emigration from Scotland to North America which has continued to the present day.

COUNTIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Up until recently, Scotland was divided into 33 civil counties for purposes of local government. These counties included: Aberdeen, Angus (also known as Forfarshire), Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Dunbarton, East Lothian (old name = Haddingtonshire), Fife, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Midlothian (old name = Edinburghshire), Moray (old name = Elginshire), Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, Sterling, Sutherland, West Lothian (old name = Linlithgowshire), Wigtown, and Zetland. (see map).

In 1975, the county system was reorganized into a series of larger regions. The 12 regions created include: Borders, Dumfries and Galloway, Lothian, Strathclyde, Central, Tayside, Grampian, Highland, Orkney, Shetland, Western Isles, and Fife (see maps).

Other administrative divisions have occurred in Scotland over the centuries, most important of which are the ecclesiastical divisions, or those relating to church administration. Researchers will also find that boundaries of the administrative units in Scotland have been constantly altered, and they may require further information on the administrative history of the counties before continuing their research.

SPECIAL REPOSITORIES IN SCOTLAND

There are a number of major repositories in Scotland which are useful to the genealogical researcher, and which are referred to throughout this article. In order to ensure clarity, these organizations are briefly discussed here and their major collections noted. More detailed information on their holdings is contained throughout the balance of this article.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE, HM Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YX.

As there are no county record offices in Scotland, the majority of the public and private records for the country are held at the Scottish Record Office (hereafter SRO). In effect, it is the national archives for Scotland

Most notable of their collections are the records relating to wills and probates and to land transfers, although their collection is by no means limited only to these. There is a guide to the SRO by Matthew Livingstone entitled "A Guide to the Public Records of Scotland Deposited in H.M.'s General Register House Edinburgh" (Edinburgh 1905). Although this publication is now obsolete in some details, supplements have appeared annually in the Scottish Historical Review since 1946 and help to keep it more or less up to date.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT.

The General Register Office (hereafter GRO) houses most of the records of birth, marriage and death for Scotland. It's functions are virtually the same as St. Catherines' House in England.

Located here are all the civil registrations for birth, marriage and death for Scotland, which began in 1855 and continue to the present day. Supplementary to these are the registers for births, marriages and deaths of Scottish persons in the armed forces, and those of Scots residing in foreign countries who sent in the appropriate information or who contacted the local High Commissioner to inform him of the event. The GRO also has approximately 4000 volumes of parish registers for 900 Scottish parishes, covering the period 1553 to 1854, although this collection is still far from complete. The census records for Scotland can also be found here.

THE LYON OFFICE, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT.

The Lyon King of Arms has complete responsibility in heraldic matters for Scotland. As a judge of the Court of Session (Scotland's high court of Justice), the Lord Lyon has the power to make judgements regarding claims to the peerage or chieftanship of clans and has the responsibility for making other genealogical decisions. As a result, the Lyon Office contains an impressive amount of genealogical and genealogically related material. Some of the better known and most useful of the material located here includes:

- * The Public Register of All Arms and Bearings (coats of arms) in Scotland, from 1672 to the present. (1672 was the year of the Act which required all persons claiming arms to register them with the Lyon King of Arms)
- * Public Register of All Genealogies and Birth Brieves, from 1727 to the present, although there is a gap from 1796 to 1823.
- * Birth Brieves, Funeral Entries and Escutcheons, from 1672 to the present.
- * Acts and Decrets of the Lyon Court, 1629 to the present.
- * Funeral processions and ceremonies for the first half of the 17th century.
- * Petitions for grants and matriculations of arms, 1819 to the present.
- * An unofficial file of pedigrees, searches, and notes on families.

In addition to the above, the library of the Lyon Office also contains a well indexed collection of printed and manuscript family histories, as well as a wide range of other printed material.

LIBRARIES

Researchers will also find local materials (printed and manuscript) located in various libraries in Scotland. Two of the better known repositories are the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, and the Edinburgh City Library, Edinburgh. Further information on libraries and their addresses may be obtained from the British High Commission in Ottawa, the British Embassy in Washington, D.C., the local British Consulate, or from standard reference works to be found in local libraries.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

This is a representative list of the major Scottish genealogical societies and organizations. Other addresses can generally be obtained from any of the organizations listed here:

- * Scottish Genealogy Society, 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh EH3 5JY, is the key genealogical society in the country, and was established in 1953. It publishes "The Scottish Genealogist".
- * Scots Ancestry Research Society, 20 York Place, Edinburgh EH1 3EP, was established in 1945 to provide professional assistance to those wishing to search a Scottish ancestry.
- * Scottish Record Society, Edinburgh, was established to publish the calendars, parish registers, testaments, burgess rolls, and other Scottish documents. The first of their publications appeared in 1897 and are now considered to be the most important Scottish genealogical series.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF SCOTLAND

The following section of this article deals with discussions of the major genealogical records in Scotland. Those wishing further information on these and other sources should consult the reference works listed in the bibliography.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths in Scotland began in 1855 and the records covering all of Scotland are located at the General Register House. (GRO) in Edinburgh. The most detailed of all certificates were those used in 1855. However, it was found that the information requested on the forms for that year was too extensive to be practical and, as a result, the forms were greatly simplified for 1856. As a general rule, the Scottish civil forms are greatly superior to and more informative than their counterparts in other countries.

Researchers will likely find the following information contained on the various certificates:

- * **BIRTH**: contains name, date and place of birth, sex, name and occupation of father, name and maiden name of mother, information of the informant, when and where birth was registered and, except for 1856-60, when and where parents were married.
- * **MARRIAGES**: contains names of bride and groom, when, where and how married, occupations, whether single or widowed, ages, residences, name and occupation of fathers, maiden name of mothers, when and where registered.
- * **DEATH**: contains name of deceased, occupation, marital status, when and where died, sex, age, name and occupation of father, maiden name of mother, cause of death, information on the informant, when and where registered.

These registers are indexed alphabetically on an annual basis to facilitate ease of searching. There are, however, some peculiarities in the various indexes themselves. The marriage indexes (1855-65) for females are arranged in alphabetical order under the maiden name with the married surname in parentheses, while the death indexes for the same period for females are arranged alphabetically under the married surnames with the maiden name in parentheses. The death indexes for females since 1865 have been arranged alphabetically under both the married and maiden names. There is also an additional index, called the "Vide Addenda", which

follows each yearly index to provide an index for those names which were missed when the original annual index was compiled.

The GRO also maintains registers of the still-births occurring in Scotland since 1939 although these registers are not open for public inspection and extracts can only be issued under special circumstances, such as legal purposes. Since 1930 a register of adopted children has also been kept, although there are no entries relating to persons born before October 1909.

In addition to keeping the civil registers for Scotland, the GRO also has records of birth, marriage and death of Scottish subjects who were with the armed forces or who resided in foreign countries. These records include:

- * Maritime register of births and deaths (from 1855): Records of births and deaths on British registered merchant vessels at sea if the child's father or the deceased was a Scottish subject.
- * Service records (from 1881): Army returns of births, marriages and deaths of Scottish persons at military stations abroad, 1881-1959. Service Dept. registers recording births, marriages and deaths of other servicemen and their families of Scottish nationality who are stationed abroad, from 1959. Certified copies of marriage entries solemnized by army chaplains since 1892 where one of the parties to the marriage is Scottish.
- * Air register of births and deaths (from 1948): Records of birth and death in aircraft registered in the United Kingdom, the child's father or the deceased being a usual resident of Scotland.
- * War registers (from 1899): Records of death of Scottish persons serving as soldiers in the South African War (1899-1902); as Warrent Officers, non-commissioned officers or men in the army and Petty Officers or men in the Royal Navy in the First World War (1914-18); and as members of the Armed Forces in the Second World War (1939-45). The latter register is incomplete.
- * Consular returns of births, marriages and deaths (from 1914): Records of births and deaths (from 1914) and of marriages (from 1917) registered with British consuls by persons of Scottish descent or birth. These cover only foreign countries.
- * High Commissioners' returns of births and deaths (from 1964): Returns from certain Commonwealth countries relating to persons of Scottish ancestry.
- * Registers of births, deaths and marriages in foreign countries (1860-1965): Records relating to the birth of children of Scottish parents and the deaths and marriages of Scottish subjects recorded by the GRO from information supplied by the parties concerned.
- * Foreign marriages (from 1947): Certified copies of certificates (with translations) relating to marriages of Scottish persons in certain foreign countries in which British consuls are not located.

All of the civil records will be searched by the GRO staff provided that sufficient information on the people concerned is supplied. For more information on the information required and the fees for searches, researchers should contact the GRO.

CHURCH RECORDS

For births, marriages and deaths prior to 1855, it is necessary to search the records of the various churches in Scotland. These records will be found at either the General Register Office (GRO) or in local parish custody.

Originally, Scotland was a Roman Catholic country. However, with the influence of the Protestant reformation, the Scottish Parliament abolished the Roman Catholic Church in 1560 and established a Calvinistic form of worship in its place. In 1581 the Presbyterian Church was formally organized. In 1592, legal standing was given the Presbyterian ecclesiastical courts and the King's absolute jurisdiction over church government was ended. In 1610, James I of England re-established his authority over the Presbyterian Church with the restoration of the episcopal system to the Scottish church. This, in turn, was abolished in 1638, but re-introduced again under Charles II in 1661. Finally, in 1691, the presbyterian form of church government was permanently restored and the Church of Scotland as known today officially began. Since that time, many splinter groups have seceded from the main body, although all basically follow a presbyterian form of church government.

The following list indicates the major denominations in Scotland and provides direction to the location of their records:

- * Church of Scotland (Presbyterian): This is the largest denomination in the country and is the established state church. The records for this church for the period 1553-1854 are now deposited with the GRO in Edinburgh. For more information, researchers should contact either the GRO or the Church of Scotland Offices, 121 George St., Edinburgh.
- * Roman Catholic Church: Although this is the oldest church in Scotland, its influence was greatly diminished by the Reformation. However, it is still the second largest church in the country. Its records can generally be found in local parish custody, although the Scottish Record Office is gradually gathering these records for microfilming.
- * Seceding Presbyterian Groups: These groups generally seceded from the Church of Scotland, and include the Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Church, etc. Some of these groups, however, have since reunited with the established church. Their records can be found at the GRO or in local parish custody.
- * Episcopal Church in Scotland (Anglican): This is the Scottish version of the Church of England (Anglican). Its records are still largely in local parish custody.
- * Other denominations: Records of other denominations, such as the Quakers, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists and Unitarians are most often found in local custody.

Of all church records, the most important are the registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. The earliest of these registers begins in 1553. However, for the most part, they do not start until about 1689 although a very few begin before 1600 and some begin after 1800. This late beginning of Scottish church registers can be blamed primarily of the religious struggles existing before 1689-91.

As a general rule, researchers can expect to find the following information in the Scottish church registers:

- * BAPTISMS: contains name, date and place of christening and/or birth, names of parents (including maiden name of mother), sometimes the occupation and residence of the father, and sometimes the names and relationships of witnesses.
- * MARRIAGES: contains names of parties to the marriage, date and place of proclamation, sometimes places of residence, and often the name of the bride's father. NOTE: the registers give only the proclamation of the marriages (i.e. banns) and not a record of the marriage itself. Therefore it is possible that some marriages may not have taken place although, more often than not, most of them did.
- * BURIALS: contain name of the deceased, date and place of burial, morthcloth dues in lieu of burial, and, very rarely, the names of the deceased's parents. NOTE: in Scotland there are very few records of burials.

Those records deposited at the GRO will be searched by the GRO staff provided sufficient information of the persons concerned is provided. It should be noted, however, that very few of the church registers are indexed and, consequently, are more difficult to search than the civil records. It may be necessary to hire a professional researcher to undertake lengthy searches. Contact the GRO for more information on their searches and fees.

In addition to the church registers, there are a number of other church records which are useful to the genealogist. Some of these include:

- * Kirk Session Records: These records contain considerable information on Church of Scotland ministers, as well as the ordinary parishoner. Often included within them is information relating to the arrival or departure of a member of the congregation to or from another parish, with a note as to which parish from which he came or is going. Most of these records date from the time of the keeping of parish registers although there are some which date from before 1600. These records can be found at the Scottish Record Office (SRO) or in local parish custody.
- * Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae: the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd 1915-61). This 9 vol set of books gives biographical accounts of 15,000 ministers, their parents and their offsprings, up to 1954.

Some of the parish registers have also been printed by the Scottish Record society, or in various genealogical publications. Other works which can assist in locating parish and church records include Detailed List of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland (General Registry Office, Edinburgh 1872 - needs revision); V. Ben Bloxham's Key to the Parochial Registers of Scotland (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young UP 1970); and Records of the Church of Scotland at the Scottish Record Office, General Register House and the Register House, Edinburgh (Scottish Record Society: Vol 94 - lists Kirk Session Records also).

It should be noted that there are many publications which list Monument inscriptions taken from various cemeteries. These can be found in a variety of repositories and may provide information not generally found in the church records.

CENSUS RECORDS

The General Register Office (GRO) holds the census records for Scotland. The first preserved census of the country was taken in 1841, and subsequent censuses were taken at 10 year intervals after that date. (with the exception of 1941).

Only those records for the 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 censuses are open to the public, subsequent ones still being treated as confidential and therefore closed to public inspection.

The following information is likely to be found on the respective returns. However, if the enumerator for an area was negligent, researchers may find that some of the following information is incomplete for those particular areas.

- * 1841: contains name and surname of each person in the household, age of each (exact age given for those under 15 years. Those aged over 15 are recorded in multiples of 5 years, with ages entered to the lowest 5 years), sex, occupation, whether born in the country or not. NOTE: some returns for Fife County are missing.
- * 1851: contains name of each person in the household, relationship to head of the house, marital status, exact age, occupation, place and county or country of birth.
- * 1861 to 1891: these returns contain basically the same information as the 1851 census.

The census returns are arranged by parish or by district and are not indexed alphabetically. Therefore, it is necessary to know the exact place of residence of an ancestor before any of the censuses can be searched. Sometimes the maiden name of a wife or widown is given. Contact the GRO for more information on their searches and fees.

There are a number of other records which can also be successfully utilized as "census substitutes", including:

- * Poll Books: The poll tax was first levied in 1694, and the resulting record books are now located in the Scottish Record Office (SRO). Poll Books prior to 1867 contain names of freeholders and taxpayers and the locations of their properties; those from 1868-1917 contain names and addresses of all males over 21 years of age; and those from 1918 to the present contain the names and addresses of all males and females over the age of 21.
- * Cess tax records: This tax was used to raise funds for the armed forces in the 17th and 18th centuries. Most of these records are still located in local jurisdictions, although some are now found at the SRO.
- * Valuation Rolls: These records have been compiled annually since 1855, generally on a county basis, and contain the names of landlords, tenants and occupiers of all the land in Scotland. Some of these predate 1855, some as early as the 17th century. They are now located at the SRO.
- * Commercial directories: These directories begin in the 18th century and continue to the present day. They generally contain the names of residents of a town, city or county along with their occupations and addresses, and are most often found in local libraries.

LAND RECORDS

Registration of land ownership in Scotland has existed from the beginning of the 17th century. Virtually all of the land records are now located in the Scottish Record Office (SRO).

Of all the land records, perhaps the most important are the Sasines Registers. This vast register contains records of all the transfers of property from one person to another, records and deeds of sale and records of succession of heirs to property, and is indispensable to genealogists. The registers are arranged in three parts, namely:

- * Old General Register of Sasines: These cover the period 1617-1868 and are contained in 3779 volumes, some of which have been indexed. There are also minute books (a type of digest or index) which are the easiest way of searching the unindexed portions.
- * Particular Registers of Sasines: These cover the same period as the Old General Registers and are arranged on a county basis. They parallel the Old General Registers. Between 1599 and 1609 there also existed what is known as the Secretary's Register, although only 7 of the original 17 volumes of this particular register now exist.
- * New General Register of Sasines: This covers the period from 1869 to the present. It is arranged by counties and is indexed by the names of persons and places. By 1928, there were 36,000 volumes in this series, a number which has been increasing by about 500 volumes each year since then.

It is important to understand the background of the Sasines Registers in order to determine which of the series to search. After an heir (someone who receives property from a deceased person upon his death) proved his right or when land was transferred to a grantee rather than an heir, the act of taking possession (or sasine) is recorded. From 1617-1868, a landowner had the right of having his land registered in either the Old General Register or the Particular Register. The Register covered land in the entire country while the Particular Register pertained to land within specific counties. The Burghs were not required to keep registers until 1681, after which they began keeping their own registers independent of the above three series. These Burgh registers are now being transferred to the SRO.

The Sasine Registers generally contain information on land holdings, the names of persons connected with a property, relationships, dates and sometimes references to other documents.

Another important source of land records at the SRO is the Retours of Services of Heirs. When a man died, his heir was required to prove his right to property before he could possess the land. This was first noted by a writ from Chancery, Chancery then asked a local sheriff to verify heirship, and, when he does, his notice is "retoured" (returned) to Chancery, which then gave a certified copy of the results to the heir. This certified copy was known as the "Retour".

The "Services" always contain the relationship of the heir to the previous owner and often indicates a line of descent. Death dates, ages, other relationships, names, places, etc. are to be found in these records. Before 1848, they are often written only in Latin. There are two types of "Services", the Special Service (relates only to land) and the General Service (relates only to other property). However, records relating to heirship are virtually the same for both of them.

Abstracts of the "Services" from 1544-1699 have been published in T. Thomson's "Inquisitionum ad Capellam Regis Retornatarum Abbreviatio" and are in Latin only. There are also annotated decennial indexes in print for the period 1700-1860. After 1860, there are annual indexes. All of these can be found at the SRO.

Another valuable land record is the Register of Deeds, sometimes referred to as the "Books of Council and Session". These records exist only for those transfers of land which contained a clause consenting to their registration, and which were

recorded in the Court of Sessions. Registration was never compulsory. Contained in these registers are marriage contracts, names, relationships, land holdings plus a great variety of other genealogically interesting documents.

The Register of Deeds is divided into three main series, all of which can be found at the SRO:

* First Series: covers the period 1554-1657, of which 1554-95 has been indexed. This series consists of 621 volumes. Minute books exist for 1542-1660.

* Second Series: covers the period 1661-1811 and is further subdivided into three sections:

- Dalrymple (313 volumes)
- Durie (350 volumes)
- Mackenzie (296 volumes)

Because these sections run parallel with one another, each must be searched for pertinent records. Printed indexes for 1661-95 and manuscript indexes for 1750-54 and 1770-1811 are available. There are also minute books for the entire series.

* Third Series (New Series): cover the period from 1812 to the present. Manuscript indexes and minute books exist for the entire collection. In 1928, there were 5259 volumes in this series, a number which has been increasing by about 80 volumes each year since then.

The last of the major sources of land records are the National Protocol Books which contain a record of all sasines of land, marriage contracts, bonds, obligations and other legal transactions which were sworn before a Notary. Very often, these records contain deeds which are not found elsewhere. Some of the earliest of these books date from the 15th century and abstracts of them have been published by the Scottish Record Society. Others can be found in the SRO, where there is an index to them.

WILLS AND PROBATE RECORDS

Up until the last half of the nineteenth century, Scottish citizens were not permitted to bequeath land by a will. As a result, no will before that time deals with real property and the primary probate record for that period is the Testament, which deals only with personal or moveable property. Because of the limited scope of the Testament, many people did not bother to have the document drawn up during their lifetimes and, as a result, there are far more "Testament Datives" (intestate (intestate - or similar to letters of administration) than there are other documents.

Up until 1876, the Commissary Courts were the courts of probate in Scotland. These were ecclesiastical courts administered by the established church. The Principle Commissary Court at Edinburgh, in addition to its local jurisdiction, also had general jurisdiction over all of Scotland, was the appellate court over the local commissiots, and was responsible for handling the probates of Scots who died while living abroad. Therefore, researchers should be sure to check the records of this court as well as the local authority for the probate records of an ancestor. The boundaries of the Commissary Courts originally coincided with those of the diocese.

After 1823, jurisdiction in matters relating to marriage, seperation, divorce and legitimacy were transferred to the Courts of Session, and matters relating to alimony to the Sheriff's Courts. In 1876, the Commissary Courts were abolished and their responsibilities transferred to the Sheriff's Courts.

The information generally found in the testaments include the name of the testor, date of death, inventory of property, executors, relatives receiving goods and places of residence. Quite often, maiden names are given for married females.

Probate records can best be classified into three major time periods:

- * Prior to 1823: Some records date as early as the beginning of the 16th century. All of the records for this period can be found in the Scottish Record Office (SRO) and have been completely indexed. As well, the Scottish Record Society has published indexes for each Commissariat for the period prior to 1801.
- * 1823-1876: The records of this period are either in the custody of the local Sheriff's Courts or are in transit to the SRO. They may or may not be indexed, depending on the Commissariat.
- * After 1876: All records for this period are located at the SRO. Annual indexes for these records are also available.

In order to locate the jurisdictions and boundaries of the Commissory Courts before 1823, researchers should refer to J. S. Gibbon: Wills and Where to Find Them (London 1974), and to locate the jurisdictions of the Sheriff's Courts after 1823 should consult the above publication and the Scottish Law Directory (Glasgow 1972).

COURT RECORDS

The Scottish judiciary is organized separately from that of the rest of Great Britain. The two higher courts, the High Court of Justice and the Court of Session are responsible for criminal and civil cases, respectively.

Each of the twelve Sheriffdoms into which Scotland is divided has a Sheriff's Court for the trial of lesser civil and criminal cases. Petty cases are heard by police courts or justices of the peace.

Many of the genealogical records in Scotland have a connection with the judicial system in one way or another. The prime examples of this are the various land records and the will and probate records, which were discussed earlier. In the case of both of these types, the Sheriff's Courts or the Court of Session (or both) were used to record or prove these records at one time or another.

Some of the other court records likely to be found or used by genealogical researchers include:

- * Registers of Acts and Decrets: These contain the decisions of the Court of Session from 1542 to the present time. There is no index to these records.
- * Register of the Privy Council: Information on ordinary people can often be found in these records, primarily because Scotland is a small country. Before the Court of Sessions was established in 1532, the Privy Council had jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. After that, its functions became more limited but it still retained some powers. The Register is in print in abbreviated form in 37 well-indexed volumes covering the period from 1545 to 1690.
- * Regality Courts and Barons Courts: These were heritable judicial jurisdictions which were practically abolished in 1748 when the present Sheriff's Courts were instituted. Most of the records resulting from these courts still remain in the hands of the families who originally held them, although a few have found their way to the Scottish Record Office (SRO).

- * Sheriff's Court Records: These courts contain the records of lesser civil and criminal offences in Scotland and are generally found in the custody of the local sheriff's office. These records date from the 13th century.
- * Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions and Adjudications: The horning is a legal process by which a creditor could get redress against a debtor. The register consists of 1284 volumes and covers the period 1610-1902. There is no index to these records, although there is a minute book from 1661.
- * Letters of Inhibition and Bonds of Inhibition: The Letters prevented a debtor from alienating or burdening his heritable property to the disadvantage of his creditors. The Bonds was a voluntary method of obtaining the same result. There are two series of these registers and a minute book covering the period 1652-1868.

Unless otherwise noted, all of the above records can generally be found at the Scottish Record Office.

MILITARY RECORDS

The majority of military records relating to Scottish soldiers and servicemen can be found in the London repositories. Military and Naval records of various types are located at the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, England. Modern Army records are located at the Army Record Centre, Hayes, Middlesex, England. These military records cover the general period from 1770 to 1924.

The Scottish Record Office has only a few records of military origin, most notable of which are the muster rolls of various regiments. These cover the period 1641-1707 and contain names, dates, places and the record of the movement of personnel. Researchers should also check the various lists of officers which have been printed.

MAPS

The best and most detailed maps of Scotland are available from government map agencies. For a catalogue and price list, researchers should contact the Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton, England. In addition to these, the firm of John Bartholomew and Sons Ltd. also publishes detailed maps for Scotland. These maps can be ordered through local booksellers.

OTHER RECORDS

There is a large number of other types of records which are of value to the researcher. A representative sampling of these records is included here to illustrate the wide variety.

- * Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer: These have been published in 11 volumes from 1473-1566, and are well indexed.
- * Registrum Secreto Sigilli (Register of the Privy Seal): These registers contain information dealing with pensions, sales of land, commissions to minor officials, etc. and have been published in 2 volumes covering the period 1488-1542.

- * Registrum Magni Sigilli (Register of the Great Seal): This register contains information relating to all grants of land by the Crown to subjects, confirmation of charters, patents of nobility, commissions to great officers of state, letters of pardon and of legitimization, a few birth briefs and some certificates of descent. These registers have been printed in 12 vols. and cover the period 1306-1668, with others in progress. Up until 1652, the records are in Latin, and afterwards in English. Scarcely a family of any note in Scotland does not appear in these registers.
- * Apprenticeship Records: These records date from the 16th century and generally contain the names of apprentices, dates, some birthplaces, and the names of fathers. Most of these records are still in local custody. However, one source of great value is "Apprentices of Great Britain", a typescript in two alphabetical series, one covering the period 1710-62 and the other the period 1763-74. These are found at the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London SW7, England.
- * Burgh Records: These records date from the 13th century and include, among other records, those of apprentices and the Burgess rolls. Most of these records are still retained by local authorities although the Scottish Burgh Record Society has published 22 volumes of these records. Other organizations have also seen to the publication of some of these records.
- * University Records: These records date from 1412 and generally contain the names of students, places of residence, ages, birthplaces, parentage, dates of graduation and subject. There are printed registers for the universities at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews. They are still generally retained by the universities themselves.
- * Landowners' Estates: Dating from the 12th century, these records contain details of rents, people living on estates, financial transactions, lines of descent, etc. Most are still held by the various landowning families, although some are now at the Scottish Record Office.

OTHER ASSISTANCE AND PUBLICATIONS

Many of the records discussed in this article have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, or through any one of their more than 250 branch genealogical libraries. A brief summary of their holdings on Scotland can be found in their research report: The Major Genealogical Records of Scotland, available at a small fee from the General Church Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104, U.S.A.

There are only a few publications which can provide information on how to trace a Scottish Ancestry. These are:

- Hamilton-Edwards, Gerald: In Search of Scottish Ancestry (Baltimore 1972)
- Steel, Donald J.: Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History (Chichester, England 1970)

generation gaps

generation gaps is the query section of generations where researchers can seek the help of others searching the same names or families, or can advertise for publications or other information they may require to conduct their research. MGS members may place up to two (2) free queries each year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for \$ 2.50 for each entry. Please use the following guidelines when submitting a query.

- * Use 8½ x 11 paper, as smaller pieces are too easily lost.
- * Type or print your query clearly. Try to limit it to 50 words. It will be edited if needed so make sure to indicate what is the most important information you wish to know. Give as much background as 50 words will permit so that readers will know specifically which family you are interested in.
- * Tell the story of your family and then ask for the information you desire. eg. "John Smith, b 1852 m Mary Jones b1855. Came from ONT to MAN 1885. Children: John, Mary. Where did they settle? What happened to children? Who were their parents?".
- * Try to give their exact place of residence. If they lived in a rural area, give the name of the closest town. This will make it easier for readers to help you.
- * Please place your query on a separate piece of paper if you are including other correspondence with your letter. Address queries to "generation gaps" at the MGS address.

The following queries have been received since the last issue of generations:

BERRY FAMILY: Wish to correspond with any descendants of BERRYs who lived in Elizabethtown, Leeds, ONT during the 1800's. Associated families: BARRY, WHITE, CROZIER, BOULTON, MOORE, DAVIS, ROWSOME, TACKABERRY, MUTTE, JOHNSTON, WEIR, TIMLICK, SEELEY, FRANCIS, MYERS, BARRINGTON, PHILLIPS. Some descendants also lived in Grenville Co., ONT. Request information for compilation of book on Berry Family History. Mrs. Louise Croft, 4608 - 106A Ave., Edmonton, ALBERTA T6A 1J4.

BURTNYIAK (also BURTNIAC and BURTNIK): Fedor BURTNYIAK to Canada 1899, lived & settled Elphinstone area - searching descendants of same for my line SHEWCHUK-BURTNYIAK. Is he relation to Fedor SHEWCHUK and Hanka (Anna) BURTNIAC. Mable St. Angelo, 4973 Walnut Street, Niagara Falls, ONTARIO L2G 3N1.

GORDON: John Bacon GORDON, b 3 Jan 1915 Winnipeg, s/o Reginald Graham GORDON and Marion BACON. Reginald Graham (Mannie) Gordon d 28 Nov 1944 Winnipeg, leaving widow Margaret (COLE) Gordon. Any information re any of these people would be appreciated Miss E. M. Gordon, 36 Glendale Ave., Ottawa, ONTARIO K1S 1W4.

HARAPIAK: Searching grand uncles/aunts of my grandfather Gregory (Harry) Hryhoriy HARAPIAK, to Canada approx 1914, settled Cowan Area. Gt-grandparents Youstyn (Michael) HARAPIAK and Anna (Maria?) CYMBALIUK. Poss grand relations: Wasyl, Iwan (2 wives) and Mike. Mabel St. Angelo, 4973 Walnut St., Niagara Falls, ONT L2G 3N1.

PARRMANN - \$25.00 REWARD: Knowledge of the final resting place of August PARRMANN Jr., b 1894 LeMars, Iowa, s/o Lena BIELENBERG and August PARRMANN sr. Mother died in childbirth. Father remarried, moved to farm in Wadena, Minn. Left home about age 21. When last heard from, heading for Canada. Eleamor M. Arey, R#2, DeWitt, IOWA, USA 52742.

TRUESDELL: Wish to contact anyone with a TRUESDELL, TRUESDALE, TRUESDAIL, TROWSDALE, etc. background. To compile, share & exchange - have over 3000 on file. Also looking for family of Samuel and Jesse BAKER (twin bros.) m sisters, Mary Ann & Allie PAYNE - ONT late 1800's. Diane Truesdell, 7683 August, Westland, MICHIGAN 48185.

INFO WANTED: Mrs Dorothy Milne, 57 Treadgold Cres., Don Mills, ONT M3A 1X1 wishes to obtain a copy of O.O. Calhoun: The Wilson Family of Manvers - descendants of whom now live in Souris area. Also would like info on Squire Sowden's home, now a museum in Souris - was settlement started by Sowden in 1882 located 30 miles south of Brandon? Also would like info on Crandell, Manitoba, including date of settlement.

INFO WANTED - BOOK: Mrs. Eunice Robinson 7637-114 Street, Delta, B.C. V4C 5H5. wishes to obtain a copy of "ECHOES OF OAKBURN", pub in 1970 for Oakburn, MAN. Also histories of Rossburn, Russell, Shoal Lake & Binscarth & Shell Valley. Please advise availability & prices.

INFO WANTED - BOOK: Mrs. G.H. Waller, 6645 Lakeview Ave, Burnaby B.C. V5E 2P6 wishes to obtain a copy of James A Jackson: Centennial History of Manitoba and I. Reekie: Along the Old Melita Trail. Can anyone help?

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The following books have been donated to the library by the members indicated:

Mack & Madeline Cyluck, Winnipeg (MGS 025, 027)

Parish and Vital Records Listing of the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Inc. (prepared July 1975 - published by the Church, Salt Lake City)

John Dobson, Winnipeg (MGS 098)

Genealogical Library Guide (Guide to LDS library in Salt Lake City) 3 copies.

Wake Training Outline for Teachers of Basic Genealogy Classes (LDS church guide - 1974) 2 copies

Enrichment Aids List (guide to LDS publications - 1976) 3 copies.

Eric Jonasson, Winnipeg (MGS 001)

Filby, P. William: American and British Genealogy and Heraldry: A Select List of Books (American Library Assn.: Chicago 1970 - 1st Edition)

A. Gordon Pruden, Winnipeg (MGS 120)

Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba Transactions, Series III, No 30 1973-74, edited by Linda McDowell.