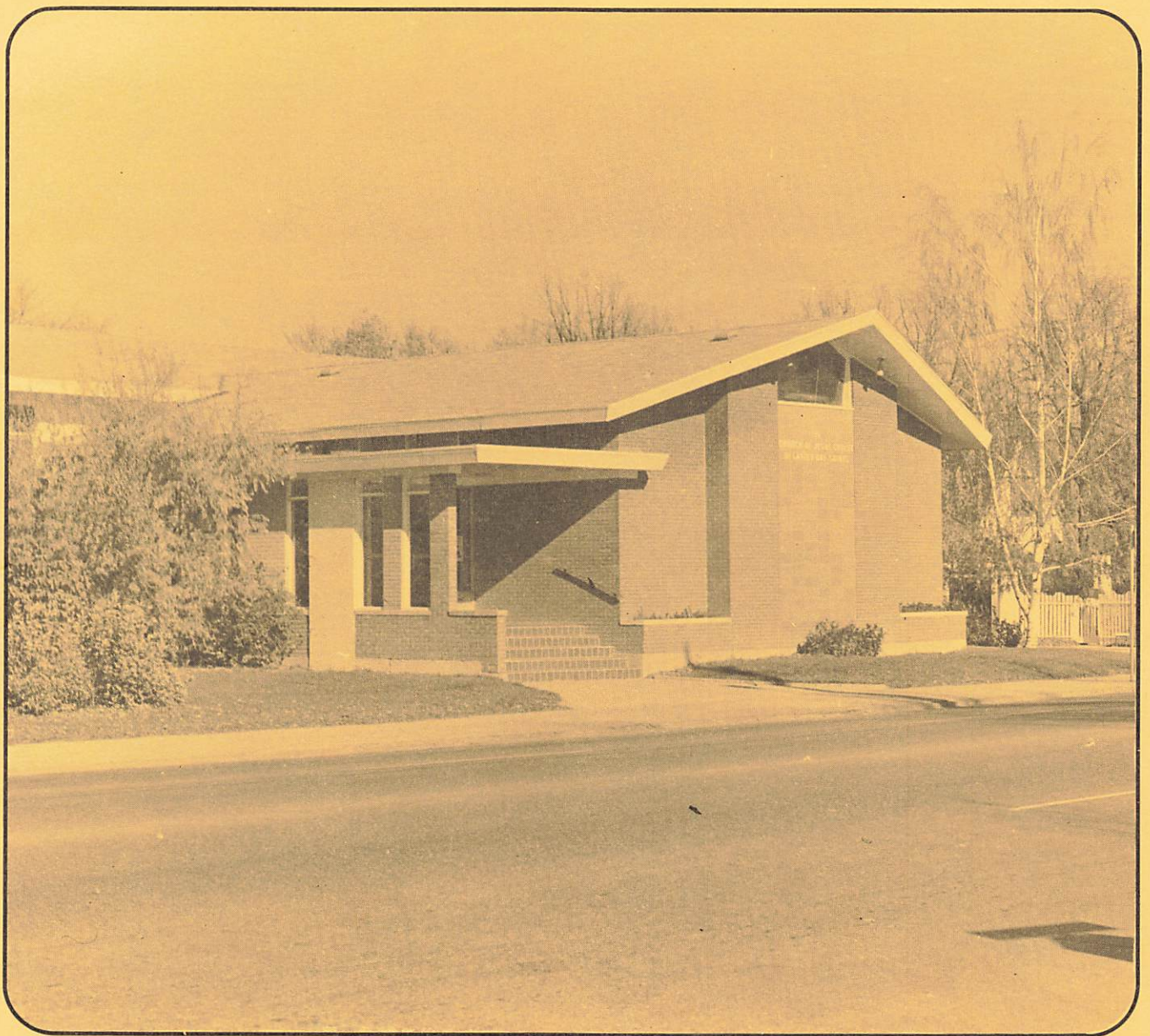


generations

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

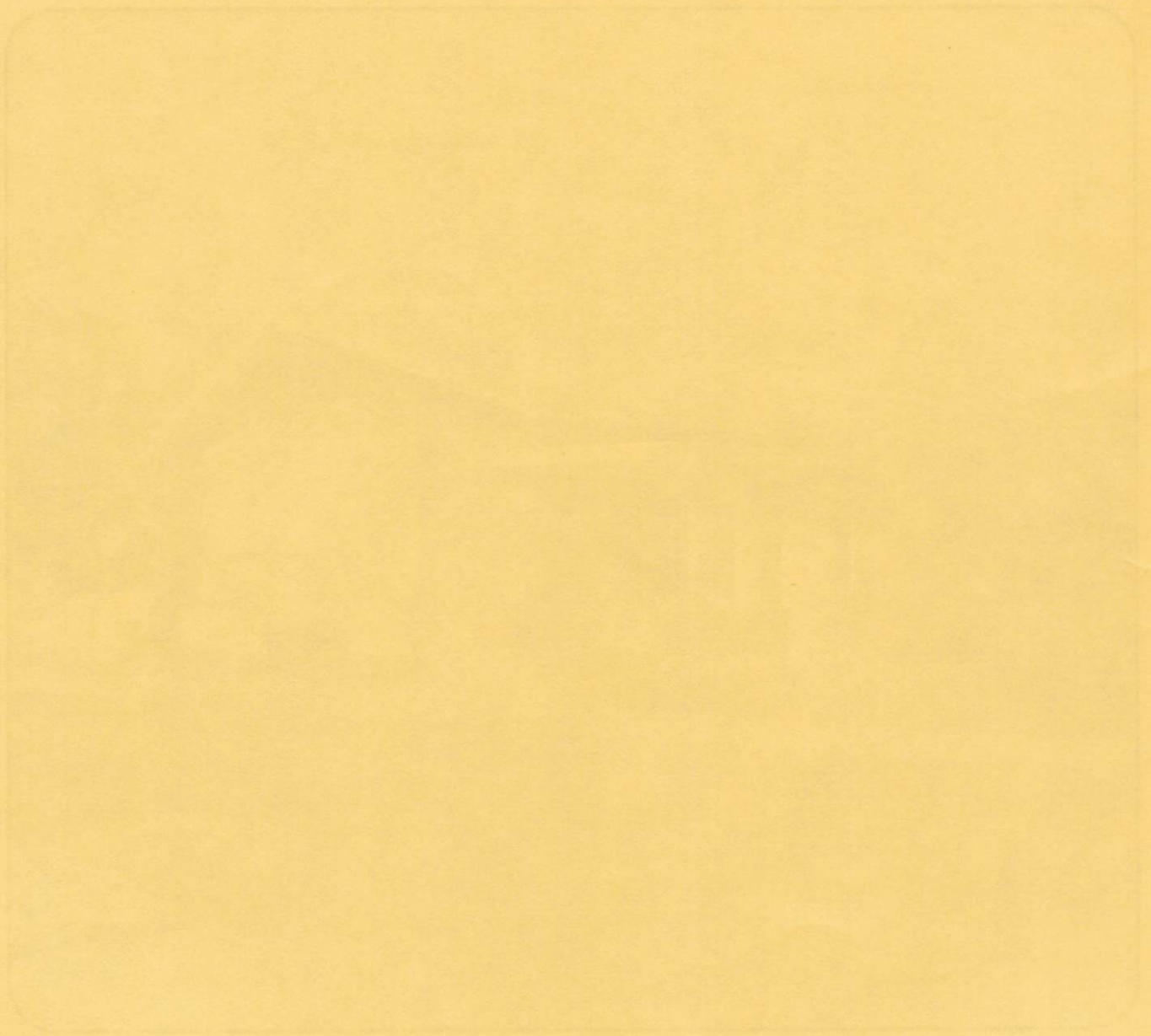
VOLUME 3, NO. 3

FALL, 1978



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generations

the journal of the manitoba genealogical society

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COVER: The Genealogical Society of Utah has long been a major contributor in fostering an interest in genealogy throughout the world. The Society has established many branch libraries in local LDS church buildings, such as this one located on Academy Road in Winnipeg. These libraries allow the researcher much of the genealogical wealth of the world without having to leave the home town. 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. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins and addressed to: The Editor, generations.

IN MEMORIUM

LOUIS GENEST McPHILLIPS

1924 - 1978

After a lengthy illness, Louis (Lou) McPhillips, MGS Second Vice-President, passed away at King Edward Hospital in Winnipeg on 8 November 1978.

Born in Winnipeg on 7 January 1924, Lou was a member of the Winnipeg City Police Department for 26 years and was active in numerous community organizations. In 1950, he married Fayette Lucille McBride, and they had three children: Shawn, Michael and Patrick.

Lou came from a family of notable Winnipeg land surveyors. His great grandfather, George McPhillips (born Monaghan Co, Ireland 1805, died 1878) was a Dominion Land Surveyor (DLS) and a Special Commissioner from the Canadian Government to the Manitoba Government in 1870. His grandfather was George McPhillips DLS (1848-1913). His parents were William McPhillips DLS (1883-1973) and Irene Genest (1893-1959). McPhillips Street is named for this family.

Lou was a "Founding Member" of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, and was elected its first 2nd Vice-President at the Society's Inaugural Meeting in June 1976. He was re-elected for 1977, and again for 1978. During 1976 and 1977, he was largely responsible for arranging much of the radio, television and newspaper coverage of MGS, which contributed heavily to the rapid early growth of the Society. His illness during 1978 prevented him from being as active in the Society as he had been in the past, and influenced his decision to decline nomination for 1979.

He was also involved with many other local organizations. He actively participated in the Boy Scout Movement and in various aviation groups, serving as President of the Manitoba Civilian Volunteer Air Patrol (1957-1975), the Winnipeg Gliding Club (1959), and the Winnipeg Balloon Club (1975). He was also involved with the Manitoba Heart Foundation and the Society for the Physically Handicapped.

Although Lou worked hard to promote genealogy in Manitoba, his first love was aviation, which occupied much of his time. Following his first stroke, which left him partially paralyzed, he penned the following poem to describe his feelings at the time:

We flew along, my aircraft and I,
Diving and climbing, with the speed of sound.
Through filmy cloud and azure sky,
Wishing never again to become earthbound.

EDITOR'S REMARKS

Here we are, late again! The journal was originally going to be published about two weeks late in order to cover "Seminar '78" and nominations to the 1979 MGS council. However, with the passing of MGS 2nd Vice-President Lou McPhillips, as well as the illness and untimely death of my own father, Victor, publication was pushed back well into December. So here we finally are with the fall issue of the journal, unprecedented in terms of size. The last issue for 1978 should be no more than one month late, and all 1979 issues should arrive on time.

This issue features a new periodical section: "Genealogical Shorts". This feature will be used to group together articles which are shorter than a standard-length feature article in order to facilitate greater ease and order in publication. This issue features two excellent articles, one by Jean Tucker of Dauphin (MGS 064), and one by Mabel St. Angelo of Niagara Falls, Ontario (MGS 188). With the quality shown by these articles, we must hope that these two ladies will continue to write for generations.

But enough for my trivial remarks, on to the rest of the journal!

Stefan Jonasson,
Editor.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

This issue of generations marks the first issue under the general guidance of our new editor, Stefan Jonasson. Although the articles contained in this issue (and the next) were already decided upon prior to his appointment, Stefan has been largely responsible for arranging the typing, printing, collating and mailing which, in themselves, is a sizable undertaking. In the new year, generations should begin to show the influence of our new editor more strongly.

By assuming the editorship, Stefan has relieved me of an onerous responsibility for which I am truly thankful. It has been extremely difficult lately trying to be both President and Editor due to the heavy demands on my time required for both positions. With the reduction of my responsibilities, I will now be able to concentrate more fully on my obligations as your President.

Over the past year, there has been a steadily increasing support of the journal shown by some MGS members. I certainly hope that this trend will be continued under Stefan's guidance. Should any members wish to help on the journal in any way, they should contact Stefan at the society's address or by phoning 888 5473.

Unfortunately, a number of occurrences during the past few months have resulted in a delay in the printing and mailing of this issue. However, as this issue is being mailed, another is being prepared, and indications are that the last issue for 1978 will be right on time and that this trend should continue through 1979.

Considering the lateness of this issue, I would like to take this opportunity to wish all members a joyous holiday season and a happy and prosperous new year.

Eric Jonasson
MGS President

AROUND AND ABOUT

MANITOBA

PERSONAL PROPERTY REGISTRY IN MANITOBA NOW OPEN

On September 1, the Manitoba provincial government officially opened a personal property registry to list all major purchases, except real estate, which require financing. The registry is expected to handle about 100,000 chattel registrations annually and will have almost 250,000 files. For almost every case where a person buys a car, television or anything else requiring financing, creditors will have the option of registering the purchase.

Although the registry has been established to protect the creditors from losses when a purchaser sells the goods to a third party without paying off the debt, and to protect the third party by allowing him to find out if there are outstanding debts on an item before purchasing it, this registry will also prove quite valuable to future genealogists desiring more information on the day to day lives of their ancestors. However, this value will largely depend on the extent of the preservation of historic registrations.

CITY OF WINNIPEG ARCHIVES

The old Carnegie Library building on William Avenue is to be the site of Winnipeg's first city archives and records storage system. A staff of 4 city clerks has begun cataloguing the old city documents. Although there are no immediate plans to hire a professional archivist, the city hopes to train its own staff by sending them on courses of study.

Winnipeg has a tremendous collection of old records dating back to 1873, one which is quite complete. It is estimated that 95% of all letters received and sent by city council in the past century have been preserved. Once the general contents of the collection have been ascertained, it is hoped that an article on the city collection can be prepared for generations.

MENNONITE HERITAGE CENTRE

The new archives facilities of the Mennonite Heritage Centre were officially opened on Archives Day, 15 November 1978. The new building houses the Conference of Mennonites in Canada Archives as well as the collections of Mennonite Genealogy Inc., formerly of Steinbach, Manitoba. The library of the Canadian Mennonite Bible College is also located in the Centre.

Additional information can be obtained by calling 1-204-888-6781 or by writing to the Mennonite Heritage Centre, 600 Shaftsbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3P 0M4.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GERMANS FROM RUSSIA

This past summer, a WINNIPEG CHAPTER of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia was established and MGS member, Alf Kuhnle (MGS 162) was named Chapter Secretary.

The AHSGR is devoted to discovering and collecting information and material on the history of the Germans from Russia and to make it available through publication or preservation in special repositories. A good deal of this material will be of great interest to genealogists.

Further information on the AHSGR and on the meeting of the Winnipeg Chapter can be obtained from Alf Kuhnle, 30 River Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba (phone 256-4656)

OTHER AREAS

CONFERENCE ON ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOURCES

The papers presented at the Conference on Ontario Genealogical Sources held in Toronto on 27-29 October will be printed in book form for those who could not attend. Estimated cost will be \$ 18.00.

Further information can be obtained from Mr. Don Wilson, Co-ordinator of Genealogical Studies, Sheridan College, Trafalgar Road, Oakville, Ontario.

YUGOSLAV GENEALOGY

Researchers with a Yugoslav ancestry will find Adam S. Eterovich's A Guide and Bibliography to Research on Yugoslavs in the United States and Canada of particular interest. In addition to numerous bibliographies and lists of archives, this book contains a chapter on Yugoslav genealogical sources (a reprint of a paper given at the World Conference on Records in Salt Lake City in 1969) as well as a short section on Yugoslav heraldry. It is available from R & E Associates Inc., 936 Industrial Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94303, USA for \$ 8.00.

CZECHOSLOVAK GENEALOGY

The Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, USA, has announced the recent publication of Genealogical Research for Czech and Slovak Americans edited by Olga K. Miller. This 187 page book offers "practical advice and specific information for dealing with the linguistic, historical and political complexities of Czech genealogical research". Cost of this book is \$ 22.00.

IN MEMORIUM

VICTOR OTTO JONASSON (MGS 275) passed away suddenly on 24 November 1978 at Grace Hospital, Winnipeg.

Sincere sympathies are extended to Mrs. Eileen M. Jonasson and family on the loss of their husband and father; and to MGS President, Eric Jonasson, and MGS Editor, Stefan Jonasson, on the loss of their father.

L.D.S. RECORDS AND LIBRARIES*

by Eric Jonasson

The largest and most active genealogical organization in the world is the Genealogical Society of Utah (formerly the Genealogical Society Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints) with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah. Through this organization, a tremendous number of original records of genealogical value have been microfilmed in virtually every major country in the world and have been made available for examination by researchers in their large genealogical library in Salt Lake City, and in their numerous branch libraries located throughout North America and elsewhere. Due to the extensive collections of microfilmed and other compiled records, no research into an ancestry can be regarded as complete until the material contained in this library has been examined or checked for any reference to an ancestor or ancestors.

The Society itself was founded 13 November 1894 in Salt Lake City primarily to assist members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, more widely known as the Mormons, in researching their own particular family backgrounds. Genealogy to Mormons everywhere is far more than just a fascinating hobby, it is an integral part of their religious doctrine which holds that family relationships are not just restricted to our earthly existence but, in fact, are eternal and continue beyond the grave. In order to verify ancestral relationships so that the family may be united generation by generation in the here-after, Mormons are encouraged to - and do - actively search out their individual genealogies and then submit the names they find for processing at various LDS temples so that a record exists of all such ancestral relationships. This devotion was a prime reason for the establishment of the Genealogical Society of Utah, which derives its operating funds largely from the Mormon Church although some funding is obtained through gifts and bequests to the Society. Everyone involved in genealogy, whether Mormon or non-Mormon, however, has come to recognize and appreciate the tremendous efforts of the Genealogical Society in gathering and making accessible to all, the records so definitely needed to research an ancestry.

The Genealogical Society's activities can largely be defined as covering three main areas: their extensive microfilming and information gathering programs; the operation of their large genealogical library in Salt Lake City; and the operation of their numerous branch libraries.

* Reprinted from Eric Jonasson, The Canadian Genealogical Handbook 2d ed., revised and enlarged, (Winnipeg: Wheatfield Press, 1978) pp. 51 - 56, with the kind permission of the author, Eric Jonasson.

MICROFILMING PROGRAM

The microfilming program, designed to record and preserve important records relating to individuals and their relationships, can be said to be the primary base on which all other activities of the Society are built.

In 1977 the Society was actively involved in over 30 separate countries microfilming their various genealogical records. In all, over 80 microfilm cameras were kept continuously busy photographing every conceivable record of genealogical value including parish registers, marriage and probate records, census returns, deeds, land grants, cemetery records and many others. Since this program began in the late 1930s, a grand total of close to one million reels of microfilm (each of which is 80 - 100' in length) have been produced. These films are equivalent to a library containing over 4,000,000 printed volumes of 300 pages each. Through the activities of their work crews, approximately 4000 reels of microfilm are added to this already massive collection every month.

After each roll of film has been exposed, it is sent to the Society in Salt Lake City, where it is processed and the resulting microfilm negative stored in the unique Granite Mountain Records Vault, built by the Mormon Church in the mountains southeast of Salt Lake City to protect this valuable collection. Located seven hundred feet beneath a mountain of solid granite, these storage vaults ensure that the microfilmed records housed there will be fully protected from any major calamity and that the conditions they are preserved in will ensure their longevity. Positive copies of these negative microfilms are made here and all unrestricted film positives are made available to the public at the genealogical library in Salt Lake City, or at the various branch libraries. In addition to the microfilm collection, interviewers are collecting oral genealogies from the native peoples of the South Pacific, where written records are of fairly recent origin. Over 500 hours have been gathered so far and the work is still continuing.

The following chart will better illustrate the extent of the microfilm collections for various countries (Source: "The Genealogical Society of Utah" - Salt Lake City, 1976, p.2). Microfilming programs are still continuing in many of the countries contained in this chart, as well as in some counties which are not.

Countries with more than 50,000 microfilm reels

Denmark	Great Britain	Sweden
France	Mexico	United States
Germany	Netherlands	

20,000 to 50,000 reels

Belgium

1 10,000 to 20,000 reels

Canada	Finland	Poland
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1,000 to 10,000 reels

Argentina	Guatamala	Korea
Australia	Hungary	Norway
Austria	Irish Republic	Pacific Islands
Chile	Italy	Switzerland
China	Japan	

Fewer than 1,000 reels

Bahamas	Iceland	Portugal
Brazil	Luxembourg	Singapore
Caribbean	Macao	South Africa
Costa Rica	New Zealand	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Panama	Union of Soviet Socialist
Hong Kong	Philippines	Republics

GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

The administrative offices and genealogical library of the Society occupy 14,200 square metres (153,000 square feet) of space in the 28 story office building of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints at 50 East North Temple Street in Salt Lake City. The library itself occupies 4 complete floors and is open to the public, without charge, every day of the week except Sundays.

This library serves over 3500 patrons each day which include, in addition to family historians, scholars in the fields of history, economics, genetics, demongraphy, and medicine. To assist the researchers in fully utilizing the resources of the library, a large staff of consultants trained in the languages, history, customs, and handwriting of most countries and cultures represented in the microfilm collection is available.

Although the microfilm collection forms the real basis for the library, researchers will also find over 150,000 volumes of reference books of all descriptions, including large numbers of biographies, local and family histories, and other aids. The library also subscribes to more than 1,700 periodical publications of special interest to the genealogist. The microfilms themselves can be viewed on any one of more than 250 microfilm reading machines located strategically throughout the library.

In addition to the microfilm and book collections, the library also houses a number of indexes and other aids to facilitate researchers, including:

FAMILY GROUP RECORDS ARCHIVES AND FOUR-GENERATION PROGRAM RECORDS

This collection contains over 8 million separate family group records compiled by members of the Mormon Church. The information in this collection is recorded on standardized forms and filed in post binders in alphabetical order by the husband's surname. In addition to fairly complete information on each person in a family, sources from which the information was extracted is also provided for convenience in returning to the original records.

TEMPLE RECORDS INDEX BUREAU (TIB)

This collection of over 30 million cards represents the names that have been processed by LDS temples from 1842 to 1969, and contains much information on Church members and their ancestors. Only trained library personnel have access to this file although anyone can request a search for individual names on a special request slip.

COMPUTER FILE INDEX (CFI)

This is a computer index to the names submitted for processing in LDS temples since 1970, in addition to material gathered from the library's name extraction program. This extraction program is basically the systematic extraction and recording of names appearing in various parish registers in many countries of the world. At present, more than 35,000,000 names are to be found in this special index, which is available for examination either on microfilm or on computer print-out.

Other special services of the library have also been established to assist researchers in their genealogical pursuits. Some of these include:

Research Papers: These specially prepared briefs provide timely and informative data on the available genealogical records in many foreign countries in addition to fairly comprehensive discussions of some specific types of records in selected countries. They are available from General Church Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84104, USA.

Photocopy Facilities: Photocopy machines for both film and books are located throughout the library.

Researchers: A list of accredited professional researchers is maintained by the library for those wishing to contact and hire a qualified person to conduct research for them. A copy of this list is available on request. State the province, state or country in which the research is to be done when requesting a copy.

Other pamphlets and information on the library and its services can be obtained by writing: Reference, Genealogical Department
50 East North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, USA.

BRANCH LIBRARIES

To make the material contained in the Genealogical Library at Salt Lake City even more accessible to researchers throughout the United States, Canada, and other countries, the Genealogical Society has established more than 260 (1977) branch libraries, with new ones being established every year. These libraries may be used by anyone interested in genealogical research.

These branches are staffed and supported by local members of the LDS Church and are usually housed in two rooms of a local LDS Church building. Each library contains a select group of genealogical books and films, several microfilm readers, and a microfilm copy of the card catalogue of the library in Salt Lake City. Microfilms can then be borrowed from Salt Lake City through a special interlibrary loan arrangement and used by the researcher in or near his city of residence. A small handling fee to cover incidental costs is paid at the time the films are ordered.

There are a number of Branch Genealogical Libraries (BGL) located in Canada. They are situated at:

Calgary Alberta BGL: 2021-17th Ave. SW, Calgary, Alberta
T2T OG2. Phone: (403)-244-5910.
Cardston Alberta BGL: 348 Third St., W, Cardston, Alberta.
Phone: (403)-653-3288. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 839,
Cardston, Alberta T0K 0K0.
Edmonton Alberta STAKE BGL: 9010-85 St., Edmonton, Alberta.
Mailing Address: 9211-82 St., Edmonton, Alberta T6C 2X4.
Lethbridge Alberta BGL: Stake Center, 2410-28th St., S,
Lethbridge, Alberta. Phone: (403)-328-0206. Mailing
Address: 321-27th St., S, Lethbridge, Alberta T1J 3R7.
Vancouver B.C. Stake BGL: Stake Center, 5280 Kincaid, Burnaby,
B.C. Phone: (604)-299-8656. Mailing Address: P.O. Box
82081, N. Burnaby, B.C. V5C 5P2.
Vernon B.C. Stake BGL: Kelowna Ward, Glenmore and Ivans St.,
Kelowna, B.C. Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1508, Kelowna,
B.C. V1Y 7V8.
Hamilton Ontario Stake BGL: Stake Center, 701 Stonechurch Rd.,
E, Hamilton, Ontario. Phone: (416)-385-5009. Mailing
Address: Box 4425, Station "D", Upper Gage Avenue,
Hamilton, Ontario.
Toronto Ontario BGL: 95 Melbert St., Etobicoke, Ontario.
Phone: (416)-621-4607. Mailing Address: Box 247,
Etobicoke, Ontario.

As well, it should also be pointed out that in 1977 branch libraries were pending in the following places:

Cranbrook, British Columbia
London, Ontario
Ottawa, Ontario

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Taber, Alberta

Although the Genealogical Society of Utah does not have every genealogical record in the world, they do have considerably more than any other single organization. For this reason, this tremendous resource should NEVER be overlooked when searching for your ancestors.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY

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

John Dobson, Winnipeg

Hayward, Robert J.: Fire Insurance Plans in the National Map Collection
(National Map Collection, PAC, Ottawa 1977)

"Index to Maps of Federal Electoral Districts 1977"

"Index to the National Topographical System Maps of Canada" (Nos. 1, 2, 3)

George and Elizabeth Hancocks, Toronto

Embury, Edith Berry: Embury Family History and Partial Genealogy (photocopy)

Sadie Hunter, Calgary

Craig, James Beverley: The Craigs of Goulbourn and North Gower (Kingston 1929)

Fryer, Mary Beacock: Loyalist Spy: The Experiences of Captain John Walden

Meyers during the American Revolution (Brockville: Besancourt Pblrs 1974)

Lauriston, Victor: Romantic Kent: More Than Three Centuries of History 1626-1952 (Chatham, Ont. 1952)

"Ontario History" (journal of Ontario Historical Soc.) - issues Vol 59, No 3 (1967), Vol 60, Nos 2, 3, 4 (1968) and Vol 61, No 1 (1969)

"The Ontario Register" (periodical ed. by Thomas Wilson, Lambertsville, N.J.) issues Vol 1, Nos 1-4; Vol 3, Nos 1-4, index; Vol 4, Nos 1-2.

Scott, James: Huron County in Pioneer Times (Huron Co. Hist. Committee 1954)

Eric Jonasson, Winnipeg

Baxter, Angus: In Search of Your Roots (Macmillan, Toronto 1978)

Campéau, Marielle (comp): Check-List of Parish Registers (PAC, Ottawa 1969)

Doane, Gilbert H.: Searching For Your Ancestors: The How and Why of Genealogy (Bantan, New York 1974)

Jonasson, Eric: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook: A Comprehensive Guide to Finding Your Ancestors in Canada (Wheatfield Press, Winnipeg 1978, 2nd ed)

McGraw-Hill Directory and Almanac of Canada 1968 (McGraw-Hill, Toronto 1968)

Ontario Municipal Directory 1977-78 (Queen's Printer for Ontario, Toronto 1977)

Tanguay, Cyprien: Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes, Volume 1 (1608-1700) (Reprint ed., Baltimore 1967)

"Welbergen Family Genealogy" (photocopy)

Stefan Jonasson, Winnipeg

"Library Handbook - University of Winnipeg" (Winnipeg 1978)

A. Gordon Pruden, Winnipeg

"Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba Transactions, Series III" - issues No. 25 (1968-69) and No. 26 (1969-70)

MANITOBA CEMETERY INDEX

compiled by Eric Jonasson

The quest to find proof of birth or death, of parentage, or of place of origin of an ancestor will undoubtedly lead all researchers to the cemetery at some time or another. The information to be found on the tombstones of our ancestors can be tremendously useful, helping us to complete their life's story or to provide clues to the next generation. In some cases, where an ancestor died before civil registration or without benefit of clergy, the tombstone may well be the only record of his death.

Although cemeteries and the information to be found on their stones are an important source for genealogists, they are also one of the most difficult to use. Cemeteries lie scattered across the countryside, requiring the researcher to make a personal trip to those located in the areas where an ancestor lived in hopes of locating the gravestone of a single individual. These trips can often end in failure for any number of reasons. The family of the ancestor may not have erected a stone over the grave or the ancestor may have moved shortly before his death and died in another locality. Whatever the reason, the stone is not found and the trip is wasted. Others may not even be able to make the trip itself because they live too far from the ancestor's locality.

To alleviate the problems of cemetery research, many genealogical societies have established programs to "bring the cemetery to you" by transcribing every tombstone in every cemetery in their areas and depositing these transcripts in a central repository for the use of genealogists. In 1977, I anticipated that the Manitoba Genealogical Society would also become involved in such a program at some future date and, with this in mind, began to locate Manitoba cemeteries and to record their locations on a master list and map. My hope was to provide a central index of cemeteries in the province to enable a transcribing committee to regulate and control the transcription process. The following maps and listings cover the City of Winnipeg and the area directly to the south of it. Other maps and listings will be printed in future issues of generations.

THE INDEX

The southern portion of Manitoba was divided into a number of index sheets based on the National Topographical System (NTS), the federal governments mapping system (see map of Manitoba for index sheet layout). The scale of these index sheets is 1:500,000 (8 miles=1 inch) and each one has been numbered according to the NTS system. Further information on the NTS system can be obtained from the Canada Map Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

Cemeteries were then located on the NTS 1:50,000 (.75 mile=1 inch) series maps, their legal description (section, township, range, etc) was noted, and their positions transferred to the index map sheets. Each cemetery was numbered consecutively on each index sheet beginning with the number "1". Therefore, you will find that the first cemetery on each index sheet will be number 1. However, as each index sheet is numbered differently, when used with the cemetery numbers it will give a unique number for each cemetery in the province (ex. "62H/east - 26" would signify cemetery 26 on sheet 62H/east.) This particular system was adopted because it would allow for ease of expansion in the future.

In the listing for each index sheet, locations are arranged in numerical order and the legal description of each cemetery site is given. If the cemetery number is prefixed by an asterisk, this signifies that only a church was indicated on the NTS 1:50,000 map. They are included in the index because there is the likelihood that a cemetery may be located beside the church but was too small in area to show on the map. Numbers without asterisks indicate that the site was shown as a definite cemetery on the NTS map. In some cases, names of towns follow the legal description for each site to facilitate identification.

To date (September 1978), the first two tiers of index sheets north of the US/Canada border have been completed, a total of 14 index sheets plus a special sheet for Winnipeg only. These sheets are: 52E/west, 52L/west, 62F/east & west, 62G/east & west, 62H/east & west, 62I/east & west, 62J/east and west and 62K/east & west. A total of 872 locations have been found for this area, including 572 definite cemeteries and 300 church sites where there may be cemeteries.

The NTS maps show many cemeteries, but not all of them. Many of the small family plots and the smaller, out-of-the-way cemeteries are not shown because of their size. Therefore, members are invited to inform the compiler of any omissions for the maps included here and for future maps to be printed in generations.

INDEX SHEET 62H/EAST

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. NE1-1-9E Sirko | * 36. SE 28-3-5E |
| * 2. SSC 16-1-9E | * 37. SSC 17-3-5E |
| 3. SSC 6-1-9E (no access shown) | 38. NE 4-3-5E |
| 4. NE 16-1-8E | * 39. NE 9-3-4E |
| 5. SE 17-1-8E | 40. St. Malo Settlement-St Malo |
| 6. NW 10-1-7E | * 41. NE 35-4-5E |
| 7. NW 14-1-6E | * 42. NW 24-4-5E |
| 8. NW 28-1-6E | 43. SW 22-4-6E |
| 9. SW 36-1-5E Tolstoi | * 44. NE 22-4-9E |
| 10. NSC 27-1-5E | 45. NW 2-4-10E |
| 11. SSC 27-1-5E | 46. WSC 27-4-11E |
| * 12. SE 17-1-5E | 47. SE 24-5-10E |
| 13. SSC 9-1-5E | 48. WSC 26-5-6E |
| 14. NE 4-1-5E | 49. ESC 21-5-6E |
| 15. NW 15-1-4E | 50. SE 20-5-6E |
| * 16. WSC 27-2-4E | 51. NW 21-5-5E |
| 17. NW 23-2-5E | 52. Rat River Settlmt-St Pierre Jolys |
| 18. WSC 1-2-5E | 53. Rat River Settlmt |
| * 19. NW 17-2-6E (Stuartburn) | 54. NE 32-6-5E |
| 20. NW 15-2-6E | * 55. SE 32-6-5E |
| 21. NE 9-2-6E | * 56. SE 13-6-5E |
| 22. SW 2-2-6E Gardenton | * 57. SW 18-6-6E |
| 23. NW 17-2-7E | 58. WSC 35-6-6E Steinbach |
| 24. NE 21-2-7E | 59. NE 27-6-6E Steinbach |
| 25. WSC 23-2-7E Vita | 60. SE 13-6-6E |
| 26. NW 13-2-7E | * 61. NSC 12-6-6E |
| 27. NSC 21-2-8E | 62. WSC 31-6-8E La Broquerie |
| 28. SW 22-2-8E | 63. SW 1-6-8E |
| 29. SW 12-2-9E | 64. SSC 4-7-8E |
| 30. NE 35-1-10E | * 65. NW 15-7-7E |
| 31. WSC 5-3-10E | * 66. SW 20-7-7E |
| * 32. SW 22-3-9E | 67. NE 12-7-6E |
| 33. SSC 4-3-8E | 68. SW 25-7-6E |
| * 34. SE 30-3-8E | 69. SE 27-7-6E |
| 35. WSC 26-3-5E (Rosa) | 70. NSC 32-7-6E |

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|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 71. se 33-7-5e | 87. ne 34-9-4e |
| 72. nsc 3-7-5e Chorlitz | * 88. nw 34-10-5e |
| 73. ssc 36-7-4e | * 89. nw 15-10-5e |
| 74. ne 28-7-4e | 90. se 34-10-6e |
| 75. ssc 22-8-5e Landmark | * 91. sw 5-10-8e Ostenfeld |
| 76. St Anne des Chenes (3.5 miles e) | * 92. nw 33-10-8e Vivian |
| 77. St Anne des Chenes | 93. nw 36-10-8e |
| 78. se 8-8-6e Greenland | * 94. nw 34-10-9e Craigs |
| * 79. nw 16-8-8e | * 95. sw 32-10-11e |
| * 80. esc 21-9-8e Ross | 96. esc 19-11-7e |
| 81. esc 14-9-7e Ste Genevieve | 97. ssc 4-11-6e |
| 82. nsc 18-9-7e | 98. wsc 29-11-5e |
| * 83. se 28-9-6e | 99. esc 34-11-4e |
| 84. Lorette Parish - Lorette | * 100. ne 5-12-8e |
| 85. Lorette Parish - Lorette | 101. sw 2-8-5e |
| 86. s 4-9-4e Ile des Chenes | |

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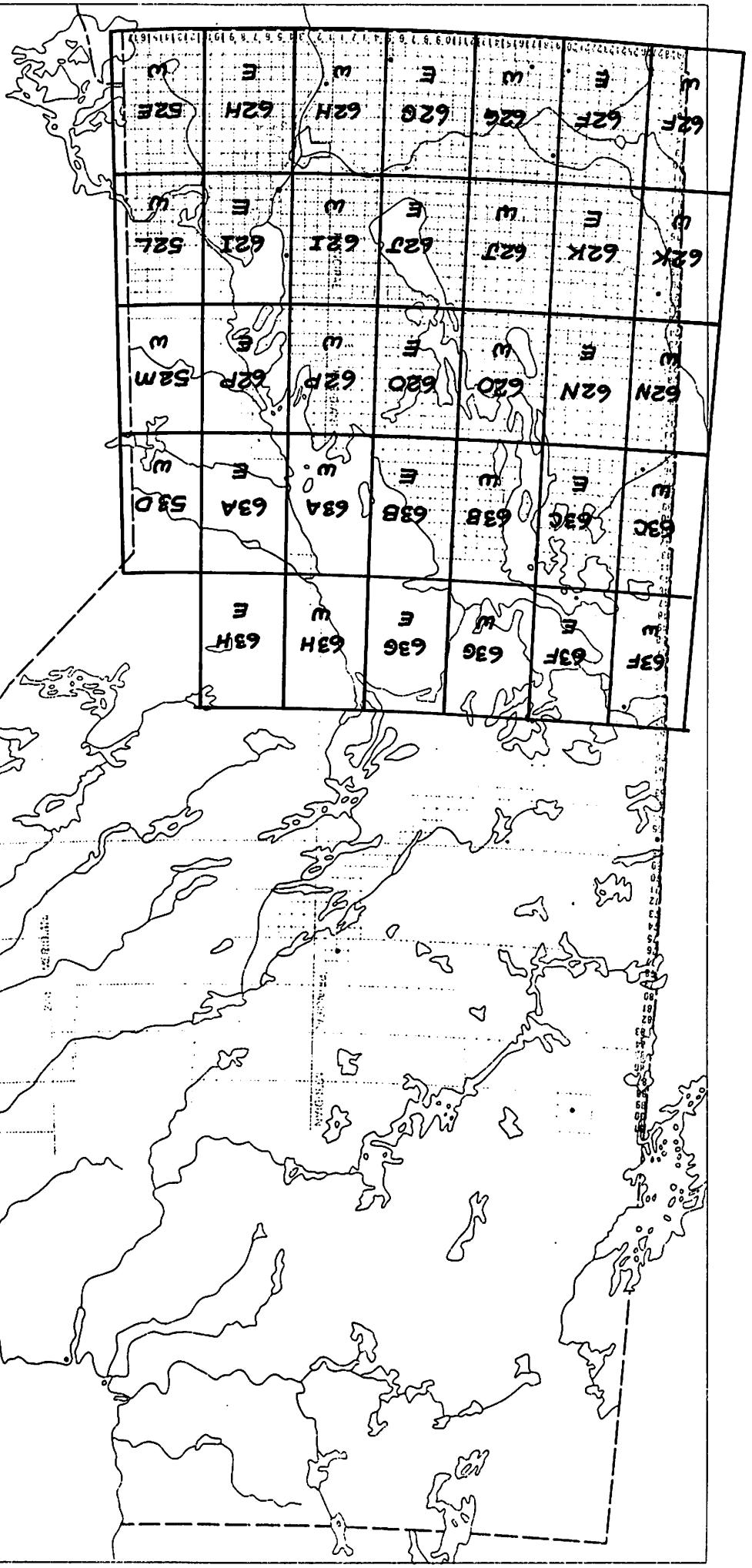
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| * 1. nw 28-1-4e | 38. se 8-2-1w |
| * 2. se 23-1-3e | 39. se 5-2-1w |
| 3. sw 13-1-3e | 40. se 21-2-1e |
| 4. Ste Agathe Parish-Emerson | 41. esc 19-2-2e |
| 5. nsc 15-1-2e | 42. esc 20-2-3e |
| * 6. se 30-1-2e | 43. nw 21-2-4e |
| * 7. n 30-1-1e | * 44. se 34-3-3e |
| 8. ssc 34-1-1e | 45. Ste Agathe Par-St Jean Baptiste |
| 9. wsc 10-1-1e | 46. wsc 9-3-1w |
| 10. nw 3-1-1e | * 47. se 33-3-2w |
| 11. ne 4-1-1e | 48. se 19-3-2w |
| 12. sw 36-1-1w | * 49. se 9-3-2w |
| * 13. ssc 31-1-1w | 50. sw 33-3-3w |
| 14. ne 5-1-1w (north side) Gretna | * 51. nsc 2-3-3w |
| 15. ne 5-1-1w (east side) Gretna | 52. ne 9-3-4w |
| 16. nsc 2-1-1w | 53. se 17-4-4w |
| 17. ne 18-1-2w | * 54. nw 32-4-3w |
| 18. nsc 15-1-2w | * 55. ne 6-4-3w |
| * 19. s 3-1-2w | 56. sw 10-4-3w |
| * 20. wsc 18-1-3w | 57. esc 23-4-2w |
| * 21. esc 17-1-3w | 58. nsc 9-4-2w |
| * 22. ssc 24-1-3w | 59. ne 31-4-1w |
| * 23. sw 7-1-3w | 60. se 36-4-2e |
| * 24. nw 31-1-4w | 61. sw 18-4-3e |
| * 25. ne 13-1-4w | 62. se 18-5-4e |
| 26. nsc 32-2-4w | * 63. esc 1-5-3e |
| 27. ne 35-2-4w | 64. nw 29-5-1e |
| * 28. wsc 20-2-4w | 65. esc 20-5-1e |
| * 29. nw 15-2-3w | 66. Ste Agathe Parish - Morris |
| * 30. esc 4-2-3w | * 67. sw 6-5-2w |
| * 31. wsc 3-2-3w | 68. ne 9-5-4w |
| 32. wsc 36-2-2w | * 69. sw 19-5-4w Pomeroy |
| 33. ne 18-2-2w | 70. wsc 19-6-4w |
| * 34. sw 5-2-2w | * 71. wsc 30-6-3w |
| 35. nsc 21-2-1w | 72. sw 31-6-2w |
| 36. centre 24-1-1w | 73. nsc 13-6-1w |
| 37. se 18-2-1w | 74. wsc 6-6-1e |

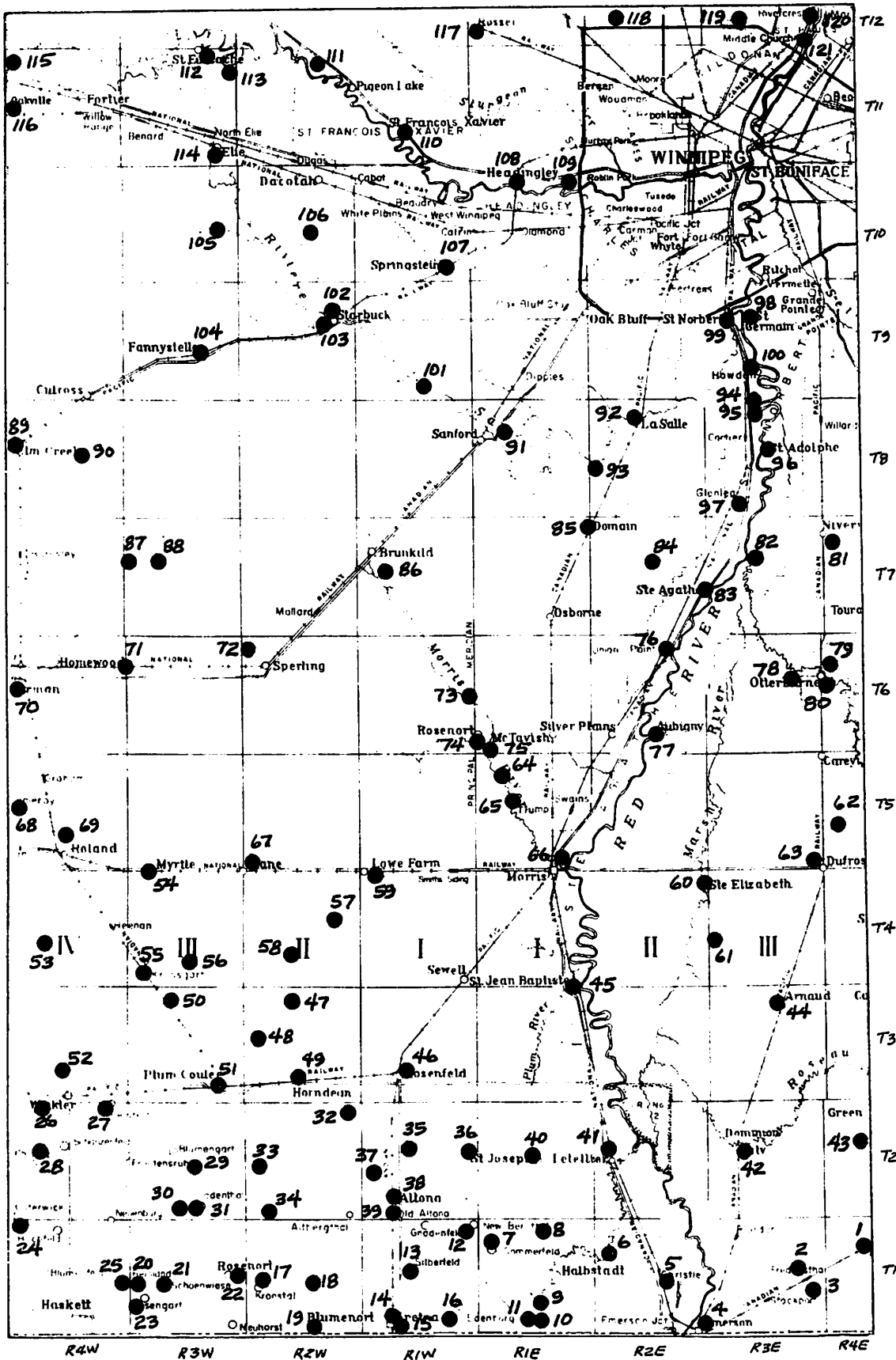
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| 75. se 6-6-1e | * 99. St Norbert Par (St Norbert) |
| 76. Ste Agathe Par (Hwy 75 Union Pt) | 100. St Norbert Par (Howden) |
| * 77. Ste Agathe Par (Aubigny) | *101. nsc 3-9-1w |
| 78. nsc 23-6-3e | 102. esc 26-9-2w Starbuck |
| 79. Rat River Sttlmt (n of Otterburne) | 103. ssc 26-9-2w Starbuck |
| 80. Rat River Sttlmt (Otterburne) | 104. wsc 15-9-3w Fannystelle |
| 81. nsc 30-7-4e | *105. esc 14-10-3w |
| * 82. Ste Agathe Par (junc. Red & Rat) | 106. esc 15-10-2w |
| 83. Ste Agathe Par (Ste Agathe) | *107. St Francois-X Par (Springstein) |
| 84. nw 22-7-2e | *108. Headingly Parish (Headingly) |
| * 85. 36-7-1e Domain | 109. Headingly Par (Portage Ave and |
| 86. ssc 20-7-1w | Perimeter Hwy) |
| * 87. nw 19-7-3w | 110. St Francois X Par (St Francois) |
| 88. ne 20-7-3w | 111. St Francois Par (2 m. w Pigeon |
| * 89. nw 19-8-4w Elm Creek | Lake on Hwy 4) |
| 90. se 22-8-4w | 112. nw 35-11-3w St Eustache |
| 91. 29-8-1e (on Hwy 3) | 113. se 36-11-3w |
| 92. sw 33-8-2e La Salle | 114. ne 2-11-3w Elie |
| 93. nw 18-8-2e | 115. wsc 31-11-4w |
| 94. St Norbert Par (1 mile s Howden) | *116. n 18-11-4w Oakville |
| 95. St Norbert Par (1.5 m. s Howden) | *117. ne 6-12-1e |
| * 96. St Norbert Par (St Adolphe) | *118. ne 8-12-2e |
| * 97. Ste Agathe Par (Glenlea) | 119. St Paul Par (3.5 m. w Middlech.) |
| * 98. St Norbert Par (St Germain) | 120. St Paul Par (N of Rivercrest) |
| | 121. St Paul Par (Middlechurch) |

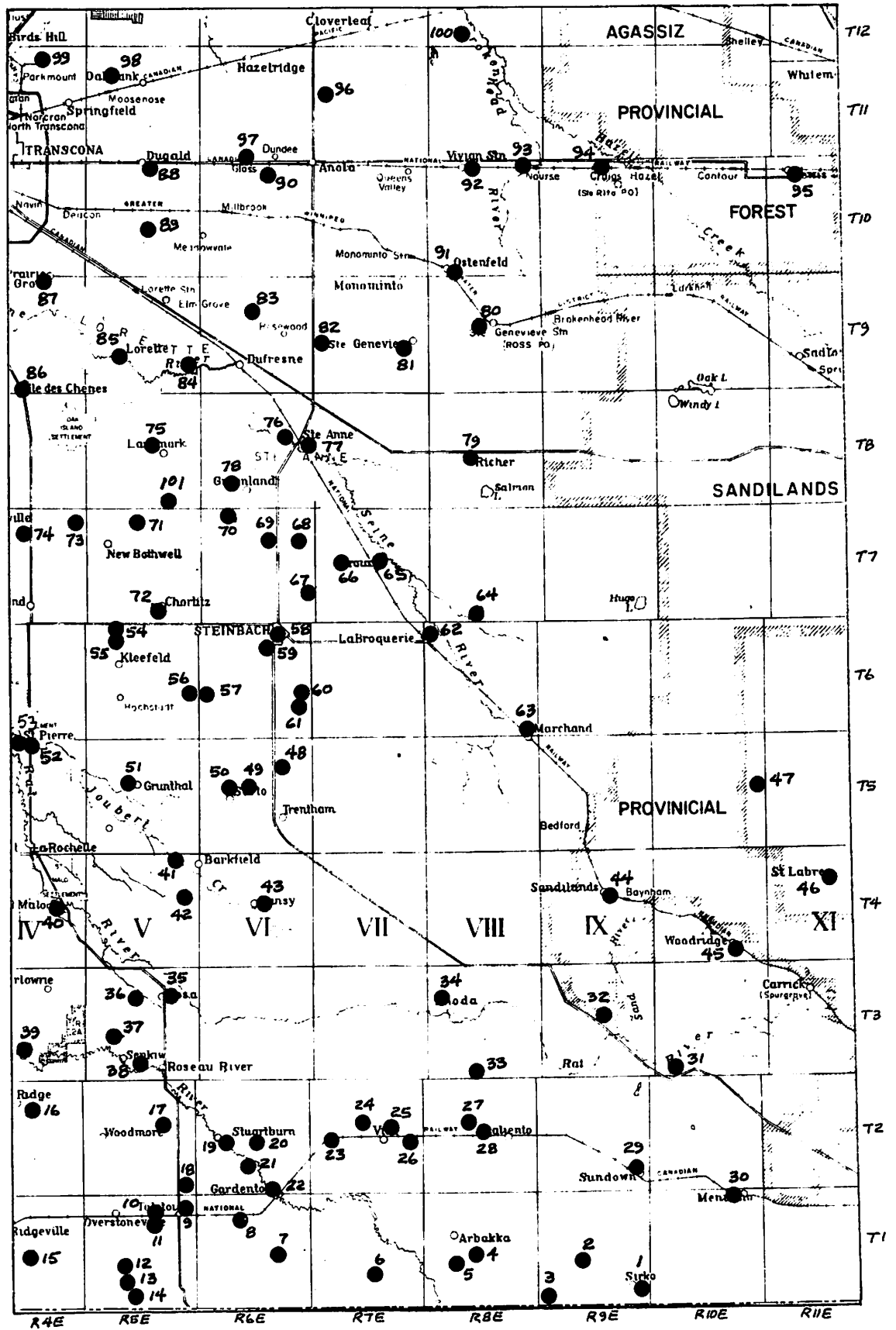
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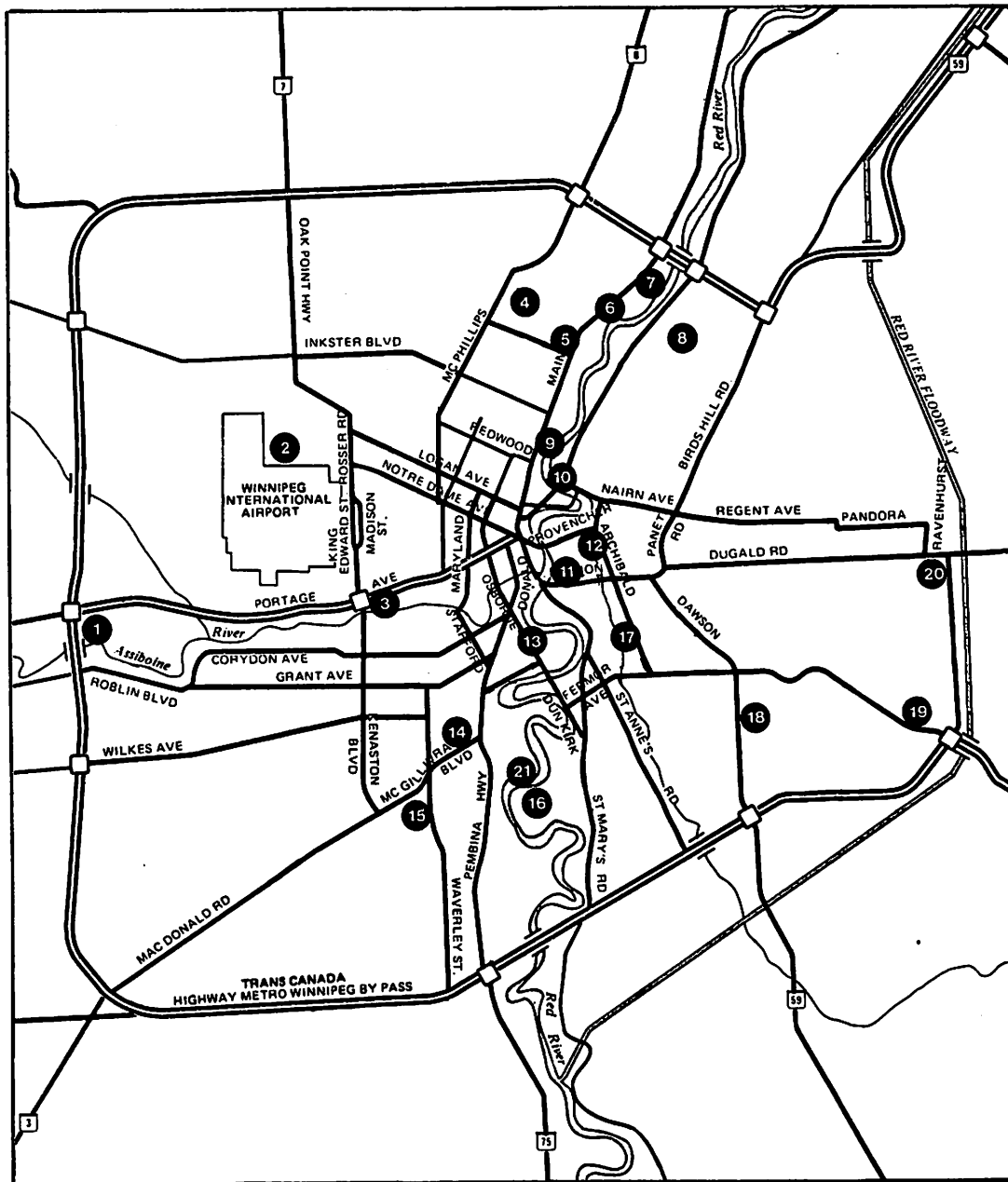
1. Assiniboine Memorial Park Cemetery (RC), 320 St Charles
2. Brookside Cemetery (non. den.), 3001 Notre Dame
3. St James (Anglican) Cemetery, 523 Doreen (at Portage Ave)
4. Hebrew Sick Benefit Assn. Cemetery, Lot 23 McPhillips (Swailles Ave)
5. Shaarey Zedek Cemetery (Jewish), Main and Armstrong
6. Old Kildonan Presbyterian Cemetery, 2324 Main St (at John Black)
7. Rosh Pina Memorial Park Cemetery (Jewish), 2997 Main Street
8. St Mary's Polish National (Catholic) Cemetery, 400 McIvor
9. St John's (Anglican) Cemetery, St. Cross
10. Elmwood Cemetery (non. denom), Henderson Hwy
11. St Boniface Cathedral (RC), 151 Cathedrale
12. Sacred Heart (Belgian) Cemetery, rue Plinquet (off Archibald)
13. St Mary's Cemetery (RC), 506 Osborne St
14. Garry Memorial Park & Crematorium, 1291 McGillivray
15. Pineview Memorial Chapel Gardens & Crematory, 1501 Waverley
16. St Vital Cemetery, Lot 45, River Road
17. St Boniface Cemetery (RC), Archibald & Elizabeth
18. Glenlawn Memorial Gardens, Lagimodiere (Hwy 59 south)
19. Green Acres Memorial Gardens and Funeral Chapel, Navin & Hwy 1 east
20. Transcona Cemetery, Dugald Road
21. Fort Garry Cemetery (RC), ss Crescent Drive

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OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN MANITOBA 1869-1870: AN INDEX

compiled by Eric Jonasson

In 1869, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Dominion of Canada reached agreement on the transfer of Rupert's Land to the new Dominion. This agreement, along with the actions resulting from it, led to the formation of a Provisional Government at Red River towards the close of that year. It would govern until the summer of 1870. Although its life was short, its influence was not and still continues to exert an influence on the history and politics of both Manitoba and Canada.

Throughout the "disturbances" at Red River, the events and the people who influenced them were carefully recorded in a journal kept by Alexander Begg (1839-1897), an Eastern merchant who had come to Manitoba in 1867. This journal was later published as Alexander Begg's Red River Journal and Other Papers Relative to the Red River Resistance of 1868-1870 (Toronto: Champlain Society 1956 - edited by W.L. Morton). This index is, in fact, an index of those people appearing in this journal who were in some way connected with the "disturbances".

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

The first sign of resistance occurred on 11 October 1869 when Louis Riel halted the survey of Red River being conducted by Lt. Col. John Dennis, who had been sent out by the Dominion government in Ottawa. Five days later, the "Comite National des Metis de la Riviere Rouge" was organized at St. Norbert, an adaptation of the council of the buffalo hunt, to represent the French interests at Red River. John Bruce was elected President and Louis Riel elected Secretary, although Riel appears to have been the dominant spokesman.

On 21 October, the Comite National issued an order warning Lt. Governor William McDougall (newly appointed by the Dominion government as Lt. Governor of the new territory who was already on his way to Red River) not to enter Manitoba. A mounted armed party was sent to Pembina to ensure that he did not. On 26 October, Bruce and Riel attended a meeting of the Council of Assiniboia to explain their actions. Only Riel spoke.

Events began to unfold. On 3 November, the Comite National peaceably occupied Fort Garry. Three days later, Riel invited the English parishes to send twelve representatives to join the French delegates of the Comite National. The English parishes complied, and their delegates met with their French counterparts in a National Convention, which began on 16 November and continued to 1 December. The convention passed a "Bill of Rights" and generally agreed that Fort Garry should be the seat of government for Red River. However, they were divided on whether or not they should set up a Provisional Government, the English delegates wishing to consult their parishes before making a decision.

Events were now moving more swiftly. On 7 December, Riel sent a posse to arrest John Christian Schultz and a number of his followers (all opposed to Riel and a Provisional Government) who had congregated at Schultz's store. Schultz and his

party were taken prisoner. The following day a declaration was issued to the inhabitants of Red River which declared that the government of the district was now in the hands of the Convention, retroactive to 24 November. On 27 December, John Bruce resigned as President due to ill health and was replaced by Louis Riel. Local newspapers were suppressed and, on 7 January 1870, the first issue of "New Nation" the official organ of the new government made its appearance.

Other factors were now entering the picture. In December, Donald Smith, a special commissioner appointed by the Dominion government, arrived at Red River to explain the position of the Canadian government. At a mass meeting of the settlement held on 19 January 1870, Smith presented his position which gained favourable support from those assembled. To counteract Smith's influence, Riel proposed that a Convention of 40 delegates meet to study and implement Smith's recommendations. This was enthusiastically accepted.

The Convention of Forty convened on 26 January with 20 French and 20 English delegates. This convention finally agreed to the concept of Provisional Government and recommended that there be an elected council of 24 representatives with an executive consisting of a President, an English and a French Secretary, and a Treasurer. Riel was elected President. Provision was also made for the release of all prisoners then under detention at Fort Garry. The convention closed on 11 February.

However, there was still opposition in Red River to the Provisional Government. Major Charles Boulton gathered a force at Portage la Prairie and prepared to march on Fort Garry. They were stopped and arrested on 17 February. All other opposition ceased with the execution of Thomas Scott on 4 March, following a court martial. Events at Red River then became quite peaceable.

The new convention of the Provisional Government met on 10 March, and began to deal with the administration of Red River. On 20 March, prisoners then in detention at Fort Garry were released. A proclamation on the work of the assembly was issued on 9 April.

Meanwhile, the Canadian government in Ottawa was taking action to quell the "disturbances". In May, the bill to create the Province of Manitoba was introduced into and was passed by the House of Commons. Adams G. Archibald was appointed the first Lt. Governor. The 14 May also saw the first detachment of troops to put down the "rebellion" dispatched from Toronto.

Matters continued peaceably at Red River under the Provisional Government and, although Manitoba officially became a province on 15 July, the residents of the new province were unaware of the event. The Provisional Government ceased to govern Red River, literally disappearing, when the first contingent of troops under Col. Garnet J. Wolseley arrived in the settlement on 22 August 1870. Several days later, Lt. Governor Archibald arrived and the civil administration of the new province began.

THE INDEX

The following is a listing of those people who played a part in the events at Red River in 1869-70, as recorded in Alexander Beggs journal. The index itself is divided into two parts. The first records those people who were members of or played a part in the Provisional Government, while the second records those people who were arrested by the Provisional Government during the conflicts. In both cases, the listings are arranged in alphabetical order, with birth and death dates indicated for each person listed, if available.

In the first part, the positions held by each person are listed after each name with the dates of appointment (if known). In all cases, the name of the month has been abbreviated to the first three letters of the month's name. Because all events occurred between October 1869 and August 1870, no years are indicated.

The second part lists the prisoners of the Provisional Government. The same procedures for listing is used in this section as was used in the first. Those people who were arrested in a group, such as the Schultz and the Boulton parties, have been identified. It should be remembered that all prisoners at the time were released on 12 February, and later 20 March. Where prisoners were not arrested as members of a group, the reason for imprisonment is indicated, if known.

The following abbreviations have been used in these two sections:

arr	= arrested	DEL	= delegate
Boulton	= Boulton party	exc	= escaped
comm	= committee	Prov Govt	= Provisional Government
conv	= convention	rel	= released
Conv 40	= Convention of Forty	Schultz	= Schultz party
COUN	= Councillor		

PART 1: THE OFFICIALS

Bannatyne, A. G. B. (1829-89): negotiator arranged surrender of Schultz party 7 Dec; member Adjutant General's council 27 Dec; Postmaster 6 Jan; arr 6 Feb; rel 10 Feb; Postmaster 10 Feb; COUN for St Johns (& Winnipeg) 23 Feb.

Beauchemin, Andre (c1825- ?): DEL from St Vital, Nov conv; DEL from St Vital, Conv 40, Jan; COUN? for St Vital for Mar conv.

Beauchemin, Baptiste (1836-1900): DEL for St Charles, Conv 40 Jan - contested; confirmed as DEL from St Charles 28 Jan; COUN? for St Charles, Mar conv.

Bird, Dr. Curtis J (1828-76): DEL from St Pauls (Middlechurch) Nov conv; DEL St Pauls, Conv 40 Jan; on comm to establish Bill of Rights 27 Jan; on comm to outline Prov Govt 10 Feb; Coroner 10 Feb.

Birston, Magnus (1828- ?): DEL St Pauls (Baie St Paul) Conv 40 Jan.

Black, John (1817-79): DEL St Andrews, Conv 40 Jan; apptd delegate to Canadian government from Prov Govt 11 Feb, refuses post 16 Feb, accepts post 19 Mar.

Boyd, Alfred (? -1909): DEL St Andrews, Conv 40 Jan.

Breland, Patrice (1837 - ?): included in error as DEL St Francois Xavier, Nov conv; on 6 Dec noted that he left French delegates as he thinks they are going too far.

Bruce, John (1831- ?): PRESIDENT Comite National, Oct; PRESIDENT Nov conv.; resigns 27 Dec; COUN? Mar conv.

Bunn, Thomas (1830-75): DEL St Clements Nov conv; DEL St Clements, Conv 40 Jan; on comm to est Bill of Rights 27 Jan; on comm to construct outline of Prov Govt 10 Feb; SECRETARY Prov Govt 10 Feb; COUN? St Clements, Mar conv; reported as Secretary of State 22 Mar.

Champagne, Pierre (1832-99): on Scott's Firing squad, Mar 4.

Cochrane, Rev. Henry (? -1898): DEL St Clements, Conv 40 Jan.

Coldwell, William (1834-1907): apptd Secretary of Council for English reps, 22 Mar

Cummings, William: DEL St Anns (Poplar Point), Conv 40 Jan.

Dauphinais, Francois (c1815- ?): DEL St Francois Xavier, Nov conv; VICE-PRESIDENT of Prov Govt chosen at meet 27 Dec; member Adjutant General's Council 27 Dec.

"Dechamp", Cap (possibly Francois Capistan Ducharme): on Scott's firing squad 4 Mar.

Delorme, Pierre (1831-1912): DEL Pointe Coupe (St Adolphe), Conv 40 Jan.

Donaldson, H. S. (1829-1904): indicated as being admitted to Riel's secret councils 27 Dec; arr for complicity with Robinson and "New Nation" turnover, 29 Mar.

Flett, George: DEL St James, Conv 40 Jan.

Fraser, John: DEL Kildonan, Conv 40 Jan.

Fraser, William (1832-1909): COUN? at meet of Prov Govt on 10 Mar.

Garrioch, John (1813-1900): DEL Portage la Prairie, Nov conv.

Garrioch, William Jr.: COUN Portage la Prairie, 26 Feb.

Genton, Joseph (1830- ?): DEL St Boniface, Conv 40 Jan.

Goulet, Roger (1834-1902): had been removed as Collector of Customs (was originally apptd by Council of Assiniboia) by French by 15 Dec; apptd Collector of Customs 10 Feb.

Guillmette, Francois: on Scott's firing squad, 4 Mar.

Gunn, Donald (1797-1878): DEL St Andrews, Nov conv; DEL St Andrews, Conv 40 Jan.

Gunn, George: DEL St Anns (Poplar Point), Nov conv (also represented St Margarets, ie. High Bluff); DEL High Bluff, Conv 40 Jan; COUN Poplar Point, 26 Feb.

Harrison, Thomas (c1811-91): DEL Oak Point (Ste Ann de Chenes), Conv 40, Jan.

Hay, E. H. G. G. (1840-1918): COUN? at first meet of Prov Govt 10 Mar.

Inkster, John (1799-1874): elected as DEL St Johns but unable to attend. Replaced by Maurice Lowman at Nov conv.

Klyne, George: in list of prisoners 14 Dec, arr before 7 Dec; DEL Pointe a Gruette Conv 40 Jan.

Lacerte, Louis (c1847- ?): DEL St Norbert, Nov conv; DEL Pointe Coupe (St Adolph) Conv 40 Jan; COUN? at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar.

Larance, Norbert (c1822- ?): DEL St Norbert, Conv 40 Jan; apptd Justice 10 Feb.

Lepine, Ambroise-Didyme (c1840-1923): listed as French "councillor" on 23 Dec; apptd ADJUTANT GENERAL of Prov Govt 27 Dec; DEL St Boniface, Conv 40 Jan; COUN? at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar; delivered verdict on Scott 3 Mar as President of Court.

Leveille, Pierre (c1840- ?): DEL St Francois Xavier, Nov conv; resolved on leaving Riel and his party 23 Dec, persuaded to return 25 Dec.

Lonsdale, W. F.: DEL Headingly, Conv 40 Jan.

Lowman, Maurice: DEL St Johns, Nov conv; said to be prisoner at White Horse Plains 27 Feb.

Malmoras, Oscar (1826-1909): indicated as being admitted to Riel's secret councils 27 Dec (was American Consul in Winnipeg in 1869).

Morin dit Perrault, Jean-Baptiste (1825- ?): DEL Ste Ann de Chenes, Nov conv.

McKay, James (1828-79): COUN St James, 26 Feb.

McKenney, Henry (1826-86): DEL Winnipeg, Nov conv; apptd Sheriff 10 Feb.

McKenzie, Alex: DEL St Clements, Conv 40 Jan.

McKenzie, Kenneth (1822-1911): DEL St Marys (Portage la Prairie), Conv 40 Jan.

Nolin, Charles (1823-1907): DEL Ste Anne des Chenes, Nov conv; reported that he had left French council and returned home not to return 24 Dec; DEL Oak Point (Ste Anne des Chenes), Conv 40 Jan; on comm to est Bill of Rights 27 Jan; on comm to construct outline of Prov Govt 10 Feb; arr for accusing Riel of election tampering 5 Mar; rumour that he was removed from council by Riel 8 Mar.

Norquay, John (1841-91): COUN High Bluff, 26 Feb.

O'Donoghue, William B (? -1878): DEL St Boniface, Nov conv; apptd SECRETARY-TREASURER of Prov Govt 27 Dec; DEL St Boniface, Conv 40 Jan; on comm to construct outline for Prov Govt; appt TREASURER of Prov Govt 10 Feb; COUN? St Boniface at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar.

O'Lone, Hugh F.: DEL Winnipeg, Nov conv.

O'Lone, Robert: COUN Winnipeg, 5 Mar.

Pagee, Alexandre: DEL St Paul (Baie St Paul), Conv 40 Jan.

Pagee, Xavier (1833-1912): DEL St Francois Xavier, Conv 40 Jan.

Parenteau, Pierre Sr.: DEL St Vital, Nov conv; DEL St Norbert, Conv 40 Jan; COUN? at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar.

Parisien, Augustin: on Scott's firing squad 4 Mar.

Poitras, Pierre (c1811- ?): DEL St Francois Xavier, Nov conv; member of Adjutant General's council 27 Dec; DEL St Francois Xavier, Conv 40 Jan.

Prince, Henry: DEL St Peters, Nov conv.

Riel, Louis David (1844-1885): SECRETARY Comite National, Oct; SECRETARY, Nov conv; elected PRESIDENT of French Council by 29 Dec to replace John Bruce; DEL St Vital, Conv 40 Jan; on comm to est Bill of Rights 27 Jan; on comm to construct outline for Prov Govt 10 Feb; elected PRESIDENT of Prov Govt 10 Feb.

Ritchot, Rev. Noel-Joseph (1825-1905): apptd delegate to Canada from Prov Govt, 11 Feb.

Robinson, Major Henry M.: indicated as being admitted to Riel's secret councils, 27 Dec; purchased "Nor'Wester" 28 Dec; served as editor of "New Nation" until 19 Mar. (later was American Vice-Consul in Winnipeg).

Roi, Marcel (c1835- ?): on Scott's firing squad, 4 Mar.

Ross, James (1835-71): DEL Kildonan Nov conv; DEL St Johns, Conv 40 Jan; on comm to est Bill of Rights 27 Jan; on comm to construct outline for Prov Govt 10 Feb; apptd Judge 10 Feb.

Schmidt, Louis (1844-1935): apptd SECRETARY of Council at Nov conv; DEL St Bnniface Conv 40 Jan; on comm to est Bill of Rights 27 Jan; apptd SUB-SECRETARY of Prov Govt 10 Feb; COUN? at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar; reported as Secretary 22 Mar.

Scott, Alfred H.: DEL Winnipeg Conv 40 Jan; apptd delegate to Canada from Prov Govt 11 Feb; COUN Winnipeg 5 Mar.

Sinclair, Thomas Jr.: is to continue in offices held by late father 26 Mar.

Spence, David: DEL St Anns (Poplar Point) Conv 40 Jan.

Spence, Thomas (1832-1900): arr for suspition of carrying letters, rel 25 Jan; DEL St Clements Conv 40 Jan; to take over "New Nation" 28 Mar. (was formerly the President of "Republic of Manitobah")

Stutsman, Enos (1826-74): indicated as being admitted to Riel's secret councils 27 Dec.

Sutherland, John (1821-99): DEL Kildonan, Conv 40 Jan; apptd Collector of Customs 10 Feb.

Tait, Robert (1830-1912): DEL St James, Nov conv; DEL St James, Conv 40 Jan; named Sheriff to replace McKenney, 21 Jun.

Tait, William Auld (1826-1900): DEL Headingly, Nov conv; COUN Headingly, 24 Feb.

Taylor, John (1834-1925): DEL Headingly, Conv 40 Jan; arr as member of Boultons 17 Feb, condemned to be shot 19 Feb.

Thibault, Francois: on Scott's firing squad, 4 Mar.

Thibert, Pierre: DEL St Pauls (Baie St Paul), Conv 40 Jan.

Tourond, Baptiste (c1840- ?): DEL St. Norbert, Nov conv; DEL St Norbert, Conv 40 Jan; COUN? ST Norbert at Prov Govt meet 10 Mar.

Winship, George B.: placed in charge of "Nor'Wester" by Riel 16 Dec.

(NOTE: Many of the magistrates, judges, justices, road superintendents, etc. who had been appointed by the Council of Assiniboia remained in their offices during the Provisional Government)

PART 2: THE PRISONERS

Adams, R.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb.

Allen, W. J.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Archibald, L. W.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Ashdown, James H. (1844-1924): Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Bartlet, Wildon (or Wilder): in list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be a prisoner); Boulton, arr 17 Feb.

Baxter, Thomas (of Headingly): in list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be a prisoner); Boulton, arr 17 Feb

Bird, W. G.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb

Boulton, Charles Arkell (1841-99): lead Boulton party, arr 17 Feb; condemned to be shot 19 Feb; released 16 Mar

Brandon, George: in list of prisoners 14 Dec, arr after 7 Dec

Brown, Magnus: Boulton, arr 17 Feb

Brunell, Mr.: arr 9 Feb

Buhar, George: Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Burdick, R. C.: arr 29 Mar for complicity with Robinson and the "New Nation" turnover.

Cameron, D.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Campbell, D. U. (or D. W.): Schultz, arr 7 Dec; rel on parole 12 Feb.

Chisholm, A. R.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec; rel on parole 12 Feb
Coombs, J. M.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Cowan, Dr William (? -1902): arr 6 Feb, rel 10 Feb
Davis, Mr.: esc 12 Feb
Davis, Matthew: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Davis, W. J.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Dawson, James: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Dease, William (1827-1913): escapes being arrested 14 Dec
Deffrey, James: list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be prisoner)
Dennison, Robert: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Dillworth, J.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Dillworth, William: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Drever, William Jr.: arr 9 Feb, rel 12 Feb; arr 20 Jul, rel 23 Jul.
Eccles, John: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel by 6 Jan.
Farmer, William: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Farquharson, James (Schultz's father in law): arr 9 Feb
Ferguson, John: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Fonseca, William Gomez (1823-1905): arr as accused of carrying messages for Lt. Governor McDougall 13 Dec; in list of prisoners 14 Dec; rel 14 Dec
Fortney, George F.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Franklin, T.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Gaddy, William (at Portage la Prairie): arr 14 Feb, rel same day.
Garrett, Charles: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb; arr for non-payment of wages to an employee 25 Feb.
Gay, Capt. N. (soldier of fortune from Nice, France): arrived at Red River & arr but later rel, 29 Jan
Graham, A. W. (from Aldborough, Ont): Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Graham, William (from Aldborough, Ont): Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Grant, John F.: arr 10 Mar
Haines, J. B.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Hallet, John: in list of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr about 7 Dec
Hallett, William (1824- ?): arr at Pembina 1 Nov??; arr 7 Dec, in list of prisoners 14 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Hamelin, Joseph (1832-1917): arr 9 Mar
Hamilton, Arthur: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel by 6 Jan
Hardisty, Richard (1832-89): reported as being prisoner at Ft Garry 3 Jan.
Harris, John B.: in list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be prisoner)
Hill, George A.: list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be prisoner)
Hyman, W. F. (from London, Ont): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, esc 9 Jan, re-arr 10 Jan.
Ivy, John: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
"Jimmy from Cork": arr for being drunk and boisterous 26 Jan; arr for drunkenness 17 Feb; arr for being drunk & threatening to shoot Dan Develin 18 Feb.
Jock, James: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Joy, James (of St James): presumed to be unknown prisoner on Begg's list of Boulton prisoners 17 Feb.
Kent, James C.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Kitson, William (1838-1903) (of St James): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, later esc but re-captured 22 Mar
Langman, Mr.: rel 12 Feb
LaRose, Frank (prob of Pembina): list of prisoners 14 Dec, arr before 7 Dec, esc 7 Jan.
Latimer, John: list of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr before 7 Dec
Lavantures, "Sons of Old": arr 14 Feb, rel same day
Lingerard, Thomas: Schultz, arr 7 Dec

Lusted, Thomas: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, esc same day
Lynch, Dr. James (1841-94): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 15 Feb
Mair, Charles (from Perth, Ont): List of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr around 7 Dec; esc with 11 others 9 Jan
"Man from Pembina": arr 7 Feb
Marple, Alex: list of prisoners 14 Dec (only presumed to be prisoner)
Meade, R. P. (editor of "Nor'Wester"): Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Mercer, F. C.: list of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr after 7 Dec, rel by 6 Jan
Millan, Charles: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Miller, George: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 15 Feb
Millien, Elie: arr 14 Feb, rel same day
Morrison, J. B.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Morrison, N.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Mugridge, F. F.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec (member survey crews)
Mulkins, Stewart (member survey party): in list of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr before 7 Dec, rel by 6 Jan
Mulligan, James: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Murray, Mr.: rel 12 Feb
Murray, A.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McArthur, Alexander (1842-87): Schultz, arr 6 Dec
McArthur, Peter (? -1936): Schultz, arr 7 Dec
McBain, Robert: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McBain, James: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McDermot, Henry: arr 6 Feb, rel same day
McDonald, Archibald (of High Bluff): Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McDonald, Charles: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McKay, Angus (c1836- ?): arr 10 Mar
McKay, John (of Headingly): Boulton, arr 17 Feb
McKenney, John: arr by English group by 15 Feb, rel 16 Feb
McLean, Alex (of Portage la Prairie): Boulton, arr 17 Feb, rel?? 10 Mar
McLean, Farquhar (of Portage la Prairie): rel 14 Mar
McLean, John: Boulton, arr 17 Feb, rel 10 Mar with his son
McLean, "Flatboat" John: arr 15 Feb, rel by 25 Feb
McLeod, Murdoch: Boulton, arr 17 Feb, rel 24 Mar (one of most active in Boulton)
McPherson, Alex: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
MacTavish, William (? -1870) (HBC Governor): rel 10 Feb
McVicar, George D. (1846-89): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, esc by 4 Feb
Newcombe, George: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Nicol, George: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Nimmons, William (of Elora, Ont): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, reported esc 3 Jan
Nolin, Duncan (c1848- ?): arr 17 Feb, rel 18 Feb
Norouay, Thomas (1843-92): arr 16 Feb, rel same day
O'Donnell, Dr. John Harrison (1838-1912): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb; as a Provincial J.P. he signed Louis Riel's arrest warrant
Palmer, C. E.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Paquin, J.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Paquin, Joseph: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Paquin, William: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Parisien, Norbert (1814-70 - from St Norbert): arr by English group by 15 Feb, died of wounds inflicted on him by his captors
Parker, Alex (of Headingly): Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Parker, George: arr 9 Dec for concealing arms; in list of prisoners 14 Dec; Boulton arr 17 Feb, condemned to be shot 19 Feb
Porter, Mr.: arr by English group by 15 Feb

Powers, Michael (one of most active in Boulton): Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Romain, Modest Lagimoniere, dit: arr before 13 Apr
Sabine, Herbert L. (Red River surveyor): arr 14 Feb, rel 14 Mar
Sabiston, Joseph: arr for carrying messages against French 13 Dec
Salter, W.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Sanderson, James: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Sandison, George: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Schultz, John Christian (1840-96): leader of the "Canada Group", arr 7 Dec with his followers, esc 23 Jan
Scott, Thomas (1846-70): Schultz, arr 6 Dec, in list of prisoners 14 Dec, esc 9 Jan; Boulton, arr 17 Feb, condemned to be shot 19 Feb 70, was shot 4 Mar.
Sissons, Daniel: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Smith, Joseph: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Smith, Lawrence: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Smith, Robert R.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 15 Feb
Spice, William: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Stewart, James (1826-1911): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Stocks, J. H.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Stodgall, Charles: in list of prisoners 14 Dec, was arr at time of Schultz surrender 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Sutherland, John H.: shot by Parisien in an escape attempt 16 Feb, died of wounds 17 Feb (son of John S. Sutherland)
Sutherland, William (of Portage la Prairie): rel 10 Mar
Switzer, John: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Tait, John (of Kildonan): arr 20 Feb, rel 22 Feb
Taylor, A.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Taylor, D.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb, rel 11 Mar
Taylor, H.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb, rel 11 Mar
Triplet, Mr.: arr 5 Mar for racial slurs against French in Prov Govt
Unknown, "George ?": shot Roderich Cook in drunken brawl, arr 14 Jun
Williams, H.: Boulton, arr 17 Feb
Woodington, Henry: Schultz, arr 7 Dec
Wright, Archibald (1842-1912): Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Wrightman, H.: Schultz, arr 7 Dec, rel 12 Feb
Wylds, George: Boulton, arr 17 Feb

GENEALOGICAL SHORTS

I THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

by Jean Tucker

In the United States those who adhered to the Royal Standard during the American Revolution were, and still are known as Loyalists. In Canada the words "United Empire" have been added to this description. This term is applied to those Loyalists in the American Revolution who emigrated to the British North American provinces during the Revolution and to their descendants. The Loyalists were people who believed that the differences between the British Government and the Colonies could be settled without going to war. They were passionately devoted to the principle of unity of the Empire and for that reason could not support the Revolution.

Among the Loyalists were men and women of all classes including judges, doctors, farmers, clergymen, teachers, tradesmen, and labourers. Many rich men had to leave their wealth behind them. Most arrived in the years 1783-1784. Thousands of refugees who gathered in New York, travelled by sea to the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Over 8,000 of these settled along the St. John River during the summer of 1783. Many more travelled overland from the New England states to Quebec and the Niagara Peninsula. This was a long, hard journey in wagons or on horseback, and even on foot, carrying food for the journey as well as a few household treasures.

It was an extremely difficult task to care for the large number of refugees who almost swamped the small towns. Groups of Loyalists would camp for weeks waiting for the Government Surveyors to come and survey the new land so that the new settlers could draw lots for their land. The British Government voted fifteen million dollars for the immediate relief of the Loyalists. Besides 200 acres of land, each settler was to be given food for three years, building materials and seed. Farm implements, tools and some household necessities were to be distributed among several families in a settlement. But supplies were slow in coming. Not enough building materials were sent and many Loyalists spent the winter of 1783-84 in tents banked up with snow. Some women and children perished from the cold.

The total emigration of Loyalists to what is now Canada was about 45,000 persons. A number of the wealthier Loyalists returned to England and some went to the West Indies.

In 1789 Lord Dorchester, the Governor-General of British North America, proposed "to put a Marke of Honour upon the families who had adhered to the unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783." He ordained that all Loyalists of this description were "to be distinguished by the letters U.E. affixed to their names,

alluding to their great principle, the unity of the Empire." A list of these Loyalists, known as the Old United Empire Loyalist List, was drawn up, and in Upper Canada additions to this list were made by Lieutenant Governor Simcoe. No one is entitled to be described as a United Empire Loyalist who has not an ancestor in this list. After 1789 many Americans who were Loyalists during the Revolution emigrated to British North America, especially to Upper Canada. These and their descendants do not have the right to be called United Empire Loyalists. They are sometimes referred to as "Late Loyalists".

The Loyalists who came to Canada exerted a great influence on the future of the country. Before their arrival the population was predominately French. Canada was a French Colony of Great Britain and the number of English speaking colonists was very small. The influx of Loyalists completely altered this situation.

In 1897 the United Empire Loyalist Association of Ontario was incorporated with the object of preserving the historical records of these early settlers. In 1914, by a special act of Parliament, the name was changed to United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

A list of Loyalists in Upper Canada compiled in the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and kept in the Crown Lands Department in Toronto, records names contemporary residence and descendants. A transcript of this list is also in the Public Archives at Ottawa. This list has a main list of 3185 names and supplementary list of about 2800 names, and is considered an excellent genealogical source to the early inhabitants of Upper Canada.

The Audit Office series (A.O.12 and A.O.13) at the Public Archives, Ottawa, contain evidence in support of the Loyalists claims for losses sustained during the American Revolution together with proceedings of the investigating commission. These records give location of the former residence in the various American Colonies, size of families, often with dependants' names, details of military service and residence at the time of the claim.

Data on the United Empire Loyalists - compiled by W.D.Reid while of staff at the Audit Office. Mr. Reid noted there were many references to sons and daughters of United Empire Loyalists among the land petitions and other documents, so he listed them in family groups.

Another source is the nominal lists and returns of the Loyalists contained in the Haldimand Papers. The originals are in the British Museum in London, but microfilm transcripts of these lists, completely indexed, are in the Public Archives at Ottawa. These lists contain names of heads of families with the number of dependants.

Loyalist Regiment Muster Rolls 1777 - 1783 are on microfilm at

the Public Archives of Canada.

Upper Canada Land Petitions 1791 - 1867 are arranged in a alphabetical bundles at the Public Archives, Ottawa, and are on microfilm at the Audit Office.

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II

"WHERE DO I BEGIN?"

by Mabel St. Angelo

Where do I begin? This is the question asked by each and every genealogist when one contemplates the formation of a family tree. Do I take the person who is the oldest living and ask him or her for information? Do I order reels of microfilm from Ottawa and hope that my family line turns up? Which society to join? Who can help? Many questions, yes, but the answer is simple.

Begin with the person you know the most about -- you! You are number one on your pedigree, you know more about yourself than anyone else does. Purchase a pedigree chart that will hold four generations, at least. Enter information about yourself as number one: name in full, date and place of birth, spouse and date married, and so on. Now you can start to work back to what you don't know.

Enter your father's name and information, then enter his father and mother's information. If you the information about your father's grandparents, enter this as well. Stop here and rest.

Make up, or better still, purchase a family group record form. (These forms are available through Wheatfield Press or your local Latter Day Saints Branch Library). Start as you did with your pedigree chart. First, make out one where you appear as either the husband or wife (if applicable); next make out a record where you appear as a child and your father appears as the husband. Now make out a record where your father appears as a child, and so on.

When doing family group record forms, always be careful not to guess at any dates. It's best to work with a pencil copy first -- that's why they still put those little pink erasers on the end of pencils! By putting all surnames in capital letters, one avoids

mistakes that can be made with names such as Albert Guy. Unless there is a distinction, it makes it impossible to tell the correct surname. But, if it appears Guy ALBERT, and corresponds with your other records where the surnames are always in capitals, errors are avoided. This is especially true with many foreign names.

Now you have a family group record showing your brothers, sisters, children, aunts, uncles, grandparents, and more. Yet, you have only done your father's line! Now, do the same for your mother's line. It doesn't take long to accumulate a good sized remembrance book.

By now, of course, you have figured out that all the dates you carried around in your head are either forgotten or obviously wrong. It is important that you never guess when doing genealogy. It will cost you much time and effort, not to mention frayed nerves if you guess wrong here and there.

A good way to show approximate dates is in brackets. This way, when you see (1898), it stands out in your records as an approximation. Rather than using brackets, some prefer to circle in red, while still others underscore. Use whatever system works best for you.

When discussing your work with family members, remember that unless they personally can document facts, their guessing may out anywhere from one to ten years. Not always are true facts and figures are given. For instance, if your Aunt Jessie is really forty-two years old, when, all these years she claimed to be four years younger, her family group records might show three children born to the same woman in one year! Of course we should value the privacy of individuals, but let's keep accurate records according to documented evidence and not rely on fables and fabrications.

Now, back to your own sheet. Have any of your children married? If so, make up a group sheet for each married one, showing your grandchildren. Look on your father's sheet where he appeared as a child -- did he have any brothers or sisters? Good -- make up a group sheet showing Aunt Em who married Uncle Fred. Many serious genealogists follow the direct line only, but with your family tree the choice is yours.

Consider your sources and establish an order of credibility. Some of these might include:

1. Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (births, marriages,...)
2. Church Records (baptisms, confirmations, banns, weddings,...)
3. Family Records (Bibles, diaries, journals, letters, ...)
4. Census Schedules
5. Probate Records
6. Court Records.
7. Cemetary Records and Stones (not the most reliable at times)
8. Stained Glass Windows, Pews, and Plaques in Churches.

In order to establish a source priority, consider the evidence. Is the evidence oral testimony or documentary testimony? If oral, is it

provided by a personal witness or is it hearsay?

For instance, can your Aunt Bessie, who is fifty-seven, give evidence regarding the birthdates of your great-grandparents? Was she present? Has she the documents, or was she told this and in turn is passing it on? She certainly was not alive so as to give direct evidence. If it is documentary evidence she is giving you, is it the original record of birth or is it a copied record? The more removed the copy, the greater is the chance of error, such as in the transposition of figures.

A good example of primary and secondary sources might involve a death in the family. A primary source would be one that is recorded shortly after the event, and is based on the testimony of of a personal witness. Does the information that appears in the record insure a competent informant such as doctors, coroners, and the next of kin? Secondary sources, on the other hand, would be 'time element negative'. This might include the testimony of a personal witness where so much time had elapsed before reporting the event that confusion of memory makes the information fallible. Another example might be where the emotional stability of the witness is in question. Obviously, the best information is primary, original and direct.

One of the major problems to avoid in genealogical research is the duplication of research efforts. An orderly system of obtaining and filing research material therefore becomes of prime importance and deserves the special attention of the researcher. "Because research is a continuing process, we obtain material from a number of sources which in turn relates to a specific objective that we are trying to research. The material gathered can be quite voluminous and needs to be arranged so that it can be thoroughly evaluated, and subsequently referred to as deemed necessary by the researcher and other interested parties."1 Generally, the basic objective of all genealogical research is to identify the family unit and thus extend the pedigree. This must be done as completely and accurately as possible.

It is generally agreed that no one system is perfect under all circumstances and it has been said many times that the best system is the one that works best for you. However, certain information should be recorded in any system, such as:

1. Name of researcher
2. Date of search
3. Place of search
4. Surnames of interest
5. Locality of interest
6. Source description
7. Genealogical summary of facts obtained.

The researcher should be able to locate documents with speed and accuracy. An orderly system for filing correspondence, reports, documents and other items is most necessary. I have found a system that works best for me, having done genealogical research for the past seven and a half years. Some of these suggestions come from the local LDS branch genealogy course and some from previous business

experience. But it works for me and that's what is important.

Firstly, I have a Book of Remembrance which I guard with my life. In it have been compiled family group sheets, pedigree charts, family certificates, historical events, personal journals, and research aides that will assist me and future generations, such as an alphabet of the Ukrainian language and a history of the Ukraine.

Next, I have a smaller version of this book -- my workbook. This is a place where errors can be erased, notes made in various colours, and estimated dates entered with question marks. At the front is my research notebook, a three-ring school scribbler, containing information that will help me in my search. This is the place to make your entries when doing research, as well as make reference notes and jot down reminders. A map of Manitoba has been hand drawn, noting the cities and towns that apply to my family line. This book also contains reference notes on the Ukraine to help in future research. I find that a three ring binder, divided into parts, works best as information can be added or removed easily. One of the parts is for my father's line, and one for my mother's line, each with its own research scribbler in front. In this binder is certificates, copies of certificates, photographs, obituaries, marriage and birth notices, and funeral cards. As information increases, and lines expand, simply take out that line and make a new binder.

Another binder contains a history applying to my ancestors in general. This book reminds me of what conditions they had to suffer when they arrived in Canada, how it was to pioneer here, what the conditions were like in Europe, and how the Galicians were treated by Canadians. All this information I wish to remind my generation of and pass on to future generations.

Finally, I have a correspondence file. This is kept in a plastic tote file box, completely portable and weather resistant. A correspondence file is a most valuable tool in your research file. Included in this file is a simple blank sheet of paper ruled off in such a way as to record 1) date letter was sent, 2) to whom it was sent, 3) the purpose of the communication, and, 4) the follow-up date. This saves a great amount of time. Simply open up your correspondence folder. Is all the information received according to the follow-up date? If not, start your work here. Re-write the party that is tardy in replying. Be careful though -- perhaps you did not give them enough time to reply. For instance, when dealing with the government, a good rule to follow would be to mark a follow-up date one month from the time of the inquiry.

After completing all necessary correspondence, turn to your "Research Priorities" folder. Here, individual sheets of paper might simply state "write Uncle Mike about the funeral he attended last week for cousin Joe" or "order death certificate for Aunt Stella who died 16 June 1938." These notes are filed as reminders whenever a thought pops into your mind.

Periodically, it is advisable to do a name survey. For example,

"Uncle Fred Smith says that his recollection of Grandpa was that he came to Canada around 1914 and that at that time their name was SMYTHE. On the other hand, my father says that when grandpa came to Canada in 1904, their name was SMOTHE." From this note, you can start to play detective:

1. establish where they entered Canada, as well as the date of entry.
2. attempt to find passports
3. trace name through civil registration
4. make inquiries at the local church or parish.

From this point, follow all the clues, getting the best evidence, considering whether the information is primary or secondary, direct or circumstantial.

Genealogy is an interesting hobby and is stimulating for everyone who becomes involved in it. It brings rewards to the researcher as well as those around him. For whatever reason you have decided to pursue your kindred dead, remember that these were real people -- they lived on this earth and made their mark on this land. Their stories about them are real, not just fairy tales. So as you collect this story for yourself and future generations, be it to make them real again, do so with the accuracy that they deserve-- with the love and the patience that make our work acceptable before all.

NOTES:

- 1 Genealogy Course Lecture, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, December 1976.

"generation gaps"

"generation gaps" is the query section of generations where researchers can seek the help of others who may be researching the same families. Members may place up to two free queries each year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for a fee of \$2.50 for each time the query is printed. Guidelines on the submission of queries are included in the first issue of each calendar year and should be referred to by those wishing to place a query.

- COTTRELL: Information wanted on Gladys Cottrell and daughters Debbie (?) and Betty (?). Believed to have lived in the Yorkton area in the 1940s. W. Cottrell, 42 Carlyle Bay, Winnipeg, MB.
- FLYNN: John Flynn, farmer, and son James, grain buyer, from Shakespeare, Ontario to Manitoba (possibly Miniota area) in the early 1900s. Need exact Manitoba location, names of immediate family, parents of John Flynn. Mrs. Jean Harvey, 1257 First Street, Brandon, MB., R7A 2Y5.
- FRENCH: James and wife (Besant) came to Canada from England c. 1850, settled in Paris, Ontario. Children - Sarah, James, Rebecca, Julia, William. James, wife and mother-in-law (Besant) all died around 1853 - 54, buried in Paris (Baptist) cemetery. Dates of deaths? Where and when were they born? Maiden name of Mrs. Besant? J. Wood, 63 Acadia Bay, Winnipeg, MB., R3T 3J1.
- HARRIS: Louisa Harris (1 March 1843 - ?) married John (?) Angus. Came to Manitoba from Bruce Co., Ontario residing for some time in Brandon. During Royal Visit (1939) was presented to the Queen - then oldest lady in Brandon (age 96), supposedly included in media article. Presumably would have died in early '40s. Any information regarding write-up, date of death, obit., place of burial, descendants, etc., would be appreciated. G. Lorne Harris, 309 Montgomery Avenue, Winnipeg, MB., R3L 1T5.
- McKEE, HARRIS, DAVIS: Baptists from Ontario to Rapid City, Man., late 1870s, homesteaded and founded "Prairie College" (which later became Brandon University). Want to know exact location of original college, location of homesteads of Dr. Samuel J. McKee and w Laura (Harris), Rev. George B. Davis and w Lydia (Harris), Rev. John Davis. Mrs. Jean Harvey, 1257 First Street, Brandon, MB., R7A 2Y5.
- OKTABA - KOCHAN: Wish to contact any person who knew families with these surnames in the Ukraine. Also, any person who immigrated to Canada on the ship "Melita" c. 1930. Mrs. O.

Cottrell, 42 Carlyle Bay, Winnipeg, MB.

ROBINSON - SIBBALD: Isabella (Robinson) Sibbald (c. 1830 - 1873)
first wife of Charles Sibbald, perished on
the steamer "Bavarian" when it was burned and lost.
Wish to contact anyone researching this fact.
Mrs. K. Wilson, 571 Oak Street, Winnipeg, MB., R3M 3P9.

SELF: Robert, wife Gwen. Children: Mary, Ellen, Lyddie, Jannett,
George (m. Mary Roberts, ch: George, John, Liza),
Robert Thor James Alexander. Lived in Westover
Wentworth Co., Beverley Township, Ont. Any info re
children and descendants appreciated. M. Self, 154
Scott Street, Winnipeg, MB., R3L 0L2.