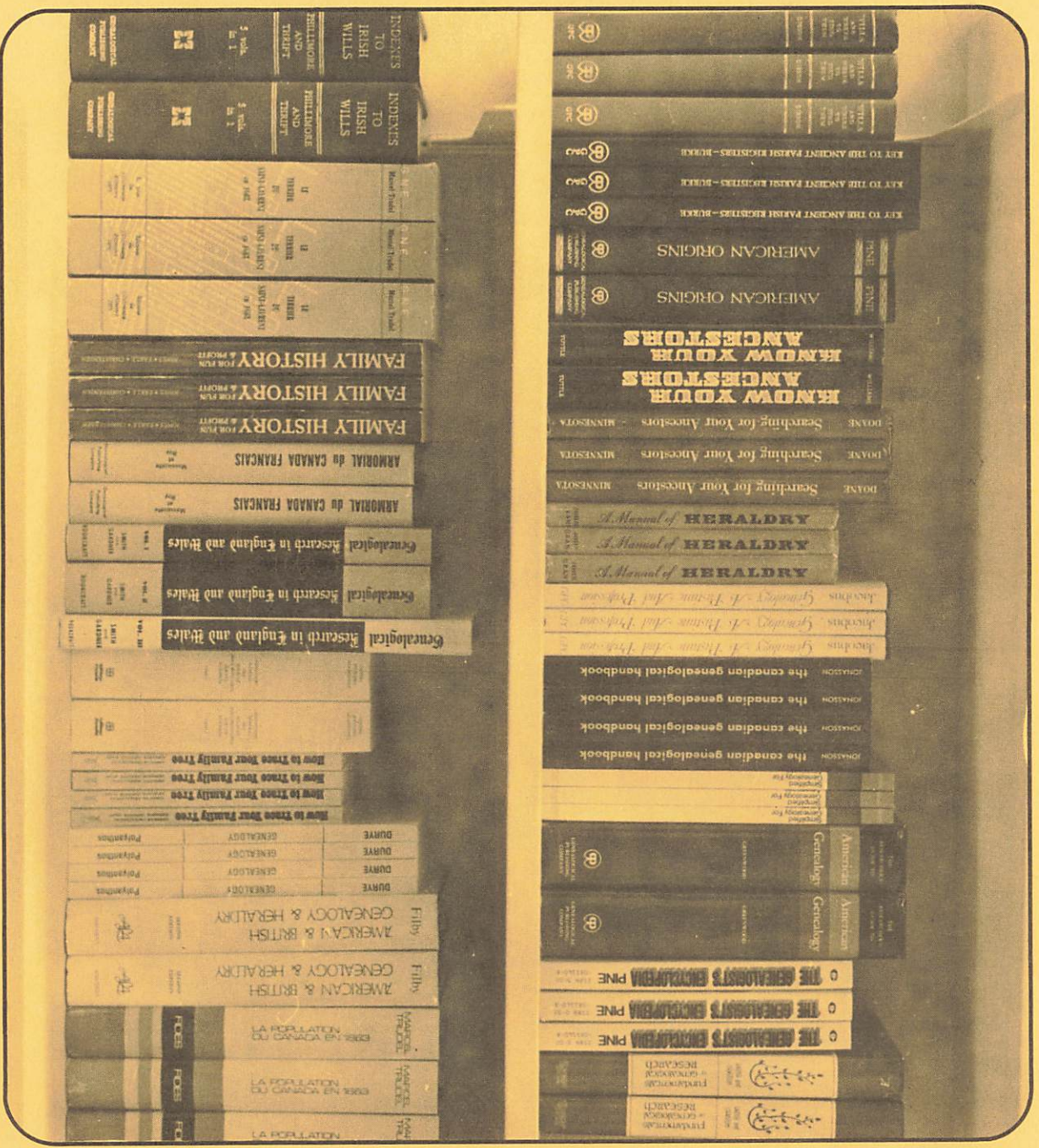


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The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

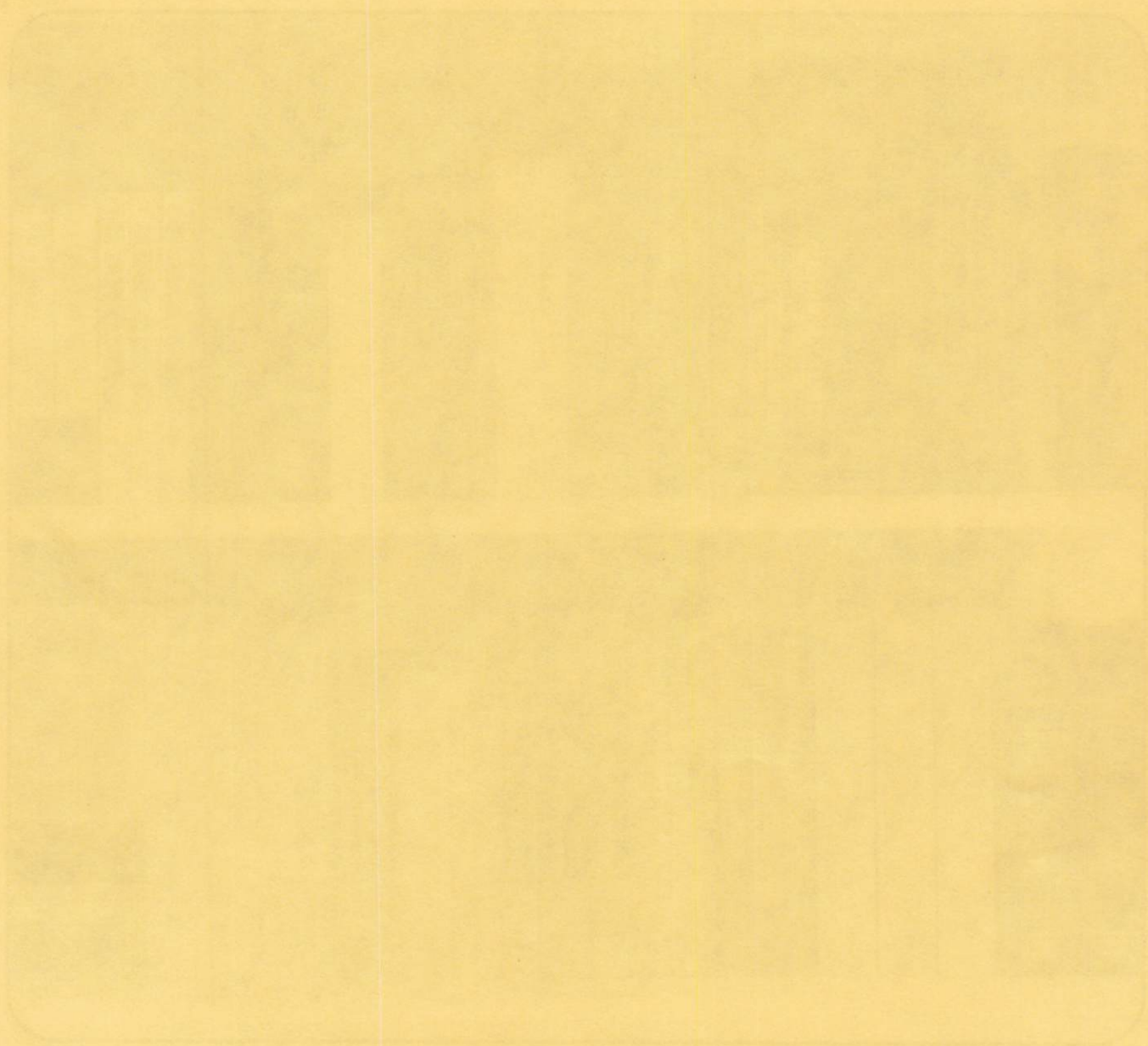
VOLUME 4, NO. 2 SUMMER, 1979



Generations

A JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ANCESTRALITY

VOLUME 1 NO. 2 SUMMER 1972



generations

the journal of the manitoba genealogical society

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COVER: Books, books, books! For the genealogist, especially the novice, books are a necessary part of life. Many books are quite suitable for the home genealogical library. The illustration shows the wide variety of publications available. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4. The editor invite 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.

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EDITOR'S REMARKS

Can you imagine doing 8,925 push ups?

By the time I finish running off this edition of generations, I will have cranked the handle on a hand operated Gestetner machine at least 8,925 times over the course of one short afternoon. That's a lot of physical effort when you add on the typing and collating. It doesn't include the mental labour.

So, the next time you get it into your head to phone me up in the middle of the night to complain that your journal is late, or your name was spelled wrong in MGS News, do 8,925 push ups, then phone!

Stefan Jonasson,
Editor.

SOME GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN
SOUTHWESTERN MANITOBA

compiled by Members of Brandon Branch MGS

Since it was established in January 1978, the Brandon Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society has been actively promoting the study of family history in Southwestern Manitoba and assisting genealogists through its regular monthly meetings held on the first Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at the Agricultural Extension Centre, 1129 Queens Ave., Brandon. The Branch's interest in preserving the records of today for the genealogists of the future have lead to the participation of many of its members in the projects of local historical societies, and to the establishment of a Branch cemetery transcription program, which is designed to acquire transcripts of all cemetery stones in southwestern Manitoba. Further information on Branch activities can be obtained from Brandon Branch MGS, c/o John Gross, 305 14th St., Brandon R7A 2Y5.

Although the sources for family history in the Brandon area have been discussed at the monthly meetings, it was felt by some members that these sources should be listed in a printed article, so that not only Branch members but all members of MGS might benefit. Although by no means exhaustive, the following list of sources should provide most researchers with a general guide to the sources in southwestern Manitoba. (Note: only those sources unique to southwestern Manitoba are listed here. No effort has been made to duplicate material which has already appeared in the MGS journal or in the brochure "Family History Sources in Manitoba").

MUNICIPAL OFFICES

There are 40 Rural Municipalities and 1 city in southwestern Manitoba. Each of these government jurisdictions maintains a number of records useful to genealogists, notably the tax and assessment rolls. All inquiries should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer at the addresses below:

Archie, RM: McAuley ROH 1H0
Argyle, RM: Box 40, Brandon ROK OBC
Albert, RM: Tilson ROM 2BC
Arthur, RM: Melita ROM 1L0
Birtle, RM: Box 70, Birtle ROM OCO
Brenda, RM: Waskada ROM 2W0
Clanwilliam, RM: Box 40, Erickson ROJ OPO
Blanshard, RM: Box 179, Oak River ROK 1T0
Cypress, North, RM: Box 130, Carberry ROK OH0
Cypress, South, RM: Glenboro ROK OX0
Cornwallis, RM: Box 338, Brandon R7A 5Z2
Cameron, RM: Box 399, Hartney ROM OX0
Daly, RM: Box 538, Rivers ROK 1X0
Ellice, RM: St. Lazare ROM 1Y0
Elton, RM: Forrest ROK OWO
Edward, RM: Box 100, Pierson ROM 1S0
Glenwood, RM: Box 518, Souris ROK 2C0

Harrison, RM: Box 220, Newdale ROJ 1JO
Hamiota, RM: Box 100, Hamiota ROM OT0
Langford, RM: Box 280, Neepawa ROJ 1HO
Miniota, RM: Miniota ROM 1MO
Minto, RM: Minto ROM 1EO
Morton, RM: Box 490, Boissevain ROK OEO
Odanah, RM: Minnedosa ROJ 1EO
Oakland, RM: Nesbitt ROK 1PO
Pipestone, RM: Reston ROM 1X0
Rosedale, RM: Box 100, Neepawa ROJ 1HO
Riverside, RM: Dunrea ROK OS0
Roblin, RM: Box 9, Cartwright ROK OLO
Strathclair, RM: Box 160, Strathclair ROJ 2CO
Shoal Lake, RM: Box 278, Shoal Lake ROJ 1ZO
Saskatchewan, RM: Rapid City ROK 1WO
Sifton, RM: Box 100, Oak Lake ROM 1PO
Strathcona, RM: Box 100, Belmont ROK OCO
Turtle Mountain, RM: Box 160, Killarney ROK 1GO
Wallace, RM: Box 310, Virden ROM 2CO
Woodworth, RM: Kenton ROM OZO
Whitehead, RM: Box 107, Alexander ROK OAO
Whitewater, RM: Box 53, Minto ROK 1MO
Winchester, RM: Deloraine ROM OMO
Brandon, City of: Box 960, Brandon R7A 6A2

LAND TITLES OFFICES

There are 4 Land Title Offices which cover southwestern Manitoba. These offices contain all records of Land ownership and transfers from the present back to the original transfer of the land from the Crown (Note: the original homestead applications are not available in the land titles offices but, instead, are located in the Crown Lands Section, 1495 St. James St., Winnipeg R3H 0W9).

Land transfer records are filed in the order of their registration at the offices, i.e. by date and time. As well, it is necessary to know the legal description of the land in order to search for a land record.

Records are available to anyone and the LTO staff will help as much as time permits. There is a nominal fee of 50¢ per document searched. However, this may be waived in the case of a search which is not for gain. Office hours are Monday to Friday from 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM.

These offices also have a complete record of probates (when they affect real property transfers) within their jurisdictions. These are indexed according to the name of the deceased.

The Land Title Offices in southwestern Manitoba and the RMs which are covered by each are listed below:

Boissevain LTO: 451 North Railway, Boissevain RoK OEO (for RMs of: Arthur, Albert, Brenda, Cameron, Edward, Morton, Riverside, Turtle Mountain (part), Whitewater, and Winchester)

Brandon LTO: 705 Princess Ave, Brandon R7A 0P4. (for RMs of Archie, Cornwallis, Daly, Elton, Glenwood, North Cypress, Oakland, Pipestone, Sifton, Wallace, Whitehead, and Woodworth)

Morden LTO: 351 Stephen, Morden ROG 1J0. (for RMs of Argyle, Roblin, South Cypress, Strathcona and Turtle Mountain (part)).

Neepawa LTO: 329 Hamilton, Neepawa ROJ 1H0. (for RMs of Birtle, Blanshard, Clanwilliam, Ellice, Hamiota, Harrison, Langford, Minto, Odanah, Rosedale, Saskatchewan, Shoal Lake and Strathclair.).

JUDICIAL RECORDS

All of southwestern Manitoba falls within the jurisdiction of the Western Judicial District, whose court house is located at 11th and Princess in Brandon (R7A OP9). Included here are all court records for the area, including all probate and wills.

The Surrogate Court Recorder (Room 102) will search probate records, given the required name and date of death, at an approximate cost of 50¢ per name. Duplicates of records are available at 25¢ per page. No personal searching is allowed in these records. The records themselves reach back to the late 1800s and show the probate of any will where an estate existed or where an intestate estate was administered. They are indexed by the name of the deceased.

Other court records are under the administration of the Clerk of the County Court. Office hours are 8:30 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday to Friday.

BRANDON UNIVERSITY

All researchers in southwestern Manitoba should make an effort to visit Brandon University at some point during their research. The University offers the largest library in this part of the province and deals not only with south western Manitoba, but all parts of Canada and foreign countries. Some of the holdings and special interest collections of the University are described below.

Brandon University Library Reading Room:

The University has no holdings directly dealing with genealogy. However, many of its books, especially in the field of history, may serve as valuable background material in your research. Some of the most useful publications for the genealogist are the 'landowner atlases' for various counties in Ontario and Quebec. The University's holdings include:

- Illustrated Atlas of the County of Grey (1880)
- Illustrated Atlas of the County of Bruce (1880)
- Illustrated Atlas of the County of Simcoe (1881)
- Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland (1876)
- Historical Atlas of Peel (1877)
- Historical Atlas of Oxford and Brant (1875-76)
- Historical Atlas of Prescott, Russell, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (1862, 1879, 1881)
- Historical Atlas of Waterloo and Wellington (1877, 1881)
- Historical Atlas of Haldimand and Norfolk (1877, 1879)
- Historical Atlas of Huron (1879)
- Historical Atlas of Ontario (1877)
- Historical Atlas of Halton (1877)
- Historical Atlas of Elgin (1877)
- Historical Atlas of Carleton (1879)
- Historical Atlas of Perth (1879)

Historical Atlas of Middlesex (1878)
Historical Atlas of Quebec Eastern Townships (1881)
Wentworth County Illustrated (1875)
Hunter's Eastern Townships Scenery

As well, the Reading Room also houses all the current atlases which are in the possession of the University.

Although the primary function of the University library is to serve the needs of the students, Outside Readers' cards are available to persons not studying at the University. These give researchers privileges only slightly less generous than those given to staff and students. Inquire at the check-out desk for more information.

During the winter months, the library is open Monday to Thursday, 8:30-5:00 and 6:30-10:00; on Friday 8:30-5:00, on Saturday 9:00-4:30 and on Sunday 1:00-4:30. During the summer, the hours are slightly reduced.

Brandon University Periodical Room:

The Periodical Room is located on the lower floor of the Arts Building. Within its holdings, however, is only one periodical which deals directly with genealogy:

French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, 1968-71 editions, quarterly
It is quite possible that many of the other holdings may have articles of interest to genealogists. These pertinent articles can be located by searching through the periodical subject index volumes.

Winter hours for the Periodical Room are Monday to Thursday 8:00-5:00 and 6:00-9:00; on Friday 8:30-5:00; on Saturday 1:30-4:30.

J. L. Tyman Map Room:

The J. L. Tyman Map Room is located on the fourth floor of the Brodie Building and is part of the Geography Department. It is accessible to anyone, but maps must be used only on the premises.

There is a complete set of 5 mile to the inch United States Geographical Survey topographical maps of the USA as well as sets of Canadian Geographical Survey topographical maps at several different scales. These maps are extremely detailed and include locations of churches, cemeteries, schools, etc.

Rural Community Resource Centre:

The 'Rural Archives' are located in the same room as the Government Publications and constitute an ever increasing collection of records and documents useful to researchers in southwestern Manitoba. As well, the "Rural Archives" has sponsored a series of Local History Workshops over the past few years to inform researchers on the various techniques of researching local history. Recently, a Genealogical Workshop along the same lines was held.

The holdings of the Government Publications include many publications issued by the Canadian government, as well as large collections of publications from other foreign governments.

Brandon University is located at the corner of Victoria Ave. and 18th Street (mailing address: 270 18th Street, Brandon R7A 6A9). Maps of the campus are located at various points around the University to guide visitors to the various buildings.

BRANDON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Brandon Public Library has a number of books in its holdings which are directly connected with genealogy. The following publications are listed in the files under the heading of "Genealogy":

- 929.1 Beard, T. F.
 How to Find Your Family Roots c1977
 (a listing of sources around the world - about 1000pp)
- 929 Camp, A. J.
Ca Tracing Your Ancestors c1964 (79pp)
- 809 Dixon, G. H.
Di Preserving Your Past c1977
- 929 Doane, G. H.
Do Searching for Your Ancestors: The How and Why of Genealogy c1948
- 929.371 Edis, G.
Ed Trace Your Family Tree c1977
- 929.1 Helmbold, F. W.
 Tracing Your Ancestry c1976 (205 pp)
- 929 Jacobus, D. L.
Ja Genealogy as Pastime and Profession c1968 (120 pp)
- 929.1 Stryker-Rodda, H.
St How to Climb Your Family Tree c1977
- 929.342 Wagner, A. R.
 English Genealogy c1972

There are other titles of interest to family historians under various headings. Researchers might look for general history of the area of interest just for background. Heraldry is of interest to some and is represented in some titles here. There are also books on the origin of names. In the Reference Department, there are a couple of books by Burke under the call numbers 929.7 about early English families and names which are of general interest. They must be examined in the library.

If books are out, they may be placed on a "hold" list if you speak to the Librarian. There is a charge of 15¢ to effect the "hold" and you will be notified as soon as the book is available.

The Brandon Public Library is located at 1043 Rosser in Brandon

OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Following is a list of other public libraries in southwestern Manitoba:

Boissevain and Morton Regional Library, 436 S. Railway, Boissevain
Lakeland Regional Library, Railway N., Cartwright
Lakeland Regional Library, 318 Williams Ave., Killarney
Neepawa Public Library, 237 Hamilton, Neepawa
Rapid City Regional Library, 4th Ave., Rapid City
Souris and Glenwood Regional Library, 100 2nd St. S., Souris
Southwestern Manitoba Regional Library, Main, Melita
Virden Regional Library, 220 7th Ave S., Virden
Western Manitoba Regional Library, 115 Main, Carberry

BUILDING A BASIC HOME GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY

by Eric Jonasson

As a genealogist uses individual records to construct a mosaic of his ancestors and their lives, so must he use the numerous genealogical publications available to locate those unique records and guide him in their use. Like the individual records themselves, each book contains information which is not found in another and consequently several must be used in conjunction with one another in order to gain a full understanding of research procedures or to learn of all the records which are available for a specific geographical area and time period. However, with the large number of genealogical publications from which to choose, it is often difficult to select the ones which will provide the maximum benefits and the researcher is often faced with the dilemma of having to choose between one book and another without any guidelines on which to base the decision.

Genealogists use a variety of publications to assist them in their research. These include the basic "how-to" books (to explain the methods and procedures of genealogical research), guides to records and sources (generally covering a geographical area), inventories and guides to library or archival collections, printed indices, compiled lists, county atlases, and local and family histories, not to mention the numerous general histories and social commentaries which can be used to place ancestors' lives in context with the times in which they lived. Although all of these are important to the successful completion of a family history, perhaps none are more so than the basic "how-to" books and the guides to records and sources, for these are the foundation on which future genealogical expertise is built.

Every researcher should budget at least a small amount for the purchase of a few basic books which will help them to start and continue their research. Although the public library's genealogical collection can be used initially to start the research, many of these collections are quite inadequate for prolonged research or for more specialized research. Many are also composed largely of out of date publications, which further restricts their effective use by the serious researcher. Access to the books, or the lack of it, is also a major reason for purchasing. Many genealogical books at public libraries do not circulate and must be used at the library during library hours. The material that does circulate is often in great demand and may require a wait of several weeks before a needed publication is returned to the library by another borrower. Because of these limitations, many researchers ultimately purchase a few of the publications they use most often in order to be independent of the library's collection. However, despite any of its shortcomings, the library's genealogical collection is still of great value to researchers, particularly for the multi-volume or expensive genealogical works it may contain and researchers should take full advantage of all these materials whenever possible.

Information on the merits of available publications can be obtained through a variety of means. Personal examination of a book is undoubtedly the best method, but can also be the most difficult to accomplish as most genealogical publications are not available at bookstores and must be ordered by mail from the publishers. However, this can be overcome somewhat by examining the publications at the local public library, the local genealogical society library, or the library of another local researcher. Bibliographies of genealogical publications offer the best alternative to personal examination and often supply critical comment or praise on each publication they list. Publishers' catalogues also may offer comment on each publi-

cationlisted, although these are actually advertisements and rarely offer a critical or unbiased opinion of the books themselves. Book reviews which appear in the many genealogical journals should also be used cautiously. With the exception of only a few periodicals, the review sections of most journals tend to present only positive statements about the books being reviewed, rather than more properly presenting a fairly complete discussion on the strengths and weaknesses of each followed by a general assessment of the book by the individual reviewer. Even critical reviews are not infallible as they often tend to illustrate even the unconscious bias of the reviewer. However, despite any deficiencies, these review sections (as well as the advertisements placed elsewhere in these journals) do keep researchers informed about publications as they become available. In itself, that is a considerable service.

One major factor which seems to discourage researchers from purchasing books is their cost. The majority of "how-to" and source books generally range in price between \$10 and \$25, with some a little lower and some a little higher. Their prices are largely dependent on the number of books printed and the number of copies of each which the publisher expects to sell. The size of the book (number of pages) is also a primary factor which dictates the final selling price. Unlike the pocketbooks found in most bookstores and news stands which are designed to appeal to a large number of people, genealogical publications are very specialized and generally appeal to a considerably smaller market. As a result, fewer copies are printed of each which in turn increases the cost of printing, and ultimately the retail price. There are other factors which influence the final price, but those indicated here can be described as the major factors behind the \$20 price tag on the 200 page genealogical book. Consequently, the price of a book is not indicative of the quality of its contents. There are many excellent books available for under \$5, as well as an equal number of poor publications with prices in excess of \$25. In deciding what to buy and what not to buy, the content of the book and not its price should be the major factor (naturally, within a predetermined budget).

The personal genealogical library is a necessity for every serious researcher, and can be as small as three or four volumes or so large that it requires a room of its own, largely depending on the researcher's personal commitment to genealogy. However, for the most part, a small library composed of one or two general "how-to" books plus one good publication on the sources available in each of the countries in which ancestors lived or from which ancestors came must be considered to be a necessary part of any research endeavour. In many cases, a basic library such as this can probably be purchased for less than \$50, and rarely more than about \$75. Although this may appear to be a lot of money to spend on books, in reality it is probably the least expensive aspect of genealogical research.

The balance of this article is devoted to discussing some of the better known or more easily accessible publications of a general nature and is meant to serve as a guide to those who wish to start a home genealogical library. Other publications on genealogy are discussed or listed in bibliographies, catalogues and book review sections, as was discussed earlier. In the following lists, publications are grouped together by category followed by a short commentary on their value to researchers. At the end of the article is a list of publishers and distributors who carry some or many of the publications mentioned here. Their catalogues, which contain complete pricing and ordering information, are generally available without charge.

GENEALOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- Filby, P. William: AMERICAN AND BRITISH GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY: A SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS (Chicago 1975, 2nd edition - supplement presently in progress)
Schreiner-Yantis, Netti: GENEALOGICAL BOOKS IN PRINT (Springfield, VA 1975)
Schreiner-Yantis, Netti: GENEALOGICAL AND LOCAL HISTORY BOOKS IN PRINT (Springfield VA 1976, Volume 2).

Undeniably, Filby is the best work available on genealogical publications. Over 5000 entries are included in the second edition, along with some critical comments on each. Although primarily dealing with the United States, there are sections which deal with the British Isles, Canada, and general reference works on techniques and methods. If his recommendations are followed, the chances of making poor purchases are significantly reduced. Addresses of publishers are included at the end of the volume. Both volumes by Schreiner-Yantis on the other hand are primarily catalogues in which publishers and authors have paid to have their works listed. There are no comments on each listing, other than those supplied by the author or publisher. The addresses of publishers are included at the end of each volume. Both are excellent guides to available genealogical publications, especially in the United States.

GENERAL REFERENCE (POCKETBOOKS)

- American Genealogical Research Institute: HOW TO TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE: A COMPLETE AND EASY TO UNDERSTAND GUIDE FOR THE BEGINNER (New York 1975)
Doane, Gilbert: SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS: THE HOW AND WHY OF GENEALOGY (4th Edition, New York 1975 - also available in Hardcover)
Draznin, Yaffa: THE FAMILY HISTORIAN'S HANDBOOK (New York 1978)
Hilton, Suzanne: WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? DIGGING FOR YOUR FAMILY ROOTS (Philadelphia 1976)
Westin, Jeanne Eddy: FINDING YOUR ROOTS (New York 1977)

These inexpensive (\$2-3 range) publications allow researchers to purchase one or two basic research guides at a modest cost. All of these generally offer basic guidance of the techniques, methods and procedures of genealogical research, as well as an introduction to the various types of records likely to be useful. Although they are all published in the United States for an American audience, much of the advice they offer is equally valuable for Canadians. The publications by Doane, Draznin and the American Genealogical Research Institute are particularly good. Doane is one of the most used reference works on genealogy, having first made its appearance in the 1930s, although some people think that it is a bit "dry" reading. Draznin, a recent publication, is also excellent in presenting some new approaches to genealogical research as well as the basics. Westin tries to cover more ground than the previous publications, providing some basic research procedures but concentrating more on providing the addresses of sources in North America and Europe (primarily). None-the-less, it is also a good publication. Hilton is aimed at a teen-age reading audience and some may find it a bit too simplistic in its style and advice. It is a good guide for high school students, however. As a general rule, most pocketbooks dealing with genealogy are well written and contain the basic information necessary to begin family research. Those listed above, as well as other pocketbooks on genealogy, are often found in local bookstores.

GENERAL REFERENCE

American Society of Genealogists: GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH: METHODS AND SOURCES
(Volume 1: Washington DC 1960; Volume 2: Washington DC 1971)
Hembold, F. Wilbur: TRACING YOUR ANCESTRY (Birmingham, Alabama 1976)
Jausi and Chaston: FUNDAMENTALS OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH (Salt Lake City 1972)
Jones, Eakle and Christensen: FAMILY HISTORY FOR FUN AND PROFIT (Provo, Utah 1972)
Nichols, Elizabeth: GENESIS OF YOUR GENEALOGY (Logan, Utah 1972)
Nichols, Elizabeth: HELP IS AVAILABLE (Logan, Utah 1972)
Williams, Ethel: KNOW YOUR ANCESTORS: A GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH (Rutland, Vermont 1964)

These publications are more expensive than the pocketbook guides, generally because they are more specialized or more extensive in their coverage of techniques and sources. Each of these guides have their own particular merits and, as a result, can easily be recommended to family researchers. Both publications by Nichols are quite basic - even somewhat elementary - but can provide a step by step guide to thinking out a problem. Their value will be particularly apparent to beginners who are perplexed by more complex guidebooks. Although the two volumes by the American Society of Genealogists contain more information on sources in select US states, Canadian provinces and European countries than on actual methods of research, the sections which deal with techniques and procedures are very well written and informative. Hembold and Williams (as well as the hardcover edition of Doane) are excellent guides to basic techniques, and researchers cannot go far wrong by adding one of these to their personal libraries. Jausi and Chaston, in addition to being another excellent guide, also provides pertinent advice to LDS researchers. Finally, Jones, Eakle and Christensen provides a very comprehensive approach to genealogical research although some feel that it is somewhat disorganized in its presentation. However, it is an excellent publication and should be considered by all researchers, especially those who have advanced beyond the beginner stages of their research. There are many other general reference works, some good and some not, which cannot be mentioned here due to space limitations. However, those which have been included in this section are generally the better known, more widely used and more easily available of the general reference works.

CANADA - GENERAL REFERENCE

Baker, Eunice Ruiter: SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS IN CANADA (Ottawa 1974)
Baxter, Angus: IN SEARCH OF YOUR ROOTS: A GUIDE FOR CANADIANS SEEKING THEIR ANCESTORS (Toronto 1978)
Edis, Graham and Shirley: TRACE YOUR FAMILY TREE: A DO-IT-YOURSELF WORKBOOK FOR CANADIANS (Toronto 1977)
Jonasson, Eric: THE CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK: A COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO FINDING YOUR ANCESTORS IN CANADA (Winnipeg 1978, 2nd Edition)
MAJOR GENEALOGICAL RECORD SOURCES FOR CANADA (Genealogical Society of Utah, Research Paper, Series B, No. 3)
TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN CANADA (Public Archives of Canada booklet, Ottawa 1972)

These publications either deal with Canadian sources or have been written for a Canadian audience. Both Baxter and Jonasson have been cited as standard reference works dealing with Canada, although Jonasson appears to be generally accepted as the major reference work on Canadian sources. This is understandable as Jonasson is almost entirely devoted to this country while only one-third of Baxter deals with

Canada, with the balance taken up with some general information and addresses of sources in foreign countries. (See reviews of both Baxter and Jonasson in the book review section of this issue of generations). The other publications indicated take a secondary position to Baxter and Jonasson. The booklet from the Public Archives of Canada is an excellent pocket-sized guide to the major records and sources in Canada. Although only 20 pages in size, it provides a great deal of information in a handy format. The Genealogical Society of Utah is also another excellent booklet which provides basic information at a glance, especially for French Canada. Baker is largely composed of addresses of sources in Canada, many of which are now out of date, and the sections dealing with research methods are inadequate. Generally speaking, much of the information in Baker can be found in Baxter or Jonasson. The workbook by Edis consists primarily of forms which researchers can use to record preliminary information on their ancestors. Although the idea is good, many researchers may wish to buy their forms in bulk from genealogical supply companies which gives them greater autonomy over what forms they want and how many of each rather than taking the "complete package" approach. On the other hand, the beginner may find that this publication is just what is need, at least at first.

CANADA - PROVINCIAL GUIDES

Gregoire, Jeanne: GUIDE DU GENEALOGISTE A LA RECHERCHE DE NOS ANCESTRES (Montreal 1974)

Keffer, Marion, and Robert and Audrey Kirk: SOME REFERENCES AND SOURCES FOR THE FAMILY HISTORIAN IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO (Toronto 1976)

Punch, Terrence M.: GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN NOVA SCOTIA (Halifax 1978)

Wilson, Don (comp.): READINGS IN ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOURCES (Toronto 1979)

Only a few guides to provincial sources have been published in Canada, and of these Punch is undoubtedly the best. Punch is a very detailed and readable guide to the records and sources of Nova Scotia, organized in a logical manner. The only serious deficiency is the omission of a section which discusses which Nova Scotian records can also be found in the Public Archives of Canada. Gregoire is the best available guide to Quebec records, although it is somewhat deficient in discussing post 1760 records (ie. local municipal records). As well, a knowledge of French is required to use this work. Keffer and Kirks provides some basic assistance for Ontario Researchers although its major strength lies in its bibliographies. Wilson, which contains the papers of the Conference on Ontario Genealogical Sources, is a welcome addition to any library and compliments Keffer and Kirks, as well as Baxter and Jonasson. However, it fails to provide a guide to Ontario sources as organized and complete as Punch. Even so, many of the articles on specific topics which are found in Wilson are unsurpassed in their coverage and content. Hopefully, the future will see more provincial publications along the same lines as Punch.

U. S. A.

Greenwood, Val D.: RESEARCHER'S GUIDE TO AMERICAN GENEALOGY (Baltimore 1973)

Wright, Norman E.: BUILDING AN AMERICAN PEDIGREE (Provo, Utah, 1974)

All of the guides listed under General Reference relate primarily to research in the United States. However, the above publications stand above the rest as definitive textbooks on American genealogy. Each offers different approaches to

American genealogy and tend to compliment one another, making it extremely difficult to recommend one above the other. As well, both can be used very effectively as a general reference publication for Canadians due to the similarities between American and Canadian records.

BRITISH ISLES

- Falley, Margaret Dickson: IRISH AND SCOTCH-IRISH ANCESTRAL RESEARCH: A GUIDE TO THE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS, METHODS AND SOURCES IN IRELAND (2 vols., Evanston, Ill. 1961-62)
- Gardner, David, and Frank Smith: GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES (Salt Lake City, 3 vols., 1966-70)
- Hamilton-Edwards, Gerald: IN SEARCH OF BRITISH ANCESTRY (Baltimore 1974)
- Hamilton-Edwards, Gerald: IN SEARCH OF SCOTTISH ANCESTRY (Baltimore 1972)
- Steel, D.J.: SOURCES FOR SCOTTISH GENEALOGY AND FAMILY HISTORY (Chichester, Eng. 1970)

These represent the best publications dealing with research in the British Isles. Hamilton-Edwards IN SEARCH OF BRITISH ANCESTRY is undoubtedly one of the best single volume source books which deals with research in all areas of the British Isles and would be the best choice for those who do not know what part of Britain their ancestors came from. However, if research is limited to specific areas, then the more specialized publications would be best.

OTHER COUNTRIES - GENERAL

- Pine, Leslie G.: AMERICAN ORIGINS (Baltimore 1960, reprint 1977)
- Pine, Leslie G.: THE GENEALOGIST'S ENCYCLOPEDIA (New York 1969)
- Wellauer, Maralyn: A GUIDE TO FOREIGN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH (Milwaukee 1976)
- Beard, Timothy: HOW TO FIND YOUR FAMILY ROOTS (New York 1977)

These works are generally classified as encyclopedic works as each provides some basic information on sources and publications dealing with research in many foreign countries. However, no country is dealt with comprehensively and it will be necessary to eventually purchase or use more definitive works on specific countries. Although Pine's AMERICAN ORIGINS was an excellent publication when it first appeared, it is now seriously out of date. This is also true of his GENEALOGIST'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, which is largely based on his earlier publication. However, the ENCYCLOPEDIA is also the most inexpensive of the works listed above. Wellauer does provide more current information than Pine, but it too has some inadequacies. Undeniably, the best encyclopedic work (and the most expensive) is Beard, who attempts to give basic information on most countries of the world, as well as providing a lengthy introduction on the techniques and methods of genealogical research. Considering its extensive coverage, it is the only publication in this category which can really be recommended to researchers.

OTHER COUNTRIES - SPECIFIC GUIDES

The following guides are indicative of the works in English which are available on other countries. Although the general quality of their contents ranges from fair

to excellent, no attempt has been made here to single out any particular works as being better than another.

Czechoslovakia

Miller, Olga K.: GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH FOR CZECH AND SLOVAK AMERICANS (Detroit 1978)

Denmark

Smith, Frank, and Fin Tomsen: GENEALOGICAL GUIDEBOOK AND ATLAS OF DENMARK (Salt Lake City 1969)

France

Durye, Pierre: GENEALOGY: AN INTRODUCTION TO CONTINENTAL CONCEPTS (New Orleans 1977)

Germany

Jensen and Storrer: A GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK OF GERMAN RESEARCH (Pleasant Grove Utah 1977)

Konrad, J.: GERMAN FAMILY RESEARCH MADE SIMPLE (Munroe Falls, Ohio 1977)

Smith, Clifford, and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith: ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GERMAN-AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH (New York 1976)

Iceland

Jonasson, Eric: TRACING YOUR ICELANDIC FAMILY TREE (Winnipeg 1975)

Jewish

Rottenberg, Dan: FINDING OUR FATHERS: A GUIDEBOOK TO JEWISH GENEALOGY (N.Y. 1977)

Latin America

De Platt, Lyman: GENEALOGICAL HISTORICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA (Detroit 1978)

Netherlands

SEARCHING FOR YOUR ANCESTORS IN THE NETHERLANDS (The Hague, Netherlands)

Norway

HOW TO TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS IN NORWAY, booklet avail. free from Norwegian Embassy

Smith, Frank, and Finn Thomsen: GENEALOGICAL GUIDEBOOK AND ATLAS OF NORWAY (Logan Utah, n.d.)

Poland

Konrad, J.: POLISH FAMILY RESEARCH (Munroe Falls, Ohio 1977)

Sweden

Johannson, Carl-Erik: CRADLED IN SWEDEN (Logan Utah 1972)

TRACING YOUR SWEDISH ANCESTORS, booklet avail free from Swedish Embassy

Asia

Palmer, Spencer J.: STUDIES IN ASIAN GENEALOGY (Provo, Utah)

In addition to the above publications, the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints publish a series of "Research Reports" on various aspects of genealogical research in foreign countries. A number of them briefly indicate the major records available in various countries. These publications are in the \$1-3 range and are an excellent start for any foreign research. A catalogue and price list is available on request from General Church Distribution Center, 1999 West 1700 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104. For general reference purposes, a list of those countries for which these "Research Papers" have been compiled are listed below:

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Chile (in Spanish)
Columbia (in Spanish)
Costa Rica (in Spanish)
Denmark
Ecuador (in Spanish)
El Salvador (Spanish)
England and Wales
France

Germany
Guatamala
Honduras (in Spanish)
Hong Kong
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Japan
Mexico
The Netherlands
New Zealand

Nicaragua (in Spanish)
Norway
Panama (in Spanish)
Poland
Samoa
Scotland
South Africa
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
United States
Uruguay (in Spanish)
Venezuela (in Spanish)

PUBLISHERS' ADDRESSES

The following publishers carry many of the publications mentioned in this article, as well as other works:

CANADA: Cumming Publishers, Box 23, Stratford, Ontario N5A 6S8
Editions Elysee, PB 188, Stations Cote St-Luc, Montreal, Que. H4V 2Y4
Mika Publishing, Box 536, Belleville, Ontario K8N 5B2
Wheatfield Press, Box 205, St. James PO, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3R4

U.S.A.: Deseret Books, PO Box 659, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
Everton Publishers, Box 368, Logan, Utah 84321
Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226
Genealogical Publishing Co., 111 Water St., Baltimore, Maryland 21202
Genealogist's Bookshelf, Box 468, New York, New York 10028
Polyanthos, Drawer 51359, New Orleans, Louisiana 70151
Stevenson's Genealogical Center, 230 West 1230 North, Provo, Utah 84601

MANITOBA CEMETERY INDEX
SHEETS 62 I, EAST & WEST

compiled by Eric Jonasson

In Volume 3, Number 3 of generations, the first index sheets of the Manitoba Cemetery Index covering the City of Winnipeg and surrounding area (62 H, East and West) were printed along with an explanation of the index itself. This listing continues the process started then.

Readers should refer to the previous article for more detailed information on the index. However, for the benefit of new members, a short recap will be included here. All listings are numbered, and these numbers correspond to the numbers on the enclosed maps. All information was originally derived from the 1:50,000 National Topographical System maps of the areas. Following each number, the legal description of the cemetery is given. Those numbers with asterisks before them indicate that the N.T.S. maps showed only a church at the location, while those without asterisks indicate that a cemetery was shown on the map. The asterisked locations may contain a cemetery in addition to the church, but this is not known for certain until MGS members actually go out to the sites. All cemeteries are referred to first by the map sheet number (ie. 62 I/East) and then by the cemetery number (ie. 26), to give a combined number of "62 I/East - 26". No other cemetery in the province would have the same combined number as another.

Members are asked to inform the compiler of any omissions and errors on the following lists and maps.

INDEX SHEET 62 I/EAST

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Centre 27-12-11e | 22. St Clement Par (s Selkirk, Hwy 9A) |
| 2. nsc 22-12-11e | 23. St Clement Par (s Selkirk, Hwy 9A) |
| * 3. nw 33-12-8e | 24. St Clements Par ($\frac{1}{2}$ m s cemetery 25) |
| * 4. nw 21-12-8e | 25. St Clements (1m w Sanatorium) |
| 5. esc 35-12-7e (Beausejour) | 26. St Clements (Hwy 212, w E. Selkirk) |
| 6. sw 36-12-7e (Beausejour) | * 27. St Peters Par (junc Cooks Cr & Red) |
| 7. wsc 34-12-6e | 28. St Peters (junc Cooks Cr & Red) |
| 8. sw 22-12-6e (Sapton) | 29. St Andrews Par (s Kirkness) |
| 9. se 20-12-6e | 30. wsc 13-13-6e (Tyndall) |
| 10. wsc 19-12-6e | 31. ne 9-13-8e |
| 11. sw 18-12-6e | 32. se 2-13-8e (Golden Bay) |
| 12. ssc 13-12-5e | * 33. ne 21-13-11e |
| 13. wsc 15-12-5e | 34. sw 15-13-11e (River Hills) |
| 14. ne 17-12-5e (Birds Hill Prov. Pk) | 35. ne 24-14-8e (Allegra) |
| 15. St Andrews Parish (at St Andrews) | 36. wsc 18-14-8e (Ladywood) |
| 16. St Andrews Parish (s of Narol) | 37. nw 6-14-8e |
| 17. St Andrews Parish (n of Narol) | 38. se 16-14-7e |
| 18. St Andrews Parish (s of Gonor) | * 39. nw 14-14-6e |
| 19. St Andrews Parish (n of Gonor) | * 40. sw 27-15-4e (Petersfield) |
| 20. sw 33-13-4e | 41. se 4-15-4e (Clandeboyne) |
| 21. St Andrews Par (at Little Britain) | 42. ne 34-15-6e |

- 43. sw 27-15-6e
- 44. se 15-15-6e
- * 45. ne 11-15-6e
- * 46. nw 25-15-7e
- 47. wsc 19-15-8e
- 48. ssc 6-15-8e (Brockenhead)
- 49. ssc 11-15-8e
- 50. sw 7-15-9e (Lowland)
- 51. nsc 24-15-9e
- * 52. se 30-15-10e
- 53. nsc 18-15-10e
- * 54. nw 16-15-10e (Brightstone)
- 55. s 18-15-11e (Lac du Bonnet)
- 56. ssc 22-15-11e
- 57. sw 31-16-8e
- * 58. se 30-16-8e
- * 59. se 19-16-8e
- * 60. sw 19-16-7e (Scanterbury)
- 61. se 34-16-4e
- 62. nsc 28-17-4e (Winnipeg Beach)
- * 63. sw 15-17-7e (Beaconia)
- * 64. nw 4-17-8e (Stead)

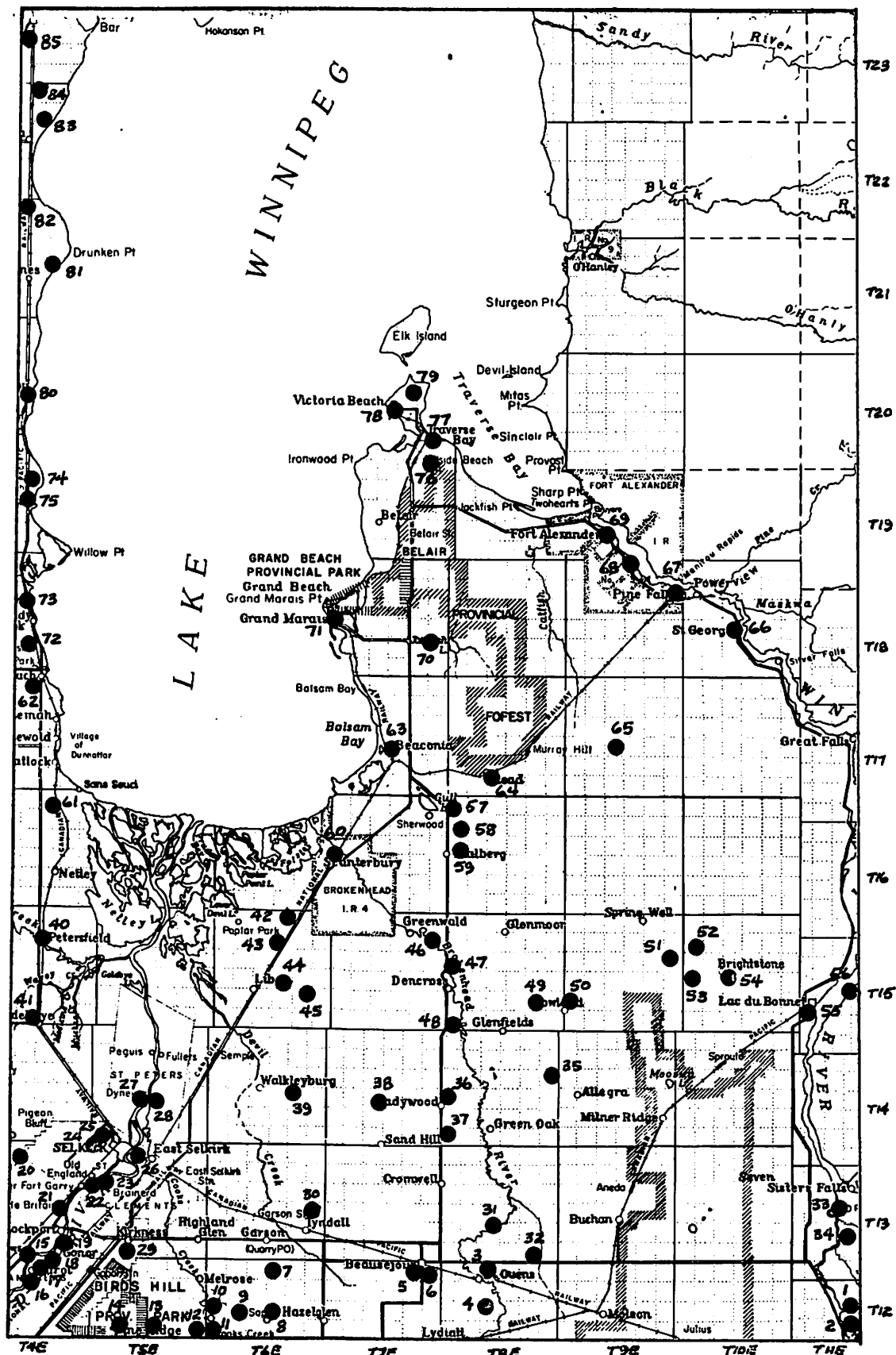
- 65. esc 16-17-9e
- 66. 16-18-10e (St George)
- 67. nw 25-18-9e (Pine Falls)
- * 68. Ft Alexander TR (Fryer Pt)
- 69. Ft Alexander IR (Ft Alexander)
- 70. nw 12-18-7e
- * 71. 18-18-7e (Grand Marais)
- 72. se 9-18-4e (Beachside)
- * 73. 21-18-4e (Husavick)
- 74. nw 16-19-4e (Gimli Pioneer Cem)
- 75. nw 21-19-4e
- * 76. se 35-19-7e
- * 77. se 2-20-7e (Traverse Bay)
- * 78. nw 10-20-7e (Victoria Beach)
- * 79. esc 15-20-7e (Victoria Beach)
- * 80. 16-20-4e (Camp Morton)
- 81. 15-21-4e (Arnes)
- * 82. ne 32-21-4e
- 83. se 28-22-4e
- 84. nw 33-22-4e
- 85. esc 17-23-4e (Riverton)

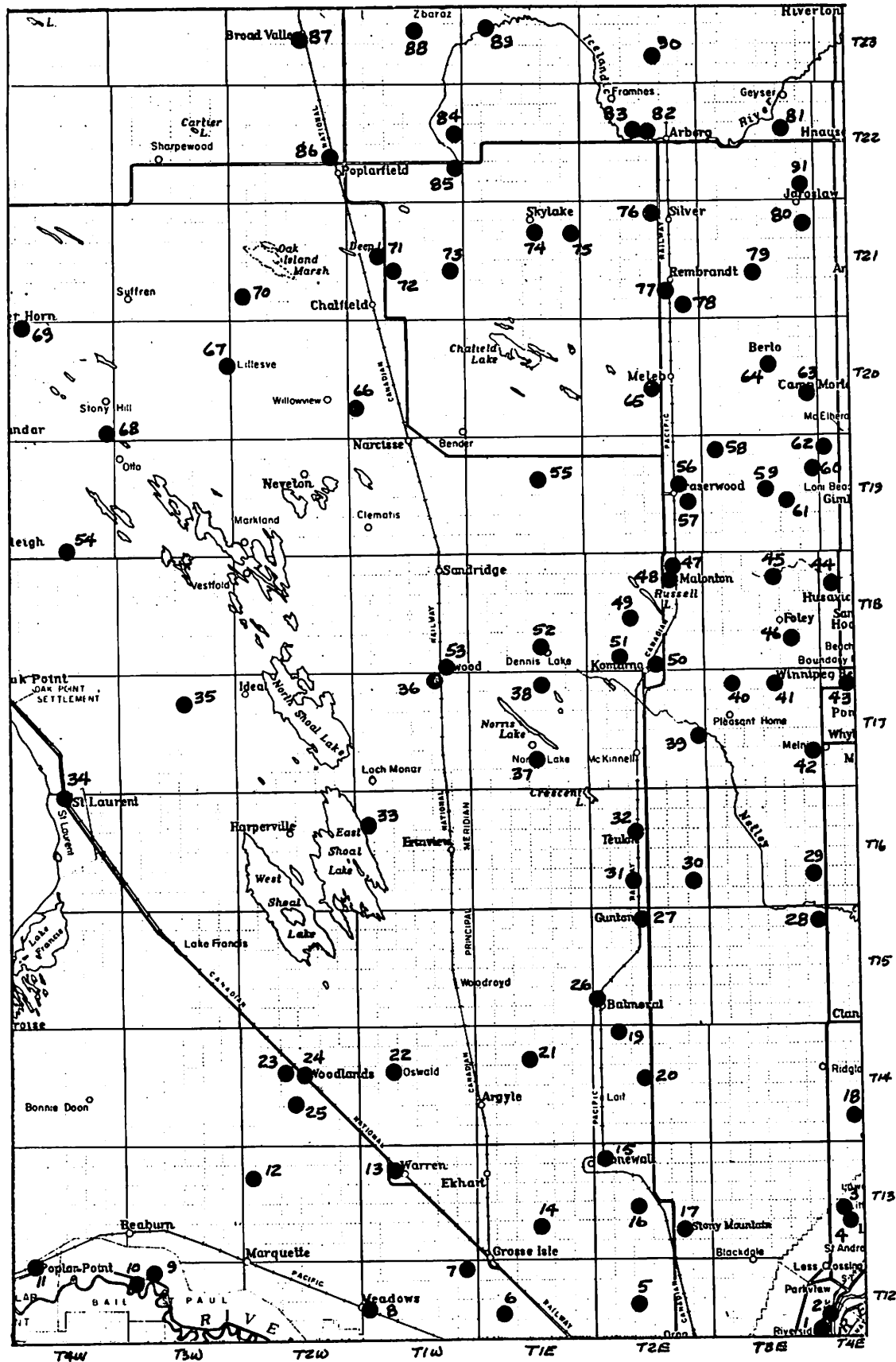
INDEX SHEET 62 I/WEST

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. St Pauls Par (Riverside) 2. St Pauls Par (n of Riverside) 3. St Andrews Par (see map) 4. St Andrews Par (see map) 5. ne 20-12-2e 6. sw 20-12-1e 7. nsc 36-12-1w * 8. wsc 19-12-1w (Meadows) 9. Baie St Paul Parish * 10. Baie St Paul Par (near cem. 9) * 11. Poplar Pt Par (Poplar Pt-3 chur.) * 12. ssc 30-13-2w 13. ne 29-13-1w (Warren) 14. nw 10-13-1e 15. ssc 31-13-2e 16. nw 16-13-2e 17. 11-13-2e (Stoney Mtn.) 18. se 8-14-4e 19. nsc 32-14-2e 20. se 21-14-2e * 21. se 28-14-1e 22. ne 20-14-1w (Oswald) * 23. ne 21-14-2w * 24. 22-14-2w (Woodlands) 25. se 16-14-2w * 26. sw 7-15-2e (Balmoral) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 27. 33-15-2e (Gunton) 28. se 36-15-3e * 29. nsc 12-16-3e 30. sw 12-16-2e 31. sw 9-16-2e * 32. 21-16-2e (Teulon) 33. se 30-16-1w * 34. St Laurent Settlement (St Laurent) 35. wsc 27-17-3w 36. nw 35-17-1w (Inwood) 37. wsc 10-17-1e (Norris Lake) 38. se 34-17-1e 39. ne 13-17-2e 40. ssc 32-17-3e 41. ssc 34-17-3e 42. ne 12-17-3e (Melnice) 43. ssc 32-17-4e 44. esc 30-18-4e (Husavick Cemetery) 45. ne 27-18-3e 46. nsc 11-18-3e (Foley) 47. ssc 35-18-2e (Malonton) 48. nw 26-18-2e 49. nw 16-18-2e 50. ssc 3-18-2e (Komarno) 51. ne 5-18-2e 52. se 10-18-1e (Dennis Lake) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- 53. se 2-18-1w (Inwood)
- * 54. ssc 3-19-3w
- 55. ne 22-19-1e
- 56. se 23-19-2e (Fraserwood)
- 57. nw 13-19-2e (Fraserwood)
- 58. se 31-19-3e
- 59. sw 22-19-3e
- * 60. se 25-19-3e
- 61. nw 14-19-3e
- 62. ssc 31-19-4e
- 63. se 13-20-3e
- 64. nw 22-20-3e (Berlo)
- 65. esc 15-20-2e (Meleb)
- 66. wsc 7-20-1w (Willowview)
- 67. ne 24-20-3w (lillesve)
- 68. se 1-20-4w
- 69. nw 32-20-4w
- * 70. se 7-21-2w
- 71. se 20-21-1w
- * 72. wsc 16-21-1w

- 73. wsc 13-21-1w
- * 74. se 27-21-1e
- 75. ssc 25-21-1e
- * 76. se 34-21-2e (Silver)
- 77. sw 11-21-2e
- 78. nw 1-21-2e
- 79. se 16-21-3e
- 80. nw 25-21-3e
- 81. nw 23-22-3e
- 82. wsc 22-22-2e
- 83. esc 21-22-2e
- 84. esc 24-22-1w
- * 85. nw 12-22-1w
- 86. sw 13-22-2w (poplarfield)
- 87. se 15-23-2w (Broad Valley)
- * 88. nsc 15-23-1w
- 89. nsc 17-23-1e
- 90. esc 10-23-2e
- 91. nw 1-22-3e





BOOK REVIEWS

These book reviews were written by Brenda Morrison and first appeared in the magazine "EARLY CANADIAN LIFE", and are reprinted here with the kind permission of the publisher.

IN SEARCH OF YOUR ROOTS by Angus Baxter; Macmillan Company of Canada, 1978. 293 pp., \$ 14.95 hardcover.

The fact that a non-fiction book gets published and that your local library orders a copy must mean that it is reliable, n'est-ce pas?

Not necessarily so. Genealogy is no longer considered the mildly amusing pastime of dotty maiden aunts, at least not by accredited researchers. It is unfortunate that this book was not treated as a text-book with the professional editing it deserves.

The approach is welcome: a reference book on ancestor-hunting for Canadians of all ethnic backgrounds. Mr. Baxter's writing style is highly readable and descriptions of his own research most interesting, leading the amateur to believe that all material in the book is accurate and authoritative. Such is not the case in many instances. To give a few examples:

Some addresses are out-of-date (civil registration records in England have been at St. Catherine's House since 1974, an entirely different location from Somerset House; branch addresses of the Ontario Genealogical Society; the Metropolitan Toronto Library is now at 789 Yonge St.) or inconsistent (the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints is given as 107 Main St., Salt Lake City on p. 136 and as 50 E. North Temple, Salt Lake City on p. 275; the latter has been correct since 1972). Errors such as saying Saskatchewan became a province in 1889 instead of 1905 are hard to overlook.

Just as important in a work of such encyclopedic scope are the omissions: United Empire Loyalist information is non-existent; the Public Archives of Canada and Archives of Ontario are dealt with far too cursorily; Canadian journalistic publications such as those of Genealogy Societies are ignored; no reference is made to the Genealogical Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, which has been alive and well for years; there is no mention of the Heraldry Society of Canada; early Ontario land petitions are on microfilm at Public Archives of Canada and available on interlibrary loan; the 1842 Census of Lower Canada is not listed; the value of County Superintendent Registers in England is omitted.

An inventory of Canadian Church records is long overdue and Mr. Baxter has made a good start to remedy this. However, to say that the Anglican Church of Canada has no Archives (they are arranged dominion-wide by Diocese) is wrong and the Lutheran Archives at Wilfred Laurier University in Waterloo were not mentioned.

Similar errors and omissions exist in the text of resources for other countries. The bibliography is admittedly minimal, as is the index.

Unless the book is well-revised or rewritten, it can never be recommended as a standard reference work. Amateur researchers could bog down or be misled unnecessarily. Mr. Baxter has the writing skill; he needs up-to-date and accurate information. Experts in various fields (Ontario, England, Ireland, Scotland, etc.) could have been consulted for final editing. The Canadian section could have been greatly expanded instead of saying at several points things like "holdings...are so vast

that only a brief description can be given" (p. 78). Isn't that what the book is all about? Why not have made it a truly comprehensive Canadian effort?

(from "EARLY CANADIAN LIFE", October 1978)

THE CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK by Eric Jonasson. Wheatfield Press, Box 205, St. James P.O., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3R4 revised 1978. 352 pages. \$11.80 ppd.

This is the one guide that can be unreservedly recommended to Canadian researchers in genealogy, from beginners to advanced. The straightforward style and layout make for easy quick and cross-referencing. Although it is really a book of sources, it contains perhaps the best succinct summary of how to compile and organize evidence.

Thereafter follows just about everything a genealogist or family historian wants to know in the way of Canadian history, genealogical records, institutions, and publications. In his preface, Mr. Jonasson notes that time inevitably plays havoc with addresses and changing information. His solution to this problem is to compile supplements from time to time, saving the researcher from buying an expensive new book every few years.

New information in this second edition includes an expanded section on Mormon libraries and microfilmed records; a chapter on native peoples; and references for continuing research beyond Canadian borders. Each province is dealt with in considerable detail that should give every researcher leads to desired information.

In Canadian genealogy, a major problem in documenting family history is the pre-civil registration period which varies from province to province. Traditionally genealogists have relied on church records for that period, and church records are often hard to locate. Quebec is the only province where it is relatively easy to see them, as each judicial district keeps copies of church registers. In this area Mr. Jonasson has expanded his "Church and Cemetery Records" chapter to include addresses across the country for central locations of the major denominations. There is still room for original research to be done here such as Angus Baxter's (In Search of Your Roots) listings of pre-civil registration Anglican and Roman Catholic parishes.

Besides the section dealing with records of each province and the provincial archives, genealogical records are discussed in separate groups as an introduction to their existence, availability, and use. In the section on United Empire Loyalists we would add that of the two Lists mentioned only that finally settled by the Executive Council of Upper Canada is considered "the most authentic" according to Kirk and Keffer's Some Ontario References and Sources for the Family Historian. Finding an ancestor on the Crown Lands Department List (or "Old U.E. List") is not necessarily proof of U.E. ancestry, and could have been made clearer in this context. The section on the Public Archives of Canada gives excellent information on the Manuscripts Group and Record Group material contained there.

If you could only have one book, the Canadian Genealogical Handbook is your best bet to tackle the adventures of family history.

(from "EARLY CANADIAN LIFE", April 1979)