

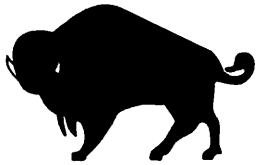
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GENERATIONS

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

VOLUME 8, NO. 3 FALL, 1983





manitoba genealogical society

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GENEALOGICAL RECORDS FOR SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and WALES

BY ALAN J. PHIPPS, M.A., A.G.
FROM A TALK GIVEN AT SEMINAR '82, BRANDON

Alan Phipps, a member of the Genealogical Society of Utah, is an accredited genealogist at the Centre for English Genealogy in Salt Lake City, specializing in the collections for England at the Genealogical Society Library.

As we approach the non-English British collections of the Genealogical Society, there are several things to keep in mind. One is that you must do your homework, and this will apply to research in any area outside of the United States and Canada, before you apply to use the records of the country of origin. You cannot hope, in most cases, to find your ancestor's parish of birth if you know nothing but his name as you begin your research. You have to bring this information with you, especially when you're dealing with common names. So exhaust your home sources. Whatever your family and relatives have said, write it down; some of the clues may be invaluable.

Page 9 gives a brief summary of Scottish and Irish records. This, together with the list of English and Welsh records (see Page 22, Vol. 8 #2), gives a summary of the types of records available for Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Let's begin with the elements that are in common with these three countries. Of course, their history and language bind them all together in most respects, although the Celtic people also have their own language. It's still spoken in Wales in certain portions. In Ireland it is being resurrected as a national language and you'll get certificates from there in both Irish and English. In Scotland the Celtic language is pretty much gone but there are still people who can speak it, I understand. But most of the records you'll be using, except in Wales, will be in English. The English parliament set the recording standards for the Welsh people because Wales was united with England in early times under the Tudor kings. Thus the same laws regulated the keeping of records in Wales as in England. Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths began in Wales the same time it began in England, 1837. Scotland followed in 1855 and Ireland in 1864.

The British recording of vital statistics seems to be a step ahead of most of the world. First of all, it began quite early, and second it has national indexes. Therefore it's possible to find through the national index any birth, marriage or death among any of your family or their relatives, in Wales, Ireland or Scotland after those dates. You don't need to know the particular locality. When the name is common the problem is complicated somewhat because of the many many persons of the same name, but still it is not a hopeless case. From the civil registration certificate you learn where your ancestor was living. The address then makes it possible to search the census. From the census you learn the names of the rest of the family and can then apply for more birth certificates and marriage certificates. And those certificates may lead you to additional

addresses for searching more censuses. So you need to exhaust this cycle if you have 19th century British ancestry from any of the countries of the British Isles, until you have discovered everything possible from all the certificates and all of the censuses.

Unfortunately, the cost is \$16.00 or more per certificate. There is a movement, however, to make all the records over 100 years of age public domain and transfer them from the General Registry Office to the Public Record Office, where they can be consulted without a fee.

Once you have exhausted that cycle of civil registration and census, then you come to the hard fact of finding your ancestor in a particular locality. There are some surname finding tools in each of the countries and those ought to be utilized if you are unable to find a clue from civil registration or the census. If your ancestors all left before 1837, then you're going to have to rely on these earlier records. Don't rule out the possibility of finding your family through siblings. A brother or a sister who remained in the country of origin was possibly born the very same place as your immigrant ancestor, so if you're able to find the death certificate of that person who stayed behind, it may lead you to finding him in a census record which will reveal the place of birth. How do you find out the siblings' names? This would come from your older relatives, from any letters that may have been stashed away in attics, etc.

WALES. In Wales, those twelve counties of the western part of the main British Isle, the records are very similar to those for England, but the approach we make in Welsh research is very much different.

One of the differences that confront you is the naming system. They used the patronymic naming system up until the 19th century in some cases, although in the 18th century many had switched over to the English system of an inheritable surname. But prior to 1750 most Welshmen had a patronymic naming system. Thus the John whose father was Evan Thomas wasn't called John Thomas after his father's surname but John Evan or John Evans. He took his father's first name as his own surname. In earlier times he would actually have a prefix between his name and his father's name, meaning "son", which was the word "Ap", it could be "Ab" in some periods and areas. So John Ap Evan was simply John the son of Evan. Or if it was a woman, Mary the daughter of Evan would be Mary Ferch or Verch Evan, Mary the daughter of Evan. And a whole string of names could be put together: John Ap Evan Ap Thomas Ap Hugh, showing the descent. In early Welsh times - before most written records survive, unfortunately - the tradition of oral pedigrees was so strong that a young man coming of age in his village had to recite his pedigree for at least nine generations in order to receive his inheritance of land and cattle, etc. There were Welsh bards who were in charge of reciting orally the pedigrees of the Welsh princes for generations. So the Welsh have a history of remembering their ancestry and you can trace it if you keep in mind the patronymic naming system.

There's no year when it changed from the patronymic system to the surname system, but it was in a state of flux from about 1750 onwards and you have to look under all possibilities. For example, if Mary Morgan was married and the minister wrote her name in the marriage register as Mary Morgan, but she signed her name Mary Thomas, what do we learn about her father's name from these two versions? We know that it was either Morgan Thomas or Thomas Morgan. When you're looking for her christening, you want to look for Mary, daughter of Thomas Morgan as well as a Mary, daughter of Morgan Thomas. Hopefully, you will be able to find your ancestor. Such is the problem of Welsh research.

The families weren't even consistent among themselves. One son might decide to call himself by his father's first name and the other by the surname. So in one family with John Harry as the father, you could have Griffith Ap Harry as one son, and John Harry or John Parry as another, and even Thomas John as a third son, and John could become Johns or the more familiar Jones. Jones is simply the Welsh name for "son of John". The Ap prefix was sometimes assimilated into the name which followed, so John Ap Owen sometimes became John Bowen. In the north of Wales was a wealthy landowning family by the name of Salsbury. Many of the tenants of the Lord Salsbury and others named their sons Salsbury. So if John Evans had a son named Salsbury he would probably call himself Salsbury John or Salsbury Jones. Later on, members of the family or descendants might adopt Salsbury as their surname when surnames started to be adopted by the Welsh in general. Thus you might be disappointed if you think that you're descended from a landowning family.

In addition to the naming customs, another feature of Welsh research which needs to be confronted is the religious affiliation of the people. It is estimated that around 1800, 10% of the Welsh were Non-Conformist. The Church of Wales had 90% of the people in its registers up to about the beginning of the 19th century. But with the Industrial Revolution and the Napoleonic wars, there was a great demand for the iron and the coal of South Wales. Many of the Welsh left their farm land (they had been an agrarian society) and moved to South Wales where they became an industrial society. Many of the English and the Irish went to South Wales as well.

Since there were far more people than there were established churches, many of them began meeting in their homes, and from these the Non-conformist chapels evolved. By the 1851 religious census, (the first and the last religious census taken in England and Wales), it was disclosed on the particular Sunday when the survey was taken, of the people who went to church, 86% in one district that I read about attended Non-conformist churches. The remaining 14% went to the Church of Wales. In just a couple of generations the ratio of Church of Wales people to Non-conformist reversed and the church was disestablished in Wales. So if you're going to trace your Welsh ancestry you need to find the Non-conformist registers.

In the town of Merthertidville there were two parish churches and one daughter chapel or chapel of ease in about 1850, but there were 47 Non-conformist chapels, so the chances are excellent that if your ancestors were in the area, they were Non-conformist and you will need to find them in

those records. Many of the Non-conformist records are available at the Genealogical Society, but many are not and are still in local hands. For those not available you're going to have to have searches made on the spot in Wales to discover your family.

IRELAND. Moving to Ireland, I have one word which will be a catch-word for Irish research - it's FIRE. In 1922 the Four Courts Archive burned, all six stories and all the records which had been gathered up to that point, including 1,006 parish registers of the Church of Ireland. Now, the Irish State church was, previous to that, before most of the people migrated, again Anglican, or Church of England in Ireland. The official title was the Church of Ireland. Most of the people, of course, were Catholic and in the 17th century especially, it was the intention of the English to make the Irish protestant. Most of the Irish who were members of the Church of Ireland were descendants of English and Welsh and even German settlers who were sent to Ireland to displace the earlier Irish landholders. A few Irish, of course, were assimilated into that church, but by far the bulk of them remained in the Catholic church, which was an illegal church for very long periods. Priests were deported, hanged if they returned, and in general the atmosphere was not conducive for the Catholic religion to keep records. A registry of christenings or marriages or burials was simply proof that a Catholic priest had been operating illegally and a list of people who could be fined for not attending the parish church.

Registers were not kept for the Catholics until the beginning of the 19th century. In parts of west Ireland they don't begin until the 1840's in many cases. Some of these in certain dioceses have been microfilmed and are available. Many are still in local custody and you'll have to write to the local Irish parish in order to learn whatever information is available, but keep in mind you're not going to be able to go through the parish registers earlier than 1800 in many cases. Many other records were destroyed in the fire of 1922, but not the registers of the Catholics, which weren't gathered, nor of the Presbyterian church, which is confined to northern Ireland, and these would mainly be the descendants of the Scots-Irish people. These Presbyterian registers, some of which begin in the 18th century, may be in local custody or in the Presbyterian Historical Society in Belfast. So there are three churches to deal with, plus the non-conformist churches, when you're doing Irish research.

Despite the destruction of 1,000 parish registers and most of the probate records and other classes of records in the 1922 fire, there are still many records which are useful in tracing your Irish ancestry. Civil registration began in 1864, as mentioned. Protestant marriages began earlier, in 1845, so if your ancestors were married in Ireland and they were Protestant, you can trace them back to 1845. The census records were not destroyed in the 1922 fire but they have been largely destroyed, anyway. The first census was 1813, I believe, and there's nothing of that left. There are census records from as early as 1821, going up to 1851 and everything that does exist is in Salt Lake City, but they are not extant for all of Ireland for those years, just certain places will have survived.

All of the censuses of 1861 and 91 were destroyed by - not vandals or archivists - but the administrators, people who didn't see their value. The first complete census which survived is 1901. Most of the Irish immigrated in the middle of the 19th century - is the 1901 census going to be of any

value? Possibly if a sibling, again, didn't come with your ancestor and stayed behind. Let's say the family was born around 1830; it's very possible that one was still alive for the 1901 census, and if there was any letter writing back and forth you may have an address or at least a city or a guess as to where they may have been living and may be able to find something of value in that 1901 Irish census. 1911 is also available.

As a partial substitute for the missing census records, we have such works as the Tithe Applotment books. Tithes were payable to the established church with the people, the majority of whom were Catholic, being tithed on the value of their property, and these tithes going to the clergy of the established church. Of course, this was an odious thing at the time, but it still works out well for those who are tracing ancestry because these Tithe Applotment books, which go from about 1823 up to 1838 or 40, have records to the occupiers of the land, not the land owners. I think it's an axiom of research that the land owners stayed in the mother country and the land leasers and renters are the ones who immigrated, hoping to better themselves. Therefore, any record that lists "Occupiers" and not just owners is going to be valuable for all classes, and such a record are the Tithe Applotment books.

SCOTLAND. Let's go over to Scotland and hope that your ancestor wasn't one of the wild Highlanders who just came down from the hills every two generations to hop over the walls that had been built to keep them out, or one of their descendants. The Highlanders tended not to keep their records as early as the Lowlanders. One of the nice things about Scottish research is so much is available through the indexing of the Genealogical Society, including the civil registration records after 1855. Many parochial registers (for all Scottish parishes) are on microfilm and available in Salt Lake City. You're going to find lots of Scottish ancestry in the Family Group Records Archives and in the IGI, and more as time goes on.

The Genealogical Society has been able to obtain microfilm copies of all of the established church (Presbyterian) in Scotland, but only a few of the Non-conformist churches of Scotland. The reverse is true in England where they have microfilmed all the Non-conformist records which were turned in to the Public Record Office and only part of the Church of England registers.

There are quite a few differences in Scotland from the other countries. One is in the area of Probate. Scottish testament can bequeath movable property, but if your ancestor had any land or buildings, then this wasn't given by a will but a record of it will be found in the Sasine registers, which began in the early 17th century. This would include not only property, but also some other legal actions. A couple of dates on the list on page 9 are somewhat misleading. Under #15, Church of Scotland (Presbyterian) Registers, it says that they begin 1558. Most of them don't begin for another 100 years, somewhere in the mid 17th century.

It's a curious fact, I think, that we're able here in the first settled areas of Canada and America, to trace ancestry as far back as most Britishers can in their own records. If you have a Scottish pedigree of a peasant class person back to the 17th century, you have done well. Most people tracing British ancestry stop in later time periods if they're dealing with landless labourers. But here in the New World we're able to trace ancestry in the first settled areas in some cases back to the 17th

century with no problem. Records are even printed and indexed in the New England area back to the earliest immigrants. It is not as easy in the British Isles.

On page 10 you see under #22 Landowners' Estate Records, "12th century to the present". That may give you false hopes of being able to trace your ancestry back to the 12th century. If your ancestor owned the land and his record survived back that far, then there is good hope. However, these records give the details of the rents paid by the people who were renting or leasing the land, and so all classes of people will be involved in these estate records and they can be extremely valuable. I can't give you a Scottish example, but I can give you an English example, using the same type of records.

In working on one problem, we had two possible burials for an ancestor, one in 1818 and one in 1821, and they were both men of the same name dying and being buried in the same parish, and both the ages give at burial fit the problem somewhat. One was almost 90 and the other in his sixties. Deciding which of these burials was ancestral was crucial to continuing the research because up to this point no age or date of event had ever been found for this person. We had his name from several records but only this one record gave his age, which we could then use to compute his year of birth to identify his christening. He died 30 years before the first census which gives parish of birth. None of the usual records consulted in this research were of any value in deciding which burial was correct, but in examining the estate records, the problem was solved. In most of the British Isles few persons owned land. A village might be owned by one man, or three landholders. In this particular parish the land was held by just two or three persons, and the estate papers were located in the County Record Office. This ancestor was mentioned on a yearly basis in these records, but in 1818 there was a note that payment was made for his last job to his widow. We were able to determine from this information that the right ancestor was the one who died in 1818.

This is the final article from lectures given by Alan Phipps at Seminar '82 in Brandon, which were recorded on tape. The above article was edited by Barbara Page and published with the permission of the speaker.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

"CALLIGRAPHY": for documents, certificates, albums, etc. Examples can be viewed upon request regarding style. Negotiable fees. Pam Heath, Box 81, Oak Lake, Man. R0M 1P0. Phone (204) 835-2346.

THE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF SCOTLAND

	<i>type of record</i>	<i>period covered</i>	<i>type of information given</i>	<i>availability</i>
1	Civil Registration	1855 - present	Births, marriages, deaths	GS 1855-75,81,91; indexes 1855-1955
2	Census	1841 - 1891	Names, ages, relationships, occupations, birthplaces	GS
3	Monumental Inscriptions	18c - present	Names, dates, relationships	GS few
4	Commercial Directories	18c - present	Names, occupations, residences	GS few; libraries
5	Poll Books	18c - present	Prior to 1867: names of free- holders 1868-1917: males over 21 1918-: males & females over 21	Scottish Record Office Edinburgh (SRO)
6	Nonconformist Registers	ca1690-present	Births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials	GS some; local ministers; SRO
7	Lyon Court Records	1672 - present	Genealogies of families and coats of arms	The Lyon Office, New Register House, Edin- burgh EH1 3YT; ptd;GS
8	Muster Rolls	1641-1707	Names, dates, places, movements of personnel	GS typescript list; SRO
9	Hornings	1610-1902	Land records: names, places, property description	GS some; SRO; libra- ries
10	Newspapers	17c - present	Obituaries, births, marriages deaths	Libraries
11	Tax Rolls	17c	Names, places, occupations	GS some; ptd; New Register House (NRH) Edinburgh
12	Sasine Registers	1617-1868	Land and housing transactions: heirs' names, relationships, places, buyers, sellers	GS; SRO; local sheriffs' courts; some ptd
13	Secretary's Register	1599-1609	Land and housing transactions: heirs' names, relationships, buyers and sellers	SRO
14	Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticannae	1560-1929	Brief biographical records of ministers of Church of Scotland	GS ptd
15	Church of Scot- land (Presby- terian) Registers	1558-present	Births, baps, marrs, deaths, burials	GS to 1854
16	Records of Ser- vice of Heirs	1545-present	Property inheritance records of greater part of property, des- cent of most leading families	GS some; SRO; indexes ptd
17	Testaments	1514-1823 1824-1875 1876-present	Names, places, relationships	GS; SRO SRO; local sheriffs SRO
18	Apprenticeship Records	16c - present	Names, dates, some birthplaces fathers' names	local custody
19	School and Uni- versity Registers	1412 - present	Names, residence, ages, birth- places, parentage	some ptd

<i>type of record</i>	<i>period covered</i>	<i>type of information given</i>	<i>availability</i>
20 Burgess Records	1406 - 1846	Dates and names of those passing apprenticeship and joining trade guilds: name of father or name of wife's father	GS few; ptd; local custody (lawyers, town clerks); SRO
21 Sheriffs' Courts	13c - present	Names, dates, places recorded in local legal proceedings, civil disputes	Local sheriffs' courts and city offices; West Register House (SRO)
22 Landowners' Estate Records	12c - present	Details of rents, occupants, transactions, lines of descent	Private custody; Old Register House

THE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF IRELAND

1 Civil Registration	1864 - present	Births, marriages, and deaths	GS indexes 1864-1977; births 1864-1955 (gaps) marriages 1864-70 deaths 1864-70
2 Births at Sea	1864-1921	Births at sea on British vessels when at least one parent was Irish	Reg. Genl. Dublin and General Register Office Belfast; GS-No. Irel.
3 Deaths at Sea	1864-1921	Deaths of Irish persons at sea on British vessels	same as 2
4 Griffith's Valuation Lists	1848-1864	Names of tenants, lessees, owners; names of parishes	GS
5 Protestant Marriages	1845-1864	Names, dates, ages, occupations, fathers and occupations, residences	GS
6 Tithe Applotment Books	1823-1838	Land holders, tenant farmers, lessees	GS surname index So. Irel.; card index PRO Belfast
7 Census	1821-1851 1861-1891 1901	most destroyed; only a few places each census extant completely destroyed names, ages, occupations, relationships, birthplaces, religion	GS GS
8 Presbyterian Registers	ca1820-present	Baptisms and marriages	local custody
9 Roman Catholic Registers	ca1800-present	Baptisms, marriages, few burials	local custody; Nat'l Lib. of Ireland
10 Deeds	1708 - present	Deeds of sale, trust mortgages, transfer leases, etc; marriage settlements	GS surname index, land index, transcripts of memorials of deeds, conveyances, wills 1709-1929; Registry of Deeds, Dublin
11 Anglican Church Registers	ca18c - present	Baptisms, marriages, burials	local custody; many destroyed
12 Quaker Registers	1655 - present	Births, marriages, deaths	GS alphabetical transcripts to 1859
13 Marriage Licenses	ca 1630-1845	Names, year, place	GS indexes and abstracts; orig's burned
14 Probate Records	1536 - present	Names, places, relationship	GS indexes, abstracts, a few originals

FAMILY HISTORY SOURCES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

By Elizabeth Briggs
M.G.S. #484

Family historians pursuing their research in Canada or the United States will realize at some point it becomes necessary to obtain documents from the "old country". For a considerable proportion of the North American population that country may be identified as the United Kingdom. Genealogical sources for Scotland and Ireland differ from those in England and Wales. We will consider one country, England, and its principality, Wales, where common references exist.

The major genealogical resources for England and Wales are:

1. Civil Registration documents; that is, birth, marriage and death certificates;
2. Parish registers; that is, christening, marriages and burials;
3. Census returns;
4. Wills.

Diligent and careful researchers, with no previous knowledge of Latin, the language of medieval documents, are likely to be able to trace their family history in Britain almost four hundred years to Elizabeth I.

Under British law all births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales from July 1, 1837 had to be registered by the state. The Registrar General is responsible for civil registration throughout England and Wales, and he delegates this responsibility to Superintendent Registrars in each Registration District and Subdistrict. If the address of the local Registration District is known it is possible to obtain birth, marriage and death certificates from some helpful Superintendent Registrars. These people are not obligated to assist family historians, but they are required to report birth, marriage and death entries to the Registrar General at the end of each three month period. In London, all entries are indexed by family name and the indexes can be searched by the general public. For every birth, marriage and death, four indexes are produced each year covering the periods: January-March; April-June; July-September and October-December.

When the appropriate name, date and place of the required certificate is known the document can be located easily. However, a ten year search for an unknown date of birth can involve consulting forty books!

Copies of birth and marriage certificates are available from The Registrar General, St. Catherine's House, Kingsway, London WC8 6JP. The cost of a five year search by the office staff and the purchase of a long certificate (short certificates are useless to the family historian) is approximately £10 sterling. Similarly, death certificates can be obtained from Alexandra House, Kingsway, London WC8 6JP.

The earliest parish registers in England and Wales date from 1538. Few of these early records exist but it is possible to find registers which have been kept since 1558, the first year of the reign of Elizabeth I.

Parish registers contain entries of baptisms, marriages and burials. After 1598 the law required a copy of these entries to be sent to the bishop on an annual basis. These lists form the Bishop's Transcripts and they are indispensable when the original parish register is damaged or destroyed.

Many ecclesiastical registers have been deposited with the county archivists for safe keeping. For a variable fee many archivists will direct their staff to undertake a five year search and photocopy a particular entry from the parish register.

Some Anglican churches have retained their parish records or hold a bound photocopy of the original registers. Then it is possible to locate the incumbent's name and address through Crockford's Directory, which is available in major city libraries.

Nonconformist registers are held by the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. Microfilm copies of these registers can sometimes be viewed at the local County Record Office.

Census returns in England and Wales which are available to the general public and of genealogical value are those taken in 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881. Micro-filmed copies of these documents are available at the Land Registry, Portugal St., London W.C.1. Further copies are often held by local County Record Offices and many Family History Societies have undertaken the task of indexing the 1851 census for their particular area.

In order to use the census return effectively the family historian must know the address or area in which the ancestor lived at the time the census was taken. Since 1851 the census returns reveal the following information on individuals:

- a) their name;
- b) their occupation;
- c) their relationship to the head of the family;
- d) their marital status;
- e) their age and sex;
- f) their profession or occupation;
- g) their place of birth.

The most reliable method of establishing family relationships is through a will. "The Last Will and Testament" of an ancestor refers to the real estate and personal property bestowed by that individual to surviving relatives and friends. The wishes of the testator (deceased male; testatrix - deceased female) are administered by the executor or executrix of the estate after permission from the Court, the grant of probate, is made. If the deceased did not make a will and died intestate, the estate is disposed of through Letters of Administration (Admon.)

Since 1858 the Principal Probate Registry is Somerset House, Strand, London WC 2. There are numerous civil probate districts throughout the country. Annual indexes for wills and Letters of Administration from 1858 to the present time are published and available for inspection. For a nominal fee, approximately £2 sterling, staff at Somerset House will search the index and provide a photocopy of documents if the name and date of death of the ancestor is known.

Prior to 1858 all wills were administered through the church, and it is frequently necessary to search the ecclesiastical courts in order to determine whether a will was made. The most important court is the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC), and indexes of wills 1383-1700 are available. Before 1782 many wills were accompanied by inventories, a list of the personal estate of the deceased.

(continued on P. 16)

M.G.S. LIBRARY - NEW ACQUISITIONS

AUG./83

BOOKS

- 281.9 Iharion. The Ukrainian church. Winnipeg, 1982.
- 305.8 Finns in Ontario. Toronto, 1981.
- 305.8 Canadian Jewish reference book and directory, by Gottesman, 1965. Donor Pat Thomaschewski
- 305.8 Window on a cultural heritage. (The Ukrainian Canadian, Sept. 1981)
- 323.3 The Social register of Canada. Montreal, 1959. Donor Pat Thomaschewski
- 917.12 Prairie progress, by A. A. Cameron, 1954. Donor Pat Thomaschewski
- 917.127 Manitoba community reports. Dept. Econ. Development
- 917.127 Trails old and new, by R. L. Taylor. History of MacGregor, Man. Donor Lois Fotheringham
- 917.712 Manitoba Place Names, by G. Holm. n.d.
- 920 Criddle-de-diddle-ensis: biographical history of the Criddles of Aweme, Man. 1973
- 920 Mrs. Doctor: reminiscences of Manitoba doctors' wives, by A. Peterkin. 1976
- 920.03 Who's who in Canadian Jewry, Canadian Jewish Literary Foundation and E. Gottesman, donor Pat Thomaschewski
- 921 Helgi Einarsson, a Manitoba fisherman, trans. by George Houser. Donor G. Houser
- 929 Ma famille, M. Beaudette. (Quebec), 198?
- 929 Bede cemetery and Telston cemetery, RM Albert, M. Bremner (Manitoba), 1981
- 929 Cemetery transcripts (Manitoba): Kerfoot, Kinsmore, Miller, Melgund, RM of Cameron and Rounthwaite, RM of Oakland. MGS, 1979.
- 929 Cemetery transcriptions. Upland cemetery, St. John's; White Bank Lea, RM of Blanshard; Glen Souris, RM Cornwallis; Kingsley, RM Pembina; Brandon Residential Indian School; Broomhill, RM Albert; Chater Municipal, RM Cornwallis. MGS, 1978-81.
- 929 County marriage registers of Ontario, Canada, 1858-1869. Ontario, Northumberland, Wellington, Halton
- 929 'Sont les gens de Saulnierville, L. Comeau, 1980. Saulnierville (N.-E)
- 929 World War I army ancestry, N. H. Holding, FFHS, 1982
- 929 Index for Drummondville burial record, 1845-98, M. St. Angelo. Niagara Falls, Ont. Donor F. Cox
- 929 Minnewawa cemetery...RM Oakland, Manitoba. H. McFarland, 1981
- 929 Ancrum and Zion United cemeteries, MGS, 1979
- 929 Greenwood (Kenton) cemetery, RM Woodworth, MGS, 1980
- 929 Humesville cemetery, RM Elton, R. McMannis, R. Tester, 1979
- 929 Tarbolton cemetery, RM Daly, MGS, 1979
- 929 Cemetery transcriptions - Shellmouth Anglican, Sparling, Birdtail Sioux Indian Reserve, Medora, MGS, 1982
- 929 Lac Seul graves: research report. C. S. Mortimer, Kenora, Ont. 1979
- 929 Rapid City (Manitoba) cemeteries, R. Phillips, 1979
- 929 Elinborg Salome Samuelsdottir, wife of Christian Sivertz (B.C.), by Bent Gestur Sivertz. 1982. Donor - author.
- 929 Crandall cemetery, RM Miniota (Manitoba), B. Still, 1979
- 929 Individual graves in RM Miniota, McKenzie and La Riviere cemeteries, B. Still (Manitoba) 1982
- 929 Isabella cemetery, RM Miniota. Marney cemetery RM Blanshard, MGS, 1979-80.
- 929 St. Norbert Cemetery, Winnipeg, K. Stokes and B. Atkinson, 1981
- 929 Carroll cemetery, RM Oakland, Moorepark cemetery, RM Odanah. E. Turner, R. Tester, R. McMannis, 1980
- 929.1 Debrett's family historian, Currer-Briggs, 1981
- 929.1 Genealogical evidence, N. C. Stevenson, 1979
- 929.2 Fur trade profiles: five ancestors of Premier John Norquay, E. Cooke, 1978. Donor Mary Norquay Savage.

- 929.2 Families of Ballyrashane: a district in Northern Ireland, T.H. Mullin, 1969
- 929.4 American surnames, E.C. Smith, 1969
- 929.2 The Sturby/Scherby family history, O.H. Sturby, Regina, 1982
- 971 Nor'Wester: Journal of the North West Company, 1973
- 971.01 The people's clearance; Highland emigration to British North America, 1770-1815, J.M. Bumsted, 1982
- 971.2 A view of the Birdtail: a history of the municipality of Birtle, the town of Birtle and the villages of Foxwarren and Solsgrith, 1878-1974, M. W. Abra, 1974, History Committee of the RM of Birtle.
- 971.24 Brave heritage, G. Shepherd, 1967 (Sask. pioneer life)
- 971.27 Arizona, 1882-1982. Sidney, Man. 1982. Donor, Town of Carberry and RM of North Cypress
- 971.27 Brandon: a city, 1881-1961, G. F. Barker, 1977
- 971.27 The Story of Rivers, (Manitoba), G.F. Barker, 1963
- 971.27 A history of Portage la Prairie and surrounding district, A.M. Collier, n.d. Donor, City of Portage
- 971.27 Emerson 1875-1975, Emerson Chamber of Commerce, 1975
- 971.27 Trails and crossroads to Killarney, A. Garland, 1967 (History of Killarney and Turtle Mountain District, Man.)
- 971.27 Memories of Fairview, 1878-1982, S. Witherspoon, Carberry, Man., 1982. Donor, Town of Carberry and RM of N. Cypress
- 971.27 The Pas, (Manitoba)...a history: adventure and romance, 1970. Chamber of Commerce, The Pas.
- 971.27 A proud heritage: a history of St. Andrews Society of Winnipeg, 1971-82, T. Saunders
- 971.27 Winnipeg, where the new west begins, Eric Wells, 1982. Donor Eleanor Corbett
- 971.3 Through the Kenora gateway, F. Read, 1981 (Ontario)
- 971.6 Notre heritage acadien, premiere partie: l'histoire du groupe ethnique acadien de 1524 a 1755, J.A. Deveau, L'Universite Sainte-Anne, N.-E., 1979

JOURNALS RECEIVED

Alberta Family Histories Society, Quarterly, v. 3 #3, includes Conclusion of Phillip Thorpes 'Mayflower' pedigree; profiles of members Kay Hymas, Charles M. Wallersheim, Rene Dussome.

Alberta Genealogical Society, Relatively Speaking, v. 11 #2, contents include Germans from Russia (Bessarabia); U.E.L. 1784-1984 Gaspé Penn.; Grande Prairie Homecoming; St. Monica's Anglican cemetery, Mirror, (1895-1914).

Bismarck-Mandan H.G.S. Quarterly, v. 12 #1, contents include continuation of directory of Jamestown & Stutsman County (N.D.) 1909; Hutchinson County, S.D. cemeteries; tax lists Burley County, N.D.

Bristol & Avon FHS Journal, #30, 31, contents include Help/accommodation in Manchester area; "Knotty problems in Records offices" (30); and list of names in registers of New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) Bristol (31).

B.C. Genealogist, v. 12 #2, includes B.C. sources; Glasgow Scotland churches, 1816, by Brian Porter; Nanaimo Pioneer cemetery, Pt. I.

Essex County Br., Trails, v. 5 #3

Genealogists Magazine, Society of Genealogists, v. 21 #2, includes Florentine ancestry of Sir Winston Churchill; Company records as a source; Essex genealogist indexes.

Glamorgan FHS, Journal, #1 (replaces South Wales FHS Journal), includes record office addresses as

well as addresses for 6 FH societies in Wales; Civil registrations of BMD in Glamorgan; Pt. VI 'Phillips families of Dyfed'.

Gwynedd FHS, Gwreiddiau Gwynedd Roots, #1, comp. copy.

Hamilton Branch, OGS, v. 14 #2.

Huron County Br., Rooting around Huron, v. 4 July 83 includes list of items relating to Huron Co. at the Ontario Archives, comp. Jan Speers; Scotts & Dicksons of Seaforth - 150 anniv. of arrival in Huron Co.

International Soc. for British Genealogy & FH, Newsletter v. 5 #2, contents include article by William Allen offering suggestions to those planning a trip to England

Kingston Br. Newsletter, v. 10 #3 includes Lennox & Addington museum info., queries, library report, picture and certificate found containing many names of pioneers.

London Br. OGS, #22 & 23, membership list, includes Bellhouse history; 18C Irish Wake; cemetery transcriptions; "Misconceptions" by Guy St.-Denis, U.E.

Lost in Canada, v. 9 #3

Manitoba Historical Society Newsletter, v. 15 #10, contents include Margaret McWilliams awards for 1981; Insight into Manitoba authorship.

MHS, Manitoba History, 5/83, includes Metis lands in Manitoba; Mennonite Heritage Centre.

Minnesota Genealogist, v. 14 #2, includes article on Little Known sources in U.S. genealogical research Pt. 3; poll lists, cemeteries, ship passenger lists to Mn 1892.

Norfolk & Norwich GS, Norfolk Ancestor, v. 2 Pt. 10, 11, 12, contents include Diary of John Littlewood of Hempstead, 1789-1818; Page family of Acle, Ormesby and Walcot; Norfolk Game duty certificates, 1800 and 1802; lists of parishes and hamlets of Norfolk.

North Dakota History, v. 50 #3, includes article on a German-Russian pioneer, C.C. Becker; R.R. Valley in 1880.

N.D. State H.S., Plains Talk Newsletter, v. 14 #2, contains N.D. 1983 centennial celebration sites; sources at State Archives, Bismarck.

N.S.G.S., Nova Scotia Genealogist, v. 1 #2 includes sources for research in N.S., 14 pages queries and replies, Family bibles: Fullerton, Brown, Hergett.

OGS Families, v. 22 #2, contents include Hist. papers Walpole Twp, Haldimand Co.; Anglicization of German surnames; Donnellys located; "Search for a Saint", Brian Everett Mayne.

OGS, Newsletter, v. XIII #2, contains useful highlights from Branch newsletters; misc. addresses, i. e. Genealogy Consumer Protection.

Oregon Genealogical Soc., Quarterly, v. 21 #3, contains info on publications for many families, including Gould, Flint, Zug/Zook, Woodson, Park; Index 1911-1926, Mortuary, Eugene, Or.; Lane Co. 1910 tax list cont., Baker Co. marriage records 1895-1900.

Ottawa Br., News, v. XVI #4, contains Index of News from 1970-1979, Mary Rayburn Billings House museum

Prince George Br., Tree Tracer, v. 1 Sept/82, comp. copy

Quebec FHS, Connections, v. 5 #4, contains articles on Archives Act Legislation; Black community in Montreal.

Sask. G.S., Bulletin, v. 14 #2, contains Names index to 1982 Bulletins and 1982 membership list; reports on Searching in New Zealand; Nova Scotian Phinneys.

Savage Family Depository Newsletter, v. 1 #1, comp. copy.

Seattle G.S., Bulletin, v. 32 #4, contains info articles on Seattle counties; research aids for "finding your French Canadian ancestors"; interest group items - Scandinavian/New England/Pennsylvania/computer.

Toronto Br., Toronto Tree, v. 14 #5, includes list of Tweedsmuir histories avail. at Ontario Archives and local Ontario histories comp. by Women's Institutes

Ulster Link (Australia), #220 M/J 1983. Contents include tips on writing family history; National Library of Ireland; "News from home and here" which includes such notes as, "Before the registration of births became compulsory in Ireland for Protestants in 1845 and all other denominations in 1864, mothers often asked that their son's baptism be not entered on church registers lest in the course of time he be called into the army".

Whatcom G.S., Bulletin, v. 12 #3, includes numerous lists of names such as "1885 Territorial census, Skagit Co." and "Marriage contracts San Juan Co."

Family History Sources in England and Wales (continued from Page 12)

Copies of early wills, their inventories and administrations are kept at some County Record Offices. Welsh wills and genealogical documents are housed at The National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth.

County Record Offices hold a considerable variety of archival material which is of interest to genealogists. As numerous CRO's exist, their addresses may be obtained through the Manitoba Genealogical Society library.

A North American family historian with British connections can actively pursue his interests through correspondence. Archivists and other staff at many of the record offices are often very cooperative in dealing with enquiries from overseas.

CHECKING THE RECORD

By Fred McGuinness
at Seminar '82, Brandon

Fred McGuinness is a writer with the Brandon Sun, writer and commentator for Neighborly News, carried in many rural Manitoba newspapers and heard on CBC Radio Winnipeg. His feature articles on Prairie topics appear regularly in Reader's Digest.

One of the reasons that I spend so much time as a beekeeper is because it's such a fascinating study. I sit outside in the bee yard on a sunny July afternoon, and listen to the strangest noise. I call it the cosmic hum. I think that is probably the third oldest noise that is known on old Mother Earth. First you had the sounds of the waves and then you had the sounds of the wind, and then you had the sounds of honey bees, because they are the oldest of our living creatures. That hum was forty million years old before man descended from the trees, so surely we can learn from them. What we learn from the hive is a story that fascinates me: if you engage in industry and if you work cooperatively and if you are true to your heritage, then you and those with whom you associate can accomplish remarkable things. This is what gives me my interest in heritage, although there is a different root as well for that heritage interest. In 1952 I was asked if I would care to be the Executive Director of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee. They wanted a writer and a speaker in combination. They would give me a contract for four years and a budget of Five million dollars to help the Wheat Province enjoy and celebrate and somehow or other do honour to itself at the time of its fiftieth birthday.

Now that I look back on it, the exercise, which turned out to be highly successful through good fortune, was half nostalgia and half citizenship. But 640 communities did do something to mark the event. They celebrated their heritage in a variety of ways. They built libraries, they built pools and parks and homes for senior citizens and somehow they took advantage of their heritage and they saluted past generations by tributes to pioneers. They enriched their communities by doing things in 1955 which endure even today.

Since then, that experience in Saskatchewan has been expanded upon. I was on the board of the Canadian Centennial getting ready for '67, on the Manitoba Centennial getting ready for '70, and of course Brandon has been through two celebrations of its own, the 75th and the hundredth. I learned a lot from them.

All of those celebrations are based on one common biblical theme, and it's something that we should remember. You find it in the book of Leviticus, Chapter 25, verse 10: "And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereon, for it shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possessions and ye shall return every man unto his family."

Well, friends, I view the study of genealogy as every man's and every woman's return unto his/her possessions and unto his/her family, and so I feel you have this great common bond with those many Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and Canadian communities which these days are celebrating major anniversaries, major milestones. Now, one aspect of the Saskatchewan experience continues today and, friends, despite the passage of thirty years since 1955, this one aspect grows.

Early in 1953 in the Hotel Bessborough in Saskatoon, I attended a luncheon meeting. I was the layman and sort of the secretary to three extremely distinguished scholars. One was Professor George William Simpson of the University of Saskatchewan, chairman of the Department of History, and perhaps the wisest man I ever met in my life. I think he was wise because he started off as a homesteader. He settled, found his homestead stakes and broke his soil. He found out that he had to have something to do in the winter time when he didn't have crops to tend, so he began university by correspondence. Twenty years later, he's the chairman of the Department of History. When you have your roots in the soil that firmly and then distinguish yourself academically, you're a different type of historian.

With Dr. Simpson were Dr. Lewis H. Thomas, the Provincial Archivist, and Dr. John Hall Archer, who at that time was the Provincial Librarian. Among the many things we wanted to do in Saskatchewan in addition to observing the Golden Jubilee through historic sites and monuments and things of this type, was to encourage the writing of local histories, so we got together cooperatively, three professors and a scribbler. What we wrote was a very simple volume called "A Guide to Writing Local History in Saskatchewan." It was a huge success. This slender modest volume went through six printings in the first year and exceeded all our expectations. The tiny trickle of local histories that started to cross my desk turned into a torrent which in the last thirty years has not only not diminished but the number is expanding by squares, possibly because of your influence.

I've got a substantial collection of these local histories. The first one I ever saw was "Some History and Pioneer Experiences of Heward, Saskatchewan, from its Settlement in 1900." Now, it doesn't look like much, dear friends, and I'll tell you how it came about. A homesteader named George Harris sat down and wrote the history of the community. The local Centennial Committee thought it was very interesting and they went to the high school. The students in the Business course typed out the manuscript. The girls did the typing, the boys did the stapling, somebody else did the assembly, and the history of Heward was written.

Now, it's modest, it really does not rank as great literature, but believe me, it's the only record of Heward that exists, so surely it is a basis for future study. Some day, some scholar is going to thank George Harris for what he did with his very modest volume. But the farther we got down the road in '54 and '55 the better the books appeared. Here is the type of local history that you could bring out in the middle fifties if you lived in a small prairie community and had a local weekly newspaper with printing facilities. Here's "Voices of the Past", the history of Melfort and district. "A Glance Back" is the story of Neilburg. Here is the story of Nokomis. Gilbert McKay is a retired publisher of the Moosomin World Spectator, the author of half a dozen published books and still a prolific writer. This is the type of work that he wrote and printed: "Moosomin and the Mounties". Other stories deal with the history of the Tennyson family, descendants of the famous poet who lived in Moosomin and fought in the Riel Rebellion.

So we started off with mimeographed local histories done in school. We got up to this level of production in the mid 50's, and friends, over the years, in this literal explosion of historic material called local history, we've come up to the present. This is a two volume record of the city of Estevan. The committee that

brought these out in October of last year is now working on its third volume because it had too much good material left over to go unpublished. When Friesen's delivered this order to the Estevan Town Hall, it weighed twenty tons and filled a semi-trailer. They all sold.

There is an insatiable appetite for local history. From the point of view of the genealogist, this is a sort of a mixed bag, because our early publications were virtually without index. If you want to study the history of Neilburg, for example (one of those modest ones), you have to start at Page 1 and read through th Page 188 if you're looking for Smith or McDonald or whatever. But now we are getting useful indices. We are getting material organized by topic. We are finding out that the family biographies that fill probably half those books are carefully catalogued. In them you're going to find an uneven batch of material because if there was a rascal in the community (and there surely always was somewhere) it's funny how he doesn't look like a rascal when his history is written up, because some friend of his had to write it and I'm not saying they turned him into a candidate for sainthood but they certainly came close.

So you have to read between the lines. But surely in there is some of the material that you want. There will be the names, the dates of arrival, the section, township and range of the homestead stakes, the occupation, the names of the children and location of the children when the book was written. That, to my way of thinking, is a genealogical goldmine.

Canada today has 9,000 of these community histories. There are only 5600 of them in the Canadian Archives but they're working on more and they're now sending out teams every summer to catalogue the collections of collectors like myself who have a number of books that Public Archives in Ottawa does not have. But what they don't have they generally know the names of, and their master index can be a very great help to you. But please remember, this is a prairie specialty, because Saskatchewan has 2,000, Alberta has 1800 and Manitoba has 400. Your best source is the Public Archives of Canada.

The next place to go is the Provincial Archives, which to my knowledge have almost complete sets of those history books published inside their own province. After that, try the local community because there are still a few surprises around. There may not be a copy of the Heward history in Regina and there may not be one in Ottawa, but if you write to the local community, somebody there will know about it.

Now, if Great Grandpa (and he's the person you're looking for) didn't get in the local history books, then perhaps to be true to the title of my comments, you have to "check the record." If I were you, I'd try the weekly newspaper. Here again, you're going to find an uneven application. Now, the best place to check a weekly is to go to the provincial archives and look it up on microfilm. Not all weekly newspapers have microfilm readers in their plant; not all of them are going to have the room in which you may read the bound copies. Friends, this is a fruitless task if you don't have a clue, and that clue has to be a YEAR. To start to read 82 years of bound copies could take you a lifetime, so somewhere along the line you've got to reduce things. You say, I want to see the microfilm of the Moosomin World Spectator for '91, maybe in the spring of '91. That you can handle in a couple of days of reading. Without the year, I think your task is very close to impossible.

And worry about geography. Just because you don't see the name of the town that you were seeking on one of those local history books or don't see it listed as a community in which there now is a weekly newspaper, do not despair. Think in terms of geography. If you want me to tell you the story of Brandon, I probably could do so, and I could find some documentation for it, but what you have to consider is that in the Brandon story, you're going to have references to Beresford, Roseglen, Kemnay, Forrest, Grand Valley, Chater, Brandon Hills. Many of those communities are now gone, but if your great grandad arrived in 1882 in Beresford there's a possibility his record is somewhere in Brandon because that's only nine miles away. So worry about geography and pay attention to your atlas and from that you'll get clues as to surrounding publications where you might find the trails that you want.

Now, assume with me that you've got the name you're seeking and you've got the year of arrival and the town has a weekly paper. I know what I would do, and again you're going to get an uneven application. I would write a letter to the editor, but the trick is to get it published. There are tricks to the trade. I happen to know because I'm in it. That editor is very helpful. That editor knows there is nothing in the weekly journal or the daily journal that has a higher readership than a letter to the editor. But he or she is surely not going to work to get your material in there if it's going to take too much time.

So, don't send him a five-page summary of your family history, the last paragraph of which has got the burning question. Just give him the burning question. If I were going to write to Wapella tomorrow to trace down some of my roots, I would say, "I'm looking for traces of the descendants of Frederick Anthony McGuinness and Anna Charlotte Gallagher McGuinness who arrived in your community in 1879." Stop. Period. End right there. Just give him a paragraph. That's all he wants and that's all that you need, because you've planted out there two ideas: I'm looking for descendants of Gallagher; I'm looking for descendants of McGuinness. There's really no need to precede that with a long preamble of the family history and what you've done and where you've been and so on.

I speak with some authority here because I see a dozen of these letters in a week and I'm happy to help up to a certain limit. When I get pressed for time (and it happens in my business) I'm going to take the easy way out and take the short letters. If the editor doesn't carry your letter, then wonder perhaps if the newspaper has a columnist. It's easy to find out: just write to The Columnist of the Moosomin World Spectator or whatever the paper is, and that will get to his or her desk. These columnists usually write on local material and they know there's a powerful appeal when somebody puts out a request for roots. Why? Because people instinctively like to help and there's a willingness to say, hey, I can remember old McDonald who lived on 14-17-22, I used to buy milk from him, or something of this type. There's a million surprises out there waiting for you if you'll go and be an earnest seeker.

Out of my scribblings I've learned rather a lot about the practical aspects of genealogy. I know that it is addictive. I know that the connotations are all good. If any of you have not started a scrapbook on genealogy, then friends, do so, because all of a sudden it is a hot topic in the journals and I say this as a journalist. It's probably that way because nostalgia is in and roots are in. But

there's one more important aspect: those persons who know their heritage are likely to be stronger in soul and spirit than persons who do not. It's as simple as that. Some of my friends on the Brandon campus tell me that knowledge of heritage, that is, self-knowledge, gives you a sort of extended family of the type that was known to earlier generations, in which there were untold human strengths. Now, I've been fooling around on the fringes of this business for some time and I've had some practical experience. If you were to come and see me tomorrow and say, "I'm tracing a relative", I would say, if you're talking about the prairies (which happens to be my all-time favourite topic), then everyone who came west left some sort of trail or some sort of tangible traces. What you've got to do is to find that trace. The way you do so is to work and to write letters. You've got the resources of newspapers and local history books. Remember now, we've got 9,000 of them. You've got tax records, school records, employment records, and you've also got the treasure trove called personal memories.

If you're dealing with the Canadian prairies, you're dealing with prairie settlers, who are so young historically speaking that some of us can remember or know persons who can remember every aspect of early community life. When my mother died ten years ago, she was the oldest person living in Brandon who was born in Brandon, and people all over the globe would write her and say, "Can you give us a lead on old Annie Nichol who used to work in Yeager's Furs?" and so on. Mother could always find a connection somewhere because she'd go to the Old Timers' Society.

I'm starting to view Senior Citizens' homes, by the way, not as places of rest but as treasure troves of memories. And remember, you're going to be surprised if you send a letter to a senior citizens' home in the town in which you're looking for traces, because the chances are pretty good someone in there can help you.

One thing I really am working hard on is to teach children to be practitioners of serendipity, in which I have an unshakable faith. Serendipity, as you all know, is the science of making a joyful discovery, and discoveries are only made by seekers. So it doesn't matter, really, what it is you're looking for, you're going to find something that will surprise you, but only if you keep on seeking.

If I had to start today to put together the trails of another side of my family, named Pope, who went to Wapella in 1879, I would use one of the greatest inventions ever, the self-addressed stamped envelope. I would write to the Moosomin World Spectator and I would write to the Provincial Archives, looking for trails. I would have no hesitation writing to the grain buyer at the Pool elevator. It doesn't matter that he's only a young guy, 32, who moved in a little while ago from Roseland. His customers will know everything that ever happened in Wapella. I'd write to the clergy and I'd write to the municipal office and I'd write to the senior citizens' home. You know, out there, if you practice serendipity, there are a thousand joyful discoveries for you to make. Just don't quit.

I went on this trail once and it didn't take me very long to find that the homestead stakes were on 22-15-2 West of the second. That was my big breakthrough and if you want me to get all dewy-eyed and weepy, I can, because I'll

tell you how deeply moved I was to go to the Regina Land Titles Office and see there the signature of John Stewart Pope and Mary Darroch Pope, persons who died so long ago they're but faint memories to me, but I found the trails and I found the traces. Since then I've learned a lot more about them.

Through nothing but serendipity and the help of a great aunt, in my family room there now rests on the wall a set of ox yokes, the ox yokes that my grandmother and grandfather bought at Trotter's Stables in 1879 and walked beside for 110 miles from Brandon to Wapella. They're still in the family and they're still servicable. I don't have the oxen to go with them but they serve as an inspiration. The yoke is good, the leather is undiminished in strength, the hardwood is in excellent shape.

Now, friends, from now until the sun goes down, I could give you local success stories of persons whom I have seen find success in their genealogical searches and many of them did so by using the column I write, "Sunbeams", in the Brandon Sun. I'm not claiming any success for it. I have watched them find success.

I've got a friend in genealogy. We have never met and we never will. His name is Horace Logan and he lives in Redwing, Minnesota, and he is an indefatigable writer of letters. He and I sometimes swap fifteen of them in a year as he's looking for traces. When he gets a line on the brother to his grandfather then he wants the brother's brother to the grandfather - this guy has really bought the package! He wrote me about three years ago and gave me a name. He gave me a land description and a little family history, that the brother to his grandfather was a bachelor farmer at Treesbank, Manitoba, and could we get a line on him? Well, friends, I got several lines on him of a rather indistinct fashion. People would phone me at home, persons who wouldn't identify themselves, and say, "Get off the Logan story, it's no good." Well, now, if a fellow is in the scribbling business, he's obviously got a larger than average lump of curiosity and this was just catnip to the cat. I really got serious then. Finally, one of these callers would identify himself and I learned that he had railroaded with my grandfather which gave us a sort of a bond.

So he came in, and I swore on Grandpa's grave that I would not divulge the source of this story. The missing person was the bachelor farmer at Treesbank who walked 26 miles to Brandon every other Saturday, got his provisions and walked home with his groceries and his newspapers. In one of the newspapers was a picture of Aimee Semple McPherson. The man fell in love with the picture and wrote to Aimee Semple McPherson and she responded. Over three years this romance by correspondence blossomed until he converted all of his holdings to cash and went to Los Angeles to get the word. What happened was that Aimee Semple McPherson got the cash. He came home destitute and died in the mental hospital in 1914.

Sounds like a strange story, but what am I going to do? I'm a reporter so I'm going to tell the truth. I wrote this to Horace Logan in Redwing, Minnesota, and back came the word: he was overjoyed to know that through his veins there coursed some interesting genes! I thought, isn't that fascinating. Some people I know would have torn that letter into a thousand pieces, but not the real genealogist.

My guess on the future of genealogy is that you face an explosion of growth. This comes as a direct result of social pressure. Ask Professor Stacey (of Brandon University) to give you a lecture sometime on what it means to renew yourself, to strengthen your family connections, to know your roots, because that is enlightenment and, friends, that is enrichment and that is what you can get from genealogy.

RESOURCES AT THE ELIZABETH DAFOE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

By Dorothy Wilson
M.G.S. #121

Genealogists always find the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba useful in their never ending quest. The varied collection appeals to a wide range of interests and the open stack policy makes it convenient for browsing. Those familiar with it are able to make maximum use of their time; the staff are always courteous and helpful.

There have been numerous additions to the collection in recent years. The following are perhaps not as well known as some but are worth closer examination.

PERIODICAL INDEXES

Periodical indexes are to a periodical collection what catalogues are to book collections: a handy tool for locating material. In addition, a periodical index provides access to journals in libraries throughout North America. Entries are under author, title and subject. A simple code provides the name of the journal, volume, issue number and inclusive pages. Researchers may obtain journals that are not available locally through interlibrary loan or they may request photocopies of particular articles. The reference librarian can provide assistance in locating a journal through union lists of serials such as New Serials Titles. The cost of interlibrary loan is usually prohibitive at Elizabeth Dafoe Library for those who are not staff, student, or alumni but interlibrary loans can be requested through the Winnipeg Centennial Library.

1. Genealogical periodical annual index. v. 13, 1974 - v. 17, 1978.
Bladensburg, Md., Genealogical Recorders.

The five volumes of this annual index are located in the Archives and Rare Books room. The index is comprehensive: a wide variety of genealogical and historical society journals are listed under Periodicals Indexed. Canadian titles submitted for v. 17, 1978 were:

- Families. Ontario Genealogical Society. v. 17, 1-4.
- Genealogical Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. #22, 23, 24, 25.
- Connections. Quebec Family Historical Society. v. 1, 2-4.

The indexing categories are surname and locality. There are a few subject entries. The surname entry is for the main person in each article. Articles indexed include compiled genealogies, family records, source records and book reviews. Omitted are queries, society news or other articles of passing interest. American localities are listed under state or county. Localities outside of the United States are listed under the name of the country. There are two columns of entries for Canada, three columns for England and just over one and a half columns for Ireland. The coding of the titles is occasionally incorrect and special care should be taken but this does not detract from the general usefulness of this index.

2. An index to genealogical periodical literature 1960-1977. Kipp Sperry. Detroit, Gale Research (1979).

This slender volume, located in the Archives and Rare Books room, indexes 88 journals for a seventeen year period. It includes a selection of genealogical and historical society publications and also professional and academic journals. Included are articles on genealogical research procedures, descriptions of genealogical and historical records, histories of localities, ethnic groups and their genealogical and historical records. Omitted are abstracts, book reviews, lists of members, editorial comments and other items of passing interest.

The book is divided into two sections, a subject index and an author/title index. The subject entries are more specific than those of Genealogical periodical annual index. There are subject headings for such varied topics as Dower books, Manitoba, Paleography and Walloons.

Four Canadian titles have been included:

- The Canadian Historical Review. v. 53 no. 4, Dec. 1972.
- Families. Ontario Genealogical Society. v. 10 no. 1, Winter 1971 - v. 16 no. 4, 1977.
- Generations. Manitoba Genealogical Society. v. 1 no. 1 Fall 1976 - v. 2 no. 4 Winter 1977.
- Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin. v. 1 no. 1 April 1970 - vol. 8 no. 4 Fall 1977.

While the intent is to discuss new material, it would be remiss not to mention some older titles for those unfamiliar with periodical indexes. Canadian Periodical Index, located in the Reference room, is well known to librarians, scholars and students. It includes some titles of interest to genealogists such as Alberta History, Beaver, Canadian Historical Review, Ontario History and Saskatchewan History. Indexing was limited before 1938, leading researchers to seek out the indexes of the individual journals. Index to the publications of the Ontario Historical Society 1889-1972 indexes the journal of the Society, Ontario History, or as it was formerly called, Papers and records of the Ontario Historical Society, and is shelved in the stacks with the journals. Early church records are listed under the heading of Genealogy.

Educational journal of Western Canada 1899-1903, introduction and index and The Western school journal 1906-1938, introduction and index contain references to hundreds of individual teachers, mainly in Manitoba. They are shelved with their respective journals in the stacks.

FINDING AIDS

There are a number of bibliographies, catalogues and finding aids that enable researchers to make use of specialized collections. They are particularly useful to the armchair genealogist.

1. Finding aids on microfiche. Instruments de recherche sur microfiche ...
(microform) Public Archives of Canada. Manuscript Division. 1977-

This set of microfiche, located in the Archives and Rare Books room, consists of approximately 600 finding aids and inventories to the manuscript collections housed at the Public Archives of Canada. Subject headings include:

Canadian Amateur Sports Federation
Sir Alexander Galt
Jewish-Immigrant Aid Service of Canada (Western Region)
Ontario Cemetery Recordings
Quebec Cemetery Recordings
Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in Canada
Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada

The subject headings are numbered. Under the subject heading, the location of the material is indicated by volume and file number. The contents are listed and the inclusive pages given. Photocopies of the contents can be requested from the Public Archives.

The microfiche for Ontario Cemetery Recordings and Quebec Cemetery Recordings have limited value. The collection has expanded since this listing was made. The Ontario Genealogical Society has microfilmed their holdings of cemetery transcripts and the Public Archives has purchased two copies of each reel. They are available for interlibrary loan. The most recent listing will be in Ontario Cemetery Recordings 1983, Ontario Genealogical Society (available for purchase to O.G.S. members). Quebec Cemetery Recordings appears to list cemetery transcripts of Protestant cemeteries located in Megantic County.

2. Regional Collection. The D. B. Weldon Library Catalogue. University of Western Ontario. 1977.

This catalogue, available on microfiche, is located in the Microform room. The Regional Collection, started in the 1920's, consists of books, documents, microfilms and maps relating to the history and life of Southwestern Ontario.

The catalogue lists the holdings under area - county, township, city or town. A wealth of county and municipal records are listed such as assessment rolls, militia rolls, poll books, inquests and register of wills. Early census returns not listed in Hillman, Thomas A. Catalogue of census returns on microfilm 1666-1881 are included here.

Many items can be requested on interlibrary loan. The register of wills does not circulate. Requests can be made to have specific entries checked. Photocopies can be made. Some early church registers on microfilm, once a part of the collection, have been deposited with the London Branch of O.G.S.

This is an extremely useful reference tool for those with roots in Southwestern Ontario.

BOOKS REPRODUCED ON MICROFICHE

The reproduction of books and journals on microfilm and microfiche has enabled many researchers to make use of rare and obscure publications. These two collections of published materials on microfiche are very welcome acquisitions for genealogists. They are both located in the Microform room.

1. Canada, the printed record, a bibliographic register with indexes to the microfiche series of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions.

The Institute intends to reproduce Canadiana published prior to 1900 on microfiche. Because of the magnitude of the task, this will be a continuing project for several years. This collection includes all items published and printed in Canada, all items published and printed outside Canada but written by Canadians and all items of Canadian subject matter published outside Canada written by non-Canadians. Excluded are Canadian federal, provincial and territorial government publications, journals and newspapers, manuscript materials, engraved materials such as maps and prints unless part of a published work, currency, portraits and topographical views.

The index to the collection is in a binder; the contents of the collection are filed in cabinets. There are several sections to the index but those of greatest use to researchers are:

- Index A - Author/Title/Series
- Index B - English Subject Headings
- Index C - French Subject Headings

The index entries are in bibliographic form. The CIHM series number at the bottom of the entry is used to locate that item in the collection.

There are some family histories, county histories, books about immigrant groups, works of fiction and many others. Bibliophiles with pre-1900 Canadian interests will find this very useful.

2. A Bibliography of the prairie provinces to 1953 with biographical index.
Comp. Bruce Braden Peel. 2nd ed. University of Toronto Press (1973).

This bibliography has been a standby for historians, librarians and social scientists since the first edition appeared in 1956. The works listed are now available on microfiche at the library. The only exceptions are those that are duplicated elsewhere in the collection or those that were not filmed because of copyright restrictions or their fragile condition or because they were unobtainable.

A copy of the bibliography, marked to indicate those items available on microfiche, those available elsewhere and those unavailable, rests on top of the cabinet housing the microfiche collection.

The arrangement of the bibliography is chronological with author, subject and title indexes. Fur-trade journals have been placed in their historical period rather than date of publication. Local histories, gazetteers, regimental histories, annual reports of the R.C.M.P. dating from 1876, ethnic histories written in the mother tongue and many other works of interest are listed.

Directories are listed chronologically as 484a - 484o:

- 484a Manitoba and North West Territories 1881 - 1907
 (1883, 1885, 1902-4 not listed)
- 484b Winnipeg 1880 - 1953
 (1881-3, 1887-1896, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902 not listed)
- 484c Edmonton 1907 - 1953
 (1909, 1918 not listed)
- 484d Calgary 1908 - 1953
 (1909 not listed)
- 484e Regina 1911 - 1953
- 484f Saskatoon 1908 - 1953
 (1943 not listed)
- 484g Brandon 1913 - 1953
 (Every second year until 1950 with 1915, 1933, 1937, 1943 not
 listed, 1950-1953 annually)
- 484h Moose Jaw 1912 - 1953
 (1914, 1915, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1933, 1935 not listed)
- 484i Lethbridge 1914, 1917-1920-1, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929,
 1932-1950 every second year, 1950-1953 annually
- 484j Prince Albert 1913, 1914, 1919, 1923, 1925, 1929, 1932, 1934,
 1936, 1938, 1941, 1945, 1947, 1949-1953.
- 484k Medicine Hat 1913, 1917, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1941, 1946, 1948, 1950
- 484l North Battleford 1913
- 484m Swift Current 1913, 1916-7
- 484n Yorkton 1913, 1921
- 484o Alberta gazetteer and directory 1911, 1914, 1924, 1928-9

M.G.S. OFFICE OPENS

by Ruth Breckman, President

I hope that you have all had a happy and productive summer with many family members added to your trees.

It has been a very busy summer for M.G.S. as we have moved to a new location. As you may know, we have received a provincial grant of \$5,000 from Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources, which was specifically designated for an office with support staff. This grant was for one year expiring March 31, 1984, and we can re-apply.

It is a big undertaking to move a library and to set up an office. M.G.S. is blessed by having a group of members who have made the transition go smoothly. Personally, and on behalf of the Council and membership, I extend our thanks to:

- Kathy Stokes who, as well as transcribing cemeteries all summer, agreed to chair the office sub-committee and found us lovely connecting rooms in the most central location in Winnipeg.

- Louisa Shermerhorn, who gave up three weeks of her summer holiday to pack up and then re-shelf the library.

- Connie McLeod, who spent many long hours setting up the office.

- Flo Cox, who helped as usual in every capacity.

These people helped to make the move on the two hottest days of the summer: Connie, Bob and son Glen McLeod; Kathy and son Duncan Stokes; Flo Cox, Sid Greenstone and my husband Gordon Breckman.

Don Mills, Chief Librarian for the City of Winnipeg, donated shelving to get us started. Roy McLeod donated office chairs and other office equipment.

Thanks go as well to Gerald Brown and staff at the Teachers Library and Resource Centre, who gave us library space for the past seven years.

This move marks an exciting period of growth for the Society. Through the help that you, our members, give and the information that you are sending in, we have acquired an impressive amount of publications and resources in the past seven years, and they are being added to on a continuing basis. These resources are also being used a great deal, not just by Manitobans, but by many persons who live elsewhere and are tracing family connections here.

Now we are asking for more help from you, to become involved in the ongoing work of the Society, and to provide money for equipment and services. Tax receipts will be issued for donations of \$5.00 or more.

M.G.S. Office and Library: Room 311, 504 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Phone 944-1153

Hours: 12:30 to 4:30 Monday to Friday
Library - 1st Sat. of month, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Staff:	Connie McLeod, Corresponding Secretary	Tuesday
	Kathy Stokes, Special Projects Coord.	Wednesday
	Volunteers	Monday, Thursday & Friday

Mailing address remains as Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4

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 each time the query is printed.

BLACK/
BENNETT

John b. 1 Jun 1864, Keith, Scot. m. Elizabeth Bennett, b. 27 Sept. 1865 Keith, Scot. ch: Elsie, Estelle, Minnie, Jean, Celia, Jack, William, Elizabeth. Most born in Virden, Man. Any info appreciated.

WESTCOTT/
SPEARIN

James John Slater b. Mar 1843 Eng.? Wales? m. 1870 St. Mary's, Ont. Harriett Spearin b. July 1845 Dublin, Ire. Lvd Rapid City, Man. 1879-1885 then mvd to Whitewood, Sask. Ch: George, Edward, James J., Emma, Rachael, John H. Any info appreciated.

Mrs. Leslie Laird, 4027 Grange Rd., Victoria B.C. V8Z 4V4

WILSON/
TAIT

Robert b. c1845 where? m. where? Ellen Tait, b. 1837 Scotland. Ch Thomas b. 1875 Cromarty, Ont. and Robert mvd to Oak River area 1890. Interested in info on Ellen Tait.

Mary Bole, 1032 Lakeway Blvd., Lethbridge, Alta. T1K 3E5

STEWART/
MARTIN

Murdo b. 27 Jan 1861 Stornoway, Scot. (parents Neil Stewart and Bella McKenzie) d. 30 May 1948 Wpg. Man., m. 18 Dec 1888 Langvale, Man. Bella Martin b. 1866? Isle of Lewis, Scot. (parents Donald Marton and Elizabeth Morrison), d ? Ch: Donald, Neil, Isabel, Maggie, Lillian & 3 other dtrs. Any info.

TELFORD/
STEWART

Robert Grover Cleveland b. 18 Nov 1893 Belmont, Man. (parents Joseph Telford and Annie Gibson), m. 25 July 1913 Belmont, Man. Maggie Stewart, d. 30 Mar 1981 Edmonton, Alta. Need info regarding parents and siblings.

Mrs. Gayle Mann, 925 Buchanan Blvd., Wpg. Man. R2Y 1N3

MCGREGOR

Archibald, John, George, Donald & Peter of Kinlock-Rannoch, Perthshire, Scot. All emig. to Man. 1860-1880. Father: Alexander McGregor b. 1792 Fortingall Parish, Perthshire. Mother: Anne Sinclair b. 1811. Contact wanted with descendants.

D.M. Wilkinson, 4 Laud Ave., Ellerslie Auckland 5, New Zealand

CUMMINGS

Charles Henry b. 24 Dec 1877 Manchester, Eng. Emg. Dr. Barnardo Party 30 July 1896 to Strathclair, Man. Res. Mrs. Burke's. Mvd to Wpg. Man. and worked on railway. Lost contact in 1930's. Any info.

Mrs. Shirley (Cummings) Schulhauser, 556 Lani Cres., Burlington, Ont. L7N 2Y4

- OSBORNE Harold, d. 1920's m. Edyth ? b. 1878 Eng., res 4 Ashland Court, Fort Rouge (Wpg.) 1950's. Ch: Gladys & Eric b. 1908-1912 Canada. Am interested in tracing any of the above family.
Richard H. Osborne, 36 Troutbeck Cres., Bramcote, Beeston, Nottingham, Eng. NG9 3BP
- CHALMERS/
SNEDDON Alexander b. ? m. Margaret Sneddon b. Newmains or Cambusnethan in Lanark Co. Scot., d. c1895. Both brd in Cambusnethan, Lanarkshire, Scot. Youngest son, John, b. 1895 ? Would like to find any info on their predecessors.
Sadie Michaluk, 34 - 10th Ave. S.E., Dauphin, Man. R7N 2G9
- WILSON/
HEWITT Thomas, b. 1864 Parry Sound, Ont., d. 1914 Lloydminster, Sask. Res near Gladstone, Man. 1890-1907. m. 1890 Elizabeth Hewitt. His bros William & John res in Gladstone area 1900. Wish to contact any descendants of William and John.
- ROWAT/
SMITH John Johnston s/o James Rowat & Janet Johnston, b. 1853 d. 1920, m. Ann Smith b. 1855. Mvd from Hillsdale, Simcoe Co., Ont. to Gilbert Plains, Man. about 1890's. Ch: James, Donald, Mary Jane, Janet, Flora, Harriet, Norman, Rose, ~~Albert~~, Mark, Edna, Eunice. Wish to contact all descendants.
Mrs. Marion Wilson, 910 Kalmar Rd., Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2A2
- DONAGHY Rev. John James, b. approx. 1857 Listowel/Stratford, Ont. S/o John and Catharine Donaghy, Irish immigrants. Worked on Cree? Indian Reservation in Manitoba for many years.
- BITTON Roy and Gordon, sons of Gordon William Bitton and Rebecca Christina Dixon. B. between 1881-1890. Bros of Lavina and Cleveland Grant. Roy involved Engineering Design, Canadian Armed Forces?
Terrence E. Cosgrove, 1275 Elgin St. Apt. 508, Burlington, Ont. L7S 1E2
- LEE Jonathan, b. 1817 Yorkshire, Eng., d. 1903 Portage la Prairie, Man., m. 1) Sarah Hologate Richardson, 2) Elizabeth Noble, 3) Susannah Waters, had 20 children. Info wanted on descendants.
Barbara Page, Clandeboye, Man. ROC OPO