

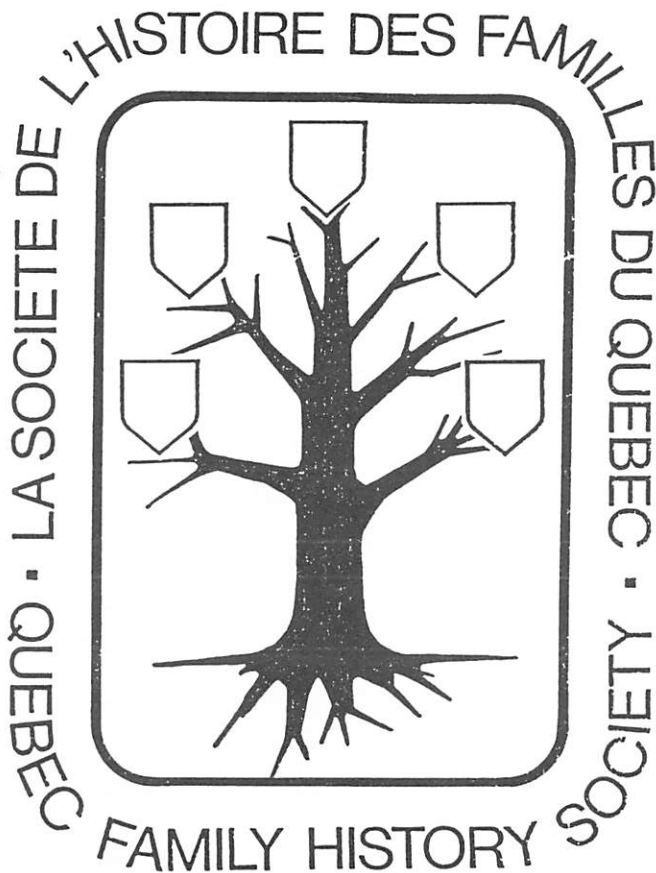


CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOL. 14 NO.1

SEPTEMBER 1991



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For the past several issues, we have been running articles written by
Margaret MacKay entitled 'Browsing in Back Issues of Connections'. Since
publication of this feature, there has been a great demand for back
issues of Connections. This is all due to Margaret's excellent articles.
Thank you Margaret.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HENRY PYLES' MIGRATION TO QUEBEC IN 1817 by Edward O. Jess, Richmond, Virginia

Immigrants leave their old homes because of conditions there which they can no longer accept. Once they decide to migrate, they look for and try to go to a country which promises a better life. European migration of the early 19th century was no exception to this practice. In Ireland the old burden, alien rule, inflamed every grievance and retarded every remedy. Ireland had suffered little during the Napoleonic wars but it caught the full brunt of the peace-time troubles which followed the cessation of hostilities in 1815.

There were several causes of the distress in Ireland. First was the pressure of population. Six million people were crowded on 13 1/2 million acres of useful land. This was the greatest density of population in Europe and it increased constantly from 1785 to 1850. The repeal in 1785 of the laws preventing Roman Catholics from holding land enabled them to live on and work on their own farms. Under the influence of their priests they married early and raised large families on these farms and the Irish population exploded. By 1841 Ulster supported 434 persons per square mile of arable land, the other provinces a little less.

The owners did not work the land. Nearly all farms were rented to labourers and cottiers and the larger ones leased for long periods to professional farmers. Most land owners lived elsewhere. Absentee landlords were blamed for deplorable conditions but the hired managers of the land, not the owners themselves, were generally to blame. The income from the land was spent largely in London. None of it was invested to maintain or improve the Irish farmland. Lack of security in Ireland made that appear to be a bad investment. On the other hand the farmer or cottier did not feel like making any improvements at his expense since his tenure was temporary and by law the improvements belong to the landlord and not to him. The land owner could and sometimes did increase the rent or eject the tenant after improvements were made. So the condition of land and the buildings on it fared poorly.

During the wars there was a tremendous demand for grain, especially wheat, which caused all land including marginal acreage to be rented out at top fees for cultivation. With the inevitable drop in crop prices following the wars, cultivation of marginal and even good land was no longer profitable. Both the worker and the land owner suffered from an abrupt reduction of income. Even during the prosperous years of the Napoleonic Wars there was an over supply of labour which kept wages low. A labourer could earn only sixpence (12cents) per day with one meal or eightpence without. The average rental of good or fair potato land fluctuated between £6 (\$30) and £10 an acre. This was exorbitant rental and could not be paid during most of the period following the end of the Napoleonic Wars. Labourers and small farmers

could not borrow from the banks so were forced to patronize usurers at rates up to 100% per year. Food was primarily potatoes, bread, herring and usually milk. Some never ate meat; a few had it only at Christmas time. In the north, oatmeal supplemented the potatoes.

The peasant's hut frequently had no windows nor a chimney and the family's pig slept in the one room with the family. Heat, if any, came from the burning of damp peat. The hut was generally filthy "except among the Scots of Ulster."¹ Dirty, damp and cold, it constituted a breeding ground for disease and facilitated the spread of epidemics. Life expectancy was 19 years versus 40 years in the U.S. A ten-year old child could expect to live to 58 years in the U.S. Less than 5% lived that long in Ireland.

The native Irish peasant had a love for fighting especially at the fairs. Beating women was also common. The tendency to passionate crime was aggravated by the almost universal prevalence of drunkenness in all parts of the country. While legally distilled liquor was out of the reach of the poor Irishman, the illicit poteen was cheap and available everywhere. This constant drinking, fighting and crime did not endear the native Catholic Irish to his sedate, well-behaved Scotch-Irish neighbours.

Frequently a man was ejected from his farm for non-payment of rent due to difficult economic conditions and/or his lack of sober industry. An honest hard-working farmer would take over the land of the evicted tenant. Often this would incur the hatred of the evicted Irishman who with his friends would post a notice warning the new tenant to abandon the farm within 48 hours. If he did not they would disguise themselves and attack at night and burn down the farmhouse. In case of virulent Irish hatred they would not let the farmer's family come out of the burning building or would kill them as they ran outside. This common occurrence disturbed the peaceful, industrious farmer and provided a powerful incentive to emigration. Also the feeling of insecurity engendered by such happenings was a serious deterrent to the investment of capital to improve the land and farm buildings.

The Edinburgh Review² carried a revealing description of the poor Irish peasant:

"Another consequence from some of the causes we have stated is the extreme idleness of the Irish labourer. The most ludicrous of all human objects is an Irishman ploughing They scratch, pick, dandle, stare, gape, and do anything but strive and wrestle with the task before them. The whole is a scene of idleness, laziness and poverty ... Although the tenants are idle during the whole winter, and a great part of the spring, the cultivation of their land is generally late with a consequent loss of the harvest.... I have seen part of a good crop ungathered in the middle of January."

From another source¹ we learn:

"The natural concomitant of hopeless idleness was improvidence of the type common among the very poor -- early marriages and large families. The priests encouraged this as a deterrent to immorality and because they depended for their living on marriage, baptismal and other fees. The same factors explain the unusual extent of mendicancy and petty pilfering.. Practically the whole of the poorest class was Catholic."

There existed between the ranks of the gentry and this lowest type of peasantry a populous farming class, the source of almost all of the emigrants to America before 1815 and of the majority until 1830. They leased their farms for a period of 21 or 31 years usually. Often at the end of a lease period, the farm was so much subdivided among members of the family that each man had a small plot hardly larger than that of the labourer. After 1826 efforts were made to prevent this subdivision among heirs and dowries but they were mostly in vain.

Fortunately in Ulster two customs alleviated this condition. Although by law improvements to the land belonged to the land owner, one Ulster custom allowed the farmer a return on them. The incoming tenant paid the outgoing tenant for the improvements. Prof. Hancock of Dublin declared this "to be the single difference which accounted for the superior condition of the Ulster farmers...".³ Another custom prevented subdivision. If a tenant died, the landlord determined which member of the family got the farm, the others getting a small sum of money instead. This often provided the capital for the transportation to America. The "old emigration" from Ireland which was the main emigration for at least 15 years after 1815 came almost entirely from Ulster.

Sometimes the industrious farmer managed to accumulate some savings after a few good crops. There were no facilities for investment or safekeeping. Savings banks were not established until 1815 and these were too distant for most farmers. So savings were hidden around the farm house. Bands of marauders, many of them ex-soldiers from the Napoleonic Wars, roamed almost unchecked over a large part of Ireland. They were well armed and did not hesitate to destroy houses and crops if they were balked in their search for the hidden savings.

Above the Irish labourers, cottiers, and small farmers were the greater tenants or large farmers. Landlords looked with favour on them as tenants because of their success in caring for and farming the land. But it was this class, with their small capital and great ability and enterprise, who migrated during the years between 1815 and 1841. Much chagrined the Irish press called attention to their leaving as it represented a serious loss to Ireland of a valuable asset.

The more enlightened farmers practised 7 years rotation of crops: one year manured for potatoes, 2 years of grain, 3 in grass and then another year of grain before being manured for potatoes again. This was hardly enough fertilization while sub-division of leased and rented land among the heirs of a deceased farmer made this crude crop rotation difficult or impossible to continue. Some few tried to raise root crops but the peasants stole them, only potatoes deep in the ground were reasonably safe from theft.

Over 90% of the Irish were employed in some phase of agriculture. Manufacturing was greatly hindered by the lack of resources. All coal for power had to be imported from Wales and southern Scotland. Also it was subject to a very high British tax. Iron was not found in Ireland so machinery had to be imported also. As a result Irish manufacturing was scarcely competitive with that in England. The most important manufacture in 1815 was that of linen which concentrated in Ulster and carried on by farmers. The small farmer did it on the side and the large farmer often employed weavers who lived on his place with him. The women did the spinning.

The increased use of cotton during the wars and development of machinery introduced a new industry by 1815. It accounted for the rapid growth of Belfast from a small inconspicuous town to a prosperous city. The cotton workers were the best paid and least distressed among the poor of Ireland but even they could find higher wages and a better life in America. Other cities were less prosperous than rapidly expanding Belfast. The combination of a pressure on the more active and ambitious townsmen similar to that on his rural neighbors to migrate.

Religious friction was always present in Ireland to some degree but in 1815 it was at a noticeably low ebb. "Differences of religion were on the whole less important than differences of race in determining the character of the emigrants. The Scots-Irish peasants of Ulster and to a less extent the English and Welsh settlers in Leinster, had retained habits and traits which set them apart from the native Irish, and checked the growth of common sympathies or the realization of common interests. They were energetic, clean and less volatile and susceptible to mass emotion than their mercurial neighbors. A stern and narrow morality cut them off from a whole range of popular entertainment from friendly fighting to dancing and enjoyment of the harpers. The Ulster peasant inherited something of the dour pride and stoicism of his ancestors. The native Irish had developed no such armour, and the self pity, the unending note of sorrow which has sounded in their literature from its earliest days, deepened and strengthened after 1815. Yet all these differences were less than the essential similarities of a common poverty, general insobriety, and a national consciousness which made native Irish, Scots-Irish, and the Anglo-Irish call themselves Irish, and resent in common all the interferences from across the Irish Sea".¹

Politics, like religion, played its part in promoting emigration. Irish politics was proverbially turbulent and conducted with mobs as a part of the process. Election riots were the rule rather than the exception. Voting was oral and public, control by violence was a comparatively easy matter and the mob spirit among the peasantry gave to party strife an undue importance in the minds of the people.

All Irish were disturbed by taxation. Twenty years of wars had to be paid for and all in Great Britain suffered in common. But the growing manufacture in the United Kingdom enabled the English, Scots and Welsh to pay their share though at a great sacrifice. The Irish suffered a general economic decline which made their tax burden unbearable. "Taxes ranked as a psychological cause of emigration second only to rents and tithes".¹

How did the Irish immigrant get to Quebec? Quebec had one staple export - timber and timber products. Canadian timber was admitted tax free to Britain while foreign timber was taxed 65 shillings a load. Most so called "Canadian timber" was cut in the U.S. and shipped out of Canadian ports in British ships to take advantage of the tax exemption. The timber ships had no westbound cargoes and could easily be converted to carry passengers -- other ships could not. Consequently these timber ships became the greatest single medium of transportation for the Irish emigrant. Timber was in demand in all of Ireland so timber ships were to be found in every Irish port. Settlers arrived in Quebec as soon after the opening of the ice on the St. Lawrence River as possible so that the earnings and experiences of the summer could help tide them over the winter when employment was often bad and the weather severe. April, May and June were the emigrant months; after June few ships carried a full quota of passengers. The danger of contrary winds in July and August also tended to prevent late sailings. All feared the discomfort, debilitation and threat of starvation that a long voyage involved. Atlantic crossings were from 4 to 10 weeks of cooped-up wretchedness.

Wherever there was competition the American ships were preferred because of their superior officers and crews. This advantage was partially offset by the stronger organization of British shipping interests in Ireland. Irish merchants handled the emigrant trade along with their goods. After 1817 some set up subsidiary offices, both in Ireland and America, devoted entirely to handling passengers. Advertising was carried on in the newspapers starting in February and ending before the ships sailed. Final notices and warnings to passengers as to when they must be on board were carried in these ads which served as perhaps the only official communication between the shipping agent and his passengers. Some newspapers contained a special section devoted to these notices. Of primary importance was a quick voyage. Ships were small (60 to 300 tons) and uncomfortable and long trips meant short rations or even starvation. The British Passenger Act of 1803 specified that the shipping company must provide meat and

provisions to the passengers and carry a surgeon if there were 50 or more passengers. However licenses from the Treasury were provided allowing exceptions so most ships provided only water and fuel to the passengers and no surgeon. Unhealthy conditions prevailed on board since the emigrants were crowded in narrow between-deck areas or on top of the cargo where only 5 vertical feet of space was required by law. Profits were large averaging 27% of the cost of the ship for a westward passenger-carrying trip and a little less for the return with timber.

Horrible stories have been told of this "new slave trade". Most of these descriptions have come from the years of 1817, 1831, 1832 and 1847 when the trade was abnormally heavy and the chance that some passenger would bring fever or cholera on board was great. But even then during these few years the outbreaks of contagious disease were rare and deaths on board infrequent. It was the small children who had a difficult time on board and they suffered about two-thirds of the deaths. "During cholera and typhus epidemics the mortality sometimes ran as high as 10%, but at no time was it worse than in the ports from which the ships sailed."

Most abuses occurred before departure. The tonnage of the vessel was often exaggerated and the sailing date was frequently delayed. In 1816 the delay averaged 8 days for each ship in the Belfast trade. The delay diminished the food the emigrant family carried with the ultimate threat of starvation if the voyage was overly long. It also caused the problem of finding extended periods of lodgings until the sailing date. Just prior to departure there was a final muster on board at which the Port Collectors were present. They checked to make certain the provisions of the Passenger Act of 1803 were complied with. That Act allowed one person (passenger or crew member) for every two tons of unladen ship's weight. This was for British ships; foreign ships including American were allowed but one person per 5 tons. In 1817 this was reduced temporarily to 1 1/2 per adult or per 3 children in British ships. Foreign ships could carry fewer passengers so had to charge more. A surplus of labor accumulated in American ports in 1816 so all settlers in 1817 were urged to go to Canada. Consequently there was a tremendous influx of Irish immigrants starting in that year.

At first the prospective were told of government land grants in Quebec but by 1817 stress was laid on Quebec as being the most direct route to the "Pittsburgh district". It was advertised as the "cheapest route to Charleston". This was true as passage in British ships to Quebec cost as little as 3 guineas (\$15.30). Quebec became known as the gateway to the West and most emigrants went there with the intention of continuing on to the U.S. It is estimated that two-thirds of the Quebec emigrants left that colony to move onto the U.S. and Upper Canada. This explains why even though Ireland provided the most immigrants to Quebec, the population today is mostly of French extraction.

Cost of fares varied with the time of year and the demand. In 1816 the minimum fare from Belfast to Quebec was £6. Three children could travel on one fare. This was for steerage; cabin fare was about five times as expensive. During the great increase in emigrants starting in 1817 as many as 80% came from the ports of Belfast and Dublin. Quebec was ill-equipped to handle great numbers. The Quebec Mercury newspaper mentioned 1,337 arrivals on August 2, 1818 when the population of the city was only ten times as many. The small group of British merchants could not employ them and the French Canadians did not want them. "Except for the beginning, in 1816, of an Irish fringe round the city of Quebec, the immigrants of 1816-1822 all went on to the upper provinces".¹

Canada wanted the pioneer farmer and in advertisements described free grants of land and government aid. Unfortunately this deal required recommendations of officials in Ireland which the immigrant could not get and the payment of large fees which he could not afford. So the most available land was put in crown and clergy reserves and the settlers often found themselves forced some distance into the wilderness.

The Irish harvest of 1816 was below average and that of 1817 was ruinous. Hard times brought agrarian disturbances which reached a maximum in 1817-1818. Most of the Irish at this time travelled to America as families. (It was later and especially in the U.S. migration where the young and strong would go to America first, get a job, and then send for the remainder of the family. Once settled the emigrant could earn money, pay it to a shipping master or agent in the port or to Irish merchants who had established branch offices in the American ports, to bring over other members of the family. There was no safe or easy means of transferring funds to Ireland.) The inhabitants of one village in Ireland would tend to settle together in one place in America even over a period of several generations. They carried not only their own provisions but a considerable amount of household goods. All reached the port by road, many on foot. So the emigrant usually left through the port closest to his Irish farm.

1817 was a particularly interesting year. Many of the better class of Irish were discouraged by their living conditions. The country was greatly over-populated. Succeeding generations cultivated smaller and smaller plots of land. It became less and less productive since the owner would not invest his profits in improving it because of the lack of stability and security. The tenant farmer dared not improve the buildings or the land knowing he might leave when his lease ran out. Modern farming techniques were essentially unknown in Ireland. Added to the decreasing fertility of the land was the uncooperative environment and weather which made famine and disease common. Taxes were unbearable. Elections were violent affairs frequently decided by the aggressors in riots. Crime was rampant and law enforcement was non-existent in the country side. The diet of potatoes and herring was

monotonous and root vegetables were not grown since they were so easily stolen. Crop prices and wages dropped precipitously with the sudden halt of the Napoleonic Wars. So the ambitious Irishman was eager to migrate to where he could prosper. Migration had been almost non-existent during the Napoleonic Wars due to lack of transport and danger of capture on the high seas. During the American War of 1812 migration essentially came to a halt.

In 1815 Wellington defeated Napoleon at Waterloo and the little Corsican was exiled for life on St. Helena Island in the South Atlantic. The Napoleonic Wars had finally ended. The Americans and English solved their War of 1812 differences in the Treaty of Ghent and hostilities ceased during the same year of 1815. So the seas and shipping became free again for passenger traffic. In 1816 the Irish migration started again. There was not much shipping to Quebec that year. The wars had ended so suddenly that the woodsmen had not started cutting the forests early enough to provide cargoes of timber by the time of the break up of ice in the Saint Lawrence in the spring of 1816. So 1817 was the first year for the resumption of the profitable timber trade from Quebec and the opportunity for the Irish immigrant to go there. During the previous year the migrants went to U.S. ports where they over-loaded the economy and caused a surplus of labour. These conditions became known to prospective emigrants by 1817. U.S. government agencies discouraged migration there for a time and persuaded the British government to encourage, by subsidy, the migration to Upper Canada(Ontario).

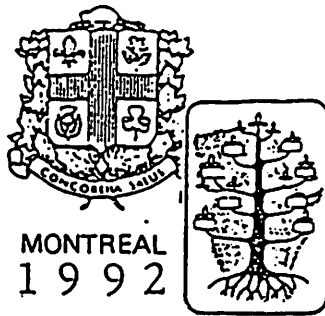
In Ireland, crops failed causing a veritable famine in 1817. An epidemic of disease soon followed. All these conditions contributed to a surge in migration to Quebec starting in 1817. The lessening of the restriction of the number of passengers aboard the small ships allowed them to become very crowded. In these conditions disease was brought aboard a few of the ships causing untold suffering and deaths, making 1817 a difficult year to cross the Atlantic. But considering the alternative the Irish did not hesitate to come over in ever increasing numbers until finally the population in the old country was reduced by two million persons.

Among this mass of humanity was a fourteen old orphan Henry Pyles, who made the voyage in 1817. Unfortunately the tiny ship on which he booked passage also had a passenger who brought on board the "Great Sickness". But Henry Pyles survived the difficult crossing and with the help and guidance of his friend, Mr. Morrow, he established a life in Canada. From the wilderness near Quebec City he cleared and worked a farm and established the Pyles family in the New World.

1. Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World from 1815 to the Famine, William Forbes Adams, Prof of History at UCLA, Yale Historical Publications, 1932.

2. Edinburgh Review, November 1820.

3. W. N. Hancock, Landlord and Tenant, Dublin, 185?.



This is the logo of the first English Language Conference in Quebec on Genealogy and Family History, sponsored by the Quebec Family History Society

Members of the organizing committee are:

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The Conference will focus on "How to begin, What is available, and Where to find it" in Quebec.

Program Information

Time:	Friday to Sunday. June 12 to 14, 1992.
Place:	McGill University.
Program:	12 Topics in 6 sessions.
Banquet:	Festin du Gouverneur
Cost:	Reasonable.

LOOKING FORWARD TO LOOKING BACK

MEETING NOTICE

MEETING: THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

DATE: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1991

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: La Maison du Brasseur,
2901 St. Joseph,
Lachine, Que.

SPEAKER: Mr. CALVIN EVANS

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF THE EVANS FAMILY FROM WALES TO NEWFOUNDLAND

Calvin Evans, currently librarian at McGill University, was born in North Arm near Botwood. Prior to coming to McGill seven years ago, he had worked at university libraries in Newfoundland, Ontario and Alberta. Following degrees from Dalhousie and the University of Toronto he attended the Atlantic School of Theology and became a United Church Minister. Calvin has served churches in Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

For the past twelve years he has been researching the family history from Wales to Newfoundland and during the century from 1840 to 1940. In Newfoundland the family were shipbuilders for the Labrador and Grand Banks fishery. The presentation will include an interesting perspective on this industry.

The history of the Evans family is now ready for publication. Calvin will speak on the problems and the fun of researching Newfoundland family history.

MEETING NOTICE

MEETING: THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1991

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

PLACE: La Maison du Brasseur,
2901 St. Joseph,
Lachine, Que.

SPEAKER:

SUBJECT: The details have not been finalized as we go to press, but you can rest assured that the speaker will be of the highest calibre -- which Gerry produces for us regularly

MEETING NOTICE

MEETING: THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
DATE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, 1991
TIME: 7:30 P.M.
PLACE: La Maison du Brasseur,
2901 St. Joseph,
Lachine, Que.
SPEAKER: Dr. Graeme Decarie
SUBJECT: BOOZE IN 19th CENTURY CANADA

Whiskey and high wine played a very important part in the early fur trade days when watered down spirits were part and parcel of the business. Our ancestors proved no exception to the habit as pails of liquor were consumed at every work bee and most social events. Many farmers drank at least a quart a day high proof whiskey. The clergy and early temperance societies tried to stem the flow in the 1820's and later on prohibition laws were introduced by the provinces. After mid-century women began to campaign through church, school and temperance unions. Many historical societies were also involved.

Graeme Decarie, always an interesting and provocative speaker, is Chairman of the Concordia History Department and a columnist for the Sunday Gazette. He is well known to our members and will certainly present this subject in his usual witty and engaging manner. There will be no pocket or bag searches at the door.

THE PUBLIC IS WELCOME

Additional information may be obtained from Betty Chalmers 738-6604

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PLEASE ORDER BY SURNAME ONLY. THIS INDEX DOES NOT INCLUDE SEIGNIORIAL LANDS.

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e.g. Morley, Anne	Norfolk, England	1815

WELCOME TO THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE Q.F.H.S.

Our library is available several days and one evening during the week, and also on Sunday afternoon for your research. Please note the time schedule on the inside front cover and the telephone number. There is always a member on duty who is more than willing to assist you with your research and to also help you get started if you are new to genealogy. There are several seminars given during the year which are very helpful whether you are a beginner or seasoned researcher. The schedule for the fall of '91 is published in this issue of "Connections". We also have the International Genealogical Index to aid you. The Civil Registration of the births and marriages in England and Wales from 1837-1850 are also available at the library.

1467	BERRY, MRS CORINNE M.	1430-138th ST S.E., BOTHELL, MA	98012
1468	COOKE, MR DAVID S.	4799 EDWARD ST., PIERREFONDS, QUE.	H8Y 2CB 685-4324
1469F	CAMERON, MR JOHN R.	12145 CARDINAL AVE. ROGERS, MN.	55374 428-4529
1470	GOULQUER, MRS LINDA CAROL	BOX 2, IGNACE, ONTARIO	POT 1T0 934-2823
1471	MATHEWSON, MR KENNETH BLACK	35 DRAYTON ROAD, POINTE CLAIRE, QUE	H9S 4V1 697-6450
1472	McARTHUR, MS. MAVIS	461 PARR AVE., OTTAWA, ONT	K2A 0X8
1473	MORRISON, MR HARRY D.	24 PERREAULT AVE. STE ANNE de BELLEVUE QUEBEC	H9X 2C9 457-6322
1474	NEVILLE, MR GERALD J.	99 FOURTH AVE., BOX 4046 OTTAWA, ONT.	K1S 5B1 230-9874
1475	ROLSTON, MRS SHAEN MORENCY	BOX 1, SITE 9, SS1 SUDBURY, ONTARIO	P3E 4S8 674-1695
1476F	READER, MR CHRISTOPHER B.	RD #1 BOX 63, HIGHGATE CTR., VT	05459 868-7038
1477	PARKER, MR REG. A.	#217-2739 K.O.A. ROAD R.R.1 SAANICHTON, B.C.	V0S 1M0 652-3881
1478	DUBRULÉ, MR GILLES	1300 PERRAS, LASALLE, QUEBEC	H8N 1G2 364-2046/3222
1479	HENDERSON, MR PAUL T.	404 WEST AVENUE D., ALPINE, TEXAS	79830 837-3768
1480	O'REILLY, MR PATRICK MICHAEL	2515 BOURGOIN ST., ST. LAURENT, QUE.	H4R 1N1 337-0135/6
1481	JACQUES, MR WILLARD K.	776 N. GREEN BAY RD, LAKE FOREST, ILL.	60045 234-2242
1482	HOGG, MR DAVID	147 ANGELL AVENUE, BEACONSFIELD, QUE.	H9W 4V6 630-4378

QUERIES

Members may submit two queries per year free of charge with a \$2.00 charge for each additional query. Non-members send \$2.00 per query by money order or cheque payable to Quebec Family History Society. **BE BRIEF, PRINT CLEARLY**, and use your membership number. Send to Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8.

888 ADAMS, Sydney; b. Montreal 1853 to Robert ADAMS and Elizabeth McNAUGHTON; early business experience with McGRADY & TAIT, Gen. Merchants and agents for the Mtl. Telegraph Co., East Templeton, Que ca 1870. Thought to have married, settled in Ottawa, had children incl. a dau. Maude; believed living at 91 Nepean St. Ottawa in 1909 when his widowed mother, who lived with him, died and was bu in the family plot in Montreal. Interested in further word of this family. Robert Tait, 105-6950 Fielding, Montreal, H4V 1P7

889 COUTLEE, Louis (1709-1785) and w. Marie LABOSSE who came from Vitry, France 1742. Had son Louis Jr. (1750-1814) who m. Elizabeth LE DUC. Their son Hyacinthe (1786-1869 m. Catherine STAFFORD and two of their sons Henry and George settled in Manitowoc Cty. Wis. coming from the area of Cedars, Que. Seek info on descendants, wish to correspond. Mrs. Marie Ponschock, 4307 Knuell St. Manitowoc, WI 54220 USA

890 GAMBLE/HENDERSON. Seek info on Richard GAMBLE, Lockmaster Lachine Rapids, m. Jane HENDERSON in 1856 in Montreal; four children; William (Barrister), Samuel m. MURPHY, and Elizabeth (spinster) and John (deceased aged 20 - 1884). Mention of a James on wedding certificate, possibly from Richard's previous marriage to Courtenay in Ireland. Any info greatly appreciated, particularly regarding James. Carol Gamble, 77 Huntsman Crescent, Kanata, Ont. K2M 1H8.

891 HAMILTON, Lucy Ann Barrett, b. ca1829, b. 1881 in Buckingham, Que; w. of George Lakin PARKER. Who were her parents and where was she born? Barbara Wilson, 1978 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa, Ont K1H 7K8

892 KENNA, Michael who m. Mary Dunn, Patrick PHELAN, who m. Margaret LAWLOR, John KENNA and Judith PHELAN, ch. of the above, who m. on Nov 24, 1846. All of these people lived in St. Columban, Que. from the 1830's on, possibly even prior to 1830 but we do not have that info. Have all the parish register entries from 1830-1900 but none of them where they come from in Ireland. Want to know where in Ireland they lived. Maxine Kenna Keogh, 2029 E. Sharp Ave, Spokane, Washington, 99202, USA

893 KERR, Frederick b. 1804 m. Mary Anne WINTER from Quebec, Bedford, Montreal. Would like any info on her parents and place of her birth. Eileen Jones, 145 The Park, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, CV13 0LN, England.

894 KERR, Charles St. Claire, b. Bedford-Montreal area, 1890-1855? Also Constance KERR from Bedford, Montreal area 1850-1855? sister to Charles and both children of Frederick KERR and Mary Anne. Would like any info. Eileen Jones-see above query.

895 LaCOUNT, Modeste/Mathias b. 1812 and w. Josephine BEBEAU b. 1819 who came to USA through Detroit in October 1839. His brother Joseph b. 1805 and wife Jane who came from Three Rivers, Canada and crossed over to USA to Waddington N.Y. and three sons, David, James, and Joseph Jr. born there between 1825-1828. All settled in Manitowoc Cty, Wis. David became a doctor in the Chilton, WIS. area. Mrs. Maria Ponschock, 4307 Knuell St., Manitowoc, WI 54220 USA.

896 LAVERTURE/BOUCHER: would like to correspond with descendants of Georgina BOUCHER (1875-1938) m. Joseph Laverture Jr. (1874-1956) of Deseronto, Ont, son of Joseph Laverture sr. of St. Rinald?, Que Caroline Lori, RR #1, Deep River, Ont. K0J 1P0

897 McCALLUM, John (Sieur) who l. Laprairie ca 1822-1865. Where was he b. and who were his parents? He was married, where?, when?, to Dame Marie Flavie RAYMOND, catholic, dau of Sieur Jean-Baptiste RAYMOND (Deputie, Huntingdon City, Laprairie, 1800-1805). John McCALLUM, protestant, major in Laprairie militia 1839-1845. He was a merchant and

ch. b. 1822 Laprairie. Known ch: Sophie Amelie Esther, Jean-Leonard RAYMOND, Marie Adelaide Angelique, Marie Louise Lotitia, Richard Arthur Horatio, Alfred ALphonse, Charles Frevere, and Emma. Corinne M. Berry, 1430 138th Street, SE, Bothell,WA 98012 USA

898 NORRIS, James b. Ireland 1811. Joined British forces and arrived in Quebec City 1844. m. Susan (MARSHALL) c. 1844 - 1847. Susan b Quebec (1819-1829). Their first child Ann-Mariah b. Quebec ca 1847. Would appreciate hearing from anyone with info on this marriage or birth dates. Mrs B. Martingale, 1624 Trossacks Ave., London, Ont. N5X 2C4.

899 O'CONNOR, Patrick Telema. Need help in locating h9s birth record or any info about his father Patrick O'CONNOR, possible a medical practitioner. Patrick T. had a twin sister (born 1907) poss. Maureen, believed to have d. before 1921, when the family moved to Ireland. There was an older sister, (Sheila). Has anyone info on this family? Ms Pennie Redmile, 4710 Decarie Blvd. Apt 35, Montreal, Que. H3X 2H5.

900 PARKER, Harvey B. 1770, came to the area of Hull Twp. with Philemon Wright in Mar. 1800. He m. Azenath CHAMBERLAIN in 1805. They lived in the Aylmer area. One of their sons's Harvey PARKER Jr. b. 1814 was the mayor of Aylmer from 1862-1866. Harvey PARKER Sr. d. in 1858. Seek any info. John A Rhodes, 109 - 14810 - 51 Ave., Edmonton, AB T6H 5G5.

901 SNIDER (SCHNEIDER, SNYDER), William b. Quebec ca 1820 m. ca 1849 Laura (MILLS?) b. Quebec ca 1830. Three children: b. in Quebec: Sarah Elizabeth ca 1850, Adelaide Amanda, ca 1853, Lucy Ann ca 1858. Would like to hear from anyone who may have seen any one of these births or marriages. Mrs. B. Martingale, 1624 Trossacks Ave., London, Ont N5X 2C4

902 SWIFT, Thomas Martin (or John Thomas) b. 1848, d. Sept 1889, son of Benjamin Swift and Mary McWILLIAMS of Quebec City, and Margaret McDERMOTT b. 1852, d. May 11, 1989, married in St. Sauveur Church Quebec City, Oct. 1877. Any info on ascendants and descendants would be greatly appreciated. Charles G. Swift, P.O. Box 581, Huntingdon, Que. J0S 1H0.

903 WILLIAMS, Eddie. Seek the present whereabouts of Eddie Williams, b. Oct. 1929, of British father and Chinese mother in Jamaica. Came to Montreal in 1955. Occupation Electrician. Roman Catholic. Ms. Pennie Redmile, 4710 Decarie Blvd., Apt. 35, Montreal, Que., H3X 2H5

904 WILSON, James b. 3 April 1817, Kirknewton, Midlothian, Scotland to James WILSON and Agnes PATTERSON. He married post 1841, spouse unknown. Lost one child on way to Tasmania, ca 1849. James and family then came to Quebec ca 1852. Mother, Agnes and brothers and sisters immigrated to Tasmania later. Thelma Caldwell, Box 427, Central Butte, Sask. S0H 0T0.

905 HUNT, ANNE MARIA née ROCHE; b. 1808, USA; wid. of JOSEPH VIDLER HUNT [1782-1867]; seeking record of her death, bur. and/or will ca 1878, Montréal, Catholic. W.L. Mund; Vitet 97133, St Barthélémy, French Antilles.

906 EASTY (ESTY) Benjamin (1805-1847) farmer and Justice of the Peace of the Parish of St. Martin, Co. Terrebonne & District of Montreal. His widow, Content JUDD, mar William BRADLEY in 1849. Info on this Family & Descendants(?). Emily JUDD BURRITT, Box 141, Shawville, Que. J0X 2Y0

907 METCALFE Margaret b. ca1884 in Liverpool, Eng. Came to Canada with sister May, Elizabeth and Annie. Married Richard Bennett, railroad employee(engineer). Lived in Eastern Townships of Quebec. Died ca1924, Interested in any info about sons and descendants who moved to the U.S.A.

NOTE BENE

June 1991 issue - typo error Query #865 says "see query no. 264. It should read - See query no. 864. Sorry for any inconvenience it might have caused. Ed.

.....
NOTICE:

The ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY is presenting SEMINAR '92 from May 22nd to 24th, 1992 at the Hamilton Convention Centre, Hamilton, Ontario.

The theme is: "Trails to Super highways, Ontario's Routes".
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MEETING NOTICE

MEETING: THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
DATE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1991
TIME: 7:30 P.M.
PLACE: La Maison du Brasseur,
2901 St. Joseph,
Lachine, Que.
SPEAKER: Mr. G.A. (GERRY) ROGERS
SUBJECT: SETTLEMENT OF THE CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY-(COLOUR SLIDES)

The Seigniorship of Chateauguay was granted to Charles Lemoyne in 1683 and settled mainly by French families on the St. Lawrence and along the Chateauguay river as far as St. Martine. The Seigniorship of Beauharnois was purchased in 1795 by Alexander Ellice and soon after lots were granted along the Chateauguay, English and Outarde rivers. He divided the Seigniorship into sections named after his wife and children and many remain in use today: Ancestown, Marystown, Helenstown, Catherinestown, Williamstown,, North & South Georgetown, Ormstown, Jamestown, Russelltown and Edwardstown.

At the same time American squatters came in along the upper reaches of the Chateauguay and Trout Rivers to plunder the majestic oak and pine and English stock. Following the Revolutionary War other American families were taking up lots in the eastern part of the valley, Hudson and Mohawk valleys and others from Vermont were of Scotch, Irish and English stock. They settled along the first and second ranges as far west as Franklin.

Following the Napoleonic wars from 1815 on, increasing depression and the continuing Scottish clearances, forced an ever increasing tide of emigration to Canada. Many lowland Scots and Irish 'Ulstermen' settled in the valley. A fascinating story of pioneer settlement.

EVERYONE IS WELCOME -- BRING A FRIEND

Where Have All the Donohues Gone?

by Gary Schroder

One of the most frustrating aspects of genealogical research is when you discover many of your nineteenth century ancestors and then most of them disappear from the historical record. Such is the case with my Donohue ancestors who lived in Montreal during the nineteenth century. Where did they all go? This is the question that has haunted me on many sleepless nights.

My second great grandfather was Matthew Donohue 1821c-1886 a native of the town of Sligo in County Sligo, Ireland. The family surname was spelled various ways in the nineteenth century Donahue, Donahoe, Donaghoe, and near the end of the century O'Donohue. Matthew Donohue left Ireland and arrived in Montreal sometime during the late 1840's or early 1850's. He married in 1856 at Montreal's Notre Dame Church Mary Boyle a native of County Monaghan. His father Thomas Donohue, a blacksmith, was described on the marriage certificate as being dead but his mother Winnifred Donohue nee Davis was alive and well, living in Sligo.

By examining the Sir Richard Griffith's Primary valuation of Land for County Sligo, which was done fortunately for that County in 1858, I was able to determine that Winnifred Donahue nee Davis the widow of Thomas Donohue was living on the Old Mail Coach Road in the town of Sligo.

Since the earliest reference to Matthew Donohue that I had found in the Montreal City Directories was in 1852 when he is described as a carter living on Dalhousie Street, I would have examined normally the 1851 census to see if other members of his family were living with him. However, only a fraction of the 1851 census for Montreal survives so that I was forced to examine the 1861 census.

To examine the census of a major city like Montreal can be a time consuming process as there are neither street indexes or surname indexes available for the period after 1825. In order to find a family in the census, one would first look at the Montreal City Directory for the year closest to the census and hope that your ancestors were listed. Once you have determined on what street your ancestors lived, you would examine then the beginning section of the directory to find out in what ward was that street as Montreal was divided into wards. These wards were the basis of the divisions in the census.

According to the Montreal City Directory of 1861-62, Matthew Donahue was a labourer living at 22 St. Sophia's Lane in St. Antoine's Ward. I began the process of examining St. Antoine's Ward and after about an hour and a half of searching, after looking through thousands of names, I found Matthew Donohue and his family.

Much to my surprise, there was Winnifred Donohue my third great grandmother. She is listed as being 60 years old on her next birthday, meaning that if the age given on the census was correct, she was born circa 1802. Also living with Matthew Donohue was Thomas Donohue his younger brother born circa 1843. It is here that members of the Donohue family begin to disappear.

After Winnifred Donohue's brief appearance in the 1861 census, I have never found a trace of her again. A careful search of the Montreal burial records indicates that she did not die in Montreal. She went most probably to live with other members of her family but where did she go?

Thomas Donohue the younger brother of Matthew married in Montreal in 1869 Mary McGuire. After her sad death at the age of 20 in 1870, Thomas Donohue disappeared also from the Montreal scene.

By examining the indexes to baptisms, marriages, & burials for the Greater Montreal area, which begin in the seventeenth century and end in 1899, I was able to find other members of the Donohue family. These indexes are available at the Montreal Branch of the Quebec National Archives.

Matthew Donohue had a brother Francis Donohue who married in Montreal in 1855 Catherine Sheehan. After their marriage, this couple disappears also my historical record. Matthew Donohue had a brother named Michael Donohue who is a witness at some baptisms and marriages in the 1860's but then he vanishes also.

Matthew Donohue had a sister named Mary Donohue who married in Montreal in 1861 Patrick Kevane, a private in the Royal Canadian Rifles. After their marriage, this couple also disappears. On the chance that Patrick Kevane may have received a military pension, I examined the pension records of the Royal Canadian Rifles which are available on microfilm at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Indeed, Patrick Kevane had received a military pension for serving 21 years in the military. His pension file told me that he was born circa 1829 in County Kerry, Ireland. He joined the 17th Regiment of Foot, the Leicestershire Regiment at Tralee, County Kerry in 1847. Patrick Kevane served with the 17th Regiment of Foot from 1847 until 1859, including a year and one half in the Crimea. In 1859 he transferred to the Royal Canadian Rifles. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches tall, with grey eyes, dark brown hair, and a fresh complexion. He had received 4 Good Conduct Badges. He was discharged from the Royal Canadian Rifles in Kingston, Ontario in 1868. After his discharge, the trail goes cold.

Matthew Donohue had another sister named Sarah Donohue. She married in 1861 again in Montreal Michael Ahearn. They had five children who lived past infancy, namely Mary Ahearn born 1865, John Ahearn born 1867, and Margaret Ahearn born 1875. Michael Ahearn, the husband, was a carter

and contractor in Montreal. He makes his last appearance in the Montreal City Directories in 1877 when he is listed as living on Shannon Street. After 1877 he and his family disappear also into the mists of history.

Matthew Donohue and his wife Mary Boyle had three children who lived to adulthood. There was my great grandmother Mary Ann Donohue 1857-1907 who married my great grandfather John Flynn 1867-1927 in Montreal in 1890. She died tragically from burns suffered when, while the children were playing in the dining room running around the dining room table, my grandfather William Flynn 1899-1973 knocked over an oil lamp which was on the table. The oil lamp as it fell set fire to my great grandmother's dress. She rushed outside to roll in the snow to put the fire out but it was too late. After a few days in hospital, she succumbed to the third degree burns which covered most of her body.

Winnifred Donohue 1860-1900 the second daughter of Matthew Donohue and Mary Boyle married in 1879 in Montreal St. Patrick's Church James Patrick Boyle 1856-1925 the founder of the Boyle and Wilkinson Bakery on Island Street in the Pointe St. Charles district of Montreal in the 1880's.

Thomas Donohue born 1865 and was the only son of Matthew Donohue and Mary Boyle to survive into adulthood. He was a plumber in Montreal until the early 1890's when he too disappears from the historical record.

By the time that I got interested in genealogy as a fairly young fellow in the 1980's, all the members of my family who might have known where all the missing branches of the Donohue family had gone or might have gone were all dead. I was left on my own to solve this mystery.

Two clues have emerged which may some day lead to the discovery of what happened to all the missing members of the Donohue family.

In 1892, John Flynn and his wife Mary Ann Donohue had their first child a son named John Donohue Flynn who lived only for a few days. The godparents were John A. Donohue Flynn and his wife Emily Louisa Clendenning. Obviously, they were members of the Donohue family who had come to Montreal for this event. So some day, if we can find out where the marriage occurred between John A. Donohue and his wife Emily Louisa Clendenning, then at least one part of the mystery may be solved.

The only other clue was that in 1907 when my great grandmother Mary Ann Flynn nee Donohue died the obituary asked that the Toronto papers please copy the death and funeral notice. Since there were no Flynn relatives (they are all accounted for) living in or near Toronto during 1907, this means that members of the Donohue family were most probably living in or near Toronto.

My extensive research in Quebec convinces me that the missing Donohue family members left the province of Quebec. Perhaps, some went to the United States but I suspect that Ontario will be the home to many of these Irish Catholics who left Montreal. I am looking forward to examining the indexes to births, marriages, and deaths in Ontario when they become open to the public in the next few years at the Archives of Ontario.

Time and Location are very important concepts in genealogical research. If you have even the smallest clue as to where a branch of your family moved, then at least you have a chance of discovering what became of them. Despite, not having solved the mysteries pertaining to the Donohue, Kevane, and Ahearn families, I remain optimistic.

I will stop for now as one of the events that gladdens the heart of everyone interested in genealogy is about to take place ----
The Postman Cometh.

.....

Browsing in Back Copies of Connections

Margaret L. MacKay

Why not let your connections work for you?

We would remind you that Vols. 1-13 (1978-91) are on file in the QFHS Library, all available on inter-library loan, some for sale. We still maintain that browsing in back copies could prove fruitful for many of our members. Volume 6 1983-84 may just spark your flagging interest:

No. 1 Sept\83: In Great Grandfather and the Iron Works David J McDougall provides a fine example of family history, tracing as he does not only the roots of his family but also the development of Les Forges du St. Maurice, Québec --- a most enjoyable amalgam of social history of an industry and an affectionate look at a favourite ancestor.

Did You Know? Here is a source worth noting. Bell Canada has donated microfilms of every page of every phone book published in Ontario and Québec since 1878. They are available in the respective archives of Ontario and Québec.

No. 2 Dec./83: New England Captives Carried to Canada - Not to be missed is Gerry Rogers' fascinating article. The fate of these captives (1677-1760) during the French and Indian Wars was researched from Canadian parish registers by Miss Lewis Coleman and finally published in two volumes in 1925. Mr. Rogers has cited only a few of the hundreds of cases, with specific examples from Caughnawaga of interesting English name changes.

What's in a Name ... a gold-mine of information.

Here R.C.B. Garrity pursues the origins of family names (with fine examples), discussing patronymics; nicknames based on childhood diminutives, physical and/or personal characteristics (good and bad), place names, occupations, etc.; prefixes ... and so much more.

Did you know? The archives of Dr. Bernardo's homes are now housed in Liverpool University - and available for research.

Nos. 3 & 4/84 If you are researching New England names and would like a refresher course on the period of The Mayflower, let Margaret Stead bring you up to date with her two-part study of the world "the Pilgrims" left and the world to which they came.

You are reminded that members' QUERIES appear in each issue, and are worth browsing through. Who knows a name might appear, just the one you've been looking for. May we remind you also that information needs to be updated - constantly. Let the QFHS Library help you.

Volume 7 1984-85 is worth browsing through because of two information-packed articles.

Nos. 1&2/84 An Outline of the Patterns of the Non-French-Speaking Settlement in Québec in the 18th and 19th Centuries: Parts 1 & II.

Pride of place is given in these two issues to a 2-part article by Dr. David M^cDougall which, today, provides a timely reminder of how deep our roots in Québec are! Not only are 5 stages (between 1760-1900) outlined, but also problems in tracking down information for each stage are discussed, and then actual sources of information are cited, not to mention 5 Appendices, such as Distribution of Regiments and 87 Townships named in which land grants were made (1796-1814). One reminder: Information as to sources may need to be updated. QFHS Library Staff will help you.

Nos. 3&4/85 Genealogical Sources in the Salle Gagnon at the bibliotheque de la Ville de Montréal: Parts 1&2. Written by Daniel Olivier, Department Head, and translated by Jacqueline Jacques, here is an outline of the sources of genealogical information available in Montreal, along with gentle reminders of all genealogical resources to be explored "to better understand the history of a people and their daily life and bring it back ... to a more human level".

Another reminder: The past five years have seen great changes in materials available; retrieval techniques and storage of valuable materials.

No. 3/85 also introduces you to the Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Québec -- well worth a visit, even by print!

BETTER AND BETTER BROWSING!

.....

Seminars and Tours

All seminars and tours of the archives are open to members and non-members. There is a small charge for attending. This fee aids the QFHS in many ways one of which is buying new books for the library.

<u>Day</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Lecturer</u>
Sunday	Oct. 6	An introduction to English Genealogy	<i>Margaret Turner</i>
Saturday	Oct. 19	An introduction to American Genealogy	<i>Hugh Banfill</i>
Sunday	Oct. 20	An introduction to Ontario Genealogy	<i>Mimi Hayward</i>
Sunday	Oct. 27	An introduction to Irish Genealogy	<i>Gary Schroder</i>
Sunday	Nov. 3	18 th 19 th Century Military Records of England Ireland & Scotland	<i>Gary Schroder</i>
Sunday	Nov. 10	An introduction to Scottish Genealogy	<i>Mary Johnston Cox</i>
Sunday	Nov. 17	Paleography - The art of reading old handwriting	<i>Mimi Hayward</i>
Sunday	Nov. 24	An introduction to Quebec Genealogy	<i>Joan Benoit</i>

The time for the above seminars are 1100 - 1300 HRS.

Archive Tours

Friday	Oct. 25	0930	Tour of the Quebec National Archives	<i>Gary Schroder</i>
Friday	Nov. 15	0930	Tour of the Quebec National Archives	<i>Gary Schroder</i>

CEMETERY RECORDING Sunday September 22

Lachute Protestant Cemetery

September 22 1991 at 1000 HRS if not finished to be continued the following Sunday.

East Farnham Adventist Church

E.G. Chadsey, Min.

1. b. 3 July 1858 Mary Elizabeth TABER
- b. 8 May 1860 Eugene TABER
- b. 13 Nov 1864 Althea Evangeline TABER
- b. 13 Dec 1866 Lucy Amelia TABER
- b. 6 July 1872 Roberts TABER
- b. 11 Apr 1877 Lyda Maude TABER

The above children were born when said, & registered 20 Aug 1877.
Parents were Russel TABER & his wife Eunice ROBERTS.

2. 21 Aug 1877 Loren Jackson MARSH, bach, of Brome Twp., marr. Elnore
 INGALLS, spin., of Shefford. Married by license.
 Wits: Oren INGALLS Charlotte SAVAGE

3. b. 28 May 1870 Mary Olive VAUDRY
- b. 7 June 1877 Alphonse Loren Hypolite VAUDRY
- children of Hypolite & Martha Olive (CRAIG) VAUDRY
- Registered 21 Aug 1877

4. 30 Aug 1877 Harlkow Davis, bach., of the twp. of Brome, married
 Isabella E McGovern, spinster, of the North part of Stukeley Twp.
 Shefford County. By banns.
 Wits: William Armstrong, Margaret McFarlane,
 George Wilks, Elizabeth BEARD

5. 22 Sept 1877 Eliza PERSONS, w/ Milton BOURNE, died. buried Sept
 24 aged 28 Wit: Milton Bourne
- Parents: Stephen & Patience PERSONS

6. b. 8 Sept 1875 - Merton Carmi JEWELL
- Registered 25 Sept 1877.
- Son and issue of Carmi D & Lucinda (Courtney) JEWELL
- Wits: Parents

7. b. JULY 12, 1863 Thomas William HARVEY
- b. Jan 8, 1869 Lucy Hannah HARVEY
- b. 22 June 1876 Tina? Lillian HARVEY
- Children of James Aaron HARVEY & his wife / Elvira _____ (Poss. EDEN)
- Registered 7 Oct 1877 Wits: The parents

8. b. 12 Mar 1877 Elbert Norman Eri JEWELL
- s/ Eri & Hulkdah (CHAPMAN) JEWELL
- Registered 15 Oct 1877
- Wits: The Parents

9. 20 Oct 1877 Elwin Andrew INGALLS died age 31
 at Shefford buried 21 Oct.
- Parents: Rodney & Julia INGALLS.

10. 21 Nov 1877 Winslow GATES died at Brome, bur 23 Nov. aged 2 years
s/ John O & Rebecca (BEARD) GATES
wits:
11. 23 Nov 1877 Hannah Jane Beard w/Alphonzo WILLIAMS died at Brome,
buried 25 November. Wits: Alphonzo WILLIAMS W. BEARD
12. 25 Dec 1877 Elijah BEARD married Mary Ann Peacock (banns) both of
Brome Twp wit: Elmer BURT Ida BURT

1878

13. 22 Jan 1878 Jamie Elijah LAWRENCE, died at East Farnham,
age 11 months
s/ Samuel & Roxanna LAWRENCE bur. 24 January
Wits: The parents
14. 25 Jan 1878 Matilda M KETTLE, died at Brome, bur 27 Jan.
d/William(deceased) & Sarah(SANBORN) KETTLE
Wit: Sarah KETTLE Josiah SANBORN
15. 2 Mar 1878 Ernest CONKLIN died at East Farnham (bur Mar 4)
s/ William & Mary C. CONKLIN (aged 1 year)
Wit: The parents.
16. 27 July 1878 Horatio Nelson ROCKWELL died at Brome buried 29 July
aged 57 years
Wit: Augusta BANFILL Clara HALL
17. 11 Aug 1878 Lewis Isaiah CUTTING died at East Farnham buried
13 August aged 8 months s/Abram & Cordelia CUTTING.
18. 1 Oct 1878 John BULL of East Farnham, married Elizabeth SELLAS of
Cowansville, widow of William MACREE of Roxbury, Ont.- Banns
Wit:Orlando BULL Florence HAWKINS
19. 16 Oct 1878 Randall Ora JOHNSON of Montgomery, VT., marr. Lucy
Catherine PORTER of East Farnham. Banns.
Wit: Howard PORTER Mattie BULL
20. 23 Nov 1878 Alphonse Loren Hypolite VAUDRY died at Shefford
Mountain. Bur Nov 26. Aged 1 year 5 months 16 days s/ Hypolite &
Martha VAUDRY who were also the witnesses.
21. 2 Dec 1878 Josiah SANBORN, widower, Brome Twp & County, Marr.
Hannah SALLS, widow of the late Horatio ROCKWELL of Brome Twp. -
Banns
Wit:Jennie JOHNSON Roxey E CHADSEY.

1879

22. 1 Jan 1879 Henry M ALGIER, bach. Marr Minerva Jane BERRY, Spin.,
(Banns) Both of Twp of East Farnham, Brome Cty.
Wit: Andrew & Mary BRUNTON
23. 5 Jan 1879 Curtis Arthur BRUNTON died at _____ Hill, Brome Cty.
buried Jan 8 aged 5 years 3 months. s/ Andrew and Mary BRUNTON.
24. 22 Aug 1878 Almer Jackson MARSH was born, registered 28 Jan 1879
s/ Loren J & Elnore Ann (INGALLS) MARSH
Wit: Parents.
25. 30 Jan 1879 Abigail PERSONS died at East Farnham bur. 1 Feb aged
53 years
Wits: Stephen PERSONS **JJ PERSONS (or PP or long FF)
26. 15 Feb 1879 Jesse BENHAM, bach, of Brome Twp married Isabella Ann
GETTY, spin., of the same place (license)
Wit: Cortis MOFFAT Mary MOFFATT
27. 13 Jul 1879 William E KATHAN died at Brome bur 15 Jul aged 30
years
Wit: Burton KATHAN Orville KATHAN
28. 4 Nov 1879 Cyrus WWHITEHEAD, bach., of Brome Twp. marr.
Ellen C. TITIMORE, of Dunham Twp (banns)
Wit: James WELLS Alice M TITTIMORE
29. Born 7 Dec 1870 Alva Deforest LARAWAY registered 29 Dec 1879 s/
Alva & Susan H. (MURRY) LARAWAY
Wit: The parents.
30. Born 25 Jan 1877 Edmund James RUITER Registered 17 June 1877
s/ & issue of Jacob D. & issue of Jacob D. & Sarah (HATCH)
RUITER
Wit: The parents.

.....the end.....

Legend:

Bach.	Bachelor	D.	died
Spin.	Spinster	Marr	married
s/	son of	Twp	Township
d/	daughter of	w/	Wife or Wife of
Cty	county	b.	born

Copied from the m/film by Pennie Redmile.

QFHS - Ancestral Surname List

GENERAL NOTES:

The QFHS Ancestral Surname List is published each year on or about the first of May, for the purpose of alerting the membership to current research.

If you are a member of the QFHS doing research on family ancestors, we welcome you to include their names on this form for inclusion in the next issue of the Ancestral List.

Should you require more forms, feel free to photocopy this blank.

Please forward your forms to QFHS before April 1 for inclusion in the next issue.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE
QUEBEC, CANADA, H9S 4H9

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

PROV/STATE: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ MEMBER NO. _____

ANCESTRAL SURNAME (FAMILY NAME)	
CHRISTIAN NAME (FIRST NAME)	OCCUPATION
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TIME PERIOD
CITY or TOWN	PROVINCE or STATE
PARISH or COUNTY	MEMBER NO.

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A/R

CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOL. 14 NO.2

DECEMBER 1991



Founded 1978 -Incorporated 1988 Library
/Office located at 173A Cartier Ave., Suite
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695-1502, Mailing address:P.O.Box 1026,
Pointe Claire Québec, Canada, H9S 4H9

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REGULAR MEETINGS are held on the second Tuesday of each month from
September to June at 1930 HRS at the Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St Joseph
St., Lachine, corner of 29th Ave., and the waterfront.

Library Hours QFHS

Monday - Tuesday - Wednesday - Thursday 1000 - 1500 HRS
Wednesday - 1900 - 2100 HRS
Sunday - 1300 - 1700 HRS CALL AHEAD: 1-514-695-1502

Archives nationales du Québec 1 - 514-873-3064

Salle de recherche pour les archives textuelles (manuscripts, microfilms
et imprimés):

Lundi(Monday - Mercredi(Wednesday):	8 h 30 a 21 h 30
Jeudi(Thursday) - Vendredi(Friday) :	8 h 30 a 16 h 30
Samedi(Saturday) - Dimanche(Sunday):	9 h 00 a 17 h 00

The Family Legends and Names that Change
by Jim Hay

During the time that I have been involved in genealogy I have learned that there are two rules which must always be kept in mind. The first is that family legends, while not always completely true, do contain some element of truth and should be treated appropriately until the element of truth is found. The second is that the spelling of names prior to the first part of the twentieth century vary, and must not be taken to mean that two different families are being referred to. In fact the very name itself can change.

Early in my searches I was fortunate to obtain information from a cousin who had been collecting information for many years. While I never met her, another family member gave me copies of some of her papers.

The family stories told me that my great-grandmother, Jane Stewart was born in Lobo Township north of London, Ontario and that her husband Alexander Thompson came from Aberfeldy in Buteshire, Scotland. He received an M.D. from New York University and then lived in Clarence New York before settling in Strathroy, Ontario. My quest was, and still is, to try to learn more about where the Thompson and Stewart families came from.

Through the family I obtained a copy of a genealogy of the Graham family of Lobo Township which was compiled by a member of that family. On a visit to London, Ontario I met with the daughter of the author, and

began working to update the genealogy.

The "Graham Book" as I call it, contains a wealth of information. It includes only a few brief historical notes on the first two pages, but then gives descendants of Peter Graham and Jane Thompson. The names listed in the "Graham Book" would later show up in quite unexpected places.

One of the historical notes was the following:

Margaret was married in Scotland and came over to Canada with her husband. Margaret's baby died at sea and the child was buried on the Labrador coast.

While other sources have repeated the story, the place where the child was buried varies widely and it has never been possible to verify it. The genealogy also stated that Peter and Jane Graham came to Canada from Argyllshire in 1828, Peter having been born in Knapdale.

According to the information which I received from my cousin's records, one of my great-grandmother's sisters married a Rev. John Stewart and settled at Kincardine, Ontario. Research subsequently showed that Rev. Stewart was a Presbyterian minister who was born in Lochgilphead, Argyllshire - the parish immediately across the Loch Gilip from the Knapdale peninsula. A notation on my cousin's information indicated

that she felt Mary and John Stewart might be cousins.

A trip to the then newly opened library on Gilford Street to search the microfilmed parish registers turned up the birth record of John Stewart as the son of Archibald Stewart. Shortly before the microfilms were ordered I had received some correspondence from my uncle between himself and a man in Scotland. This indicated that Alexander Stewart, who married Margaret Stewart mentioned above, and Archibald Stewart were brothers, the latter being John Stewart's father. The parish register confirmed that this information appeared to be correct. Also located in the register was the marriage record for Alexander Stewart and Margaret Graham, and the birth of a daughter. Although the child's mother is listed as Sarah, there is no other record of a Sarah Graham. Further, the Gaelic version of the name "Sarah" is "Mor" or "Morag" while the Gaelic version of "Margaret" is "Mairghread" or "Peigi"¹ the two names might well have been confused when translated into English in the parish register. It appears reasonable, therefore, to assume that this is in fact Margaret Graham. The marriage being in 1828 and the child's birth in 1831 indicates that the couple were still in Scotland as late as 1831. Since there were no further children of that couple recorded it appears that they left sometime during or after 1831.

Subsequent research in the land records of Lobo Township showed that both Peter Graham and Alexander Stewart purchased land

during the winter of 1831-32. This would appear to place the family's arrival in Lobo Township sometime during 1831.

Attempts to locate the writer of the correspondence which my uncle received were unsuccessful until a package was received during 1987. The package contained a genealogy and history of the Stewart family of Kilmichael-Glassary in Argyllshire. The Stewarts whom, I have been discussing are mentioned in this document and it added many new items of information to what is contained in my records. Also contained in the history was a transcript of a memoir written by Rev. John Stewart setting out information about his ancestry. That of his father is confirmed in other sections of the book. That of his mother however is only mentioned elsewhere in the book where it involves the Stewart family. Family legend said that the name changed from McTavish to Thompson when the family moved from the highlands to the lowlands.

While searching the International Genealogical Index, an entry was located for the marriage of Peter Graham and Jean McTavish in either 1800 or 1801. Although of the correct period, this information showed the wrong name for the bride. Jane Thompson's grave stone states that she was a native of Argyllshire, but gives her name as "Jane Thompson". While reading the memoir of John Stewart, Jean McTavish was mentioned as having married Peter Graham and settling in Lobo. The subsequent list of the children's names, and their spouses left no doubt that "Jane Thompson" and "Jean McTavish"

1. Robert BAIN, The Clans and Tartans of Scotland, London: Collins, n

were the same person. It appears that the family name may have changed when the Grahams and a number of McTavishs came to Canada. McTavish and Thompson are the Gaelic and English versions of the same surname. Unfortunately the transcript is not complete and therefore information about other branches of the family may yet be found when the original document is located. From what was mentioned sufficient information was found to link this McTavish family to several McTavish or Thompson families in the area of London, particularly in Elgin County to the south, however the birthplace of Alexander Thompson has yet to be found.

Considerable research has yet to be completed about the Stewart and Thompson/McTavish families however without the benefit of family legends, and the survival of Rev. John Stewart's memoir this would not be possible. In each case, stories have turned out to have some basic element of truth, although that element is not always anticipated careful examination of any evidence found can prove helpful. Awareness of the variations in spelling, and possibilities of name changes will also help. In my case part of the name, however that change may have come much later than the legend seems to indicate.

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

In the March issue of "CONNECTIONS" we are going to innovate a new service for our readers which we hope you will support.

Many of us possess old photos of previous generations of our families. Very often there is no indication as to the identity of the photographed person or even an approximate date when the photo was taken. There might be some help available which we would like to suggest.

Send us a copy of the photo with any available information such as:

1. Location, if known
2. Time period
3. Possible name or names
4. Suspected relationship.

We will scan the photo and print them in "CONNECTIONS" and the information supplied with the hope that someone might be able to offer some help.

Any suggestions are welcome.

BOOK REVIEW

A HISTORY OF DUNANY

by Eleanor Hamilton Hammond

Donated by Eleanor Hamilton Hammond

Dunany, Quebec is a rural municipality, eight miles north of Lachute, in Argenteuil County. It consists of St. Paul's Anglican Church, the Dunany Golf Club and a small store which are about four miles apart on a winding country road. The road connects four lakes which are bordered by numerous summer cottages. It wasn't always this way. Eleanor Hammond, a member of the Quebec Family History Society, has recorded the years of early settlement, as a rural community and its evolution to a summer cottage community.

She uses much data from the National Archives of Canada, Archives Nationales du Quebec and Archives of the Diocese of Montreal to establish the early struggles of the settlers. The first settler, William Smith, arrived in 1816. The land was not able to support the growing population. Many of the families moved West and elsewhere. As the older residents died, land became available for the building of summer cottages.

Eleanor has taken great pains to record the oral family history. This information, in conjunction with family photos, is of great assistance in organizing the family connections of settlers and cottagers. Genealogists researching this area of Quebec will find this book most helpful.

The book has been written with love and is to Eleanor's credit for taking the time and the energy to publish the story of a rural English Quebec community.

Doug Cooke

The "FOREIGN PROTESTANTS" and the SETTLEMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA

By Winthrop P. Bell, 1990 reprint of 1961 edition.

Donated by Norma Langille

People of German background from the Lunenburg area of Nova Scotia in particular will find this 620 page book a well researched interesting account. This short review cannot do justice to this book so this reviewer prefers to quote from the introduction. This book is about the early German settlers, the so-called "Palatines", who British government officials brought from Europe in the early 1750's to help counterbalance the Acadian presence in Nova Scotia. As Bell himself argued, "only when the information concerning that migration has been sifted out and brought together does it become clear what a story can be traced there - from antecedent proposals to colonizing with "foreign protestants" and the European origins of the actual migrants, right through to their complete establishment in Nova Scotia. It is that full story that this book undertakes to present. Bell mined British colonial papers, Nova Scotia records and German tax and other migrant records. The subject is interesting, the book has become a classic, and many more will enjoy reading it.

Hugh Banfill

Browsing in Back Issues of Connections

Margaret MacKay # 825

If you have been receiving Connections (V.13) this year, you know that we have been perusing past issues (all available from the QFHS Library) for items that might start newer family historians on their way, or re-energize or refocus the not-so-new researchers.

Vol. 7 Sept\84 - June\85 may well do just that for those interested in military backgrounds in Quebec or those wondering what a visit to Salle Gagnon, Montreal might provide.

No. 1 Sept\84 and No. 2 Dec\84 -An Outline of the Patterns of Non-French Speaking Settlement in Quebec in the 18th & 19th Centuries Parts I, II
David J. McDougall first guides you expertly through th 5 Stages: 1760-1774; 1776-1790; 1795 - early 1800's; 1820's - 40's; 1850's - 1900. Then he poses problems you are likely to face in your research, while offering suggestions for best sources of information. The appendices, in them selves, may provide invaluable clues as to Overseas Regiments, Colonial Troops and Militia units, not to mention land grants.

No. 3 Mar\85 and No.4 June\85 - Genealogical Sources in Salle Gagnon at the Bibliotheque de la Ville de Montreal Parts I,II, by Daniel Olivier and translated by Jacqueline Jacques.

Once again the reader is guided carefully, this time through the two sequences in genealogical research.

Pt. I - Building a framework of skeleton: guides; dictionaries; bibliographies; baptismal, marriage, burial repertories; cemetery registers; census records; city & business directories - all to establish a direct line to the first ancestor in this country.

Pt. 2 - Putting "flesh on the bones": parish monographs, legal documents, newspapers, periodicals, inventory of manuscript reserves, photograph reserves, public administration files, maps, works by scholars - to provide a picture of the society and daily living under the French regime and later. Are you planning to visit Montreal in its 350th year? Better not miss this introduction to sources!

No. 2 Sept\84 -Have you been wondering about Social Agency Records in the Montreal Area (1820-1971) and where to find them? The National Archives has the originals. Microfilm copies, indexes and catalogues to provide access are available at Youth Horizons Foundations. Better check on this - notice dated 1984!

Interested in early Quebec churches? The 200th anniversary of Christ Church - Sorel (William Henry) is remembered by Elizabeth O'Neill in Sept\84.

Confused by terms such as "cousin-once-removed, twice-removed" etc? Take a look at the chart Family Tree - Degrees of Kinship according to Law to be found on page 21 of No. 2 Sept\84. You may need a magnifying glass.

No. 3 Dec\84 - The feature article - The Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec outlines the hopes vested in this enterprise. Coming to Montreal in 1992? Why not include ETRC in your itinerary?

J.Clifford Moore writes a letter, giving personal experiences in researching his family. Why not write to Ye Ed. and share the fun, the frustrations, the rewards of family research?

No. 4 June\85 - This issue offers an assortment - latest library acquisitions, microfilms held by the QFHS, Finding Aids, Cemetery Lists, etc. Just remember they'll all need updating. Why not order QFHS Holdings: Books in QFHS Library 1st Edition, May, 1991 instead, and be up-to-date?

Quirks and Perks - this lighthearted report by Heather Russle on a workshop she attended in Ottawa, and the "just by chance" coincidences that followed from it, may well persuade you to search out genealogical gatherings in your area - not to mention THE BIG ONE - planned for Montreal, June 1992!

In the meantime, QFHS aims to serve its members - Just ask - QFHS holdings are for you to use. Dare we suggest you "put pen to paper" so that future members may have happy fruitful browsing?

CANADIAN WAR GRAVES

The following are from inscriptions on gravestones in St. Mary's catholic Cemetery, Kensal Green, London NW10.

26360	Pte S. PICHETTE	14 th	Bn Can. Inf.	10 January 1917	
61850	Cpl Vincent L'ORANGER	22 nd	Bn Can. Inf.	11 July 1916	Age 21
A7144770	Pte J.L. JESSOE	13 th	Bn Can. Inf.	1 June 1916	
448016	Pte J. BERGERON	22 nd	Bn Can. Inf.	14 July 1916	
43064	Gnr A. BISSONNETTE	Can.	Field Artillery	8 May 1922	Age 22
448032	Pte P. BRIERE	22 nd	Bn Can. Inf.	12 June 1916	Age 23
21354	Sgt David CASEY	4 th	Bn Can. Inf.	19 April 1916	Age 44
67160	Pte G. BISHARA	25 th	Bn Can. Inf.	15 January 1917	
3048423	Pte W.D. Mulroney	242 nd	Bn Can. Inf.	30 December 1916	21
	Capt. J.P. Walsh		Canadian Med. Corps	17 August 1916	34

QFHS - Ancestral Surname List

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QUEBEC, CANADA, H9S 4H9

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

PROV/STATE: _____

POSTAL CODE: _____ MEMBER NO. _____

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PARISH or COUNTY	MEMBER NO.

PLEASE MAKE A PHOTOCOPY FOR YOUR USE



ROOTS IN QUEBEC

ROOTS IN QUEBEC 1992

*The First
English Language Conference In Quebec
On Genealogy And Family History*

*Presented By
The Quebec Family History Society*

*Friday, Saturday and Sunday - June 12,13,14,1992
At McGill University*

*Celebrating
The 350th Anniversary of Montreal
&
The 200th Anniversary of the Eastern Townships*

*A Golden Opportunity To Discover
HOW and WHERE To Research Your Family's
QUEBEC History*

*Financial Assistance
Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs*

for further information, contact

*THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
P.O.BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC
H9S 4H9 • 514 695 1502*

ROOTS IN QUEBEC 1992

<i>Session Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
1. <i>Birth, Marriage & Death Records In Quebec.</i>	<i>Joan Benoit. Q.F.H.S.</i>
2. <i>Maps & Genealogy.</i>	<i>Jean Marc Garand. Arch.Nat. du Quebec.</i>
3. <i>Land Records in Quebec.</i>	<i>James R. Hay. Q.F.H.S.</i>
4. <i>Militia & Military Records, 1700-1800"s.</i>	<i>Luc Lepine. Arch.Nat. du Quebec.</i>
5. <i>Privacy & Cemetery Records In Quebec.</i>	<i>Hugh Banfill. Q.F.H.S.</i>
6. <i>Preservation of Your Old Docuements.</i>	<i>Michael Renshaw. McLennan Lib.McGill Univ.</i>

TOURS:

- (1) Archives National du Quebec.*
- (2) Old Montreal.*
- (3) Eastern Townships(Minimum number required)*

MUSEUMS:

- (1) McCord Museum.*
- (2) David M. Stewart-Ile Ste. Helene.*

for further information,contact

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ROOTS IN QUEBEC 1992

<i>Session Topic</i>	<i>Speaker</i>
1A. <i>English Settlements In Gaspe</i>	<i>David McDougall.Q.F.H.S.</i>
2A. <i>Irish Families In Quebec</i>	<i>Marianna O"Gallagher Q.F.H.S.</i>
3A. <i>Quebec Mohawks</i>	<i>Gerald Rogers Q.F.H.S.</i>
4A. <i>Adoption Searches</i>	<i>Judith Kizell Brans Parent Finders</i>
5A. <i>Eastern Township Sources</i>	<i>Marjorie Goodfellow Q.F.H.S.</i>
6A. <i>Genealogic Resources In England</i>	<i>Gary Schroder Q.F.H.S.</i>

Banquet: Festin Du Gouverneur

Ile Ste. Helene

*Pre-conference Research Assistance Available:
Information Upon Request.*

*Accomodation available at Royal Victoria College:
Student Residence at McGill University.*

for further information,contact

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ROOTS IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL
1992

ROOTS IN QUEBEC 1992

LOOKING

FORWARD

TO

LOOKING

BACK

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

JUNE 12, 13, 14 1992

for further information, contact

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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14. "Connections" Back Issues (Originals) 1978 - 1981 1.00ea + 1.00 = _____
 15. "Connections" for the following years 3.00ea + 1.00 = _____
ARE ONLY AVAILABLE IN REPRINTS
 Vol 1 #1, Sep 1978; Vol 2 #1, 1979; Vol 3 #3, Mar 1981
 Vol 3 #4, June 1981; Vol 4 #1, 1981; Vol 4 #3, Mar 1982;
 Vol 5 #3, Mar 1983; Vol 10 #2, Dec 1987
 16. Members Interests & Surname Catalogue
 Back issues of Originals for the years 1982, 1984-1987 1.00ea + 1.00 = _____

BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, WALES)

17. In Search of Your British & Irish Roots 19.95 + 2.00 = _____
 by Angus Baxter
 18. Handbook on Irish Genealogy by Donald F Begley 15.00 + 1.00 = _____
 19. Ancestral Trail in Ireland by Donald F. Begley 4.50 + 0.80 = _____
 20. In Search of Scottish Ancestry 23.00 + 2.00 = _____
 by Gerald Hamilton-Edwards
 21. The Scots Overseas 4.50 + 1.00 = _____
 22. Scottish Roots by Alwin James 10.50 + 2.00 = _____
 23. Family Historian's Enquire Within 10.00 + 2.00 = _____
 by F.C.Markwell & Pauline Saul
 24. Coroners' Records in England & Wales
 25. Accomodation Register (5th Ed) 5.00 + 1.00 = _____
 26. Current publications by Mem. Soc.(British) 4.50 + 1.00 = _____
 27. Directory of Family History Project 2.50 + 0.80 = _____
 28. A Glossary of Household, Farming & Trade Terms
 from Probate Inventory 6.00 + 0.80 = _____
 29. Latin Glossary for Family & Local Historians 4.50 + 1.00 = _____
 30. In Search of Your European Roots by Angus Baxter 12.95 + 2.00 = _____
 31. The Location of British Army Records 6.25 + 1.00 = _____
 A National Directory of W.W. Sources - Norman Holding

BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (GIBSON GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)

32. Marriage, Census, Other Indexes for Family Historians 3.50 + 0.80 = _____
 33. The Hearth Tax 4.00 + 0.80 = _____
 34. Probate Jurisdiction (Where to look for wills) 6.00 + 0.80 = _____
 35. Record Offices: How to Find Them 3.75 + 0.80 = _____
 36. Land Tax Assessments c1690-c1950 3.50 + 0.80 = _____
 37. Quarter Sessions Records 3.50 + 0.80 = _____

38. Interviewing Elderly Relatives	3.50 + 0.80 =	_____
39. Unpublished Personal Names Indexes In Record Offices and Libraries	3.50 + 0.80 =	_____
40. Local Newspapers 1750-1920	5.00 + 0.80 =	_____
41. Was your Grandfather a Railwayman	6.00 + 0.80 =	_____
42. Wills before 1858	3.50 + 0.80 =	_____
43. World War I Army Ancestry - Norman Holding	6.25 + 1.00 =	_____
44. More Sources of W.W. 1 Army Ancestry -Norman Holding	7.00 + 1.00 =	_____
45. Militia Lists & Musters 1757 - 1876	6.00 + 1.00 =	_____
46. Poll Books	6.00 + 1.00 =	_____
46. Electoral Registers Since 1832	6.00 + 1.00 =	_____

BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (McLAUGHLIN GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)

47. St. Catherine's House	3.50 + 0.80 =	_____
48. Annals of the Poor	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
49. Illegitimacy Records	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
50. Parish Registers	3.50 + 0.80 =	_____
51. Somerset House Wills from 1858	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
52. Reading Old Handwriting	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
53. Simple Latin for Family Historian	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
54. Laying Out a Pedigree	3.00 + 0.80 =	_____
55. How to record your Family Tree-by Patrick Palgrave-Moore	4.50 + 0.80 =	_____
49. Beginning your Family Tree by George Pelling	5.00 + 0.80 =	_____

GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

50. Family Group Long Life 100 Sheets	8.00 + 1.00 =	_____
51. Family History Starter Kits	4.00 + 1.00 =	_____
52. Family Tree Chart 4 Generations	4.00 + 1.00 =	_____
53. Family Tree Fan Chart 10 Generations	10.00 + 2.50 =	_____

TOTAL _____

The Alphabetical Surname Index for Land Grant Records in the Province of Quebec states in which Township & County the Grantee was awarded his land, the date of the Letter Patent, and the number of acres granted.

PLEASE ORDER BY SURNAME ONLY. THIS INDEX DOES NOT INCLUDE SEIGNIORAL LANDS.
 VOLUME 1 1989 OF THE ANCESTRAL SURNAME CATALOGUE IS OUT OF PRINT - OUT - OF -TOWN MEMBERS
 MAY BORROW THIS CATALOGUE FROM THE QFHS LIBRARY.

GOOD NEWS FOR CANADIAN MEMBERS! THERE IS NO GST ON THE ABOVE LISTED ARTICLES.

A List of Microfilm and Microfiche Holdings
of the Quebec Family History Society as of January 1, 1989

MICROFILMS

Church Registers:

Arundel: Methodist	1876-1890	FM 81
Belle Riviere: Congregational	1862-1882	FM 81
Coteau du Lac: Anglican	1829-1857	FM 65
Grenville: Congregational	1862-1882	FM 81
Hudson: Methodist	1855-1875	FM 66
Laprairie: Prebyterian	1828-1875	FM 73
Longueil: seer St. Lambert		
Montreal:		
Advent Christian	1867-1871	FM 60
American Prebyterian	1832-1875	FM 69-70
Calvin Prebyterian	1863-1875	FM 70
Chalmers Presbyterian	1871-1875	FM 70
Christ Church Anglican	1766-1875	FM 60-65
Cote des Neiges Presbyterian	1866-1875	FM 70
Crescent Street Methodist	1845-1856	FM 70
Crescent Street Presbyterian	1857-1876	FM 71
East End Methodist	1846-1875	FM 66
Erskine Presbyterian	1833-1875	FM 71-73
First French Methodist	1863-1864	FM 66
Knox Presbyterian	1865-1875	FM 73
Messiah Unitarian	1848-1875	FM 80
New Connexion Methodist	1839-1875	FM 67
New Jurusalem Methodist	1852-1863	FM 69
Primitive Methodist	1875	FM 67
St. Andrew Presbyterian	1871-1875	FM 74
St. James Methodist	1818-1875	FM 67-69
St. Jean French Presbyterian	1841-1875	FM 78
St. Gabriel Prebyterian	1779-1875	FM 74-78
St. Mark Presbyterian	1869-1875	FM 78
St. Matthew Presbyterian	1860-1875	FM 78
St. Paul Methodist	1830-1875	FM 69
St. Paul Presbyterian	1868-1875	FM 78-80
Sherbrooke Street Methodist	1875	FM 69
Stanlery Street Presbyterian	1868-1875	FM 80
West End Methodist	1868-1875	FM 69
Pointe Fortunbe: Methodist	1848-1849	FM 67
Soulanges: Cote St. George Presbyterian	1847-1873	FM 70
St. Andrew: Anglican	1829-1881	FM 81
Congregational	1846-1868	FM 81
St. Lambert: Methodist	1875	FM 69
St. Michael: Anglican	1872-1880	FM 81

Addenda:

Lachine: St. Andrew Presbyterian 1818-1843 FM 73

Montreal City Directories:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 1842-1859 | 8. 1891-1894 |
| 2. 1859-1870 | 9. 1894-1897 |
| 3. 1870-1876 | 10. 1897-1900 |
| 4. 1876-1880 | 11. 1900-1902 |
| 5. 1880-1883 | 12. 1910-1911 |
| 6. 1883-1887 | 13. 1915-1916 |
| 7. 1887-1891 | 14. 1920-1921 |
| | 15. 1925-1926 |
| | 16. 1930-1931 |

Miscellaneous:

1. Goad, Charles E **Atlas of the City of Montreal 1890**
2. Goad, Charles E **Atlas of the City of Montreal 1912-1914**
3. Tanguay, Cyprien **Dictionaire Genealogique des Familles
Canadiennes 1871-1890**
 **Contained on two reels: Part 1, Vol.1-4
 Part 2, Vol.5-7**
4. Public Archives of Canada
 Index to Microfilm CO384 - Ship Passenger Lists.

Ontario County Atlases

Addington County	FM 54	Lincoln County	FM 54-55
Brant County	FM 53	Middlesex County	FM 55
Bruce County	FM 53	Muskoka District	FM 55
Dominion of Canada	FM 53	Norfolk County	FM 55
Carleton County	FM 53	Northumberland	FM 55
Durham County	FM 53	Ontario County	FM 53
Elgin County	FM 53	Oxford County	FM 55
Essex County	FM 53	Peel County	FM 55
Frontenac County	FM 54	Perth County	FM 55
Grey County	FM 54	Prince Edward County	FM 54
Haldimand County	FM 54	Renfrew County	FM 55
Hastings County	FM 54	Simcoe County	FM 56
Huron County	FM 54	Stormont County	FM 56
Kent County	FM 54	Waterloo County	FM 56
Lambton County	FM 54	Welland County	FM 54-55
Lanark County	FM 54	Wellington County	FM 56
Lennox County	FM 54	Wentworth County	FM 56
Lennox and Addington Counties	FM 54	York County	M 56

CENSUS 1851 - QUEBEC
The Complete Federal Census of Quebec Province for 1851!

MICROFICHE

Part 1:

1: International Genealogical Index 1984 edition 7,618-Fiche

Part 2:

A. Public Archives of Canada: Finding Aids	
1: Brome County Historical Society	7 Fiche
2: Canadian Bar Association	1 Fiche
3: Canadian Historical Association	1 Fiche
4: Census and Related Records	3 Fiche
5: France: Archives de la Marine	5 Fiche
6: Great Britain: Shelf List of British records on Microfilm	10 Fiche
7: Great Britain: Admiralty	2 Fiche
8: Great Britain: Army-Nova Scotia Command	10 Fiche
9: Great Britain: Audit Office and Treasury	1 Fiche
10: Great Britain: British Museum	1 Fiche
11: Great Britain: Foreign Office	1 Fiche
12: Great Britain: Public Record Office Audit Office 12	3 Fiche
13: Great Britain: Public Record Office Audit Office 13	2 Fiche
14: Great Britain: Records and Manuscripts from British Repositories	1 Fiche
15: Great Britain: Record Office	2 Fiche
16: Immigration Branch Records	4 Fiche
17: List of finding Aids on Microfiche	1 Fiche
18: Lunenburg, Nova Scotia	1 Fiche
19: Montreal Council of Women	1 Fiche
20: Montreal soldiers' Wives League	1 Fiche
21: Nova Scotia Reports on Archives and Local History	1 Fiche
22: Ontario Cemetery Recordings	2 Fiche
23: Parish of Immaculate Conception, Trois Rivieres	1 Fiche
24: Peter Robinson Papers	1 Fiche
25: Petitions and addresses to the Governors and Executive Councils of Upper and Lower Canada	1 Fiche
26: Quebec Cemetery Recordings	1 Fiche
27: Religious Society of Friends in Canada	2 Fiche
28: Thunder Bay Historical Society	1 Fiche
29: United States Department of State: Consular Records	1 Fiche
30: 1837 Rebellion: Bibliography of Sources	1 Fiche

MICROFICHE

PART 3:

A: Miscellaneous

1: Concordia University Libraries: Serials Holdings List 1987	
2: England: Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales	
3: Ireland: Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland	
4: Ireland: General Registry Office	

Births, Marriages, and Deaths 1845-1959

- 5: Ireland: Province of Connaught: Map & Parish Register Lists
- 6: Ireland: Province of Munster: Map & Parish Register Lists
- 7: Ireland: Province of Ulster: Map & Parish Register Lists
- 8: Louisiana Veterans Census Index 1890
- 9: Scotland: Genealogical Gazetteer of Scotland
- 10: United States: National Gazetteer - 1884
- 11: Wales: Imperial Gazetteer of England and Wales

Addenda:

- 12: England: Essex Family History Society
Members' Interests 1987-88

MEMBERS' QUERIES

Members may submit two queries per year free of charge with a \$2.00 charge for each additional query. Non-members send \$2.00 per query by money order or cheque payable to the Quebec Family History Society. BE BRIEF, PRINT CLEARLY, and use your membership number. Send to: Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8

908 BAILY, Francis A. 1844-1917 m. Mary Maude DANE ca 1869 and lived in Montreal. Ch: Arthur(1893-1967), Maud (b. 1870), Emma (1862-1965), Frank (1896-1956), Henry O., Mamie (1884-1890), Alfred, Fred (1886-1973) and Henry E. (1888-1956). If anyone knows his place of birth, or anything about his ancestry, please contact Barbara Baily Struck, 64 Easton, Montreal West, Que. H4X 1K8.

909 GAMBEL/HENDERSON. Seek info on Richard Gamble, lockmaster, Lachine Rapids, m. Jane Henderson in 1856 in Montreal; four ch: William (Barrister), Samuel m. MURPHY, and Elizabeth (spinster) and John (deceased age 20, 1884). Mention of a James on wedding certificate, possibly son Richard's previous marriage to COURTENAY in Ireland. Any info greatly appreciated, particularly regarding James. Carol Gamble, 77 Huntsman Crescent, Kanata, Ontario K2M 1H8.

910 LANDERS, Thomas m. Judith Dalton (Co. Tipperary, Ireland). Ch: John m. Catherine CONWAY (Notre-Dame-de Quebec 10-01-1826); William m. Emelia CARROLL (Neuville 09-01-1826); Mary m. Francis CONWAY (St. Augustin 15-11-1831); James m. Anastasia WALSH (St. Augustin 05-03-1832); Thomas m. Eleonor McCARTHY (St-Catherine 02-03-1835); Michael m. Catherine McGRATH (St-Catherine 21-05-1835). Gerald J. Neville, 99 Fourth Ave., Box 4046, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B1.

911 MARTIN, Frederick b ca 1835 m Eliza KELLY 1860 Compton

(Anglican), d ca 1911 Coaticook (catholic). Parents? Origin? Probably brother or cousin of John MARTIN (below). Lorraine Gosselin, 12275 Chemin du Golf, Cartierville, Que. H4K 1S8.

912 MARTIN, John (Joshua) b 1832 m Mary Jane PAUL 1856 aSCOT (Universalist). d 1920 Compton (bu. Martinville). May have come from Three Rivers. Probably brother or cousin of Fred MARTIN (see above) numerous descendants; MARTIN, CASS, SHARMAN, MERRIL, etc. See MARTIN query above.

913 McCRAKEN, Alexander b. English Canada 30 July 1831. Married Christina POLLOCK at English River, Quebec, 3 July 1856. She was b. 12 November 1836 in English Canada. Who were their parents? They had six known children. Family went to KentCo., Ont before Nov 1874. Would like info on this family. Fran Smock Woodrooffe, 1449 Morehead, Ann Arbor, MI 48103, USA

914 FOLENSBY, Francis A., m.JENERY, Agnes - last known res 1860, Hartville, Courval, Que., [?Wickham] - ch = Wm. Waterford, Almida, Henriette, Lorenzo, Harriet, Curtys, Lyman, ?Rosalie, Mary Ann, Ambrosani, & Cornelia. Would like any info on this family. A JANNERY, 36 Butternut Road, Westfield, MA 01085 USA.

915 HUNTER, Captain James, British Territorial Navy 1775 - ; wife Nancy applying, as his widow, for land grant 1799 through 1810. See Folensby query above(#914).

916 JENERY, George Leonard [or, JENNERY, JANERY, JANNERY, GANARY], M. Sarah Mathilda SHIELDS [CHILDS], last known residence = 1860, Hartville, Courval, Quebec - ch = Zachariah [?Isaac], Wm Lyman, Maryann Jane, Sarah Catherine, Geo Leonard, Laurier, Thomas, Lavinia, Lucinda, Elizabeth. See Folensby query above (#914).

Civil Registration in Quebec

Scheduled to start in January of 1993, there will be important changes in the system of Civil Registration of births, marriages & deaths in Quebec. By 1993 civil registers that contain records of births, marriages and deaths for the period after 1900 kept now in various court houses scattered throughout Quebec will be transferred to two new central offices. One registry office will be in Montreal and the other will be in Quebec City.

Members of recognized genealogical societies in Quebec will be allowed to examine the church and other registers as they have done in the past but for those of you who live outside Montreal or Quebec City areas you may wish to visit your local courthouse soon before the registers begin to be transferred. it is estimated that by June of next year, you may no longer have access to your local court house for genealogical research

as the registers start to be transferred. Montreal and Quebec will divide the existing post 1900 church and other registers.

As the price of obtaining a birth, marriage, or death certificate is expected to rise by 1993, you may wish also to order now any historic certificate that you had always planned to obtain.

G.S.

Ed. Note

In our last issue of "Connections", we featured an interesting article by Gary Schroder entitled "Where Have All the Donahues Gone?" It so happened that your editor managed to 'lose' two more of the Donahues himself - quite inadvertently! With apologies to all, we are offering these rediscovered Donahues in this our December issue.

Page 23 should read godparents were John A. Donahue and his wife Emily Louisa Clendenning "not" John A Donohue Flynn.

Page 22 Michael Ahearn and Sarah Donahue had five children:
1. Mary Ahearn born 1865
2. John Ahearn born 1867
3. Sarah Ellen Ahearn born 1871
4. Catherine Ahearn born 1872
5. Margaret Ahearn born 1875.

In researching film #1341276 on the 1881 census of Midhurst Sussex England, I found the following-

Subdeny	USD of Chichester	St. Pauls	Page 2 #8
Reuben Leo Smith	37	Tailor	Canada Quebec
Celice	36		Sussex Decan Lane
Caroline Fereda	5	scolar	" Chichester
Arthur Archibald	3		" "
Reginald P U (?)	3	mon	" "
Harry	3	mon	" "

One of your lost relatives?

FOR SALE

Are you interested in acquiring a set of three original "Genealogical Tables of the NOBLE FAMILY of DOUGLAS, Duke of Queensbury and Dover", measuring 14" wide and 20" high (each). If so, contact Mary C Boulton at 416-226-6431.

Q.F.H.S. Library
WISH LIST

The following is a list of items that the QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY'S LIBRARY would like to obtain but cannot at the present time for budgetary reasons. The QFHS would be very appreciative of any donations towards the purchase of these books, microfilms, and microfiches. As the QFHS is a registered charitable organization, we can issue receipts for income purposes.

Books

1. Proteswtant Marriages in the District of Bedford, Quebec 1804-1879 over 16,00 entries covers the Counties of Brome, Shefford & Missisquoi Cost: \$65.00
2. Protestant Marriages for the County of St. Jean, Quebec covers the 19th & early years of the 20th century. Cost: \$65.00
3. The complete Guide to Roman Catholic Parish Registers in Quebec 1621-1876 giving the history of each parish, location of parish registers, indexes available and lists of missing years. Cost: \$100.00

Microfilms

1. Parish Registers of St. Stephen's Anglican Church in Lachine during the 19th Century Cost: \$40.00
2. 1891 Census of Quebec: The library would like to start collecting copies of this census. The library now has the entire 1851 Census for quebec. You can order the locality in which you are most interested. Cost: \$40.00/roll

Microfiche:

1. Index to the 1881 Census of Shefford county, Quebec Cost: \$15.00
2. Index to the 1871 Census of Brome County Cost: \$15.00
3. Index to the 1871 Census of Missisquoi County, Que Cost: \$15.00
4. Index to the 1871 Census of Shefford County, Que. Cost: \$15.00
5. Indexes to Deaths Registered in England & Wales 1837-1850 Cost: \$60.00/year

The Library has already obtained the indexes to Marriages & Births in England and Wales for the period 1837-1850 inclusive. Of course, the library would be very happy to order any year or years in which you might be particularly interested as the births, marriages and death indexes (up to the 1980's) are available for sale. G.S.

Seminars and Tours

All seminars and tours of the archives are open to members and non-members. There is a small fee for attending and this helps QFHS in many ways, one of which is purchasing new books for the library. All seminars are held at the QFHS Library.

There will be a tour of the National Archives of Canada at Ottawa in the Spring of 1992.

TOURS:

<u>DAY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	
Friday	March 6	Tour of the Quebec National Archives and Salle Gagnon of Montreal Municipal Library.
Friday	April 3	Tour of the Quebec National Archives and Salle Gagnon of Montreal Municipal Library. The tours start at 0930 HRS at the National archives on Mullins Street.

SEMINARS:

BEGINNER'S WORKSHOP - TIME & PLACE: Sundays: 11 AM - 1 PM PM
DATES: February 9th, 23rd & March 8th, 1992

A three session course for those who are just starting to do research into their family's history and for those who have started already their research but have come to the rapid conclusion that they aren't quite sure what they're doing.

ALL HOURS ARE FROM 11 AM - 1 PM

Sunday Feb. 16 th	An Introduction to American Genealogy with Hugh Banfill
Sunday Feb. 23 rd	Computers for the Genealogist
Sunday Mar. 1 st	An Introduction to Ontario Genealogy with Mimi Hayward
Sunday Mar. 15 th	Advanced workshop on English Genealogy with Gary Schroder
Sunday Mar. 29 th	An Introduction to Irish Genealogy with Gary Schroder
Sunday Apr. 5 th	Computer Programs for the Genealogists with Jim Fairchild/Les Gill

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC

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