

CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - VOLUME 15 No. 1 - SEPT. 1992
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY - VOLUME 15 ISS. 1 - SEPT. 1992

CONNECTIONS

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from the president.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
 Annual General Meeting, 12 May, 1992
 Report of the PRESIDENT, Hugh M. Banfill

This is a short report on the activities of the Society during the past year. Mike Renshawe resigned as librarian but we hope to have him back in the future. Mimi Hayward took over temporarily. Mimi has been training Pennie Redmile and Dorothy Dunkley who have taken over the librarian tasks. We continue to receive donations of books and purchase others as our budget permits. The Book List for the library was printed last year and will be reprinted soon. A new larger edition of the Directory of Cemetery Lists was published in March 1992.

Our first formal publishing ventures began this year starting with the anthology "Who am I?/ Qui suis-je?", a gift from Angie Caners. This was followed by the Index of Christ Church Marriage Records from 1773-1850, and the first transcription and index for sections of the 1851 Census for Quebec. The Hemmingford Township section has been published, the St. Patrick of Sherrington Parish is ready for printing and the Village of Huntingdon will be available soon.

The cemetery transcriptions for Hawthornedale and Lachute Protestant Cemeteries are almost ready. Delays have been due to poor weather for transcribing and the volume of typing. Some omissions had to be accepted. Copying Russian, Polish and Chinese was beyond our ability.

Our finances are in good shape with a surplus of over \$4100.00 for the year despite the recession. We renewed our office lease for three years at the same rent. Our computer system had to be replaced in February with a better unit. The Reader-Printer purchased a year ago works easily and well with the flexibility we anticipated.

The major project of the year has been the organization of the "ROOTS IN QUEBEC 1992" convention to be held in June. Under the leadership of Douglas Cooke this is proceeding very well with attendance expected to be over 200 people.

I thank the members of the executive for their help and hard work during the year. Time does not allow me to thank every one personally so I shall confine myself to mentioning the people who don't appear in CONNECTIONS. The telephone committee under Margaret Mackay gives us loyal support with last minute requests. Others have been transcribing the Christ Church records, typing cemetery transcriptions or census extracts.

Hugh Banfill

from the editor.

Here it is, my first issue of Connections. A very special thank you is due to all the contributors for getting their articles and reports in at such an early date, to all the people who have helped immeasurably with their counsel and assistance and in particular to Les Gill, our previous editor. I am quite certain that without their valuable assistance and guidance this issue would still be in the planning stages.

We have changed the size once more. The new 8 1/2" by 6 1/2" format has some advantages; there is a small saving in paper costs by using this sheet size as well as further savings in mailing costs. Next we decided to do our small part in contributing to our environmental quality. Our cover and text stock is made from a minimum of 50% recycled materials. The Format: In this issue you will find a redesign of the entire magazine. The format change will allow us to include a few more articles in each issue without increasing the mailing costs. Should you have any complaints or criticisms regarding the new format, please let me know. We will also accept bouquets.

Finally, I would like our magazine to reflect our members interests as much as possible so if you have any suggestions as to content or areas of interest which are not covered regularly, I would very much appreciate your cooperation in bringing these to my attention.

from our readers.

I would like to enlist reader support in gathering information about African-Canadian women who lived in B.C. from 1858-1960. This research is part of my PhD thesis on the work of black women both inside the home and in the community. Previous studies of British Columbia's African-Canadian community have concentrated on the 19th century, mentioning only a few prominent women. My research is important because it tries to correct this imbalance. To the best of my knowledge, it is the first study done in B.C. which examines the history of the black community from the perspective of women. I have begun to identify individual black women, men and children and am constructing genealogies utilizing such resources as: the manuscript census, police, church, cemetery and school records, will and probate files, newspapers, photographs, city directories, oral histories, assessment rolls and secondary sources.

I am willing to share information gained thus far (for free) with anyone tracing their family tree and may be contacted:

Sherry Edmunds-Fleet
c/o The History Department
Simon Fraser University

from the treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT 1991-1992

At year end March 31, 1992 Members' Equity (or general reserve) was \$22,711.23. This includes \$14,043.18 being held in the ROOTS IN QUEBEC '92 account for expenditure this coming June.

On the revenue side, monetary gifts were received towards the production of CONNECTIONS and the purchase of items for the Library. Angie Caners's generous donation of her book, WHO AM I? has, to date, netted the Society over \$820.

Our WORKSHOP leaders and in-Library RESEARCHers are to be congratulated. In addition to the revenue they bring in, they continually foster an interest in this Society in addition to promoting the field of Family History.

Your Board is ever vigilant to keeping office operating expenses to a minimum. Fixed costs are \$11,000. or \$17. per member. This does not take into account a per member cost for CONNECTIONS production and mailing.

This year's higher CONNECTIONS expense is due in part to the added postal weight of the March '92 issue. A portion of this will be paid by ROOTS '92 and will appear on next year's statement.

We purchased a new computer during the year. One capable of handling the ever-increasing office use and the demands of such projects as Cemetery Transcriptions Lists and the 1851 Census Indexing.

As our services increase so to do our postal expenses. Rather than cut-back on service OR increase our membership fees, we ask, PLEASE, that all correspondence expecting a reply (except requests related to membership) contain a SASE (self addressed stamped envelope) or IRCs (international reply coupons).

In conclusion: your Board is not recommending a FEE raise for the coming year.

I would like to thank each and everyone of you for your contributions to this Society AND to Family History in the past year. Special thanks go to Alan Anderson, our 'volunteer' auditor, for his advice and his attention to the needs of this office.

Respectfully submitted
 Barbara L. Winn, Treasurer
 QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

statement of revenue and expense.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSE

	Year ended 31 March (note 1)	
	1992	1991
<u>REVENUE</u>		
Membership fees	17,201.35	(note 2) 17,189.02
Roots '92 [net] (note 3)	14,043.18	
Donations (note 4)	2,066.58	2,711.95
Workshops & Research [net]	1,407.54	1,070.90
Publications for Resale [net]	1,205.54	815.69
QFHS publications [net]	336.41	209.60
Photoreproduction Service [net] (note 5)	319.16	(1,066.13)
Bank Interest	254.24	552.87
Foreign Exchange (note 6)		463.44
GST Revenue	125.60	
	-----	-----
TOTAL Revenue	\$ 36,959.60	\$ 21,947.34
	=====	=====
 <u>EXPENSES</u>		
Office Administration (note 7)	12,210.94	13,107.95
Connections [net] (note 8)	2,245.75	1,432.24
Equipment (note 9)	1,553.68	7,377.68
Postage	1,484.06	1,202.82
Library (note 10)	583.74	2,727.44
Public Relations	527.39	462.77
Loss from Disposal of Assets		1.00
	-----	-----
TOTAL Expenses	\$ 18,605.56	\$ 26,311.90
	=====	=====
 Excess revenue (expenses)	 18,354.04	 (4,364.56)
Members' Equity: Beginning of year	4,357.19	8,721.75
	-----	-----
End of year	\$ 22,711.23	\$ 4,357.19
	=====	=====

Balance sheet.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

BALANCE SHEET

Year ended 31 March

1992

1991

Current Assets

Balance as per Bank	12,686.23	4,332.19
Term Deposits	10,000.00	
Petty Cash	25.00	25.00
	-----	-----
	\$ 22,711.23	\$ 4,357.19
	=====	=====

Members' Equity

	\$ 22,711.23	\$ 4,357.19
	=====	=====

On behalf of the Board:

Kenneth Banfield Pres

Barbara L. Wain

notes to the financial statement.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

NOTES to the FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 1991-1992.

1. The Society's year end will be changed from March 31 to July 31. As a result, fiscal year 1992-93 will cover a sixteen month period.
2. Figures from the 1990-91 Statement of Revenue and Expense have been restructured so as to bring them in line with 1991-92 categories.
3. As of April 11, 1992 net revenue in the ROOTS '92 account was approximately \$20,000.00. This money is being held pending payment of commitments in conjunction with the June 1992 Seminar.
4. The breakdown is as follows:

	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Unrestricted	\$ 1,236.58	\$ 1,181.95
Restricted	830.00	1,530.00

5. Net figures for both fiscal periods include photocopier rental expenses amounting to \$1,316.60 and \$1,328.80 respectively. The Society's lease with Xerox terminated as of the end of April 1992. The photocopier has been purchased for \$614.79.
6. In 1991-92 money earned from exchange on foreign cheques was credited to the appropriate categories.
7. The breakdown is as follows:

	<u>1991-92</u>	<u>1990-91</u>
Rent	\$6,741.00	\$ 6,410.25
General Expense	4,242.29	5,648.46
Telephone	660.42	656.01
Electricity	567.23	393.23

The lease for premises at 173A Cartier, which expired October 31, 1991, has been renewed for another three year period at no increase in rent.

8. The 1991-92 net expense covered publication of five issues of the Society's quarterly journal. Payment for the March 1991 edition was made in the current fiscal year.
9. Totals represent purchases and maintenance. The Society purchased a computer in 1991-92 for \$1,352.05. In 1990-91 the major purchased was the reader-printer for \$6,732.82.
10. In 1990-91 the major expense was \$1,771.95 for the purchase of sections of St. Catharine's House Indexes.

PIONEER MILL SITES IN THE CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY

by G.A. (Gerry) Rogers

On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot sighted North America at Cape North in Cape Breton. The discovery was not immediately followed up. Thirty seven years later, the King of France helped Jacques Cartier fit out an expedition at St. Malo, to explore the land that Cabot had discovered. Cartier made three voyages and penetrated at least as far westward as the Lachine rapids. Nothing further was done for nearly seventy years.

Two generations of independent traders to the St. Lawrence, mostly French Huguenots, had come and gone before France bestirred herself with the settling of Canada, so vigorously carried out by such distinguished men as Champlain and Frontenac, the latter a man of restless energy and indomitable perseverance. During this time Charles Lemoyne, Seigneur of Longueuil, received title to the Seigniory of Chateauguay, under date of September 29th, 1673. Four years later a stone windmill was erected on the western point of Nun's Island and still preserved by the Grey Nuns. Charles Le Moyne had arrived from Dieppe at age seventeen and on coming of age was granted the Seigniory of Longueuil. In 1654 he married Catherine Primot who presented him with eleven sons and two daughters.

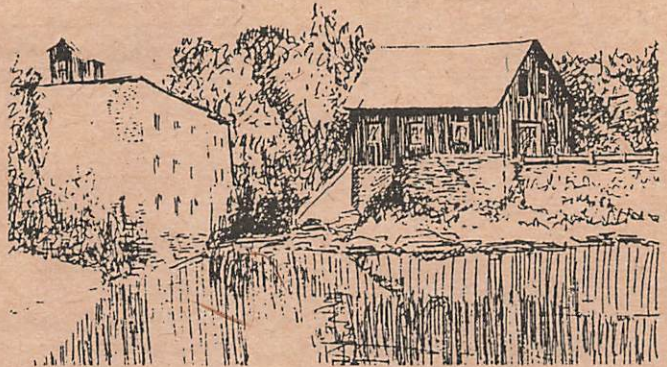
Some of these illustrious sons including: Charles, Jr., Jacques, Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville and Jean Baptiste le Moyne de Bienville, stamped the name of Le Moyne on the pages of Canadian history.

In 1764 the Seigniory of Chateauguay was sold to Madame Youville of the Grey Nuns. In 1769 they built the first dam and grist mill, a short distance above the old stone church of Saint Joachim de Chateauguay. The mill was rebuilt about 1833 and again in 1856. By the turn of the century it was in ruins and today only the dam and the old mill race are left to mark its era.

In 1729 the Seigniory of Beauharnois was erected and in 1795 passed into the hands of Alexander Ellice, a London merchant and fur trader. Prior to this time a small saw mill had been built about 1780 near the mouth of the St. Louis River at Beauharnois, prob-

ably at the foot of the rapids. These were the first mill sites on the south shore of Lake St. Louis and its main tributary the Chateauguay River, with the possible exception of the old Jesuit's grist mill near the foot of the Lachine rapids at Cote Ste. Catherine. The stone ruins of this mill still lay in the old mill race. During the next few years many mills were built on the Chateauguay, Trout, Outarde and English river systems and on the smaller creeks and brooks including: Norton creek, Beaver creek, Allen and Mitchell brooks, etc.

Soon after the first settlements began along Covey Hill with the coming of James O'Neill in 1797, Nicholas Sweet in 1799, James Fisher in 1800, Andrew Gentle in 1801, Samuel Covey and other pioneers, a small grist and saw mill was built on the English river. These were erected



about 1808 on lot 117 just upstream from the cross roads at Corbin, a small community west of Hemmingford. They ground both wheat and corn under the direction of Archibald Muir, who later on settled in Franklin. Colonel Languedoc of St. Edward built a more expensive grist mill with an attached oatmeal mill on this same lot, replacing the old mill. He sold to Humphries Nesbitt and while in his hands the grist mill burned down.

"Ames mill made such coarse flour that Mrs. Andrew Gentle spoke of having to sift it again on returning home"

However a saw mill and a carding mill continued to operate for several years. Hosmer Corbin with William Barr had built a saw mill on Norton creek in 1835. He left and erected a mill for himself on this same lot 117 location, giving his name to the community. Colonel John Scriver built a tannery a short distance above Corbin's mill.

In those early years Franklin attracted many settlers as it abounded with springs and brooks, magnificent hardwoods and verdant grass. The

Seignior of Beauharnois had a small grist mill built on the Outarde river with a single run of stones and a bolt on the upper floor for sifting the flour. The first miller was an American by the name of Sherman, who died in 1808 and was buried in the graveyard to the west of Andrew Gentle. This old Seigniory mill was known as the Ames mill and made such coarse flour that Mrs. Andrew Gentle spoke of *"having to sift it again on returning home."* It burned about 1825 and was not rebuilt. Later on there were at least one and perhaps more saw mills erected on the Outarde. Joseph Towns had one on lot 6 of range 9 that was set up with American machinery.

John Simpson, a Scotch millwright, was brought out by Alexander Ellice about 1800 to build a gristmill at Beauharnois. This was put up in the channel of the St. Louis river, with the wheel set in a chamber hollowed out of the rock at the foot of the rapids and driven by the force of the current. It was a small mill with two run of stones. At that time the St. Louis dwindled to a mere brook. Francis Winter, the Seigniorial agent, commissioned Thomas Finland to cut a feeder canal from the vicinity of Hungry Bay on Lake St. Francis, to the head waters of the St. Louis, to obtain a much greater flow of water. It was still not enough in dry summers. After finishing the gristmill at Beauharnois, Simpson was directed by Ellice to build a smaller one at Howick, a saw mill at Dewittville, then known as Portage and one for

himself at the mouth of the Outarde river just above Rapid Croche. This mill was burned on October 21st, 1813 by General Izard during the march of the American army to the Battle of Chateauguay on the 26th. Later on a small saw mill was operated by John Perry, an American, on the Rouge rapids above Ste. Martine, located on the south bank.

The old grist mill at Beauharnois continued to operate for many years until finally gutted by fire. A wool and carding mill was built about 1838 on an adjoining site. In 1858 Joseph Robert settled in Beauharnois and built a woollen mill on the St. Louis. Later on he purchased the old gristmill ruins, erected a new two storey mill and installed the most modern European equipment. Following the death of Joseph Robert in 1908, his son began the development of plans for a hydro power site. Eventually this project interested Max Aitken who engaged Robert Swezey to complete a survey and initial plans. Final government approval was not granted until 1929 and work began on October 12th of that year. The first power flowed from the generators on August 1st, 1932 thus fulfilling the dreams of Robert Ellice and Joseph Robert for the creation of the largest power site in Canada, so far beyond the primitive horse power of the pioneer mill sites.

At Howick, on the English river, the first grist mill was built in 1808. It did not have a bolt and the bran was sifted out by hand. The miller was a Scot by the name of

Somerville, a bachelor and an inveterate snuffer, much given to drink. The second Howick mill was erected by Peter McArthur about 1826 with the dam built by Henry Wright. Peter McArthur with two brothers, Daniel and Alexander, emigrated from Scotland in 1820 and soon became the best known of all the early mill builders. He first renewed the machinery of the Beauharnois mill for Milne the Seigniorial agent. During the next few years he directed the building of several new mills, including those at Ste. Martine, Howick, St. Timothy and Norton Creek. The mill at Howick was a rather primitive affair, with a high and narrow wheel. It was managed by David Wilson's father and David himself, who was somewhat of a strongman in the district, could actually hold it and prevent the wheel from turning. The mill burned in July of 1830.

The Seignior then arranged for two Americans, Raymond and Lyman, to rebuild both the saw and grist mills, with a run of stones for oatmeal which the sturdy Scots sorely missed in their diet. The work was completed in 1832 and judged the best in the Province. It made use of a small diameter wheel of a wider design to use the full flow of water. Robert King was installed as miller and became known far and wide as an honest and just man. He was the grandfather of Roy Younie and Mrs. James Lang. Two Americans, Sears and Thompson, rented the sawmill. Thomas Gebbie settled at Howick about 1840, moving in from

Norton Creek. He took over the mills and the adjacent property on both sides of the river and erected a new mill in 1850. This was of stone construction and operated as a flour, oatmeal and general grist mill. He continued in business until well over 80, even surviving a disastrous fire in 1883, when his large general store burned without a dollar of insurance. He finally relinquished the reins to sons Thomas and William. Thomas Jr. and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on November 23, 1948. In 1968, James Crawford at 88 years of age, could still remember many details of the old mills and Thomas Gebbie the elder. In 1906 on the same property and assisted by Andrew Hunter, he built his own grist mill and operated it until 1921. In 1927 the stone mill and property was purchased by the United Church of Canada. The old stones were used in constructing a new and very beautiful church which stands above the mill site and the race way, still easily traced between the small island and shore.

The Ste. Martine mill was started in 1823 on the Peche aux Salmons rapids. A large log was bolted to the rock and the water directed against a narrow 16 foot wheel, set up on the undershot principle. In those days, as the name of the rapids implies, there were many salmon in the Chateauguay. The farmers used to pitch fork them out by the cart load for fertilizer on the fields. Later on a proper mill race was blasted out of the

rock. The mill had two run of stones brought out from Scotland. David Wilson and his son were hired to blast out the tail race and on a Saturday afternoon, a younger son Robert, canoed down the English river to bring them home to Howick. On going back and in beautiful moonlight, a pack of wolves was encountered at the head of the rapids, where the miller's house was afterwards erected. The first miller was a Mr. Grandbois. Later the mill

"The miller was a Scot by the name of Somerville, a bachelor and an inveterate snuffer, much given to drink"

building was used for the carding of wool and then as a power house. In 1924 interests controlled by Gordon Dunn rebuilt it and installed two General Electric generators, driven by cast steel turbines, located in the lowest part of the outflow. These were still in the old stone mill as late as 1967. The building has now been demolished, but one generator remains on its concrete foundation, to mark the location. Just across the river and slightly upstream, is a forepond, a dam and falls and the

stone foundations of the old Marc-Antoine Primeau saw mill. The mill and other enterprises were owned and operated for many years by this outstanding entrepreneur.

Mention has been made of Norton Creek. Thomas Gebbie learned his trade there in the old stone mill, built by Peter McArthur in 1828. It was operated by George Wheatley, an Englishman, who did not fare very well. This area, stony and with much swampy land, did not lend itself to the growing of wheat. When the lots were settled the dam was pulled down in order to drain the land. Norton Creek never did become a village but is now the center of huge black earth vegetable farms, all reclaimed from the swamps. The mill was of stone, three storeys high with a pitched roof. The mill race ran through the lower part entering about a third of the way along its length. The present owners who operate a very successful lumber business, have reduced the height of the mill and added a new roof. They have preserved the cornerstone with the date '1828'. They have also built a small model of the original mill which can be seen on request. Down river from the grist mill, Pearson Nichols of the firm Nichols & Cantwell, had a small saw mill operation.

The original saw mill at Portage or Dewittville, as it was later called, built by Simpson about 1810 and known as Ellice's mill, had been taken over by Moreau of the lumbering firm of Daigneault & Moreau. In 1817 Moreau fell in with

Genealogists

*Well ancestors can be very intriguing folks,
When into their Bibles and crypts one pokes.
Their births and deaths and new generations,
Can give us all the utmost of frustrations.
Why couldn't they just have written it down,
Even a simple paragraph, sentence or noun.
But they were busy with children and such,
And have left it all for us to retouch.
But do we do justice to all of our kin?
Are we now finished or did we just begin?
Where were they born and where did they live?
Or has this escaped us like sand in a sieve?
Did they have money and live in big houses?
Or were they poor as proverbial church mouses?
Were they happy with laughter and glee?
Or was hurt and sorrow their real destiny?
It really does pain us not to have roots,
So we go on looking for genealogy recruits.
If you want to join us then give us some clues,
And start at whatever places you choose.
For our information is spotty at best,
And you might be the one to figure the rest.
So here's to good luck in finding your past,
It takes dedication, valor and being steadfast.
Now don't get depressed when you seem to be lost,
It is part of the journey and part of the cost.
But the rewards will certainly be worth the bother,
When stumbling upon your lost great-great-grandfather.
I'll pass on just one more tad of advice,
And you may well think this a bit overnice.
But in this good family we never permit,
Any children to be listed as illegitimate!*

Roger C. Tripp, Austin, Texas

John Todd just out from Ireland and engaged him to manage the mill. Todd took the business over but eventually lost it to Jacob Dewitt. He then turned to farming. In 1823 Hugh Cameron, who had almost completed a grist mill in Huntingdon, when he was deprived of the water rights by William Bowron, moved his machinery to Dewittville. Joseph Bouchette, the surveyor-general, got him a grant of 300 acres. The mill had only one run of stones and driven by a large undershot wheel, ground only 12 bushels an hour. However he served a large area, including as far west as Hungry Bay and across the lake to Glengary. In 1826 an

American named Wright erected a saw mill next to Hugh Cameron. This was operated by Samuel C. Wead of Westville, N.Y. and did a large business under the style of Meigs & Wead. Both mills burned in September of 1828.

James Davidson, a son of Colonel John Davidson of Dundee, moved to Dewittville, bought the property and built a new saw mill and store. For the next thirty years he was the leading man in the village. Up to 1845 it was the center of the lumber trade on the Chateauguay. In 1830 Peter McArthur, having been refused a water power lease at Durham (Ormstown), moved to Dewittville. He bought a lot

from Dr. Munro of Montreal for \$400.00, cleared an acre from the dense bush and in 1832 opened a grist mill with a run of stones for wheat and another for oatmeal. The power was supplied by a 14 x 16 foot undershot wheel and the mill did a good business until the Seignior had the mill at Ormstown built in 1839. There is still an operating grist and feed mill at Dewittville. In an old picture owned by the Ruddock family, the saw mill is shown at the end of the present dam, across the river from the grist mill. Prior to moving to Dewittville, Peter McArthur in 1828 on one of his visits to Montreal, saw a farmer named Evans near Lachine, erecting a

QFHS SEPTEMBER GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, September 8th, 1992 - 7:30 p.m.

LOCATION: La Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St. Joseph, Lachine

SPEAKER: Professor Hereward Senior

SUBJECT: The Eastern Townships & the Fenian Raids

Following the American Civil War and during the turbulent decade which saw the Confederation of Canada in 1867, Irish-American revolutionaries known as the Fenians, invaded Canada and engaged the Canadian Militia in a series of border raids, mainly in Quebec and Ontario. They believed that by invading Canada, they could eventually liberate Ireland from British rule.

Hereward Senior has taught history at Memorial University, Royal Roads, University of Toronto and currently at McGill. He is the author of several books including: Orangeism in Ireland & Britain, 1795-1836, Orangeism, The Canadian Phase, The Fenians and Canada and The Last Invasion of Canada. This last book, just off the press, details Fenian operations along the Quebec frontier during 1866 and 1870. It vividly recaptures the events at Eccles Hill in the Eastern Townships and at Holbrook Corners near Huntingdon.

**For additional information please contact Betty Chalmers - 738-6604
Everyone is welcome - bring a friend**

small mill to make oatmeal. It was attached to the end of the barn and driven by horses. McArthur obtained a set of stones at St. Johns (St-Jean-sur-Richelieu), made the gearing and opened the mill. It required 6 horses to drive it efficiently and ground between 75 to 85 bushels a day. He charged 10 cents a bushel or the fifth quintal of meal. The offal and seeds kept the horses fat. McArthur broke with the Seigneur and his agent, George

Col. Archibald McEachern built a new two storey tavern and hotel and boarded the men who put up the mill. In 1843 Enos Mills, an American, built a saw mill across the river. He had built the covered bridge in 1842. The old stone and brick mill building still stands and just recently has been rebuilt. In 1967 part of the stone section on the west end was refurbished for the Wheat & Chaffe craft shop. The old saw mill was taken over by Malcolm Lang and used for the manufacture of farm implements and just recently burned down.

One of the most important mill sites on the Chateauguay river was the long stretch of rapids at Huntingdon, appropriately known as Long Rapids. In 1817 Benjamin Palmer, a native of Vermont, squatted at the head of this stretch of fast water at the upper end of the village. He was followed soon after by David, James and Robert, three sons of the Percy family who operated a grist mill at Brighton Hollow near Chateauguay, N.Y. They erected a small saw mill on the south bank, obtaining power by throwing a low dam across the river, probably a wood boom affair. The mill cut much valuable timber and the old mill race can still be traced today. When Hugh Cameron put up his mill, the stones were cut by the plug and feather method, from boulders lying in what is now the old St. Andrew's graveyard by Robert Barrie and John Brown of Elgin. William Bowron coveted Cameron's property, refused

water from the dam and forced him to move and build at Dewittville.

By 1823 Bowron had possession of the Percy mill and began at once to erect a new grist mill, where the Boyd & Company machine shop stood, which was replaced by the Cleyn & Tinker textile mill. This mill had two run of stones and the first miller was a man named Tripp. The machinery was driven by an undershot wheel. By 1830 both mills were almost worn out and together with the problem of anchor ice in the canal or mill race, forced Byron to consider a new mill. He chose a site at the foot of the rapids where the stone building still stands today and continues to operate as a feed mill. Completed in 1832 it had five run of stones, was driven by cast iron turbine wheels and cost \$6000.00. Half of this was advanced by Archibald Henderson who became a partner and eventually one of the best known mill owners in the valley. Walker Needler was placed in charge. The first saw mill was built just upstream but was swept away by a rapid thaw and flood in February of 1843. A new mill was built but located across the river at the end of the dam. The old mill building at the head of the rapids, now the Cleyn & Tinker site, was used for many years as a wool carding and fulling mill. It burned in 1836 carrying with it four occupants; Mrs Stevens, her child and two mill girls. The building was rebuilt by Hoyle, the Seigneur at Lacolle and in 1839 was rented for textiles, which are still pro-

"The first saw mill was built just upstream but was swept away by a rapid thaw and flood in February of 1843"

Lawrence Brown, over the right to operate the mill and when Brown withheld over \$800.00 justly due him by Edward Ellice.

In 1837 the Seigniorial agent finally decided to erect a grist mill on the Rapid Croche at Durham. However the completion was delayed by the rebellion of 1838 and did not open until the harvest of 1839. The first miller, named McDonald, was followed by Walker Needler a very popular emigrant from England. Lt.

duced on the site. What goes around comes around.

There were several mills raised above Huntingdon on both the Chateaugay and Trout rivers, some as early as 1810. On the Trout, Barlow operated a saw mill about 1820 and by 1830 Henderson had a grist mill. Abram David and Colonel Allen had saw mills. The Henderson grist mill at Hendersonville or Kensington was the largest on the river, erected on the Elgin side in partnership with Andrew Anderson. Prior to this the first settlers had to go to Cockburn's old mill at Constable, N.Y. or Buchanan's at Fort Covington or Bowron's at Huntingdon. The three run of stones were driven by a broad wheel, so high that the machinery had to be placed on the second floor, necessitating a great deal of carrying. The first miller was Julien, followed by Peter Taylor. In 1836 Robert Clark took over and for many years gave the mill a wide reputation. Clark ran the mill on shares with Archibald Henderson. He was a native of Edinburgh, emigrating in 1831 and came to Trout river from the old Jesuit mill at La Tortue on the Lachine rapids. Clark remained as miller almost until his death in 1858. The old mill burned in 1957, was rebuilt and still operates as a foundry and machine shop. Who has not heard of Marshall Hooker who took it over to install his own turbine and generator, one of the first and the first to rebel against the rate increases of Hydro-Quebec.

Returning to the Chateaugay, the first American squatters began moving in above Huntingdon, at the turn of the century. About 1807 Truesdell built a small saw mill on the Hinchinbrooke, which was burned by Colonel Purdy on his march to the battle of Chateaugay in October of 1813. The frame of this old mill was still standing when William Bowron first came to Huntingdon from Lacolle in 1821. It was near the site of the present grist mill. In 1824 Allan Munro moved into St. Michaels (later Athelstan) from Ontario and started a saw mill. Thomas McLeay Gardner took it over and later on in 1834, in partnership with William Kerr, raised a gristmill. This was owned in the 1870's by John Cameron & Son and by the end of the century by John Elder. A carding mill owned by J.H. Buchanan and operated by Robert Anderson, carded clean wool for 5 cents a pound. The John Elder family, descendants of Elgin pioneers, were prominent in the industrial life of Athelstan and owned the saw and grist mills until selling out to Donald Racine in 1954. The old stone mill was completely destroyed by fire in 1967 and only the river-side foundations and the turbine pit remain.

Further up the river at Powerscourt, Halcomb and Latham, who had opened a store in Huntingdon, erected a saw mill in 1824 above the covered bridge. A grist mill was added in 1827 and the mills were managed from 1833 to 1839 by Fisher Ames who then

retired to Franklin. Between the Chateaugay at Powerscourt and the Outarde river at Franklin, the Mitchell brook at Rockburn, provided the impetus for considerable industrial development in that area. James Allen erected a saw mill on the brook in 1829 and added a grist mill which passed into the hands of Robert Needler who supplemented the water power with a steam engine. These mills were then owned

"David was a man of exceptional mechanical ability and was probably first in Canada to operate a motor driven road vehicle."

by James Stewart, his son John and grandson George until destroyed by fire. Other saw and grist mills along the brook were built by William Dunlop, Thomas Blair, John Arthur, William Gibson and William and David Craik. David was a man of exceptional mechanical ability and was probably first in Canada to operate a motor driven road vehicle. This contained a small steam engine mounted on a farm wagon and reached speeds of 8 to 12 miles an hour.

Before moving into Rockburn in 1829, James Allen, an American from N.Y. State, crossed the Lines and as early as 1815, put up a small gristmill with a single run of stones, on the brook that bears his name in the Havelock area. This was not a success because of low water and later on in 1820 he supplied the machinery for another American, James Duncan, to erect a mill on the English river at St. Chrysostome. This location included a saw mill, which for over a quarter of a century, was a thorn in the side of the Beauharnois Seigniorship as it sawed much lumber plundered from ungranted lots. The old grist mill burned

down and in 1968 a new frame building was erected on the old foundation stones. This is one of the oldest operating mill sites in the district. Further up the Allen brook where it crosses the 1st Concession road at Covey Hill, Captain John Edwards erected a saw mill shortly after emigrating from Dundee in 1834. These mill ruins and several others along the brook are still in evidence, from the Lines and on down to where it adds its waters to those of the English river at Russeltown Flats.

In the western section of the Chateauguay Valley, the early settlers along the south shore of Lake St. Francis from St. Anicet to Dundee, had to

travel long distances to mills on the Glengarry shore or to St. Timothy. These waters were always dangerous and skill with the oar or paddle was needed to save the grist, flour or oat meal from the wind blown spume. The building of a mill at Fort Covington or French Mills as it was then called, was a great boon to the early pioneers. The Dundee settlement dates back to 1793, when the St. Regis Indians leased to William Gray a tract of land on the Salmon river, on condition that he build a saw mill. This was erected on the first rapid three miles up the river. James Robertson of Montreal added a grist mill and in 1804 both mills were

New Cemetery Recording Program

Date: Saturday, October 3, 1992 Time: 10 a.m.

Place: Rawdon Anglican Cemetery (near Metcalfe & Third)

We are looking for volunteers to assist us in our cemetery memorial stone transcription program. This spring we finished recording the large Protestant cemetery in Lachute.

Our new project is to record four of the main cemeteries in Rawdon which to our knowledge have never been fully transcribed. They are:

- 1: Rawdon Anglican Cemetery
- 2: Rawdon United Church Cemetery
- 3: Rawdon Oecumenical Cemetery
- 4: Rawdon Roman Catholic Cemetery

We plan to record the first three cemeteries on this date and on a later trip to record the Catholic cemetery. All you need is a pen, plenty of paper and white chalk. We'll show you the rest. Bring a picnic lunch as there's always a short break at noon. If you do not have a car and would like to help, call the Q.F.H.S. at 695-1502 for transportation assistance.

**Everyone is welcome, bring a friend and help us preserve our cultural heritage.
Gary Schroder - Projects Coordinator**

swept away in a great flood. They were rebuilt by Robert Buchanan and leased from the Robertson heirs. General Covington, commanding the American army at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, was badly wounded on that day of November 11, 1813 and was brought down the St. Lawrence by boat to the blockhouse on the Salmon river at French Mills. To honour his name the village in 1817 was named Fort Covington.

Of all the settlers between Beauharnois and Lake St. Francis, not one was better known than John Symons from Paisley, who settled at St. Louis de Gonzague in 1827. He was a man of intrinsic qualities, who together with Charles Larocque, was responsible for creating several successful business enterprises, including contracts for digging a section of the original Beauharnois canal. During the summer of 1842 they employed over 400 men. The year before Symons built a saw mill at the foot of the rapids on the

St. Louis river. He had obtained the power rights of Colborne's mill which had been erected a few years earlier lower down the river. At great expense he cleaned out the old feeder canal, cut out by Thomas Fingland in 1806 and added a grist mill. The mills operated until 1856 when farmers above the dam complained of flooding. The Dominion Government purchased the property and levelled everything, including the dam.

The best known mill on the St. Louis was that of Robert Dunn, erected about 1869 near St. Etienne. He had emigrated from Scotland and settled first as a farmer at New Glasgow, near Terrebonne. This mill with 4 sets of stones was kept in a fair state of preservation until recent years and in fact operated well into the 1930's. It was well known for the high quality oatmeal, so well remembered by older Scots in the valley. The Duns were all mechanical minded and built their own machinery, includ-

ing a foundry and well equipped machine shop. Gordon Dunn, a grandson of Robert, built the first electrical generating plants, the first at the mill site which served the Howick area and others on the Chateauguay river at Ste. Martine and Powerscourt. This electrical system was purchased by the Beauharnois Electrical Company and incorporated into its network.

There are over 100 mill sites in the Chateauguay valley, many on the small brooks and streams which find their source along Covey Hill and the northern slopes of the Adirondacks. They flow into the valley all along the border from Hemmingford to Dundee. Mills were necessary for flour and oatmeal, wool cloth, tanned hides and leather sawing lumber and finished boards, shingles, sashes and doors and later on for driving machinery and for electric power. They pioneered our way of life.

Regrets

We regret that due to misinformation received from a usually reliable source, the cover picture of our June 1992 issue was incorrectly identified as "View of Place d'Armes in 1830". The title should have read "View of Champ-de-Mars in 1830".

Lesley Gill

THE ROYAL WILLIAM

By Nora Bernier

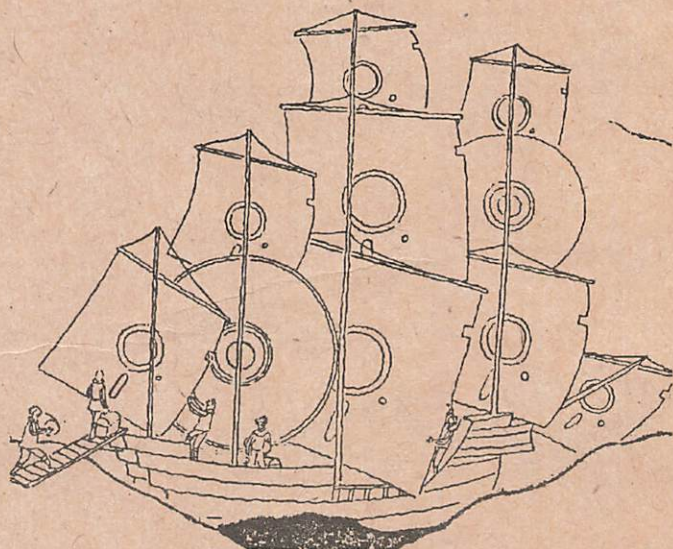
On a recent American game show the contestants were asked to name the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. Although I was hoping the answer would be the "Royal William" in 1833, I was not surprised to hear the "Sirius" in 1838, for which the contestant was given full credit. I wrote immediately to the moderator of the show to challenge this claim, and received a reply from him suggesting the "Royal William" might not have made the trip "solely" under steam. As it happens, this point had been settled a hundred years ago by Archibald Campbell, a Quebec notary, who, after much research, read a paper on the "Royal William" to the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in March 1891. Since Mr. Campbell has long since departed this life, I have set myself the task of taking up the cudgel and laying this ghost to rest once and for all!

The "Royal William" was designed by a young Scot, James Goudie, who had received his apprenticeship building steamships in Greenock, Scotland, for passage across the rough Irish channel. The keel of the "Royal William" was laid in the Quebec shipyard of my great great grandfather, George Black, in the fall of 1830. She was launched in April 1831 amidst much fan-

fare. Lady Aylmer, wife of the Governor General, christened her after William IV, the reigning monarch. One of the owners was Samuel Cunard, and it has been said that "this accomplishment inspired him with the vision of inaugurating a steamship service between England and America." Originally, she was meant to travel between Quebec and Halifax, but after only three trips she fell upon hard times. In 1832 cholera had arrived in Canada, and, after leaving Quebec in June, she was quarantined in Miramichi, N.B. and did not get back to Quebec until August. In 1833, due to the prevalence of cholera, trade was at a standstill, and thus the owners

were forced to sell her. Under the command of Captain John McDougall she made a run to Boston, where she was the first steamship to enter an American port under the Union Jack. After returning to Quebec the new owners decided to sell her in London.

She left Quebec on August 3, stopping in Pictou, N.S. on August 17th, 1833 to be coaled. On August 18, under the command of Capt. John McDougall, she left Pictou with a cargo of coal, a box of stuffed birds, household furniture, a harp and various other items, a crew of 36 men and seven passengers. Enroute, she ran into some very rough weather on the Grand Banks and



strained her hull. Her starboard engine was disabled and she had to run on one engine for ten days. She arrived in London after a passage of 25 days, having stopped in Cowes for a short time to have her boiler repaired, marking the first transatlantic passage under steam alone.

Later, she was chartered by the Portuguese government, and in 1834 she was sold to the Spanish government. Under her new name, the "Isabel Segunda," she fought against the Carlists and established another "first" by firing the first shot to come from a steam man-of-war. Alas, she ended her days as a French hulk.

There have been widespread claims that various other early steamships were first to cross the Atlantic, the most prevalent being the "Sirius." The difficulty of proof lays in the fact that all early steamships were equipped with auxiliary sails for emergency. Therefore, the burden of proof rests with the captain of the vessel in question. There is no dissension with the fact that the "Royal William" made the trip in 1833, whereas the "Sirius" and "Great Western" didn't cross until 1838, five years after the "Royal William." One early attempt was made by the "Savannah" in 1819, but it has generally been conceded that she was built as a sailing vessel, with an auxiliary engine which was used for a mere ninety-one hours in crossing.

One of the most important bits of evidence to support the

"Royal William" claim of travelling solely under steam is the confirmation given by Captain McDougall in an account of the Royal William's voyage to England, embodied in Archibald Campbell's paper in 1891. This is backed up by the designer, James Goudie, who, in his affidavit, showed not the slightest doubt of her reaching England under steam alone since she was built as a "sea-going steamship" capable of carrying sufficient coal for the trip. In addition, accounts of her voyage appeared in the newspapers of the day, verifying Captain McDougall's log. Finally, in May 1892, after being well authenticated, a model of the "Royal William" was accepted by the Naval Committee for a Royal Naval Exhibition in London, England. Significantly, it was turned down at first by this august body until proof positive could be given that our "Royal William" did indeed make the trip solely under steam.

The proof, which was good enough for the Naval Committee in London, was also good enough for the Canadian government. On June 15, 1894 a memorial plaque was ordered by the Parliament of Canada in "honour of the men by whose enterprise, courage and skill the "Royal William" became the first vessel to cross the Atlantic by steam power." This plaque now hangs proudly in the Port of Quebec, where also can be found one of the many paintings of the "Royal William." Other paintings by

Cockburn can be found in the Archives in Ottawa and the Museum in Quebec City. The model of the "Royal William," which was sent to London, can be found in the Museum in Quebec City. The Dominion Government recognized its importance by sending a facsimile of it to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, which at one time was in the Dept. of

"Under her new name, the 'Isabel Segunda,' she fought against the Carlists and established another 'first' by firing the first shot to come from a steam man-of-war."

Agriculture in Ottawa, although it is doubtful it is still there. In 1933, a stamp was issued commemorating the 100th anniversary of the crossing of the "Royal William."

It would seem, therefore, that the forgoing testimony proves conclusively that the "Royal William" deserves the honour of being the first steamer to cross the Atlantic.

ROOTS IN QUEBEC - 1992

by Doug Cooke

The First English Language Conference on Family History and Genealogy in Quebec was an overwhelming success.

Two hundred and thirty registrants, plus twenty-seven speakers and organizers far outnumbered the original expectation of one hundred participants. Fourteen States, Washington D.C. and eight Provinces were represented. The furthest points of origin were Alpine, Texas, Anchorage, Alaska and Victoria, British Columbia.

The Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies held their Annual General Meeting during the Conference period.

The large number of registrants required a number of changes to the schedule as requests outstripped capacity. The Friday afternoon Tour of the Archives Nationales was overflowing two weeks before the Conference start. An additional morning tour was created and immediately grew to capacity. Special mention must be made of the efforts of Mr. Gary Schroder, Q.F.H.S. and Mr. Luc Lepine of the Archives Nationales staff for their preparations and presentations at the Archives. Our visitors were most impressed with the facility and the ease with which material could be accessed. So much so, that fourteen of our guests were

found in the Archives on the Monday following the Conference.

Space for the Tour of Old Montreal was also at a premium. Additional guides were required. Three groups of fifteen persons left Royal Victoria College at fifteen minute intervals on Friday afternoon. High praise was received for the expertise of our guides, Betty Reymond, Nora Bernier and Margaret Turner.

The Registration desk completed two hundred registrations on Friday afternoon at Royal Victoria College and Friday evening at the Stephen Leacock Building. Very positive remarks were received regarding the speed, efficiency and the uniqueness of our identification-ticket packages.

The Official Opening, Friday evening, was conducted at the Fieldmouse Auditorium, Stephen Leacock Building, by our President Hugh Banfill.

Mr. Leslie Gill introduced our Speaker, Mr. Donal Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland. Mr. Begley introduced us to his topic "Modern Trends in Irish Genealogy" with a delightful sense of humour.

Mr. Begley had the misfortune, on a Thursday afternoon visit with Gerry Rogers to the Beauharnois Canal, to be bit-

ten by a mosquito. The bite became infected on Friday and a visit to the hospital was required. Fortunately, the medication reduced the swelling rapidly.

Saturday was an exciting day as our speakers provided first class presentations. The speakers were surrounded, following their talks by enthu-



Gouverneur Alf. Trudeau

siastic individuals seeking information.

Following the close of the afternoon sessions 200 participants were escorted, on the Metro, to St. Helene's Island. What a day to pick!! The Grand Prix took place during the day

and the Fireworks took place at night. Transportation was restricted, walking was the order of the day. We were fortunate to have a lovely June evening.

The Stewart Museum was open and provided an opportunity for our guests to see much of the early history of Montreal. Our appreciation to Mr. Bruce Bolton, a Q.F.H.S. member and the Director of the Museum.

At 8:30 p.m. the doors of the Festin du Gouverneur opened to us. We were greeted by the Gouverneur of the evening, Mr. Alf. Trudeau a Conference participant from Michigan, U.S.A.. Mrs. Hazel Kreinheder of Washington, D.C. was the Gouverneur's mistress for the evening.

The Festin was a very enjoyable occasion. The professional

staff of singer-actors led the group through many English, French songs and even sang some Italian opera.

Interesting discoveries uncovered that night were (1) the meeting of Alf Trudeau, his cousin Gerald Ricard and their cousin Barb Brodeur who had not met before. (2) Hazel Kreinheder is a descendent of the first marriage performed on the Island of Montreal.

As we left the Festin, an impressive firework display from Spain was almost overhead. A marvellous show. The return walk to the Metro station wasn't nearly as long as it had appeared to be earlier in the evening.

The Sunday morning presentations continued to be of the highest caliber.

Joan Benoit was kind enough to repeat her presenta-

tion entitled "Births, Marriages and Deaths" on Sunday afternoon at 1 p.m..

Marianna O'Gallagher, Marjorie Goodfellow, Hugh Banfill, Donal Begley, Jim Hay, Luc Lepine, Dave McDougall and Gary Schroder spent an hour and forty minutes responding to questions from an audience that did not want to lose the opportunity to ask that all important question.

Doug Cooke, Chairman of the Organizing Committee brought the Conference to a close by expressing appreciation to all the Speakers, Organizers and participants for their contributions to a wonderful Conference.

QFHS OCTOBER GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, October 13th, 1992

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

SPEAKER: Mr. George Howson

SUBJECT: The Irish & the Old Beauharnois Canal - (with color slides)

George Howson, a resident of Melocheville, worked for over 45 years with the old Beauharnois Power Company and Hydro-Quebec. His intimate knowledge of the historical documentation of the old canal and the Irish connections, together with an outstanding collection of original pictures and stories, are incorporated in an interesting series of slides. Donal Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland and keynote speaker at our Genealogy Conference in June, spent a very enjoyable and enlightening afternoon with George Howson and his knowledge of the area and historical collection was much appreciated.

**For additional information please contact Betty Chalmers at 738-6604
EVERYONE IS WELCOME - BRING A FRIEND**

seminars and tours.

All seminars and tours are open to members and non-members. There is a small fee of \$10.00 per person for these events. The money raised helps us to buy books, microfilms and microfiche for the library.

Because of the growing interest in genealogy and family history, reservations and advance payment are required:

Cheques: Payable to the Quebec Family History Society.

Reservations: Ruth Robinson (514) 737-5467 or the QFHS library at (514) 695-1502. All seminars are held between the hours of 10:30 and 12:30 at the QFHS library. Individual times are indicated with tour listing.

SEMINARS

- Sunday Oct 25:** An Introduction to Quebec Genealogy with Joan Benoit & Gary Schroder
- Sunday Nov 1:** An Introduction to American Genealogy with Hugh Banfill
- Sunday Nov 8:** An Introduction to Irish Genealogy with Gary Schroder
- Sunday Nov 15:** An Introduction to Paleography (the Art of Reading Old Documents and Handwriting) with Mimi Hayward
- Sunday Nov 22:** An Introduction to English Genealogy with Gary Schroder
- Sunday Dec 6:** 18th and 19th Century Military Records of England, Ireland and Scotland with Gary Schroder

TOURS

- Friday Nov 6:** Time 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tour of the Quebec National Archives and the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Municipal Library. The tour begins at 9:30 a.m. at the Quebec National Archives located at 1945 Mullins Street, Montreal.
- Sunday Oct 18:** Time 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Tour of the Historic Monuments located at Mount Royal Cemetery in the morning followed by a tour of the Historic Monuments located at Notre Dame Des Neiges Cemetery. These two Montreal cemeteries are among the largest in North America. Tour begins at the main gate, 1297 Forest Road, Outremont,

DISCOVERING AN ANCESTOR: WILLIAM TRENHOLM

by Mark W. Gallop, U.E.

William Trenholm was born in England in 1779, married Ann Wynne, fathered five children and died in 1826 at Trenholmville, Kingsey Township in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. This was the extent of the information I had on my great-great-great-great grandfather, and in fact on most of my ancestors. This information had come from a great-uncle who started me off when I first became curious about my family history. Most of my ancestors exist for me only as a name with a few critical dates, but through detective work and luck I was able to fill in a surprising amount of detail about the life of William Trenholm.

The search started like many similar attempts to trace ancestors; in the cemetery where I was told William was buried. Trenholmville (or Trenholm as

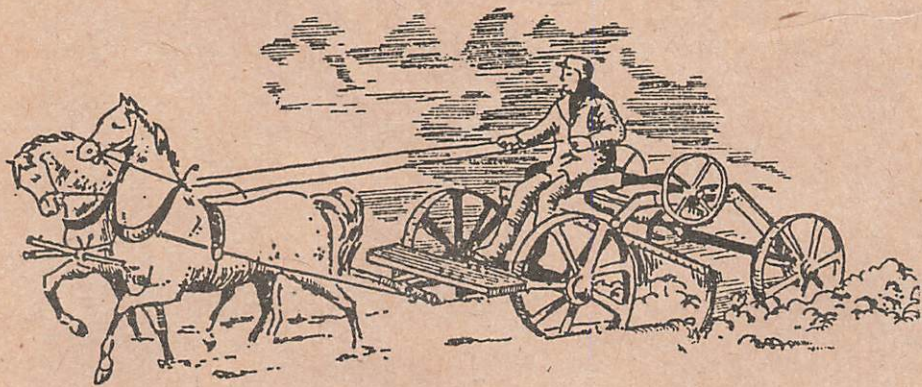
it has also been called) is little more than a hamlet of half a dozen houses just up the hill from the main water route of the area, the St. Francis River. The nearest town is Richmond, about five miles distant. At the centre of the village is the Trenholmville Methodist Church built of red brick about 1840.

The churchyard is a small one so I found William's grave easily. His tombstone is of white marble which can be very susceptible to the elements. Fortunately the characters were deeply cut into the stone and were still clearly visible. The stone had been broken but carefully repaired. The inscription read: "*William Trenholm - A Native of Yorkshire, England - Died July 6, 1826 - AE 46 years - Ann Wynne - His Wife - Died Feb 13 1861 - AE 84 years*".

Other nearby tombstones also bore the name Trenholm. An imposing granite memorial

particularly interested me as it read in part: "*In 1833 Ann Wynne, Widow of William Trenholm, with the family, Robert, William, John, Jane & Edward, donated this Trenholm cemetery.*" The earliest death recorded on this particular stone was that of John in 1888 so the information regarding the churchyard was at least 55 years old when it was recorded, but it was still a good lead as to the composition of William's family. (I was later told that this stone was erected by a wealthy descendant in the early 1900s.) I quickly found the graves of Robert, Edward, William and Jane in the same cemetery.

A short while after my visit to Trenholmville I made a trip to the Mecca of Canadian genealogists, the National Archives in Ottawa. I spent most of my time with the census records and found some valuable information concerning other branches of my family,



but my most exciting finds concerned the Trenholms and were in the Lower Canada Land Papers. Indexed references led me to half a dozen letters that provided a great deal of information about William and his family.

The first letter was signed by William himself, dated at Kingsey on March 25, 1824 and addressed to W.A. Cochran, Esq. The letter started off, "I have received a letter from Wm. Hamilton Esqr. requesting that I would send to you

*"one evening a
dry tree fell on
their said camp
and killed the
said William
Trenholm
instantly"*

my proposals for the surveying of a Gore of Land situated behind the township of Durham. To lay it out in lots 100 Acres each will I suppose deserve Ten shillings per lot." and ends, "Should I have the honor of Surveying the Gore in question, I shall be glad to have an answer by return of post as now is the best time for doing it before the snow goes off." Accompanying the letter is a "random sketch" of the area in question.

While surveying may not have been William's primary

occupation, this letter does give some hint of his education and talent. Surveying in the late 18th early 19th century was increasingly regulated to protect the public against abuses and incompetence. Legislation of 1832, for example, required that land surveyors be at least 21 years of age, having served at least three years as an apprentice, and qualified in geometry, trigonometry and astronomy "sufficient to enable him to draw a meridian". (Men and Meridians - The History of Surveying and Mapping in Canada, Vol. I, by Don W. Thomson, Queen's Printer: Ottawa, 1966, p. 271.)

The second document was a petition dated at Kingsey on December 26, 1828 and addressed to Sir James Kempt (1765-1854), Governor-in-chief of the Province of Lower Canada from 1828 to 1830 (Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume 8). It came from "Anne Trenholm, widow of the late William Trenholm of the Township of Kingsey, and late from England, and of her family, namely, Robert Trenholm, William Trenholm, John Trenholm, Edward Trenholm, William Nunns and Richard Lyster all of said Kingsey".

The petition read, "the late William Trenholm, shortly before his death, emigrated from England with his said family to settle on lands in this country, and obtained an order in Council for lands in the Township of Kingsey which on examination proved to be swampy, in consequence of which they were given up, and he was allowed to choose

lands in the Townships of Ely for which William Hamilton Esquire acted as agent, and the said William Trenholm acted as deputy agent. That the said late William Trenholm employed men to explore the said Township of Ely to assign to each settler their several lots in July 1826, and accompanied them in their exploration of said Township, that having encamped there one evening a dry tree fell on their said camp and killed the said William Trenholm instantly, together with one of the men which accompanied him and injured another severely, to the great grief of your Excellency's petitioners". The petition then goes on to request the lands they were originally promised. It is accompanied by a testimonial as to the truth of the petition, written by William Hamilton.

These documents provided a fascinating story relating the death of William as well as a number of clues to the makeup and future life of his family. A more colourful recounting of the death of William came a while later when I found a newspaper clipping dated September 6, 1947 among my grandmother's possessions. It was from The Gazette (Montreal) local history column called "All Our Yesterdays" by Edgar Andrew Collard and extracted the reminiscences of Simon Stevens (1821-1906) who would have been five years old at the time of William's death.

"It happened this way. He went to look for some hard wood land that was north of Waterloo road, as it was then called. I believe it was made first as a military road

during the English and French wars. He had a guide with him who was acquainted with the country and they camped in the woods at night. They fixed their camp by the side of a dry pine tree which they set on fire. They expected the tree would fall before morning. They were careful to build on the safe side of the tree, but when it fell the top came in contact with another tree and broke off lower down and fell back across the camp, and Mr. Trenholm was killed at once, but his companion, although fastened down by the cross pole that held the hemlock, crept out and got free, but he was so much injured that he could not walk, but managed to creep on his hands and knees about two miles and made his report, and Mr. Trenholm was found under the tree."

I now knew a great deal about the death of William but very little about his life, beyond his surveying ability and a few vital statistics about his wife and children. The same article provided the additional information that the Trenholm family settled in the area in 1819, buying out the land claim of a family named Young, and that William had taught school in the area of Trenholmville before his death. While this information was interesting it required some backing up.

My next point of discovery came in reading Volume I of *The Annals of Richmond County and vicinity* first published in 1966 by the Richmond County Historical Society.

This volume also gives 1819 as the year of immigration and provides the further detail that William came in that year with

one son (probably William) and travelled up the St. Francis River from Trois Rivieres. The rest of the family arrived the following summer. The land at that time was not surveyed, and the Trenholm holdings were partly in Kingsey Township and partly in Cleveland Township. William's efforts as a teacher in the first school house in the area, on Poplar Hill on the road towards Richmond were also described.

At this stage a closer examination of William and Ann's children seemed in order.

1) Robert's tombstone told me that he died on September 20, 1851 at the age of 50 years and 8 months. This placed his birth in 1801. His wife, Cynthia Lawrence, is buried with him.

2) The second child and only daughter was Jane who died on July 1, 1866 at the age of 63 years. Her husband, William Nunns, is described in *The Annals of Richmond County* as owning the adjacent frontage to the Trenholms and as a mechanic and inventor, building grist, saw and woollen mills in Trenholmville. His marriage to Jane easily explains his inclusion among Trenholm family members petitioning for land. Both Jane and William are listed on their tombstone as natives of Yorkshire.

3) William was the third child and died relatively young at the age of 32 on May 16, 1837. The Simon Stevens reminiscences as published in *The Gazette* explain William's early death by drowning in the St. Francis River. His wife, Mary Lyster, is included on his tombstone. Her younger

brother was Richard Lyster who was also included in the petition for land.

4) The fourth child has John (my great-great-grandfather) who was born at North Cave, Yorkshire on March 7, 1807 according to his tombstone. This date is confirmed by an International Genealogical Index (IGI) entry for Yorkshire. John died on July 12, 1888. His wife, Jane Anderson, is buried with him.

5) The youngest son, Edward, is the only one not bur-

*"I now knew a
great deal about
the death of
William but very
little about
his life"*

ied with his wife. His monumental inscription tells us he was born in North Cave on May 11, 1809. Again, this was verified by an IGI entry. He died on January 25, 1865.

The final pieces of the puzzle of the life of William Trenholm were answered when my Great-uncle was given a copy of a book entitled *Trenholme in Yorkshire* by a distant relation. This book was written by the Reverend Edward Craig Trenholme and published in England in 1936. It details entries for individuals with the surname of Trenholm(e) in

Yorkshire records since the Norman Conquest but finishes with the accounts of some Trenholms who emigrated, including William.

The account of the voyage to Canada agreed with the information I had previously uncovered, adding this rather poetic story: "The mother (Ann Wynne) brought with her from England a little brass kettle containing a store of golden sovereigns, to take her and the others back if they did not like Canada."

The Reverend Trenholme states that William was the son of Edward Trenholm, born at Swainby, Yorkshire on September 19, 1779. He also presents the text from the marriage register of Osmotherly parish with the wedding of William Trenholm of the Parish of Whorlton and Ann Winn of this Parish on May 12, 1800. This entry is backed up by the IGI.

Swainby and Osmotherly are neighbouring parishes in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The book also states that Robert was born in 1801 at Osmotherly but does not indicate the source of this information. William then seemed to have moved to Ormesby, about 15 miles North near the mouth of the Tees River, as that is where Jane is said to have been born in 1803. This move was followed soon after by another into Yorkshire's East Riding as William, John and Edward were all born in the town of North Cave in 1805, 1807 and 1809, respectively.

Reverend Trenholme closed his chapter on William by reproducing an undated card preserved by his family.

Wm. Trenholm BEGS LEAVE to inform the inhabitants of PATRINGTON and its vicinity that he intends to enter upon, and continue the school of Mr. Wright; where Youth may be instructed in

the following most useful Branches of learning, viz. - English Grammatically; Writing; Mensuration; Surveying; Arithmetic; Trigonometry; Navigation; Bookkeeping; Altimetry; Astronomy; Geometry; Longimetry; Algebra etc. etc.

W.T. fully sensible of the importance of a good education assures those parents and guardians who may be pleased to commit their children to his care, that he will take every prudential step to forward them in useful learning, and only wishes to be rewarded according to his merit. Terms Reading 3 s. Writing 3 s. Arithmetic 5 s. Mathematics 7 s. 6 d. pr. qr.

W. Rawson, Printer (illegible) Hull.

The town of Patrington is a considerable distance South of Ormesby, near the city of Hull.

William's school teaching therefore started well before his arrival in Quebec. It is particularly interesting that 'sur-

QFHS NOVEMBER GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, November 10th, 1992

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

SPEAKER: Mr. C. Robin Molson

SUBJECT: Canadian Heritage of Quebec - (illustrated with color slides)

Robin Molson is president of Canadian Heritage of Quebec, organized many years ago by his father, Colin Molson and other interested people including the late James Beatty, Alice Lighthall and Col. Hugh M. Wallis. The objective was the permanent preservation of lands, buildings, sites and places of beauty or historic interest and to make them available to the public. Robin's talk will review the history of the Heritage and illustrate the accomplishments.

**For additional information please contact Betty Chalmers 738-6604
Everyone is welcome - bring a friend**

veying' is listed among his subjects of instruction.

This book filled in a number of holes in my knowledge of the life of William Trenholm, although I am still hopeful of discovering more of the type of information that allows me to expand my understanding and appreciation of the lives of my forebearers.

As an after word to the life of William Trenholm, it would appear that his widow and children were not granted the land in Ely Township for which they had petitioned. A final letter among those in the

National Archives was written on March 18, 1829 to Lieutenant Colonel Charles Yorke, secretary to Sir James Kempt (The Quebec Almanack and British American Royal Kalendar, 1829: Neilson & Cowan, Quebec City) from the same William Hamilton who had testified as to the truth of the Trenholms' claim. It reads in part, "The people who were going on as settlers with myself employed Mr. Trenholm & a Mr. Sloan to run the Survey, & in searching for a place for the village Mr. Trenholm met his death. Shortly after Mr. Fitton came out

& I never meddled with the business since, except to sign the annexed certificate to the petition. I was not aware Mr. Trenholm had a Location Ticket for Lands in Kingsey & had promised to Locate the Family in Ely according to the Instructions I received as agent, but living at a distance from Ely & having a High Opinion of the respectable character of the Late Mr. Trenholm & family I appointed him to superintend the settlement for me in my absence." In any case, the Trenholm family continued to live in or near the village of Trenholmville in the township of Kingsey.

crypt notes

*Shoot-em-up Jake
Run for Sheriff in 1872
Run from Sheriff in 1876
Buried 1876*

(Boot Hill, Dodge City)

*Here lies the body of
Solomon Peas
Under the daisies and
Under the trees
Peas is not here
Only the pod
Peas shelled out
Went home to God*

(Wetumpka, Alabama)

*Here lies an atheist
All dressed up
And no place to go*

(Maryland, USA)

*A wells Fargo agent
Called Les Moore:
Here lies Les Moore
four slugs from a .44
No Les, no Moore*

(Boot Hill, Dodge City)

*Arthur Haine
Atheist
Haine - Haint*

(Vancouver, BC)

welcome new members.

- 1571 McStravick, Miss Margaret, 24 Corley Avenue, Toronto, ON M4E 1T9
- 1572 McAlpine, Miss Katherine L., 2074 Robie Street, Apt. 1205, Halifax, NS B3K 5L3
- 1573 Ryan, Ms Jill, 3101 37th Avenue, Vernon, BC V1T 2Y3
- 1574 Montpetit, Mr. Claude, 86 Charnwood Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4Z3
- 1575 Beaulieu, Mr. Stephen B., Box 65, Bloomfield, NY 14469
- 1576 Bottomley, Mrs. B.E., 14874 Maurice, Pierrefonds, PQ H9H 1M1
- 1577 Brodeur, Miss Barbara Anne, 4550 North Park Avenue, Apt. 503, Chevy Chase, MD 20815
- 1578 Buzzell, Mr. Leslie Andrew, 77 Maplewood Drive, Moncton, NB E1A 2N3
- 1579 Elliott, Mrs. Lois, 126 Beechwood Avenue, Dollard des Ormeaux, PQ H9A 1K5
- 1580 Carr, Mr. David R., 26 d'Albret Crescent, Scarborough, ON M1T 2X3
- 1581 Dubai, Mrs. Gwendolyn G., P.O. Box 151, Havelock, ON K0L 1Z0
- 1582 Goodeve, Miss Alice M., 1336 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, BC V8S 1V6
- 1583 Gordon, Mrs. Sylvia, 35 Toynbee Trail, Scarborough, ON M1E 1E8
- 1584 Hankins, Mr. Frank Thorpe, 509 Morning Road, R.R. #2, Newmarket, ON L3Y 4V9
- 1585 Holmes, Miss Mary, R.R. #1, Box 13, Wilsons Corners, PQ J0X 3J0
- 1586 Kelly, Mr. Paul, Pitts Road HCR1, Box 38, Brainard, NY 12024-9711
- 1587 Kenwood, Mr. Edward, 1834 Broadway, New Orleans, LA 70118
- 1588 Lalonde, Mr. John Middleton, 31820 Bittore Lane, Cordova, MD 21625
- 1589 Lee, Mr. Richard C., 892 Hemlock, Milton, ON L9T 4X3
- 1590 Mackisoc, Mrs. Ruth, 135 ch. de la Mairie, Rigaud, PQ J0P 1P0
- 1591 McLelland, Ms. June, 200 Lansdowne, Apt. 205, Westmount, PQ H3Z 3E1
- 1592 Murray, Miss Peggy Jeanne, 8301 Briarwood Street, Stanton, CA 90680
- 1593 O'Neill, Mr., 1154 Bienvenu, Sherbrooke, PQ J1H 4H8
- 1594 Page, Mr. Gerard P., 162 Laurel Street, Melrose, MA 02176
- 1595 Porter, Miss Evelyn, 4380 Avalon Street, Pierrefonds, PQ H9H 1V6
- 1596 Quinn, Mr. Murray Emmett, 47--202 Avenue, 14 Island Lake, St-Hippolyte, PQ J0R 1P0
- 1597 Richardson, Miss Olive Willey, 415 Santa Helena, Solana Beach, CA 92075-1511
- 1598 Skander, Mrs. Shirley Vogel, 5801 Saddler Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27105-1752
- 1599 Thompson, Mr. Tom, 226 East Street, Napanee, ON K7R 1T2
- 1600 Torkelson, Mrs. Kathy, 1416 East Fremont Street, Appleton, WI 54915-3772
- 1601 Whitelaw, Mr. James, 10 Spruce Crescent, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 1X5
- 1602 Cross, Mr. George, 13285 Pierrefonds Blvd, Pierrefonds, PQ H9A 1A6
- 1603 Hobus, Mr. Donald, 212 St. Laurent, Rosemere, PQ J7A 3L5
- 1604 Morrison, Mr. Gary D.D., 1 Place Ville Marie, Suite 4000, Montreal, PQ H3B 4M4
- 1605 Watson, Mr. Bruce F., P.O. Box 921, Bennington, VT 05201
- 1606 Watt, Mr. M. Laird, 50 Finchley Road, Montral, PQ H3X 2X7

QFHS MAIL-ORDER BOOKSTORE

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1. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (ANGLICAN) Montreal Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	15.00	2.00	_____
2. 1851 Census Index Township of Hemmingford, Quebec	20.00	2.00	_____
3. Directory of Cemetery Grave Lists March 1992	5.00	1.00	_____
4. Q.F.H.S. catalogue of library books	4.00	1.00	_____
5. Connections Back Issues (ORIGINALS) 1978-1991	1.00	1.00	_____
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C 9.25 2.00 _____	K 2.00 1.00 _____	S 6.25 2.00 _____	
D 7.00 2.00 _____	L 8.75 2.00 _____	T 2.25 1.00 _____	
E 2.00 1.00 _____	M 10.20 2.00 _____	U 2.00 1.00 _____	
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GENEALOGY OF ETIENNE ROSE & MARY BURT

The "Genealogy of Etienne Rose and Mary Burt and their Families" by Stephen Rose is a fascinating tale of life in early Wayne, Macomb and St. Clair Counties of Michigan. The second part is a genealogy of this family.

Stephen Rose, the eldest son of Etienne Rose and Mary Burt, tells of his life after coming to Michigan as a boy. Stephen and six of his brothers and sisters were born in Canada, while the last five were born in Michigan. They immigrated to the USA in the fall of 1830 from Montreal in Lower Canada to Detroit, Michigan.

The family lived in Detroit about two months while looking for a place to settle. There were around 300 houses in Detroit, and four miles outside of Detroit land could be bought for \$500.00 for eighty acres. Etienne decided to settle on the Indian Reserve around Swan Creek to be by his brother Peter Rose. The mosquitos and other insects plus the loneliness of being among thousands of Indians were hard to bear along with being subject to the fever ague. Cholera was also a problem in 1832, after which Etienne and his family moved to another area.

The only work they could do was to cut wood winter and summer. A cord of wood sold for fifty cents if delivered to the bank of the river. The highest a cord sold for was of hickory at

\$7.50. They raised their own vegetables, had milk cows and pigs plus wild game of all kinds to furnish enough meat to keep them well fed.

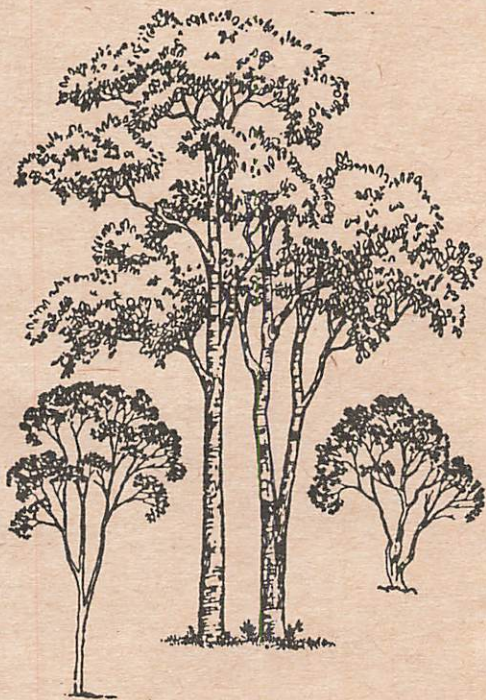
Stephen and his father, Etienne bought a sloop, the **Savage** in Detroit in 1834. They sailed the Great Lakes to Sault Ste. Marie, Saginaw, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. They still cut wood and used the **Savage** to deliver the wood to the cities where a better price could be had for the wood. They cut over 1,000 cords of wood a year. They used this money, \$2,000 in 1938 to buy the **General Warren** which they sailed until 1840. Then they sold it for \$1,500 and 80 acres of land in Macomb County.

Stephen Rose married Julie Lapensie on 29 May, 1839 in Montreal. They settled in Anchorville and had 13 children. Stephen was a shipwright, farmed, cut wood, and he sailed and worked in the

shipyard helping to build and repair many vessels.

Etienne, Stephen and his brother Joseph owned 200 acres of land between them. In 1843 Stephen bought Joseph's share and in 1845 he bought his father's share. That spring, they started to build the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church that still stands there. Before the land was sold to Stephen, Etienne had deeded land for the church and a cemetery.

The land on the Indian Reserve belonged to the Chippe-



way Indians and rented by the Roses for 99 years. When the government bought the land from the Indians, Etienne bought four 80 acre parcels and one 40 acre parcel of land in section 16 for \$1.25 per acre.

The chief of the Indians was Francois Macconce who was

was ill and the doctors from Mt. Clemens did not help him, they sent for Chief Macconce. He found Etienne had the worst kind of dropsy so he operated on him, and in two days and two nights he drew at least 17 gallons of water, so that Etienne got considerably better.

Francois Macconce received a letter saying he had to go to England and that Etienne would not be much better before a year was up, and he would be back by then and make him well. Macconce took one of his wives, one of his brothers, and one of his sisters and her daughter, one of his cousins and his wife and his brother-in-law and his wife.

Macconce returned at the end of a year with two big wagon loads of the very best goods from England. He had two wives, but the one he took to England died of smallpox there. He did not seem to regret his wife passing on. In less than three weeks time he got Etienne as well as he was before.

In 1838 the government made Macconce sell all their

land (29 square miles) and in payment he was to take more land in the territory of Omaha on one of the west branches of the Mississippi River, a big sum of money, and a large supply of goods and provisions every year during one hundred years.

Stephen Rose and his schooner the **General Warren** were hired to move the Indians to Port Huron in 1839. The chief and about 150 Chippeway Indians and all their baggage were loaded in two days. Macconce gave them whiskey so they would rejoice and not jump ship. It took nine days to get to Port Huron where they changed ships. It was hard to keep the Indians on board as they did not want to leave their land.

The last Stephen Rose heard of Chief Macconce was that he died in Detroit in 1848.

Stephen Rose died in April, 1898 and is buried in the Immaculate Conception Cemetery, Anchorville, Michigan along side of his wife.

Contributed by Theresa Rose of Vernon, Texas

"He had two wives, but the one he took to England died of smallpox there. He did not seem to regret his wife passing on."

well educated. He spoke French, English and many different Indian languages. He had five children and all could speak the same languages as their father. He was also a good doctor, so when Etienne

Submissions for Publication

The QFHS welcomes any and all submissions for publication in this magazine. To make our job a little easier and to increase your chances of publication we would like to suggest the following guidelines.

If you are using an IBM or compatible computer, submit your work on any PC disk format (no Mac's please) in any of the popular word processing formats. Should you prefer to submit hard copy, any original (no photo-copies please) from a laser printer, daisy wheel or high quality dot matrix printer is acceptable.

No computer, no problem! Get out the typewriter and send us your original copy.

The Editor

New Library Acquisitions.

We have received some excellent new additions to our growing library. A very warm thank you is extended to all our kind members who have donated their genealogies - as well as other helpful guides and lists of church, cemetery, or other records. Keep them coming!!

Of the following list, members may borrow any book that is not marked REF (Reference) or UEL/REF (United Empire Loyalist/Reference).

1. District of St Francis: 1815 - 1879, Births (from Church records) REF
2. District of St Francis: 1815 - 1879, Deaths (From Church records) REF
(NB: The Marriages for the same are also in the library)
3. Robinson Family History
4. The Clan McRae (genealogy)
5. Essays on Gaspé History
6. Civil Code of Quebec
7. Access to Information booklet.
8. Montreal: 350 years in Vignettes (by E.A. Collard) REF
9. Montreal Yesterdays (by E.A. Collard) REF
10. 100 More Tales of All Our Yesterdays (by E.A. Collard) REF
11. Directory of Parish Registers indexed in Ireland REF
12. The Story of Brome County (pamphlet size)
13. Walk Alone Together (Biography of a French/English family)
14. Loyalist Lineages of Canada (3 Vols) UEL/REF
15. Saguenayensia Vol 25 #2
16. New Hampshire 1732 Census REF
17. Dupont Canada Story
18. Ellice Family Vol 1 & Vol 2 (very large books)
19. Rev John Smith & his Rockcliffe Kin (genealogy)
20. Domesday Preserved (PRO - England)
21. Museum Catalogue (PRO - England)
22. La Maison des Gouverneurs
23. Annual Report of the National Archives of Canada - 1988/89
24. Parchemin s'Explique (notary records) REF
25. Marler: 4 Generations of a Quebec Family
26. Wyndere, South Africa: Cemetery of the Anglican Church
27. How to Search in Canada (Adoption records)
28. Stanstead County: Vital Statistics from Newspapers, 1845 - 1865 REF
29. Short History of St John's (Quebec) United Church
30. Business Directory of Montreal 1864 (photocopy)
31. Mount Herman Cemetery, Sillery, Quebec REF
32. Sutton Township: Protestant Civil Records (up to 1879) REF
33. Nelsonville Parish Records 1876 - Sept 1890 (Cowansville, Que.) REF
34. Missisquoi County 1825 Census Index REF
35. New England Captives (photocopy)
36. The Bradley Family Story.
37. Kith 'n Kin Oro Township

- 38. Ten Rings on the Oak (Eastern Townships: Family history)
- 39. Genealogy of Etienne Rose
- 40. B.M.D.'s of St John's Anglican Church, West Shefford (Bromont)
Que. 1821-1829 & 1853, 1854. REF
- 41. A Peculiar People (booklet; Stories of a NH family)

search request.

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Quebec Canada H9S 4H9

SURNAME & GIVEN NAME	COUNTY/PROVINCE/STATE COUNTRY	APPROX. YEAR OF BIRTH OR MARRIAGE
e.g. Morley, Ann	Westchester County Norfolk, Eng.	b. Jan. 1815 m. Dec. 1841

William Smith & Catherine "Black" of Gaspe

by David J. McDougal

During the "Roots in Quebec" meeting I spoke with probably ten or fifteen people who were interested in Gaspesian genealogical sources. One of them was a gentleman who told me that he is a descendant of a William Smith and Catherine "Black". I could not add much to what he had already found but sometime later recalled that Catherine's surname was BLAKE instead of Black. I did not make any note of his name but if he sees this in "Connections" I can give the details of what is outlined

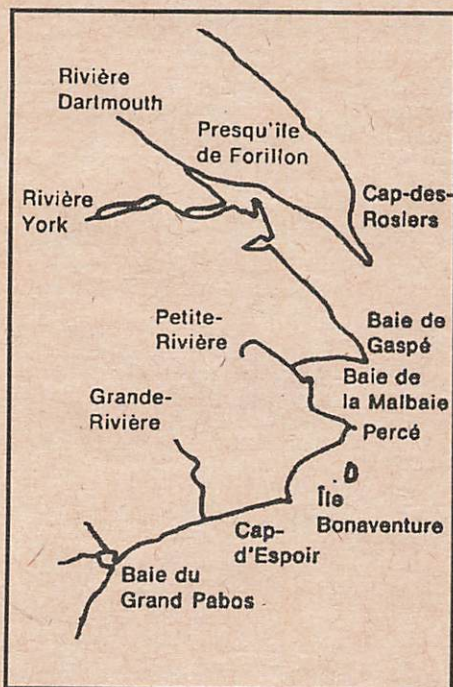
below.

Catherine was the daughter of a carpenter, Dennis Blake, who had settled at Cap Bouzet (one of several spellings of modern Cap Ozo) on the north shore of Gaspe Bay in 1781. In a petition for land dated June 12th 1793 Dennis Blake stated that he had six adult children (three boys and three girls). The second of the girls was Catherine who had three children in 1793 and was married to William Smith. The oldest of these children was almost certainly James Smith, born sometime before 1790, followed by William in 1790 and John in 1792. Two other children, Dennis in 1793 and Marie Charlotte in 1796, were both born after the date of their grandfather's 1793 petition. William Smith died sometime after 1795 (possibly as late as 1815) and Catherine was married for the second time to a James VINTON. The year of that marriage appears in church records as 1822, but in 1819 Vinton stated that he was her husband in a claim for a 400 acre property at "Cape Buzo" which she had inherited from her father. At that

time Vinton had a step-son living with him (possibly Dennis Smith).

William Smith's son, James, with a wife, two boys and three girls, all under age, also made a claim for 467 acres at "Cape Buzo" which he had occupied for three years (ie 1816). James

"There were two and possibly three William Smiths on the Gaspe coast in the 1760's"



Smith with his brothers John and William and their families are in the 1825 census of Gaspe but only James and John are in the 1831 census. No records have been found in the Gaspe censuses of either James Vinton or Dennis Smith.

The identity of the William Smith who married Catherine Blake is obscure. There were two and possibly three William Smiths on the Gaspe coast in the 1760's and '70's, at least one of whom left because of raids by privateers during the American Revolution. It is unlikely that any of the William Smiths who had been on the Gaspe coast before the 1780's was Catherine's husband. At that

Smith with his brothers John and William and their families are in the 1825 census of Gaspe but only James and John are in the 1831 census. No records have been found in the Gaspe censuses of either James Vinton or Dennis Smith.

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we get 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. Please make your cheque payable to Quebec Family History Society, print your query clearly, be brief and supply your membership number. Send to Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St. Hubert, Que J3Y 1T8.

- 978 **ALLEN**, James H. b. 23 Jan. 1853, son of Hiram, m. (1) Minerva BROWN, (2) Elizabeth (Rena) SNELL. Due to legal difficulties he left his wife and children in central New York in 1892. Last contact was Standish, Clinton Co., N.Y. August 9, 1894. Seek any info especially death date and cemetery. Theodore J. Youker, 5646 State Rt. 68, Box 2, Urbana, OH 43078 USA.
- 979 **COOKMAN**, Sarah b. 1851 in the area of St. Bernard de Lacolle. Parents were Thomas and Mary Ann COOKMAN. I need record of her birth and marriage to William STRAPPS. Sylvia Strapps-Coon, 1123 Pearl, Ypsilanti, MI 48197 USA.
- 980 **ELDER**, Alexander, son of George ELDER and Margaret CORNFOT, b. Scotland 11 Feb, 1837. Emigrated to Canada 1853, m. Margaret EDWARDS. Eldest son, George O. b. Montreal, 27 May 1862. Seven other children all born Hamilton, Ont. Wish to know when and where they were married and where George was born. Catherine M. Elder, 46 Dunvegan Drive, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4Z8
- 981 **GARROW/GARREAUX**. Seeking info re Richard GARROW, b. ca 1791 in Prov. Quebec. Lived King Twp. Ont. Lot 6, Conc. 3 in 1832. Wife Hypsabeth. Had children Francis, Henry, Susan, George, Mary, Margaret, Ellen. What was original spelling of name? Where born, married? Barbara Garrow, 21 Tristan Cres., Willowdale, Ont. M2H 1X2
- 982 **JENNINGS** in Pontiac Co. Que. Seek desc of William b. 1811. Margaret and James b. 1820, ch. of Arthur or Martin JENNINGS and Mary FERRIS, Co. Armagh, Ireland. William JENNINGS m. 1848 Bridget McGOURTY, ch. Mary, Owen, John, Christopher, James, William, Ann, Bridget. Margaret JENNINGS m. Robert DONNELLY, ch. Mary Ann b. 1846, John b. 1848, Henry b. 1851, all at Chapeau. James JENNINGS m. 1841 at Montreal, Anne McPARLANE, ch. James m. 1872 Mary Ann MOORE. Sarah m. 1860 Joseph MARION; Mary m. 1868 Thomas TALLON; Arthur m. 1881 Marguerite LEPAGE, remarried 1896 Emilie GAGNON. Any info on entire family appreciated. Christine Kemp, 3973 Panther St., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3R2
- 983 **KING**, Peter Patrick (also known as Peter Francis) 1871-1928 b. & d. in Montreal m. 1893 Mary Elizabeth McGRATH in Montreal. Mary d. in 1904. Son of Francis (Frank) KING and Ann BUTLER; grandson of Peter KING and Isabella CULLEN (see query #729 in Sept. 1989 Connections). Peter F. took over his father's express company in Montreal after his father died in the late 1880's. In 1920 he was a financial agent in Montreal. Need any info on Peter F. and his descendants (if any). Mrs.

- Florence Mackesy, 86 Woodlawn Ave., E. Toronto, Ont. M4T 1C1 *Note: this is a correction of the researcher's name and address incorrectly shown in the last edition of Connections.
- 984 **LAUZON-ARCHAMBAULT.** Willing to share info. Gilles LAUZON b. ca 1630 in France m. 27 Nov. 1656 Marie ARCHAMBAULT b. ca 1644 in France. He died 21 Sept. 1687 in Montreal and she died 8 Aug. 1685 also in Montreal. Mrs. Ida K. DeBusschere, 250 Running Creek Drive, Wallaceburg, Ont. N8A 3K5
- 985 **PLOYART.** Am interested in the families of Jean-Louis PLOYART and his wife Ellen (Helen) FRASER who was the dau. of John FRASER, Judge of the common Court Pleas of Montreal 1764-1795 and his wife Marie-Claire DECHAMBAULT dau. of Joseph. John FRASER had a large family of girls in Montreal who married into the BANNER, DELENEY & CUTHBERT families. Jean-Louis PLOYART lived in Drummondville for many years but no church records have yet been found. Any assistance greatly appreciated. Mrs. Margaret Thomas, 9719 Crown Crescent, Surrey, B.C. V3V 2T7.
- 986 **McCraw,** Duncan was a private in the 78th Foot (Fraser's Regiment), fought on the Plains of Abraham. It seems there were four Duncan McCRAWs in that same regiment! Married Barbara FRASER, widow of Hector MORRISON, already mother of four children; she bore nine more to Duncan. They settled in St-Cuthbert (Berthier). Duncan was a farmer. In his will his executors were two cousins, John McCRAW and Faistier (?) McCRAW. Am especially interested in knowing Duncan's parents, his place of origin in Scotland, were Hector MORRISON and Barbara FRASER Loyalists, who were Barbara's parents and her place of origin? Was Alexander, son of Duncan and Barbara also a soldier? Info concerning John and Faistier (?) would be welcome. Yvan Goulet, 592 sud, rue Bowen, Sherbrooke, Que J1G 2E7
- 987 **McGARR/McSTRAVICK.** Seek marriage ca 1820 in Quebec of Enos/James McGARR b. 1796 Dungannon, Tyrone, Ireland and Anne McSTRAVICK. Enos/James was private 68th Regt. Durham Light Infantry, served 1818-1825 Quebec and Ft. George. Seek birth records of ch: Ann b. ca 1821; Maria b. ca 1823; Patrick b. ca 1825. In Australia by 1827. Any info appreciated. Christine Kemp, 3973 Panther St., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3R2
- 988 **McNULTY,** James and w. Catherine LETT. He b. 1839, d. 1923. Catherine b. 1836, d. 1928. They were married 1863 in Howick, Que. Farmer, Catholic, lived in St. Chrysostome, Que then moved to Monta Bella, thence to North Bay, Ont. ca 1888. James had a brother John and sister Roseanne. Their ch: b. between 1869 and 1884 - Mary Alice, Thunder Bay, Ont.; Charles, North Bay, Rose m. - Midd; Roxie m. - McEwen; Katherine m. - Stewart; - all lived in North Bay; Hugh, U.S.A.; Frances, North Bay; Mary Bernadette, Stratford, Ont. m. - Mackintosh; Marg. Alice, North Bay; James, Vancouver, B.C. Seek any info on family. Mrs. E. M. Burnett, #301-11 Cobourg St., Stratford, Ont. M5A 3E4.
- 989 **SOUVENIR ALBUM - NOTRE DAME DES BOIS, 1877-1977.** Does anyone know of this book? Where can I buy, borrow or copy it? Am most interested in this book as most of my family history takes place in this area. Carol Honour, 52 Meadowgate Drive, Winnipeg, MB R2C 4G6

NEW BOOK ON PALAEOGRAPHY

The Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. will soon be publishing a book on Palaeography - the study or science of deciphering ancient writings - entitled "Handbook for Reading and Interpreting Old Documents" written by Elizabeth Briggs.

Elizabeth Briggs has written "Handbook for Genealogists" which was revised and reprinted in 1990. She has also given many lectures on Palaeography both at Family History Seminars as well as to many school classes.

Her research has involved British records primarily and therefore she is well acquainted with the subject matter covered in her new book.

The book is well-written and handsomely illustrated. Examples of the handwriting have been secured from the Hudson Bay Company Archives. The book will contain approximately 160 pages and will be coil-bound for ease of use. Included are 15 illustrated pages, 16 pages of old handwritten documents, examples of numerals and the alphabet in old written forms and several practical exercises in calculating British currency and weights and measures.

The cost will be \$34.95. This will include postage and handling.

A special offer, now being made to you, is to offer this book at a pre-publication price of \$27.95 including postage and handling. In order to make this offer, we require a deposit of \$15.00 to be made by October 15, 1992. The balance will be due when the book is ready to be shipped and it will only be shipped to those who have paid the full price.

Please copy the order form:

I wish to order () copies of "Handbook for Reading & Interpreting Old Documents" at \$27.95. I am enclosing my deposit of \$15.00 per book and agree to pay the balance prior to the shipment of my book(s).

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Name of Organization: Quebec Family History Society

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.

ANCESTRAL SURNAME (FAMILY NAME)	
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CITY or TOWN	PROVINCE or STATE
PARISH or COUNTY	MEMBER NO.

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CONNECTIONS

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from the editor.

Many thanks for all the positive comments regarding the September issue of Connections, and a special thank you to 'assistants' Penny Redmile and Gary Schroder for their articles and their support.

Since the last issue, QFHS members have been very busy, we have recorded several cemeteries in Rawdon (we're looking for a volunteer to put this on computer, call Gary Schroder). A group thoroughly enjoyed the Tour of Historic Monuments at Mount Royal and Notre Dame des Neiges cemeteries. Fortunately, the weather couldn't have been better for both outings.

Judy Beliaeff has accepted the task of bringing the Ancestral Surname List up to date and we'll all look forward to the new issue.

1993 will mark the fifteenth anniversary of the Quebec Family History Society. We'd like to hear from some of the original members, what were your hopes for the Society and aren't you proud of what has been accomplished. Do you have any anecdotes to share? Does anyone have an idea for a special project to mark the occasion?

In this issue, our lead article is a very timely discussion of the history and the controversy surrounding Grosse Ile by Marianna O Gallagher. There are presently several Heritage Groups across Canada circulating petitions to halt any further development of this area by Parks Canada because they are afraid the suffering and grief endured by many of our ancestors will be overlooked.

Once again I invite you to submit articles for publication but must request that any material for the March issue be in my hands by Jan. 15th at the latest.

from our readers.

"Help Wanted" I am researching the history of Hartburn Hall, a fine Victorian built mansion (demolished circa 1934). It was the home of a local iron founder Charles A. Head - 1838-1924, who in 1866 was co-founder of Head Wrightson & Co. a company that by the turn of the century was one of the most prominent builders of steel bridges throughout the world, including several in North America.

Mr. Head only had one son, Arthur Falkland Howard Head, who I believe emigrated to Canada. Arthur was born 1879 at Hartburn Hall and may have been killed in a rail crash. He was still alive in November 1924.

I would like very much to hear from anyone who might be able to help with my search and if I can be of help in return to any of your members in the North East of England, please let me know.

Mr. B.S. Swales,
45 Culross Grove, Fairfield, Stockton on Tees,
Cleveland, TS19 7SQ, ENGLAND

GROSSE ILE - SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY

by Marianna O Gallagher

When first I visited Grosse Ile in 1973, it was only after a prolonged correspondence with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Pathology Division, which then had charge of the island. This procedure was necessary in order to secure from them the necessary papers allowing me and my party access to the island.

BACKGROUND

The reasons for these permits were manifold: in brief, after the human quarantine at Grosse Ile closed in 1937 there was a short period when nothing happened on the island. In 1940 the Department of National Defence took it over for use during the war as a secure laboratory preparing defences in case of bacteriological warfare. In 1957 the island reverted to the Ministry of Agriculture, and was used for the quarantine of farm animals arriving on the hoof from Europe. Changing technologies enabled farmers to import cattle "in test tubes", and the Grosse Ile stables closed, but the station continued as an experimental lab for veterinary internships, at which time animals were deliberately infected with diseases so that the young vets would recognize illness in their dumb patients. Because of the danger of contamination, to the visitors

themselves, or to the farms they might later frequent, trips to the island were strictly limited, and then visitors were confined within certain very rigid boundaries. . . such as the historic parts, which I was anxious to visit. Danger of contamination has been eliminated today.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS

At the beginning of the nineteen-eighties I was able to get an occasional visit to the island. About that time, at the request of the federal MP for Montmagny, a committee was struck in Quebec City to look into the possible development of Grosse Ile as a drawing card for the district of Montmagny. The MP at the time thought of the island as "L'île des Irlandais", and for that reason he approached the Irish community of Quebec City. Under the aegis of "Voice of English Quebec", the 'Committee for the Development and Preservation of Grosse Ile' - (named bilingually) was formed in

Quebec City. For strategic reasons, in addition to three people of Irish descent from Irish Heritage Quebec, it drew several representatives from the history societies of the Quebec Region: Rose Dompierre whose grandfather had been the Belgian interpreter on the island, and whose mother had written "Grandmaman raconte la Grosse Ile"; representatives of the Société Historique de Québec, Société d'Histoire de Ste. Foy, Société Historique de Sillery. Our first move was to contact the historical society of the South Shore in whose district Grosse Ile lay. Through that organism we were able to meet the municipal association of Montmagny in whose geographic confines Grosse Ile is found, and to witness the foundation there of "La Corporation pour la Mise en Valeur de la Grosse Ile". This Corporation then worked with Agriculture Canada, the proprietor of the island, to make it more accessible to visitors. Boating companies were invited to bid

The author has long been associated with Grosse Ile. Well known historian and author, Marianna has been dedicated to preserving the heritage of the island. Her grandfather, Jeremiah Gallagher designed the largest monument on the island, the Celtic Cross, erected in 1909 by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In June of this year she was a speaker at the Q.F.H.S. Conference on Family History and Genealogy in Quebec, and we now welcome the opportunity to learn more of the little island which has recently been the focus of much controversy.

for transport contracts, guides were trained, and little by little, the Corporation with its wide membership in Canada, the U.S. and overseas, was able to put money into the improvement of some of the pathways, to provide food services within the existing buildings, and to offer other amenities in liaison with Agriculture Canada on the island.

THE IDEA OF A PARK

However, our main goal in the Corporation was to see Grosse Ile established in the network of Canadian national historic parks, and for that end we worked through the press, and through a letter campaign to the various ministries, societies and personalities who would be interested. We asked that Parks Canada be given the control and development of the island. From the very beginning it was the Irish aspect of the island that was always underlined as the most essential note that must be preserved in the historical park. The Irish connection, that of the tragedy of 1847, has always been uppermost in the minds of the people of the Saint Lawrence valley in associating Grosse Ile with the Irish. Indeed the various executive directors of the island have, one after another, been very solicitous of the Irish monuments on the island, especially the large 1847 burial ground at the western end. Agriculture Canada put money into repairing the Celtic Cross.

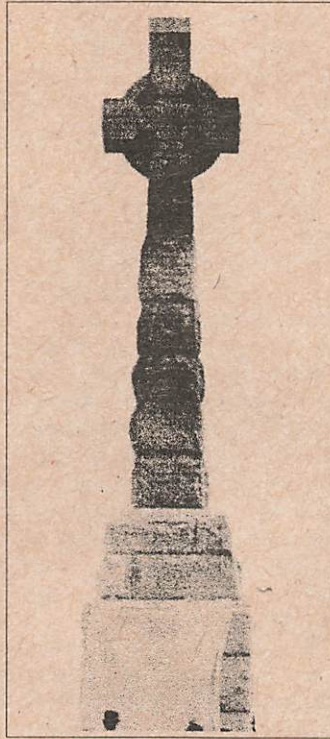
Since the Corporation's campaign began, the dossier has advanced. Various stages have

already elapsed on the road to the establishment of Grosse Ile as a National Park. All was done in public fashion, and always with the utmost attention paid to the historic rather than the touristic importance of Grosse Ile. Historic Sites and Monuments Board in 1974 recognized its significance and

light the existence of the place, and to do what was necessary to make it more accessible. In 1988 a memorandum of understanding with Agriculture Canada was ratified concerning the transfer of parts of the island to Parks Canada.

EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

In 1989 the Corporation pour la Mise en Valeur wished to commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the unveiling of the 40 foot Celtic Cross that stands atop Telegraph Hill on the island. Invitations were issued and newspaper announcements across Canada drew but a small sprinkling of people from outside of Quebec, notably a delegation from the Irish-Canadian Cultural Association of New Brunswick, a small delegation from the Ancient Order of Hibernians from Montreal, but no official delegations from any other part of Canada. The main body of the more than three hundred people present was composed of French-Canadians and Irish from the environs of Quebec City. The Irish Ambassador, the Honourable Edward Brennan, spoke stirringly of the role of the workers on Grosse Ile in 1847, caring for the sick and dying, and of the hundreds of families of the region who adopted the orphans left behind by the tragedy. Minister Pierre Blais spoke about the hope he had that soon the Federal Government would be able to allot money for further recognition of the island's role in the history of Canada.



Celtic Cross on Telegraph Hill

unveiled a plaque there in 1980. It recommended that the theme of immigration be studied. In 1984, the island was declared a national historic site. Various other steps had still to be taken in the bureaucratic process before large sums of money would be allocated for whatever was needed to high-

THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

In the spring of 1992 Parks Canada announced public hearings about the development of Grosse Ile, at which it was expected that a few people would present briefs. Unfortunately there was an entanglement of blunders. First, the Quebec office of Parks Canada did not realize the cross-Canada interest, indeed the international interest, that would

"It is extremely difficult now for Parks Canada to worm itself out of the inauspicious position"

be elicited by the proposal for a Park. This perception by Parks Canada is not surprising since up to this point no signs of interest had arisen about Grosse Ile from Irish groups elsewhere in Canada. Only those of Quebec City and Montreal seemed to be aware that the place existed. Parks Canada decided that the hearings were to be in Quebec City only.

THE DOCUMENTATION

Next, Parks Canada prepared a Development Concept, an 87 page, 8 x 11 document, which included a summary of the history of the island, a marketing report, and

a brief outline of the minimal additions to be made to the existing facilities, in order to have a national historic park with the theme of "Canada, Land of Welcome and Hope". This document was available to all and any who wrote or phoned to request it. As it reached more and more people, another twist of the unfortunate inadequacies of the document was magnified and made the focal point of the protest against the very idea of the establishment of 'a park'. Those shortcomings involved several things: the theme of 'immigration' instead of 'quarantine' as such; the use of the words 'theme' and 'park' too close to each other; the document's interpretation of Irish history and the causes of the so-called famine of 1847; and the inclusion of the marketing report within the main body of the text. The marketing study contains an insensitive, unfeeling and coldly commercial comment: the whole history of the Irish connection to the island is dismissed with the paragraph:

"It is also felt that there should not be too much emphasis on the tragic aspect of the history of Grosse Ile. On the contrary the painful events of 1832 and 1847, which have often been overemphasized in the past, need to be put back into perspective, without robbing them of their importance."

REACTION

That statement roused the ire of people from coast to coast. It is extremely difficult

now for Parks Canada to worm itself out of the inauspicious position, despite the fact that it is not the official stance of the Ministry. Unfortunately that paragraph was included in the document. Presently, a letter inserted by the Parks Canada office into new issues of the document, attempting to explain that point, is not acceptable to many as a strong enough apology for the slight offered to the Irish community of Canada. This unfortunate paragraph remains the focus of the Irish protest.

Another misunderstanding arises from the interpretation of the term 'theme park' which as been identified by the critics as 'Disneyland'. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The island is a small rural setting with a substantial number of old buildings on it. The development plan foresees the use of two or three of these buildings with only interior refurbishings, to make them available as interpretation centres on the history of the island, and as stations where the public may be offered refreshments and the use of washrooms.

The slogan "Canada - Land of Welcome and Hope" rings hollow on Irish ears. The least that can be said was that the immigrants found a peaceful and honoured resting place. In attacking this aspect, however, the comparisons wax ugly. It must never be forgotten that the Canadian people of the day - doctors, priests, soldiers, nursing attendants, all tried with might and main to help people. It is not at their feet that

the scapegoat nor the whipping boy for injustices perpetrated on the other side of the ocean.

Unfortunately many of the original protests do not offer or contain an alternative to the original plan. Some organisms have simply condemned the plan outright. Postcard campaigns have been conducted in Canada, in the U.S. and in Ireland to block the development of the historic park. People have been invited to write the Prime Minister.

A recent card, however, issued from the Montreal group is a reasonable and timely request to the Prime Minister to intervene in the dossier to insure that the Irish aspect of the island's history be featured properly.

POSITIVE RESULTS

There have been other positive results from public protest and the outburst of interest:

The long-awaited acknowledgment that the island exists, and attention to its Irish connection, have finally reached all parts of Canada.

Parks Canada officials have recognized that this development plan does touch a lot of sensitive hearts across the country, and sense that late as it is, Grosse Ile's time has come.

Parks Canada historians are

pouring over both sides of the present debate between traditional and revisionist opinions on the causes of the Famine. Whether the results of this study will be good in the eyes of the protesters remains to be seen.

An October 10 article in the Toronto 'Star' presented a balanced view of the sides being taken, as well as of the emotional and cultural importance of this newest of Canada's national parks.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO A CANADIAN HISTORIC PARK

The alternative to having Parks Canada acquire the island was to let it fall within the scope of the local Municipal Regional Council, which at the beginning of the 1980s, with all the good will in the world, was not in a position to recognize and respect the historic aspect, the only aspect of true value on the island.

In the meantime precious days are speeding by while Parks Canada plans its next public hearings in Toronto and Vancouver.

Visits to Grosse Ile are made all summer long, from the end of May to the beginning of September, by individuals and by groups. All are charmed by the quiet of the island. All are impressed by the first thing

that they see: the Celtic Cross from afar as they approach by boat, and the 1847 cemetery, almost immediately upon landing. After a couple of hours of walking or riding on the island, past the French-Canadian village that was home to the families that worked at

"Short of blowing up the monument, bulldozing the cemetery and burning the hospital, nothing will take away the Irish soul of Grosse Ile."

the quarantine station, past the twentieth century laboratories, the visit ends at the eastern end of the island with a view of the oldest building; a hospital shed of 1847. Short of blowing up the monument, bulldozing the cemetery, and burning down the old wooden hospital, nothing will take away the Irish soul of Grosse Ile.

Your cooperation is requested to help us meet our publication schedule. Please note the deadline for submission of articles or advertising material is six weeks prior to mailing. For the Sept. edition deadline is July 15; Dec. edition Oct. 15; March edition Jan. 15; June edition April 15. All material received after deadline will be considered for publication in the next edition.

PLACE NAME TRIVIA

by Pennie Redmile

When our Editor requested articles for publication in CONNECTIONS, how did we react? Perhaps we pondered the possibilities of producing a gem from the sphere of our genealogical life...or...could it be our hearts simply "froze". Fear not, though, as all of us have much we could share that would be both interesting and informative. And remember too, Carol is eager to hear from us!

The initial problem stems from the mystery of "just what" could we possibly write about? One topic of intense interest to researchers would of course be the locations of place names that have either changed with time or were never known except to local residents. How often have we scoured Church records and wondered where on earth these "names" came from? Perhaps we've even grumbled under our breath about the lack of consideration on the part of the Minister for not including a map?? Yes indeed, we could render a great service to everyone if we wrote about areas familiar to us...giving the location of the places that appear in the church records.

It truly can be confusing. When we copied the St. Andrew's East Cemetery, we noticed that some graves mentioned the residents had settled at "Beech Ridge".

A map revealed this "place" to be in the Chateauguay Valley. How peculiar!! In time, Elizabeth Wales of the Argenteuil Historical Society was asked why "so many" lived "so far away"? The answer was a warm chuckle..followed by the news that "Beech Ridge" was a little area near St. Andrew's East, known by the local people.

Moving south into Missisquoi County, Dunham Township, the residents of Nelsonville in Lower Canada (L.C.) would perhaps be startled to learn that their village has long since been known as Cowansville, Quebec. Located about 50 miles southeast of Montreal, the only remnant of the original name is to be found in the Anglican Church, Nelsonville Parish, on South Street. At one time there were two other churches in this parish, namely Farnham Center located about 5/6 miles west of Cowansville on highway 104; and Sweetsburg(h), 1 mile east, on Main Street, next to the courthouse. Like Nelsonville, this village witnessed a name change, from the original "Churchville" to be given the name of the first Postmaster, (Gardiner Sweet)...and later lost its name altogether when it was annexed to Cowansville in the 1960's.

Some of the other places mentioned in the church records are tougher to identify, as like Beech Ridge in Argen-

teuil County, they were known only to the local residents. There was "Scotsmore" - south east of Sweetsburg; "Vail Neighbourhood" - south of Cowansville off highway 202; Freeport - just a little north-west of town. There was once a grist mill there, and today, Freeport has the only covered bridge left in the immediate area.; Fordyce - 3/4 miles from town, west along highway 104. Aside from that, the minister at



times wrote that someone was "of Dunham" which could have meant the "township", not necessarily the village of Dunham.

To help bring the local history alive, perhaps we could mention a very vibrant lady, loved, respected, and admired by all who met her...Ruby Moore. An avid historian, Ruby helped "everyone" research their family roots, and was always available to dig a little harder for information. But alas! Ruby was quite "stuck" when it came to tracking her elusive John Fordyce. At that time, one of our devoted QFHS members, Mrs. Phyllis Owen, was living in Boston, Massachusetts and Phyllis has very kindly given her permission for part of a letter she wrote to me to be reproduced here. Phyllis wrote:

". . . found a genealogy (in

Boston) containing Ruby Moore's lost ancestor, John Fordyce. It is a lovely story. John F. was a Tory, as the Americans call them, and one night he went out to the yard to bring in an armful of wood, and heard a group of men coming up the road. Fearing for his life, he dropped the wood and ran, and went from somewhere in Massachusetts (have forgotten) to Nova Scotia and stayed there seven years. After the American Revolution he returned home, and carrying in a load of wood, was confronted by another man. His wife had remarried, thinking John was dead. The three of them held a conference, and John asked his wife to make a choice and she chose John! They came to Canada, settling in what we know now as Fordyce, named after him".

Yes Phyllis, it is a lovely

story, and brings "life" to the name Fordyce, doesn't it? Fordyce became the home of the Cowansville Prison in the 1960's. While John F. gave his name to the area, it was his descendant, Ruby Moore, who wrote a history of the families who first settled there. The History of Fordyce is on our shelves at QFHS library, and can be borrowed by our members. Some of the names included are Griggs, Ellisons, Dryden and of course Fordyce. Ruby wrote at least one other book, which is also out of print, but there is a copy at the Missisquoi Historical Society Archives, and yes..they do have a photocopy machine!!

It doesn't seem right to "forget" about the village of East Farnham, 4 miles north of Cowansville. Originally named "Allen's Corners" it was changed when it was

QFHS DECEMBER GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, December 8th, 1992

LOCATION: La Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St. Joseph, Lachine

SPEAKER: Mr. William G. Ludlow

SUBJECT: An Introduction to Heraldry & Coats of Arms

Bill Ludlow, a member of our society, was born in Glasgow and came to Canada with his parents in 1931. He joined the Black Watch and at the age of 18 went overseas with the regiment in 1939. When his father followed, Bill transferred to the Royal Canadian Engineers to be with him. Following the war years he was with Northern Telecom for over 30 years. Bill has been a member of the Heraldry Society of Canada for many years, has researched the various arms of his own family from the year 1274 and is well qualified to answer the familiar question: "Where Can I Get My Coat Of Arms?"

**For additional information please contact Betty Chalmers - 738-6604
Everyone is welcome - bring a friend**

learned that there was another "Allens Corners" in Quebec (Chateauguay Valley). Two important historical facts worthy of mention concern this village. One was the foundry owned by Joel Banfill (I think that was his name), the ancestor of our own QFHS President. The other was the Quaker settlement. Persecuted in their native New England, a group of Quakers fled to Canada, and I believe this was the only Quaker settlement in Quebec ever. They had their own church there, not too far from the intersection of Hall

and North Road..west on Hall. A cairn marks the site of their church, and a little further back from the road is a small cemetery. Some of the markers are "field stones". About 1/2 mile north on North Road is the Bull Cemetery, where many were buried. Some of the names were Bull, Taber, and Knowles. Brome County Historical Society has written articles about the East Farnham Quakers in one volume of their "Yesterdays in Brome County" series.

Just west of East Farnham (near Fordyce Road) is the Riverside Cemetery, where many

of the early Fordyce residents are buried, including Ruby Moore and her husband. (Oh yes, Joel Banfill and his wife are also there!)

Wouldn't it be interesting if more members sent in "Place Name Trivia" for other areas of Quebec? Many names have changed with time. What was Trois Rivieres originally called? Knowlton? or even Sherbrooke? Why not share your knowledge with us and bring our whole Province "alive" for readers of this fine journal?

new publications - fall '92.

CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTIONS

- 1 - Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery: the second largest non-Catholic cemetery on the island of Montreal, over 4,800 memorial stones with more than 10,000 names recorded. Cost: \$20.00 plus \$4.00 for postage & handling
- 2 - Lachute Protestant Cemetery: close to 2,000 memorial stones with over 5,000 names recorded, dating to the 1820's. Cost: \$20.00 plus \$4.00 for postage & handling

QUEBEC: 1851 CENSUS TRANSCRIPTION & INDEX.

- 1 - Township of Hemmingford: more than 3,900 individuals listed Cost: \$20.00 plus \$2.00 for postage & handling
- 2 - St. Patrick of Sherrington Parish: more than 1,500 individuals listed Cost: \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for postage & handling
- 3 - Village of Huntingdon: more than 650 individuals listed Cost: \$6.00 plus \$2.00 for postage & handling
- 4 - Lachute & Area: includes parish of Lachute, St. Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, & Arundel. More than 8,500 individuals listed. Cost: \$20.00 plus \$4.00 for postage & handling

The census indexes contain the full name, marital status, sex, occupation, place of birth, religion, and age of the individuals living these areas. There is also a complete surname index.

All the above works are available for purchase from the Quebec Family History Society.

INFORMATION, PRIVACY & CEMETERY RECORDS

by Hugh M. Banfill

Genealogists are nosy people who spend their time looking at other peoples' private business. How many of you would be keen to have someone else looking into your private life? What information is a genealogist entitled to get?

Historically the Crown, i.e. the State, had the supreme authority to do as it chose. The Charters of Rights and Freedom have changed this. The consequences have been the laws concerning both PRIVACY and ACCESS TO INFORMATION.

PRIVACY

In Canadian Federal Law there is both a Privacy Act and an Access to Information Act. Privacy is the right of a person to have personal information kept secret. The Federal Privacy Act essentially states that public bodies, cannot ask for information that they don't need and they do not have the right to divulge information about a private individual without his or her consent except to other government agencies.

Some information is limited to government use. An example is the Social Insurance Number (S.I.N.) used by the Revenue Department.

Banks and others must have the number to report investment information for tax purposes only. Insurance companies, hospitals and others have no right to demand the number for identification.

On May 20th this year Bruce Phillips, the Federal Privacy Commissioner published a report entitled "Genetic Testing and Privacy". He raised the issue of control of DNA testing and the misuse of genetic information. Widespread use of genetic data, the report notes, could create just the sort of uninsurable unemployable underclass we should be trying to avoid.

Last year the Science Council of Canada said that 60 per cent of Canadians will have suf-

fered a genetically related illness by retirement age. This is of particular interest to Quebec residents as there are 20 abnormalities more common here than anywhere else in the world. We need the testing to determine the tendency so that steps can be taken to ward off the effects.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The Access to Information Acts are recent developments. The Acts, Federal and Provincial, provide for two specific types of information:

- a. an individual is entitled to know what information about himself or herself is in a government file.
- b. a person can ask for information about someone else e.g. war service records, 20 years after his death.

Both federal and provincial commissions have been established to service these requests. Exceptions are spelled out. Federal request forms are available in some public libraries.

We have traced living people through the federal pension data. At our request Government files were checked, easy in this computer age, then our letter was forwarded to the person concerned who had the opportunity to reply if he wanted to.

In the Québec Statutes,



Chapter A-2.1 " An Act respecting access to documents held by public bodies and the protection of personal information", covers both aspects.

Under Section 2. The act specifically exempts: (1) acts and Registers of Civil Status (i.e. under the Québec Civil Code). (2) the documents in a registry office, etc. (3) the central register of matrimonial regimes or the notices registered there.

"About 400 religious groups and 4000 people can issue birth certificates in Québec... these are the largest source of false passports in Canada"

(4) private archives referred to in section 27 of the Archives Act, Chapter S-21.6.

2.1 Adoption records (which can only be opened by court order)

2.2 Documents held by the Public Curator under the Public Curator's Act.

Various Archives acts provide for release of Québec information only after 150 years, Federal Census data after 100 years.

Let us look at some practical examples:

CIVIL STATUS - BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH (BURIAL) RECORDS.

The present Civil Code, soon to be replaced, provides that licensed keepers of civil registers, i.e. the clergy must send a copy of the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials to the courthouse of its Judicial district each year. In addition civil birth, marriage and burial certificates exist. Since 1926 a civil birth registration is necessary if the child is not baptized and registered at a church. Since the 1970's Civil marriage has been supplied at a courthouse.

The important document is the register, church or civil. The Civil Code provides that certified copies, extracts from civil registers at the courthouse, must be supplied on demand for a fee. The court official supplies the certificate from the religious register first and then from the civil register if there is no religious equivalent.

Québec Church Baptismal certificates, or certified legal extracts have sometimes not been accepted in place of a document stating "Birth Certificate" or citizenship certificate. What is the legally proper document for a child born in Ontario and baptized in Québec? The conflict does not arise in some other Provinces where now a Birth Certificate is a Birth Certificate only.

There has not been a centralized department in Québec.

About 400 religious groups and 4000 people can issue birth certificates in Québec. According to the Montreal Gazette last year these are the largest source of false passports in Canada.

According to the Civil Code the Archivist in charge at a court house may allow "interested persons" to examine the courthouse copies of civil, i.e. church, registers. This is discretionary not mandatory. An "interested person" is someone with a good reason in the opinion of the archivist. The practical side of this is that a card carrying member of a quebec genealogical society, or historical society, under the security procedures of the local archivist, can inspect and copy birth, marriage, and burial records.

Pre-1900 records have been transferred from the courthouses to one of the Archives Nationales du Québec. Many are on microfilm and due to their age are freely available for viewing.

There is no provision in law for the right of a person to inspect the records in a church. In theory there is no need for person to check a church record but practically there may be a good reason to do so. Some church records, such as the Roman Catholic Parishes in Montreal, are closed to casual inspection, because of vandalism and a lack of staff.

Some clergy are touchy about people looking at church records, partly because of a sense of privacy, possible misuse of information for blackmail, and fear of damage. The

sensitivity may also be because, as one cleric told me, "church records are often very badly kept". Undoubtedly you all have horror stories of your own.

Many clergymen will search records and have the right to charge a fee if they choose. It is their time and energy. If they trust you enough they may allow you to read the records. It may be worth viewing both the church register and the copy at the courthouse. They have been known to differ.

One effect of the use of baptismal certificates has been the rejection in Québec of other provincial birth certificates (Name Date and Place only, no names of parents) to indicate the parentage of the child. Ontario baptism certificates were acceptable.

The practice of only name, date and place of birth on the certificate is to protect the privacy of the person from being publicly labelled "illegitimate". We have come a long way since a child was clearly labelled and condemned without many civil rights because of the parents. Hopefully the Charter of Human Rights and Freedom has removed that indignity. The identification now is for birth and citizenship, not parentage.

UNDERTAKERS' AND CEMETERY RECORDS

The *Déclaration de décès* SP3, the Death Certificate usually, but not always, shows the cause of death. This allows the undertaker to pick up and transport the body. The SP3 form must be kept for 5 years

by the undertaker. The undertaker is paid to be a specialized truck driver. He has no obligation except to the next-of-kin who paid the bill and to follow the law.

An undertaker has the right to issue a "Burial Certificate", to anyone under the same conditions as a church or courthouse certificate. An undertaker can therefore choose what added information to supply. Many undertakers keep long term burial records and can be very helpful. In one Ontario town undertakers supplied lists of burials to the local library. One undertaker refused on the grounds that it was illegal to supply the list. I think that he was wrong and didn't really check. In Ontario Law the cause of death may be disclosed to the next of kin by the Doctor directly involved or by application to the Coroner's office, not by the funeral director.

Similarly a cemetery office will tell you of the grave, dates, etc. but may choose not to tell you of the cause of death. Some cemetery officials are concerned about privacy and possible abuse of the information.

I asked the manager of a large cemetery what legally he could or could not divulge. Later his reply was that their lawyer stated that "they acted ethically". I think that they missed the point. In my opinion there was no obligation to answer questions beyond confirming the burial and plot number, and perhaps names of others in the same plot. Optional information such as

dates of birth and death, names of witnesses could be obtained from the courthouse.

Because of the increased legitimate interest in medical data for genetic reasons I suggest that cemetery records of cause of death should be made available to heirs or relatives if a letter sent to the last known

We have come a long way since a child was clearly labelled and condemned without many civil rights because of the parents

address by the cemetery does not get a reply and 20 years have passed. Some cemeteries are now asking for modest enquiry fees. After all the dead didn't pay present staff salaries.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACTS (PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL)

Historically a person did not have the right to inspect or even know of any government records about him or herself. This has changed with the recent innovation of the Access to Information Acts and the Commissions set up to answer enquiries.

Even if the information is legally restricted, the Commission can order the department to supply the data. Court records are public. Both prison records and medical records are private unless permission is granted to inspect them. Here are a couple of examples.

Hospital medical records are legally only accessible to the patient (over age 14) and medical staff. There is a program of genetic medical research in

hospital records if the request was made in writing. This is a discretionary situation unless one has a court or commission order.

A project using prison records has required permission under the Access to Information Act to permit the work to proceed. Under the Civil Code, Coroner's reports are restricted unless the coroners' office releases them.

This means that if you really have a good reason for restricted information try the cemetery first, the undertaker, the Coroner's office, then the Access to Information Act and the Commission facilities.

PROTECTION AGAINST UNREASONABLE REQUEST FOR PERSONAL DATA

The Québec Act for Access to Information and Protection of Personal Information can be used for protection against unreasonable demands for personal information. The Montreal Gazette for May 15, 1992 had a headline "Ditch teachers' medical files MCSC told..."

"Québec's privacy watchdog has ordered the Montreal Catholic School Commission to stop requiring new teachers to undergo detailed medical examinations. At least since October 1990 the forms have included questions about caffeine and alcohol consumption, health of family members, miscarriages and abortions, sexually transmitted diseases, and treatment for psychological or emotional problems. Candidates were also required to have urine

tests and rectal and genital exams.

During the commission's enquiry the school board's lawyers argued that the employer had a right under health and safety laws to ascertain the health of its prospective employees. The MCSC was told to stop asking for such information and to destroy all such records."

This is a more controversial issue than it first appears. Years ago teachers were subject to very strict community controls and rules that we now consider unjust. Now apparently there is less protection for children from the problems of those hired to teach them.

PROTECTION AGAINST HIDDEN ILLEGAL ACCESS TO PERSONAL DATA

The Gazette, Montreal, May 22, 1992 had an article entitled "Computer files need more safeguards, hospitals told". An employee uses a Westmount hospital to write slurs in a patient's file. At a West Island Provincial Government Health laboratory which has computer links with the provinces 34 community health departments, a computer programmer was fired who had been preparing a computer program that would have given him access to confidential files.

The Access to Information Commission unveiled the rules that hospitals and other public health institutions must follow if they computerize their files.

As genealogists most of you are concerned with older records not current information.

"Years ago teachers were subject to very strict community controls and rules that we now consider unjust"

Québec in four universities and several hospitals. Using the Access to Information Act allows restricted access to the personal medical files for genetic research. The Inter-University Centre for Population Research (SOREP in French) at the University of Québec at Chicoutimi provides a User Service Office. Specifically the new office accepts requests related to the construction of genealogies from researchers working on problems in genetics.

Some people have been able to get older information from

The privacy argument could be used against you so make sure that you know what is proper.

QUEBEC CIVIL CODE REVISIONS

A key element of the Québec Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms guarantees that "every person has a right to the safeguard of his (or her) dignity, honour and reputation. This entrenched in the revised Québec Civil Code to be effective in January 1993.

Vital statistics will change with a CIVIL REGISTRATION BEING REQUIRED for births, marriages and burials. Vital statistics will be kept at two centres only, Québec and Montréal. Present courthouse records will be moved to these centres.

Birth certificates will only be issued by the two government offices. A Certificate of a Baptism after January 1, 1993 will no longer be a valid civil document. The text provides for licensed personnel, such as ministers of a religion, to perform marriages which must be registered to the civil records office within 30 days. A relig-

ious group can still keep registers for their own reasons.

With only two offices hopefully it will improve the accuracy and completeness of civil records. Will future Birth Certificates be of two kinds, of birth, i.e. citizenship only and a second with parentage?

The new law provides again for inspection of the registers of civil state with the authorization (discretionary, not mandatory) of the director of the "etat civil". Genealogists in Montréal and Québec City will have more current records easily available to them. Remember the new Civil code affects the locations but not content of old courthouse records.

CEMETERY TRANSCRIPTIONS (GRAVE-STONE LISTS)

The QFHS has published a "Directory of Cemetery Grave Lists in and near the Province of Québec". These are about 975 entries mainly supplied by other societies of the smaller "Protestant" cemeteries, many no longer used. There are a few Roman Catholic cemeteries listed. The Directory includes nearby cemeteries in Eastern Ontario, Northern New York

State, Northern Vermont and New Hampshire due to the movement of nearby families.

Montréal's Roman Catholic "Notre Dame des Neiges" records are on a computer and instantly accessible to a telephone enquiry in English or French. Mount Royal Cemetery clerks answer from card files which will be computerized before long.

Québec Family History Society members have contributed Argenteuil County lists, including the large Lachute Cemetery, Shefford and Brome County lists, and the Hawthorn-dale Cemetery in Montreal East. The Hawthorn-dale transcription is incomplete due to our inability to handle Polish, Russian and Chinese. Gerald Rogers has contributed his lists from about 50 cemeteries in the Chateauguay Valley. These lists were for his personal interest and are not always complete. All were handwritten and many have not yet been typed but are a useful reference.

What a way to die!

Wm. Brockway born Lyme, CT February 22, 1723/4 married April 19, 1744 Hannah Clark. Settled at Joshuatown where she died January 8, 1797. Capt. Wm. Brockway died February 25, 1798. He died of consumption and she had a fit and fell in the fire.

Source: Brockway Family - Some Records of Wolston Brockway and his Descendants by D.W. Patterson, NY 1896 (submitted by David Cooke)

seminars and tours.

All seminars and tours are open to members and non-members. There is a small fee of \$10.00 per person for these events. The money raised helps us to buy books, microfilms and microfiche for the library.

Because of the growing interest in genealogy and family history, reservations and advance payment are required.

Cheques: Payable to the Quebec Family History Society

Reservations: Ruth Robinson (514) 737-5467 or the QFHS library at (514) 695-1502. All seminars are held between the hours of 10:30 and 12:30 at the QFHS library. Individual times are indicated with tour listing.

Beginner's Workshop: Fee \$25.00 per person.

BEGINNER'S WORKSHOP

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Sun. Feb. 14, 28 | A three session course for those who are just beginning to do research into their family's history and for those who have already started their research but have come to the rapid conclusion that they aren't quite sure what they are doing. |
| Sun. Mar. 14 | |

SEMINARS

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Sun. Feb. 21 | An Introduction to Scottish Genealogy with Dr. Lesley Gill. |
| Sun. Mar. 7 | An Introduction to Ont. Genealogy with Mimi Hayward. |
| Sun. Mar. 21 | Advanced Seminar on Quebec Genealogy with Joan Benoit and Gary Schroder. |
| Sun. Mar. 28 | Advanced Seminar on English Genealogy with Gary Schroder. |
| Sun. Apr. 4 | Advanced Seminar on Irish Genealogy: Strategies for Irish Genealogical Research with Gary Schroder. |

TOURS

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fri. Apr. 2 | Time 9:30 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. Tour of the Quebec National Archives and the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Municipal Library. The tour begins at 9:30 A.M. at the Quebec National Archives located at 1945 Mullins Street, Montreal. Bring a Lunch. |
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Horrors! My Wife is my Cousin

by David Cooke

Who would have thought it possible. I married a blonde French Canadian Catholic girl. I am a dark haired Anglo Saxon Protestant with roots in New England. One would think that with two such diverse backgrounds that the chance for a common ancestor would be pretty remote.

I have been working on my family history for about a year now. It is a long and arduous task but I enjoy it. Sometimes however I get tired of finding nothing and getting nowhere. It is at this time that I work on my wife's side of the family. The records for Catholic marriages in this province are excellent. Added to this is the fact that members of the clergy did genealogies of the major families in their counties and published these over the last century. I realized how easy French Canadian genealogy

was when I traced my wife's family back eleven generations in one afternoon.

This was not the case with one branch of her maternal grandmother's family. Her maternal great grandfather was Philippe Michaud. He married Elizabeth Hickey in Montreal in 1888. His parents were listed as Louis Michaud and Henriette Langlois. Nowhere could I find this couple getting married. It was only recently I found the name I took to be Langlois was really Langlais. This problem solved I was able to trace the family back over several generations to the Kamouraska region. A history of Kamouraska gave the origins of all the local families. Much to my surprise I found that the first Langlais was Louis Philippe Langlais also known as Daniel Sargent. His parents were Digory Sargent and Mary Oben. It said he was from New England.

I had come across English prisoners being taken captive by Indians before so I consulted "New England Captives Carried to Canada" by Emma L. Coleman. I found Daniel Sargent in this book. He and his family had been taken captive in the winter of 1703 or 1704 from their farm in the outskirts of Worster. His mother had been killed when she couldn't keep up and his father was killed in the skirmish at the house.

The children were taken to Canada and in 1707 given to Governor General Vaudreuil by their Indian captors. Three of the children went home but Daniel and his sister stayed in Canada. On the 6th of November 1707 Daniel was baptised Louis Phillippe Sargent. The L'Anglais must have been added later. His birthplace is given as Worster, Mass.

The name Sargent is not entirely unknown to me. My great-great grandmother was Margaret Sophia Sargent of Barrington, Nova Scotia. Her grandfather John Sargent was a prominent judge and politician in Salem, Mass. His father was a noted merchant who traded with the West Indies.

I have not made the connection yet but it appears my John Sargent would be a first cousin of Daniel Sargent.

You never know where you'll bump into a cousin!



new library acquisitions.

In the past months we have continued to receive new genealogical research aids in the Library. (Mimi Haywood will review two such books elsewhere; not to be overlooked) For those who are researching in the western area of the Eastern Townships, we owe a debt of gratitude to Marlene Simmons, who has previously donated the Sutton Township Protestant Church records up to 1879 (13 churches) and has recently sent along two cemetery lists for Sutton (town), as well as submitting copies of her own genealogies (marked with an * below). Marlene's family settled in the Hull area, making her Sutton "project" all the more amazing! For our Megantic County researchers, you will be happy to learn that Helen Harper has sent us four huge looseleaf binders full of her Megantic County history. Truly, a lifetime of work! Thank you one and all for helping make our library "bigger and better".

For those who have asked "how to" order books from the Society, please send your name, address, and membership number to our box number and mark on the envelope "Attention Mrs. K.J. Benoit", stating which book(s) you wish to have sent. QFHS will pay the outgoing postage, BUT YOU MUST PAY THE RETURN MAIL COSTS. If someone has already borrowed the book you request, it will be sent along to you when it returns. (Please remember that books marked "REFERENCE" may not be taken out of the library)

1. Search for the Passengers of the Mary and John 1630; 3 volumes REF.
 - A. Vol 14: West Country Planters to New England 1620-1643
 - B. Vol 16: Supplement to Vol. 14, West Country Planters 1620-1643
 - C. Vol 17: West Country Ancestries, 1620-1643
- *2. Descendants of Benjamin Simmons of Devonshire, England and Hull, Quebec
- *3. Descendants of Dennis McMullen of Eardley, Quebec. The McMullen/McMillan/MacMillan Family
- *4. Descendants of Calvin Radmore of Devon, England. In England, Canada, Wales, Australia and South Africa.
5. Fairmount Cemetery (recorded 1992) Sutton Quebec REF.
6. Grace Church Cemetery, Sutton, Quebec (recorded 1992) REF.
7. Compendium of Historical Sources (1004 pp) REF. The How and Where of American Genealogy.
8. Genealogies Catalogued by the Library of Congress since 1986 REF.
9. History and Genealogy of the Hearne Family (565 pp)
10. Genealogy of Cruikshank, Jamison, Moffatt, Melrose, and others 4 Vols (covers Megantic County early settlers)
11. Beautiful Waters by Wm Bullock (reprint of 1926 book) around Lake Memphramagog - Quebec and Vermont
12. Index to Beautiful Waters (with thanks to B. Winn)
13. Society of Genealogists (England) leaflets #1, 3, 5, 6-12, 15, 19, 21, 23-28. REF.

14. Montreal Gazette Obituaries September 1990 REF.
15. Sources for Study of English Speaking Quebec (Bishops University 1992) REF.
16. 1991 Directory of New York State County and Municipal Historians REF.
17. Beginners Guide to Genealogical Research in New Brunswick
18. Genetic Testing
19. Lachute Protestant Cemetery (QFHS) REF.
20. Births, Marriage and Death Announcements from the Argenteuil Advertiser (2 copies; 1 in REFERENCE) 1873-1877
21. Celebrating the Family (planning a family reunion)
22. Introduction to Social History of Scots in Quebec.
23. Searching for Your Ancestors
24. SOREP Annual Report 1990/91
25. The Early Days of Eaton Vol 1
26. Les Irlandais et Le Canal De Lachine (text in French)
27. The Book of Dumbartonshire (2 Vols) pub 1879 REF.
28. Odyssey of Richard EVANS (family history)
29. 1851 Census Index - Lachute, St. Andrew's East, Harrington, The Gore and Grenville REF.
30. Marriage, Census and Other Indexes for Family Historians (FFHS) REF.
31. Introduction to Irish Research by Bill Davis (FFHS) REF.
32. Manuscripts for Research (Plattsburg New York) REF.
33. March 1991 Annual Report (Public Archives of Nova Scotia)
34. Genealogical Research Directory (1992 edition) REF.
35. Irish Genealogy - A Record Finder (by Donal Begley) REF.
36. Local Census Listings 1522-1930 J. Gibson (England FFHS) REF.
37. Annals of the Poor (FFHS 1987) by E. McLaughlin REF.
38. St. Catherine's House (FFHS 1991) by E. McLaughlin REF.
39. Reading Old Handwriting (FFHS 1991) by E. McLaughlin REF.
40. Somerset House Wills from 1858 (FFHS 1986) by E. McLaughlin REF.

identical twins?

From the Church of England, Huntingdon, QC, Parish Register.

"Ellen Matilda McCoy (infant daughter of James McCoy of the Gore Settlement, County of Beauharnois, farmer and of his wife, Mary by her maiden name Norris), was born on the twenty-first day of July 1849 and was baptised on the thirteenth day of February 1850, by me, William Morris, Missionary at Huntingdon. Witnesses: Tho. Noble, Louisa Purcell."

Nothing unusual here, BUT turn over two pages and according to the register the same babe received another baptism. All the particulars are identical except the baptismal date which reads, "twenty-fourth of February, 1850", and there is a new set of witnesses, "James Coulter and Edward Dawson".

Submitted by: Barbara L. Winn

DESCENDANTS of JOHN TOOHY & ROSE O'CONNOR

by Louise Dunn Zawada

The following is an account of the life of one set of my maternal great-great grandparents and their known descendants.

According to "The New Dictionary of American Family Names" the name Toohy is Irish. It is a variant of Touhy, [descendant of the sturdy man; grandson of Tuathach (rustic; a lord)]. Several documents examined for the purpose of this study show the name as Toohy. However TOOHY is the most commonly used spelling. The name O'Connor, also Irish, is a variant of Concobair (meddle-some); or of Conchor (high will or desire).

JOHN TOOHY (c1836-1895), the son of JOHN TOOHY and CATHERINE CUMMINS, was born circa 1836. According to his tombstone, he was from Annacarty, Co. Tipperary, which is a townland in S.W.

Co. Tipperary, barony of Lower Kilnamanagh, 6 miles N. by E. Tipperary, Ireland. He was likely baptized at the Roman Catholic parish of Annacarty, established in 1821.

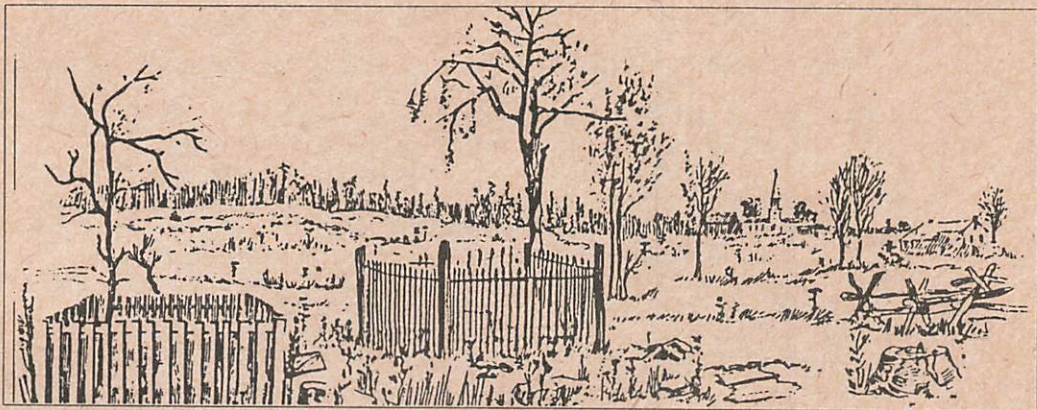
The first evidence of John in Canada appears in 1854, the year his sister married in Levis, County Levis, Quebec. Her marriage record also reveals that the parents, John and Catherine, were no longer living and that the family was affiliated with the parish of Notre Dame de la Victoire de Levis, established in 1852.

In 1862, the year John married, he was working as a "journalier", a day labourer or wage earner. According to his obituary, quoted below, he was to spend the remainder of his life as a Grand Trunk Railway engineer, working mainly on the Arthabaska and Trois Rivieres, Quebec line.

John had one known sibling in Canada, CATHERINE

TOOHY. She married DUNCAN DEWAR, the son of Peter Dewar and Anna Campbell, also of Notre Dame de Levis, at that parish on November 3rd, 1854. Catherine and Duncan, who was also an engineer, appear to have lived in Arthabaska and in Richmond, Quebec. They had at least two children; John "Jack" married to Anna, and Kate, who remained single. Jack and Kate settled in Dedham, near Boston, Massachusetts. Catherine, already a widow, died in Richmond, Quebec in her 74th year of pneumonia. Her death had come as a surprise, as she had only been sick for a few days.

ROSE O'CONNOR (c1841-1906), the daughter of JOHN O'CONNOR and CATHERINE McNAMEE, was born circa 1841. According to the Toohy tombstone, she was a native of Athlone, which is in County West Meath, Barony of Brawny, Ireland. She was



likely baptized at the only Roman Catholic parish in Athlone, St. Mary's, established in 1813.

It is not known exactly when the O'Connor family came to Canada. As of 1862, the year Rose married, the family seems to have been living in the community of St. Romuald d'Etchemin, County Levis, Quebec and to have been members of the parish bearing the same name. Her father was working as a "charretier", a wagoner or driver, and her mother, Catherine, was no longer alive.

Rose had at least two brothers and a sister with her in Canada: John and Catherine O'Connor, whose names appear on Rose's marriage record, and Harry O'Connor. While nothing further is known of the first two, it appears that Harry migrated to Winnipeg, Manitoba. According to the obituary of his wife, Mabel Gadd, he was a fire inspector for the Canadian Pacific Railway. She was the daughter of G.W. Gadd, a farmer with large land holdings at Oxbow, N.W.T., and a member of a well known English Catholic family of Manchester, England. She died at the age of 21 after giving birth to a stillborn daughter. They had only been married for sixteen months. The funeral took place from their residence, 139 Edmonton Street to St. Mary's Church. She was buried in Fort Rouge Cemetery. No dates appear on notice. He may have remarried and had children, as it is believed that there were O'Connor cousins out West.

John Toohy and Rose O'Connor were married at the parish of Saint Romuald D'Etchemin, County Levis, Quebec on April 29th, 1862. Witnesses included Rose's brother, John and Martin Ryan, a friend of John Toohy's.

John and Rose Toohy had seven children, born between 1864 and 1876 or so. Two children died as infants. The Toohy's spent their married life in Quebec, spoke French to some degree, had their children educated in French schools, and were devoted Catholics. Around 1864, they may have been living in Windsor (Mills), County Richmond, Quebec and belonged to the parish of St. Phillip. For the most part, they lived in several Grand Trunk Railway towns, including Levis; Arthabaska before 1882, possibly Charry and Trois-Rivieres; and finally Victoriaville, a section of Arthabaska, where they attended the French parish, Ste-Victoire. They were well known in both the English and French communities. John was supposed to have been a great friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who became the first French Canadian Prime Minister of Canada in 1896. They were apparently neighbors in Arthabaska and got along very well. The Toohy's were also known to have loved music and dancing.

John died on Thursday, December 5th, 1895 aged 59, of appendicitis. His obituary written from Trois Rivieres and special to the (Montreal) Star, reads as follows: "Faithful Engineer Dead: Was in the Em-

ploy of Grand Trunk for Forty-Five Years. - Three Rivers, Que. December 5.- Those having occasion to travel between here and Arthabaska will no longer be guided by the safe and cautious arm of John Toohy, the well known engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway. After an illness of about eight days, Mr. Toohy died at his residence at Victoriaville, this morning at four o'clock,

"John was supposed to have been a great friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who became the first French Canadian Prime Minister"

aged sixty-five (this is wrong, he was 59). Mr. Toohy was in the employ of the Grand Trunk for forty-five years, and ran on the Arthabaska and Doucet's Landing line for thirty years. He leaves a wife and five children."

John's funeral was held at St. Victoire's. Among the mourners was the doctor who had attended to John in his final days, Dr. Arthur Poulin. John was buried in the cemetery next to the church, Lot No. 26. The TOOHEY monument is inscribed with the home towns

of both John and Rose, their dates of death and their ages at the time. Three of their children are also buried in this lot, and a son-in-law.

Rose continued to live in Victoriaville for several years. While on a visit to Montreal, and attending a mission at St. Patrick's Church, she suddenly collapsed and died on March 10th, 1905 aged 64, of what may have been a heart attack. She had apparently suffered from heart problems for some time. Obituaries appeared in Victoriaville's French newspaper, as well as an English one in Montreal. The French paper noted that she was well known in the community and offered deepest sympathy to the family.

The Montreal notice was detailed, but detached. It revealed the following: "Mrs. John Toohey, of Victoriaville, Que., dropped dead last night in the porch of St. Patrick's Church. The deceased lady came to Montreal three weeks ago, and was residing with her daughter, Mrs. Poirier at 760 Lagauchetiere Street. She had been attending the mission being held this week in St. Patrick's Church for married women, as a pew ticket for all the services was afterwards found upon her body. Mrs. Toohey left her daughter's house about seven o'clock for the church, and seemed in good health, but when she reached the porch of the church she suddenly collapsed

and fell unconscious to the floor. Others who were going to the mission, thinking that the woman had fainted, tried to revive her, and when it was noted that her condition was growing serious a call was sent in to the General Hospital. It was soon realized that Mrs. Toohey was dying, and the Rev. Luke Callahan administered the rites of the church. When the ambulance arrived she was dead. The body was taken to the morgue. Coroner McMahon, after hearing the circumstances, immediately disposed of the case, death being due to natural causes. The body was taken back to her daughter's home. It was three hours after her death before her family knew of what had

QFHS JANUARY GENERAL MEETING

DATE: Tuesday, January 12th, 1993 - 7:30 p.m.

LOCATION: La Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St. Joseph, Lachine

SPEAKER: Ms. Sheila James

SUBJECT: Christian Name Patterns in England Before 1850: Guidelines for Family Historians

Sheila will show how most of the first names that are considered traditional and ordinary today are really significant clues to their origins. A genealogist can use this knowledge of names, their variations and the patterns in which they were used, in order to solve and avoid problems that make family history research more satisfying. Sheila holds an honours degree from Sheffield University in studies that included Latin, Anglo Saxon and Middle English history. She has worked as a genealogist in England and Canada for over ten years, and has computerized genealogical records with private custom designed software. This has also included One Name Studies of many surnames across diverse parts of England. This has led to a special interest in Christian name and migration patterns and to surprising discoveries about the names regularly used in families. A rather unique and interesting subject.

**For additional information please contact Betty Chalmers - 738-6604
Everyone is welcome - bring a friend**

occured. Nobody of those who saw her fall knew her name, and the body lay unidentified at the morgue until Mr. Faucher, the deceased's son-in-law, arrived to identify it. Wondering at her non-arrival home, he had gone to St. Patrick's Church to seek her, only to learn news of her death."

Rose's funeral was held at St. Victoire's, Victoriaville. Her son, Harry, was present.

John Toohy & Rose O'Connor had the following children:

1. **Margaret Eveline Toohy** (c1864-1940) was born on September 28th, 1864 or 1868 in Windsor Mills or near Victoriaville, Quebec. It is believed that she was out west during the Riel Uprising of 1885. She may have been visiting the O'Connor cousins who lived in Manitoba.

She married Joseph Conrad Poirier (c1861-1901), the son of Eugene Poirier and Adeline Boule of St. George de Windsor, Quebec, on August 23rd, 1889 at St. Victoire's Church (1863+) in Victoriaville. The bands were also published in Windsor (Mills), Quebec, at St. Phillip's where her parents, or her in-laws, may have been parishoners. At the time of their marriage, Conrad, was an accountant for one of Victoriaville's well known furniture companies.

The Poirier's had at least three children: Henry "harry" Elphege, born on July 1st, 1890 and baptized at St. Victoire's; the author's grandmother, Mariana "Stella", born on July 20th, 1892 and baptized at St. Victoire's; and Ernestine

Blanche "gladys", a surviving twin, born on January 3rd, 1895, in Windsor Mills and baptized at St. Phillip's. Tragically, Joseph-Conrad died of pneumonia on April 23rd, 1901, at the age of 39. He was buried in the Toohy lot at St. Victoire's, Victoriaville.

As the then sole provider of the family, Margaret found employment with the Canadian National Railway and had to send her daughters, Stella and Gladys, to live in a French boarding school or convent in Cote St. Paul, Quebec for at least a few years. She may have kept her son Harry with her, as he did not accompany his sisters and was always known to have worked for the railway. It appears Margaret was some kind of "stewardess" (probably a domestic worker) who travelled out west on the trains. She also worked for a boat company, which cruised the Saguenay River, for several years.

After her many years of service on the trains and boats, Margaret set up residence in Montreal and worked for the CPR as a washroom attendant at Viger station. She also operated a boarding house at 760 Lagauchetiere Street and attended St. Patrick's Church, the parish where her mother Rose died in 1905 and where her daughter Stella married Harold Henry in 1913. She later moved to 2395 St. Urbain Street, where several of Stella's children were born and attended the then Irish parish of St. Michael the Archangel at the corner of St. Urbain and St. Viateur. Several of these

grandchildren were baptized at that church. The author's mother, Margaret O. Henry was baptized there, by Father Luke Callaghan, formerly of St. Patrick's, in 1920.

Around 1935, Margaret went to live with her recently widowed daughter Stella in Ste. Agathe des Monts, Quebec. Margaret suffered a stroke at some point and died in Ste. Agathe on December 13th,

*"It appears
Margaret was
some kind of
"stewardess"
(probably a domestic worker)
who travelled
out west on the
trains"*

1940. The funeral service was held at the Cooperative Funeral Parlors, 302 St. Catherine St. East and her body was transported to Victoriaville by train from Bonaventure Station. She was buried, with her parents and husband, in the Toohy lot at St. Victoire's. For some reason her name does not appear on the stone.

According to her daughter, Gladys Poirier Berrigan, Margaret was "a very compassionate woman and a very hard worker. She was always ready

to help a stranger in need, even going so far as to invite a hungry looking person home for a meal". And her granddaughter, Margaret O. Henry Dunn recalls that she was a "delightful person, full of wit and vigor. She was short, chubby and had very ruddy cheeks and always wore her hair in a bun. She had a warm heart and sunny disposition and had a great fondness for all the kids, especially the boys".

2. Florence-Kate Toohy, was probably born in Victoriaville in 1868. A nun with the Congregation of Notre Dame, Rev'd. Sister St. Elphege served as a music teacher in Isle de la Madeleine. She died at the mother house of the Congregation in Montreal on November 30th, 1901 at the age of thirty-three. Boston and Winnipeg papers were also notified.

3. John Henry Toohy, born and died, 1870. Buried St. Victoire's

4. William Henry Toohy, was probably born in Victoriaville in 1872. "Harry", who worked for the CN, married Florence Condron, daughter of Peter Condron and Marie-Hermine Nolet or Volet, on September 28th, 1897 at Ste. Babiane's, Richmond, Quebec.

He died at Notre Dame Hospital in Montreal on Friday July 11th, 1947 in his 76th year. At the time of his death he was living at 1429 Stanley Street. His wife had predeceased him. Funeral services were held at the William Wray Chapel, 2075 University Street and St. Patrick's Church on Monday, July 14th, at 8 a.m. He was buried at Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Florence and Harry had at least three children:

Peter Harold Toohy was probably born in or near Richmond in 1897. He was educated at Quebec and Lauzon College, Levis and joined the International Correspondence Schools as a salesman in 1921, becoming a field director for Canada in 1937. He married Celina or Serena LeBlanc and they had two sons and a daughter. Peter died suddenly, at his home, on March 13th, 1944 at about age 46. He had been residing at 4370 Harvard Avenue, Montreal. Services from the Clarke Funeral Home, 5767 Monkland Avenue and St. Augustine of Canterbury. Buried, Cote des Neiges. Their children were: Donald Toohy, of the R.C.N.V.R., as of 1944. Ralph Toohy, a student at St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish,

N.S., in 1944. He may have played for a Montreal football team at one time. Patricia Toohy. molly Toohy? Irene Toohy?

5. Mary Elinda Toohy, born and died, 1875. Buried St. Victoire's

6. Clara Artina Toohy, was probably born in Victoriaville circa 1876. She married Joseph Wilfred Faucher, son of Joseph Faucher and M. Paquette, at St. Victoire's in Victoriaville on October 12th, 1897. They seem to have spent their married life in Montreal. As of 1905 they lived around Lagachetiere Street and belonged to the parish of St. Patrick's, as did her sister, Margaret. Clara and Wilfred had at least two children: Gilberte "Jill" (1909 - November 13th, 1989 age 85) and Monica Evelyn (1913 - March 9th, 1969 age 57) who married Frederick Albert Spriggs and had five children; Jewel, Joyce Novello, Shirley Develliers, Kenneth and Frederick. Clara died in Montreal on January 15th, 1928 at the age of 52 years, 6 months.

7. Thomas Toohy was probably born in Victoriaville in the 1870's. As of 1882 he was still in Quebec. It is believed that he migrated to the United States and raised a family there.

There is nothing that more divides civilized from semi-savage man than to be conscious of our forefathers as they really were, and bit by bit to reconstruct the mosaic of the long forgotten past. To weigh the stars, or to make ships sail in the air or below the sea, is not a more astonishing and ennobling performance of the human race in these latter days, than to know the course of events that had been long forgotten, and the true nature of men and women who were here before us.

George MacCauley Trevelyn

by Mimi Hayward

the book review.

Genealogies Catalogued by the Library of Congress Since 1986: with a list of established forms of family names and a list of genealogies converted to microform since 1983. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1992. 1349 p.

This volume includes genealogies received and catalogued by the Library of Congress since 1986 (many are dated earlier) and completes the series begun in 1910 which, in its entirety, is a complete listing of the more than 30,000 genealogies held by the Library. They are from around the world and in many languages.

Section I is an alphabetical listing by surnames, principal and secondary. The cataloguing includes place names, a help in determining if these are the right ancestors. Section II is a beautifully cross-referenced compilation of family surnames, with references to the preferred form (standardized to the Library of Congress Subject Headings) and references to similar surnames. This section also applies to the surnames in the previous volumes of the series. Section III is a listing of older genealogies that have been converted to microfilm - the original paper copy is no longer available to the public. This section is not quite so easy to use - it is in call number order, i.e. geographic origin then family surname. However most of the works microfilmed are in the CS71 (U.S.) category, then alphabetically by family surname. For other geographic locations, scanning some of the entries will determine the geographic origin.

Now for the Big Question! Having found that these family treasures exist how do we obtain them or at least look at them. Those that have been microfilmed may be borrowed on interlibrary loan, or paper or microfilm copies can be purchased. The Library of Congress does not lend original copies of genealogies or local histories. If there are no local holdings of the desired works, a visit to the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room at the Library of Congress is the only alternative (other than hiring a researcher). This book provides a brief introduction to the LH&G facilities, and lists pamphlets that can be ordered in preparation for a visit.

A complete surname index to all the volumes in this series would be most useful. Information about Montreal area locations of the earlier volumes still to be determined.

Bremer, Ronald A. Compendium of Historical Sources: the how and where of American genealogy. Salt Lake City, UT: Progenitor Genealogical Society, Inc., c1983. Revised with each printing; this printing 1991. Includes bibliographies, directories, gazetteer and glossary. 1004 p.

To anyone who has heard Ronald Bremer speak, this book reflects his enthusiastic approach to genealogy. It includes his 10 "Worse" sources and 10 "Better" sources, and his 10 General Principles of Genealogical Research... "most people tend to be more honest when they are in court than when they are in a parlor game" ... "holistic research methods... un-

derstand people, their lifestyle and their environment... demands many more sources and information*.

The first few chapters constitute a general, and practical, guide to genealogical research, notekeeping, correspondence, and major general resources. There are sections on the various types of records with listings of where they can be found throughout the country (U.S.). There is a short section on Canada but this book would not be a major information source for Canada.

For each type of information or resource there are directories and/or bibliographies. Just a few diverse examples: Colonial Colleges, Selected Life Insurance Companies, Rivermen and their boats, Prussian Army lists and main migration trails

Included are complete place name, county and township lists; forms to copy to send to various government departments; census forms; addresses of associations, periodicals, archives and libraries, - in short, a comprehensive and useful companion volume to a basic textbook on American genealogy such as 'The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy' by Val D. Greenwood, 1990.

we get 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. Please be brief, print clearly and use your membership number. Send to: Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8.

- 941 **ANDERSON**, Jane b. 12 July 1805 Letterkenny, Ireland. Bu. 1896 Trenholmville, P.Q. Married John TRENHOLM 1825 Trois-Rivieres, Que. Marriage bond witnessed by Fitzgerald ANDERSON. Seeking any info, esp. relationship of Fitzgerald. Mark. W. Gallop, 3939 St. Jacques, #3, Montreal, Que. H4C 1H7.
- 942 **ARCHAMBAULT**, Philomene, m. William MURRAY Feb. 25, 1867. Philomene had her own millinery shop on St. Joseph St. in Montreal. They had six surviving ch: including my Grandmother Mary Ann. Would like to find descendants of the other members. Alice m. Joseph SAVAGE; Philomene m. James MAHER; Marguerite m. Theodore BRISEBOIS; William m. Rose ST. AMOUR; Thomas m. (?); and Mary Ann m. John BYRNE. Anyone with these names, I would be glad to hear from. Brenda Peterson, 16516 Norwood Drive, Tampa, Florida U.S.A. 33624
- 943 **BALLARD**, James Ritchie m. Agnes HALL 1866, Montreal, d. 1908 Portabella, Scotland. Seek any information on descendants. C. Joan Robbins, 55 Erskine Ave., Apt. 1503, Toronto, Ont. M4P 1Y7.
- 944 **BROWN**, Jesse, b. 1767 ca. From US ca 1799. Anxious to trace family from arr in LC to dep to UC by 1809. Any info or advice welcome. Wife Peace-

- able, ch: Henry, David H., Thompson, Rebecca. Another son Hiram b. LC ca 1806/6. Jesse carpenter in St. Armand, Missiquoi area 1801. Baptist convert, later preacher. F.T. Hankins, R.R. #2, Newmarket, Ont. L3Y 4V9.
- 945 **BURKE**, James m. Abigail GUGINS, dau. of James and Jane GUGINS, b. St. Sylvestre, Que, ca 1822, moved to Simcoe County, Ont. Where were they married? when? Carol Hare, 7350 Bendigo Circle, Mississauga, Ont. L5N 1Z5.
- 946 **DUBE (DUBAY)**, Mrea b. 1861 Grenville, Que m. Joseph DESHANE (DESCHENES), farmer b. 1797, Yamachiche, Que. Seek any information. Mrs. Gwen Dubay, P.O. Box 151, Havelock, Ont. K0L 1S0.
- 947 **DRYSDALE** William; d. June 7, 1867. of Howick, (Georgetown), Que. Married Elizabeth GRAHAM of Hudson, Que. Descendants thought to be somewhere in the U.S.A. Any info on family requested. Rod Hodgson, P.O. Box 134, Hudson, Que. J0P 1H0
- 948 **ELLIS**, Mercy, baptised 10 May 1835 in Chiddingly, East Sussex, England, m. Jesse FUNNELL on 21 Feb 1857 in Chiddingly. They later moved to New Road, Lewes, East Sussex where he was a Brewer's Labourer. Seek any info. Ruth Mackisoc, Box 34, Rigaud, Que J0P 1P0
- 949 **FOX**, Henry b. 1867, son of David and Ann FOX who m. on the 28th June 1884 in the Dominion Square Methodist church, Montreal. Agnes Mary HISCOX from Soha Leigh, Frome, Somerset, England. Their three ch: were William Henry; Lilean; Annie May. They lived in Montreal, Chambly and St. Lambert. Seeking any info especially place of origin and when and where he died. Sylvia L. Codon, 35 Soyabee Street, Scarborough, Ont. M1E 1E8
- 950 **GAGEN**, Patrick m. Jane GUGINS, dau of James and Jane GUGINS, b. St. Sylvestre, Que ca 1820, moved to Simcoe City, Ont. Where, when married? Descendants? See query No 945
- 951 **HALL**, Archibald (Dr.) b. 1812 Montreal, d. 1868, Montreal. Son; Dr. James HALL. Would appreciate any info. See query No. 943
- 952 **HANKINS**, Frank Henry, 1862-1943, m. Jane (Jennie) CURRAN, 1865-1935, c. 1890, either in Montreal or Lachute area, C of E. Want marriage date. Unable to locate in C. of E. records. See query No. 944
- 953 **HOLDEN**, Lillian b. 6 Nov, 1882 maybe in or around Hove/Brighton. Father was John Granoby HOLDEN, hairdresser. Lillian d. in 1930 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. She had m. Harry GEALL in Lewes, East Sussex in 6 April 1906. See query No. 948.
- 954 **JACKSON**, Renee Mary (ALLEN) Was brought up as ALLEN but surname changed towards end of her school career. What school did she attend in Montreal between Oct 1931 and Sept 1935 when she returned to England? The school was administered by the Protestant School Board of Montreal - was it Westmount High School? Can anyone identify definitely the school so that I can visit it and also her father's grave (Thomas Percy JACKSON) as soon as possible. Can you please help? C. Crozier, The White House, 49, Upton Road, Moreton, Wirral, England, L46 0PE
- 955 **JOHNSON**, Edgar b. 1846, New Zealand and his brother Alfred JOHNSON b. 1848, also of N.Z. Who was their mother? The father's name was Frank Johnson formerly of England and he d. Feb. 17, 1892, bu. in the Huntingville United Church (under the church). An infant son of Frank named Robert d. April 19, 1858 and was bu. in Westbury, Que. City of Compton,

- April 24. Could the mother's name be Ann EASTGATE? She was also from England. Frank was an author and poet. The family came to Que. via Vancouver, date unknown. Beverly Renaud, 2357 Hufford St. St. Laurent, Que. H4R 1L3
- 956 **JOHNSON:** A Mr. Johnson purchased land located in Lennoxville, Que, Lot #4 Range 6. ca 1803 from Mr. J. WILCOX. Am seeking a copy of the original deed. See query No. 955
- 957 **McGREGOR,** Joseph, m. Pauline HUBOLE. Three known children: Joseph b 1842, Angus b. 1857; Jennie b. 1864, all born in Canada. These three children moved to New York State U.S.A. ca 1860/1880. Jennie m. Peter CURRIER in 1880 in Canada. Ralph McGregor, 6260 Muskrat Bay Road, Brewerton, N.Y. 13029 USA.
- 958 **McNULTY,** James, farmer b. 1839 ?, d. 1923 North Bay, Ont. m. Catherine LETT b. 1836? d. 1928, North Bay, Ont. They were m. in Howick, Que. 1868. The family lived in St. Chrysostome, Que, later moving to Monto Bella, then to North Bay, Ont. ca 1888. James had a brother John and a sister Roseanna. Catherine LETT McNULTY had a brother John. They had ten children. Mrs. E.M. Burnett, #301 11 Cobourg St., Stratford, Ont. M5A 3E4.
- 959 **OGDEN/McCORMICK/McCAIG.** Seeking information about OGDEN family who emigrated from New York State ca 1800. One family member settled near St. Louis de Gonzague, Que. His name may have been Charles? He m. Mary McCORMICK. Children? There was a son Charles (1824-1893) b. in St. Louis de Gonzague, who d. in Valleyfield, Que and was m. to Euphemia McCAIG (1822-1883). Seek names of parents, brothers, sisters. R.B. Ogden, R.R. 1, Kettleby, Ont. L0G 1J0
- 960 **PATRICK,** Charles William and w. Caroline BOWERS emigrated to Canada shortly after their marriage in Oxford, England on 31 Jan. 1870 and lived in the areas of Montreal and Toronto. Three ch: William John b. 22 Oct 1870 (?in Montreal), Edith Ellen b. 7 June 1875 (b. where?), Eunice b. 14 July 1876/7 (b. where?). Charles and Caroline worked on a farm (horse ranch?) of an Eddie Baker. Was this near Lake Ontario west of Parrotts Bay? An early legend has it that a related Patrick was serving as Batman to General Wolf at the time of his death at Que. Charles, Caroline and their three children returned to Oxford by the end of 1880 on medical advice, having suffered damage to his eyes from spraying lime on fruit trees. Would be grateful for any help or advice. Peter W. Patrick, 13 Woodcroft, Kennington, Oxford, OX1 5NH England
- 961 **SCOTT,** Mary, b 1848, d. 1904. of Lachute, Que, m. Joseph HODGSON of Hudson, Que. Info needed on parents and family of Mary SCOTT in Argen-teuil Cty, Que. Some descendants known to be BOYD family of Lachute, Que. Any info on long lost relations is appreciated. See query 947
- 962 **WICKHAM.** Family buried in the Cote des Neiges cemetery in Montreal. Is there a listing for this cemetery? Also require listing of immigrants to Montreal from Ireland in the 1850's. My family of WICKHAM's sailed on the ship Erin, stopped over at Quebec City and came on to Montreal. One of my ancestors d. and was bu. at Grosse Isle in 1851. Have a book on Grosse Isle but it does not cover 1851. Is there a list of burials at Dominion Square or near the Victoria Bridge area? Mrs. Brenda Wickham Peterson, 16516 Norwood Drive, Tampa, FL 33624 USA

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF MARRIAGES & DEATH

by Gary Schroder

The art of genealogical research consists not only of trying to burrow through various types of historical documents to try and reach back into the Middle Ages but also attempting to find living descendants of ancestors who have photographs, memorabilia, documents, and the oral family history. Quebec has some unique records that can provide valuable information regarding what happened to family members and descendants in the twentieth century. One important set of genealogical records are the province wide Quebec Statistical Returns of Birth, Marriage and Death which begin in 1926.

The returns of birth are not open to the public but information from the returns for mar-

riage and death are available. These returns should not be confused with the information regarding births/baptisms, marriage and burials which are contained in the church and civil registers that are kept in the Civic Archives of the Quebec Department of Justice for the period after 1900. As there are no comprehensive indexes to civil registrations of births marriages and deaths, these returns serve as a valuable substitute.

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF DEATH: 1926-1989

Only the alphabetical indexes to these records have been made public; on microfilm.

1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930
Yearly Indexes.

1931-1974 Combined Indexes.

1975-1985 Combined Indexes

1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 Yearly Indexes

Death Indexes contain full name, (females are listed sometimes under their married surname and sometimes under their maiden surname, both must be checked as well as place of death i.e. city, town, etc., date of death, date of birth if known and sometimes the surname of the father or husband). By making copies from the appropriate indexes you could have a list of all the Gormans for example, who died in Quebec for the period 1926-1989.

STATISTICAL RETURNS OF MARRIAGE: 1926-1989

The alphabetical indexes and the actual statistical return of marriage form have been made public; on microfilm

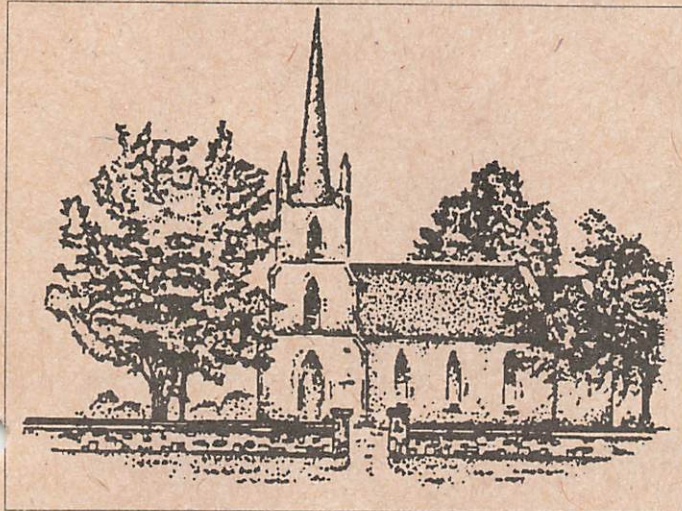
MARRIAGE INDEXES:

1926-1974 Combined Indexes

1975-1985 Combined Indexes

1986, 1987, 1988, 1989 Yearly Indexes

Marriage Indexes Contain: Full name (you can examine the index by using either the name of the groom or bride), place of marriage (town, city, etc.), date of marriage, full name of partner, sometimes dates of birth, particularly after 1974 and the all important registration number.



Marriage Form: The marriage registration number for a given year will lead you to a large number of microfilms which contain the marriage forms for the period 1926-1989. If you found a 1930 marriage for John Brown and Mary Smith #10010 for example, then you would examine the microfilm for the year 1930 that contained marriage form #10010. The actual marriage forms are indexed by year and registration number. They are not in alphabetical order.

The Statistical Return of Marriage Form which is not a marriage certificate contains very important genealogical information: 1926-1974: date of marriage, place of marriage, name of church or civil registry where the marriage took place, occupation of both parties, name of employer, address of both parties, whether single, widow or widower, or divorced. Date and place of birth of both parties, place of birth of father, citizenship of both par-

ties, religion. 1975-1989: date of marriage, place of marriage, name of church or civil registry where the marriage took place, address of both parties before and after marriage, date and place of birth of both parties, date and place of birth for both sets of parents, names of witnesses, whether single, widow or widower, and if divorced the date of said divorce.

I have over 200 of these marriage forms for my various ancestors and relatives in Quebec all for the price of a photocopy, namely 15 to 25 cents each.

**ENGLAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND:
1881 CENSUS INDEXES**

The Q.F.H.S. Library has obtained for the following counties indexes on microfiche for the 1881 Census;

England: Cambridge, Isle of Man, Rutland

Wales: Denbigh, Flint

These are the only counties available at the moment. There has been a large program underway to index completely

the 1881 Census for England, Wales, and Scotland. Information contained on the index includes full name, age, occupation, marital status, place of birth, where found on census, etc.

For those of you unable to visit our library we have instituted the following service. We will send you a list of all persons living in the above counties with the same surname for the following fee which will pay for our copies and postage. The information will include age, occupation, place of birth, etc. Fee: \$3.00 per surname per county. This fee includes copies for up to 5 pages of surname listings. In most cases this will cover a complete list of all persons living in a given county with the same surname. For very common surnames, "Smith" as an example - there may be extra pages. Each additional 5 pages costs \$3.00. No refunds for surnames not found.

crypt notes.

*Here lies Ann Mann
She lived an old maid
She died an old Mann*

(England)

*Of children in all she bore twenty-four
Thank the Lord there will be no more*

(Canterbury, England)

*Here lies the body of Mary Sexton
She loved many men and never vexed them*

(England)

*Here lies the body of Dr. Chard
He helped to fill this whole graveyard*

(England)

welcome new members.

- 1607 BATTLE, Mr. Thomas 4322 Trophy Drive, Boothwyn, PA 19061
 1608 BROCKSTEIN, Mrs. Sylvia I. 172 Jackson Street, Jefferson, MA 01522-1
 1609 BOWES, ME. Regent 300 Molson, Apt. 6, Chateauguay, PQ J6J 2G3
 1610 CANTY, Mr. Hector 1780 Vienne, Vimont Laval, PQ H7M 2H1
 1611 CARSWELL, Mr. Fred 46 Montee Ste-Marie, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, PQ H9X 2B9
 1612 GOLDEN, Ms. Sandra R.R. 1, Box 319G, Yarmouth, ME 04096
 1613 JOHNSON, Mr. David M. 278 Lytton Blvd, Toronto, ON M5N 1R6
 1614 KEDDY, Mrs. Phyllis 6269 Maurice Duplessis, Montreal, PQ H1G 1Y7
 1615 LIFFITON, Mr. Thomas 817 Center Street, Red Bank, NJ 07701
 1616 NICHOLSON, Miss Janet PO Box 147, Shilo, MB R0K 2A0
 1617 ROBBINS, Ms. C. Joan 55 Erskine Avenue, Toronto, ON M4P 1Y7
 1618 SELLERS, Mrs. Mary Brunelle 5030 44th Street, Sacto, CA 95820
 1619 SMITH, Miss Rena PO Box 81, Balboa, CA 92661
 1620 DOWDAKIN, Mr. Daniel 3430 Hildon Road, Chamblee, GA 30341
 1621 LOUCKS, Mr. Harold G. 842 Retsil Road E, Port Orchard, WA 98366
 1622 MARSHALL, Ms. Margaret 740 47th Avenue, Lachine, PQ H8T 2R1
 1623 O'CONNOR, Mr. Leroy 3141 Glenn Street, Fabreville Laval PQ H7P 1S9
 1624 SIMKOVITS, Mrs. Camen 143 de la Roche, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 5B6
 1625 MCGREGOR, Mr. Ralph 6260 Muskrat Bay Road, Brewerton, NY 13029
 1626 CLARK, Mrs. Betty E. 328 Pinecrest Place, Dollard, PQ H9A 2G5
 1627 MOORE, Mr. Allan 34 Campbell Avenue, Montreal West, PQ H4X 1V1
 1628 BIGGS, Mrs. Betty 627 George Street, Burlington, ON L7R 2V6
 1629 BUDIL, Mrs. Elizabeth A. 2120 Mt. View Avenue West, Tacoma, WA 98466
 1630 FORSTER, Mrs. Jean 60 Anderton Avenue, Apt. 211 Courtenay, BC V9N 2G8
 1631 RODGER, Mr. Robert A. R.R. 2 Apt. 2855, Lachute, PQ J8H 3R8
 1632 SCRIMGEOUR, Mrs. Erma 11833 de Tracy, Montreal, PQ H4J 2C1
 1633 TURGEL, Mr. Laurence Mark 4726 Carlton Avenue, Montreal, PQ H3W 1G4
 1634 BOYD, Mrs. Anne W. 2042 Peach Orchard Drive, Apt 611, Falls Church, VA 22043
 1635 FINDLAY, Mrs. Angela Nadene 7479 Garnier, Montreal, PQ H2E 2A4
 1636 STRANG, Mrs. Cora 3256 Durham Place W., Holland PA 18966
 1637 CONNOLLY, Mrs. Louise 188 King Street East, Cobourg, ON K9A 1L5
 1638 JUPP, Mr. G. Alex, 1333 Bloor Street Apt 1612, Mississauga, ON L4Y 3T6
 1639 KENNEDY, Mr. Kenneth Clayton 15630 Barrington St, Pierrefonds, PQ H9H 1T7
 1640 KEYES, Mr. Fergus 523 Charon, Montreal, PQ H3K 2P4
 1641 LADD, Mr. A. Rolfe 134 Spartan Crescent, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 3R4
 1642 LAWTON, Mrs. Brenda J. 266 Colchester Ave, Burlington, VT 05401
 1643 MURRAY, Mr. William G. 54 Blueberry Point, R.R. 6, Lachute, PQ J8H 3W8
 1644 NEVEU, Miss Rose 977 Marie Victorin, Vercheres, PQ J0L 2R0
 1645 PATTERSON, Mrs. Bemice 23 chemin Riddell, R.R. 1, Mille Isles, Bellefeuille, PQ J0R 1A0
 1646 WHEATMAN, Mrs. Grace 23 Archange Street, Fort Erie, ON L2A 3K5
 1647 WOOD, Mr. Brian Laurie 389 Dubord, St-Eustache, PQ J7P 2B8
 1648 GOODWIN, Mrs. Maureen 19 Tarragone, Kirkland, PQ H9S 1R4
 1649 THOMAS, Miss Sandra 4102 Hingston Ave, Montreal PQ H4A 2J7

The Value of Indexes

contributed by Pennie Redmile

Those of us who are on the wrong side of the Atlantic when it comes to seeking our lost British ancestors owe a great debt to individuals who have spent years of their lives compiling indexes. Many are happy to consult these for the cost of a British airmail stamp (or 2 IRC's). At QFHS library, we have a few of these names on file..but, as always, welcome contributions from others.

1. Expatriooots Index:

Dennis Pearce took over an index listing information about people who were born in Britain but died elsewhere. Yes, the very concept is mind boggling, but the index keeps growing. Additions are welcome and can be found in

obits, cemetery recordings and other places. He cannot thank every person who submits data but each year, he does mail a "Xmas letter" to all contributors. If you are seeking a lost ancestor, Dennis will check his index for a SASE (British stamps only) or 2 IRC's. He also has a large collection of Boer War information. Write to: Dennis Pearce, "Wayside", Roman Road, Twyford, Hants, S0211QW, England.

2. Papermakers Index.

Mrs. Jean Stirk, Shode House, Ightham, Kent, TN15 9HP, UK Mrs. Stirk was able to help me sort out some of my family, as she collects data on all the family..not just the one following the "Papermakers" trade. The cost: 4 IRC's (or equivalent British postage) and SASE.

3. Memorial Card Index:

(National Index) Contact Mr. P. Jones, "Genesis", 40 Regina Crescent, Ravenshead, Nottinghamshire, NG15 9AE, England. (no other info given)

4. Gunmakers Index:

Stan Cook, 20 Cautley Close, Quainton, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP22 4BN, England. Cost: SASE; welcomes contributions.

5. Glassmakers Index:

30,000 names (1600 - 1900) British Isles only. Brian Hardyman, 26 St Anne's Drive, Coalpit Heath, Bristol, BS17 2TH, UK Cost: SASE welcomes additions.

6. Coast Guard Index:

Mrs. E. Stage, 150 Fulwell Park Ave, Twickenham, Middlesex, England. Cost: \$5.00 per surname plus SASE.

Comming up in March

- ☆ We've come a long way... a look back at fifteen years of QFHS history.
- ☆ A timely look at the history of the Mohawk Indians in the Montreal area by Gerry Rogers.
- ☆ What were my ancestors Worth? by Tim Wilcock. A practical guide for estimating the current values of family fortunes.
- ☆ A listing of all the periodicals received by the QFHS available to all members at our library.
- ☆ All the regular features and more...much more.



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Holidays

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E	2.00	1.00		M	10.20	2.00		U	2.00	1.00	
F	4.00	1.00		N	2.00	1.00		V	2.00	1.00	
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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

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COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	TIME PERIOD		
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PARISH or COUNTY	MEMBER NO.		

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