

# CONNECTIONS

## IN THIS ISSUE

EDITORIAL PAGE . . . . .	1
MOHAWKS OF QUEBEC . . . . .	2
VISITS & TOURS . . . . .	5
SEMINAR '93 . . . . .	7
ANCESTRAL NOTES . . . . .	10
WHAT WERE MY ANCESTORS WORTH . . . . .	12
BOOK REVIEW . . . . .	14
KNIGHTS END . . . . .	16
PROBLEMS FOR RESEARCHERS . . . . .	17
MONTREAL ROOTS . . . . .	18
QUERIES . . . . .	19
NEW LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS . . . . .	22
WELCOME NEW MEMBERS . . . . .	23
PLACE NAME TRIVIA . . . . .	24
FEBRUARY 3, 2001 . . . . .	24
MAIL ORDER BOOKSTORE . . . . .	25
A MODEL TO FOLLOW . . . . .	27
PERIODICALS . . . . .	28
SEMINARS & TOURS . . . . .	30
GENE-O-RAMA . . . . .	30
SEARCH REQUEST . . . . .	31
ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST . . . . .	32

Founded 1978 - Incorporated 1988. Library / Office located at 173A Cartier Avenue, Suite 3, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. Telephone (514) 695-1502. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. H9S 4H9

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President . . . . . Hugh Banfill (514) 697-7893  
Vice President . . . . . Jim Woodward  
Vice President . . . . . Gary Schroder  
Secretary Corporate . . . . . Terry Pozzobon  
Secretary Executive . . . . . Joan Benoit  
Treasurer . . . . . Barbara Winn

## COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

Librarian . . . . . Pennie Redmile  
Periodical Exchange . . . . . Diane Bissegger  
Projects Coordinator . . . . . Gary Schroder  
Publication Sales . . . . . Florence McGrail  
Ancestral Surname List . . . . . Judy Beliaeff  
Workshops . . . . . Ruth Robinson (514) 737-5467  
Speakers Program . . . . . Gerry Rogers  
Telephone Committee . . . . . Margaret MacKay  
Cemetery List Sales . . . . . Elizabeth Barrett  
Editor . . . . . Carol Truesdell (514) 626-1260  
Auditor . . . . . Alan Anderson  
Querles . . . . . Ruth Anderson

**REGULAR MEETINGS** are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Malson du Basseur, 2901 St-Joseph Street, Lachine (corner of 29th Avenue and the waterfront).

**OFHS LIBRARY HOURS:** Mon. to Thur.: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.,  
Sun.: 1 - 4 p.m. call ahead (514) 695-1502

**ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC LIBRARY HOURS:**  
Mon. to Wed, 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.  
Thur. to Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.,  
Sat. Sun. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (514) 873-3064

"Connections" Vol. 15, No. 2, December 1992. ISSN 0707.7130 Published 4 times per year in September, December, March and June by The Quebec Family History Society. Carol Truesdell, Editor. Publications Mail Registration No. 7387. Change of address notice should be sent to: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire Station, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. H9S 4H9. Return Postage Guaranteed.

*from the editor. . . . .*

We've settled into 1993 but I haven't heard from any of our original members with regard to the early days of the Quebec Family History Society. Perhaps I should appeal to our present members on the fifteenth anniversary of our Society. What do we hope to accomplish in the future?

At the same time, are you curious about what's happening at other societies? I'd like to invite fellow societies in the surrounding areas to submit articles promoting their facilities and activities; it's my belief we should try to establish a more open line of communication between us and lend support whenever and wherever we can. Personally, I don't know where all the other societies are located and what they have to offer as research tools. To help get us started on this line, The Argenteuil Historical Society have promised to send us some information on their activities for the June issue.

Subsequent to the article on Statistical Returns of Marriages & Deaths in the December issue, Gary Schroder notes the Statistical Returns of Marriage and Death Indexes are to be found at the Montreal Branch of the Quebec National Archives (1945 Mullins Street) and at the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Municipal Library (1210 Sherbrooke Street East). Marriage Registration Forms are available only at the Salle Gagnon.

Readers should take note: the Montreal Municipal Library is closed for renovations for an indefinite period, anyone wishing to visit should call ahead for information (514) 872-1631/1632.

Another important announcement: The Civil Archives (civil records 1900-1992) will be closed to genealogists doing research as of March 31 as a result of the centralization program being implemented by the government. So, if you've been putting off going to the court house you'd better get there before the end of the month or it will be too late. More details on this development in our next issue.

We would also like to remind you to include a self addressed stamped envelope (with Canadian stamps or \$1.00 U.S. or International Postage Reply Coupons) when corresponding with us. Joan Benoit reports we receive two thousand pieces of mail a year; we need your cooperation to keep costs down (this is also a must if you expect replies from other members).

Don't forget to submit your family names for the Ancestral Surname Catalogue. Someone may be working on the same family line and you could make an invaluable contact.

If you have never been on one of our cemetery recording excursions you've been missing out on a good thing. Pack a picnic lunch and join us in Rawdon on June 5 (see page 5). It's a wonderful chance to get out in the country and meet other people who share the same interests, you won't be sorry you joined us, I promise.

We want to hear from you, do you have an article, a letter to the editor, a research problem we may be able to help with - deadline for the next issue is April 15, get out your typewriter, computer...

# THE MOHAWKS OF QUEBEC

by Gerald A. Rogers

Over the years many articles and books have been written on the history of the Iroquois Confederacy or the Six Nations Indians, particularly that period during the American Revolutionary War. Much of this information has concerned the Mohawks of New York State and the Province of Ontario. Following the war they settled along the Grand River and the Bay of Quinte under their chiefs Joseph Brant, John Deserontyou, Aaron Hill and other leaders. Very little has been written, except by French authors, on the history of those who may be called Christian Indians. They were settled for the most part by the Government of New France, with the spiritual guidance and protection of Catholic religious orders, at several locations in what is now the Province of Quebec. These included Huron Indians settled in 1673 at Lorette near Quebec City, Abenakis at Becancour and St. Francis and Mohawks at Caughnawaga (now Kahnawake), at Oka (now Kanésatake) and at St. Régis (now Akwesasne).

Two years ago during that summer of discontent, the troubles at Oka and at Kahnawake and particularly the closing of the Mercier Bridge, brought the native people of these communities

more publicity and exposure than ever before. It became not only a national but an international issue and aroused thousands of Canadians to participate in thought, opinion and even direct action. It dramatically affected the daily lives of hundreds of Quebec residents. The media had a field day with a great deal of misinformation and twisting of facts on both sides. A majority of Canadians from our other provinces, quite simply do not know the history of the Mohawks in Quebec and the media has done very little to enlighten them. More than a century in time and a difference in religion separate them in Ontario and Quebec.

The Mohawks of the Six Nations Confederacy or the League of the Iroquois, which also included the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscarores had moved by the turn of the seventeenth century, from the valley of the St. Lawrence to villages along the Mohawk River, west of Albany. They had also become bitter enemies of New France.

In July of 1609 Samuel de Champlain, during his first exploration of the lake that was to bear his name, met a band of Mohawks. In a skirmish that ensued, many Indians were killed and thus began a French/Iroquois conflict that



*Mohawk warriors: circa 1710 & 1764*

lasted a hundred years and more.

By 1650 the Mohawks had destroyed the Huron missions on Georgian Bay, the Neutral nation along Lake Erie and had even raided as far as the Upper Ottawa and the St. Maurice Rivers, threatening Three Rivers and even Quebec City.

Their constant raiding terrorized the settlers along the St. Lawrence and even discouraged colonization. De Tracy with the Carignan-Sallieres regiment was sent out from France to crush the Iroquois. In 1666 the army penetrated the Mohawk country, burned their villages and destroyed the winter food stocks. The Mohawks sued for a peace that lasted nearly twenty years. One of the many benefits was the opportunity to renew missionary efforts among the Indians.

The Jesuits or the 'Black Robes' as the Indians called them, had first travelled to the Mohawk valley in 1642, there to begin the conversion of the pagan Indians to the Catholic faith. Over the years many were martyred for their efforts. Father Isaac Jogues, Rene Goupil and Jean de la Lande

were killed at Ossernenon (Auriesville), where Kateri Tekakwitha, the 'Lily of the Mohawks', had been born in 1656. It was here in 1667, among the ashes of a once prosperous village, that the Jesuits renewed their Christian mission. They found among the Mohawks many captives, mainly Hurons, who had maintained their faith and now helped the missionaries, not only with conversions but also in persuading several to follow the Jesuits to their seigneurie at Laprairie. Here at the mission of St. Francis Xavier they received instruction in the Christian religion and were encouraged to follow their agricultural way of life.

Father Jacques Fremin, the superior at Laprairie, was always hard pressed in preventing French traders from plying their liquor trade among the

Indians. By 1676 he was faced with other and more important problems. The crop land was wearing out. They had to travel longer distances for firewood and there was serious overcrowding at the mission. The Indian families at Laprairie had become more numerous than in their own country. In this same year the mission moved to the Portage River, near the foot of the Lachine Rapids, where in 1670 a church was erected. Kateri Tekakwitha died here in 1680. At the time of the move Father Fremin arranged with the Sulpicians to take some of his Mohawk, Huron and Algonquin Indians to their Mountain Mission at the foot of Mount Royal on the Island of Montreal.

In 1690 the village moved closer to the rapids at Kahnawakon, where the first

## **WANTED - Treasurer for the QFHS**

Barbara Winn has been our treasurer for a few years and does not wish to continue beyond our next General Meeting in October or November, 1993. Finding a new Treasurer is too important to leave to a nominating committee during the summer so we are accepting applications for the position now.

The happy volunteer must be comfortable running a simple set of accounts. Our computer system is available for someone who can use Lotus 1.2.3. As a non-profit organization we don't have income or business taxes but we do provide tax receipts. All payments are made by cheque.

The treasurer must be able to visit the office occasionally to pick up cheques and petty cash receipts for deposit, and to supply cheques as needed. Our executive meet once a month. The treasurer works closely with Joan Benoit on the membership fee receipts, with other members of the executive as needed and with our auditor Alan Anderson.

If you would like to volunteer, please call Hugh Banfill or Barbara Winn so that you may look over the work, talk with the auditor, and decide after you have seen what is involved.

water-powered grist mill was erected. This old mill stood until just a few years ago and even today a few stones remain in the mill race. It was in August of this same year that the massacre at Lachine took place. Some say over two hundred but more recent studies indicate not more than fifteen or twenty. Even today many people blame the Indians at Caughnawaga. The real reason can be laid at the doorstep of the Marquis de Denonville, then Governor of New France. He had devastated the lands of the Iroquois and in 1687 arranged a meeting at Cataragui (Kingston) of Iroquois chiefs to discuss peace plans. Instead he seized forty of them who were then sent to France as galley slaves. They gained their revenge at Lachine.

In 1696 the mission moved above the rapids to the mouth of the Suzanne River and the village was built on a slight elevation overlooking Devil's Island. While here at Kanatakwenke in 1704 plans were laid for the Deerfield raid and bringing back the famous Deerfield bell. Over three hundred French and Indians, including some Abenakis, were assembled under the leadership of Hertel de Rouville. They attacked the village in the early morning hours of February 4 and returned with many white captives including Eunice Williams, daughter of the Reverend John Williams. The taking of New England captives was a common practice during the French regime and was encouraged by Government and Church. The Mohawks and the Abenakis were

the main participants and many white children and even adults were adopted by Indian families or ransomed. Indian families proudly bear the names of Gill, Williams, Rice, Tarbell, Hill, Stacey, Jacobs, McGregor, etc. The bell was brought back and installed in the church belfry. Truth or myth. Many stories have been told of this famous bell. Did it exist or was the raid planned by the French to take Deerfield and the story of the bell used as a rouse? It is a well documented fact that the French raided and scalped with the Indians.

The fourth and final move to present day Kahnawake or Caughnawaga was made in 1716. By 1720 the present stone residence of the Jesuit missionaries had been erected and by 1725 Fort St. Louis established with stone walls around the church and residence area. Old pictures indicate a wooden palisade around the rest of the village, no doubt as protection against Indian raids from the Mohawk Valley. By 1750 other stone residences had been built as officer and troop quarters. There has always been a very strong French presence in the village, from the days of Chevalier de Lorimier. Many of the stone buildings as well as part of the fort walls remain to this day. The rectory building is connected to the church, built in 1865, through an interesting old museum. Many ancient relics have been preserved here including Iroquois/French dictionaries, a grammar of the complicated Mohawk language, many manuscripts and parish re-

ords as well as baptismal records from 1735, a chalice from Empress Eugenie, a ciborium, a silver monstrance presented to the Jesuit fathers in 1668 and a wampum belt given by the Hurons to the Mohawks in 1676. There are also the famous bells, the one supposedly from Deerfield and another presented in 1832 by William IV of England.

About fifteen years after the Deerfield massacre, two young brothers of the Tarbell family

---



---

*Historical writers  
vary widely on the  
number of settlers  
killed or taken  
prisoner and even  
on the reasons for  
the attack*

---



---

were captured in Groton, Massachusetts, taken to Caughnawaga and adopted into native families. They grew up in the manner and habits of the Indians and married Chief's daughters. However, their differences caused a great deal of trouble and eventually with their own, as well as several other families, they left the village. They coasted along the south shore of Lake St. Francis and settled on a beautiful elevated point between the St. Regis and Raquette Rivers. In 1755 they were joined by Father Antoine Gordan (Gor-

don), a Jesuit from their old village. He established the first mission and named the place St. Regis, after Jean Francois Regis of the Society of Jesus.

Father Gordan also built the first log church which was lost by fire, together with the parish records. The present stone church was erected about 1792 under the direction of Father Roderick McDonnell, a Scottish priest from Glengarry. He had arrived in 1785 and remained until his death in 1806. He was fluent in not only Gaelic but also English, French and Mohawk dialects. Succeeding priests included: Fathers Rinftet, Jean Baptiste Roupe, Joseph Marcoux, Nicholas Dufresne, Joseph

Valle and the Reverend Francis Marcoux. Father Joseph Marcoux spent six years at St. Regis before leaving for Caughnawaga. There he undertook financing and building of the present stone church, completed in 1845.

During the American Revolutionary War, many of the St. Regis Indians joined the British cause, while others under the influence of Louis Cook, supported the Americans. Unfortunately there is very little reliable information that has been published for this time period and the Indian participation. We do know that Father Gordan in 1777, only two years before his death, marched as Chaplain with Mo-

hawk warriors, to Fort St. John on the Richelieu. There are many records extant from 1795, of several treaties entered into by the Mohawks of St. Regis and Caughnawaga with the State of New York and pertaining to land disputes in the northern part of the State. When the International border was struck, the line passed through and divided the village and lands of St. Regis, with the larger part in New York State. A census of 1852 shows 630 Canadian and 490 American Indians residing at St. Regis, now officially known as Akwesasne.

Several of the chiefs and head men at St. Regis were of part white extraction, many

## **Visit Ottawa National Archives & National Library**

**DATE:** Friday, May 28, 1993, 7:30 a.m. sharp

**DEPARTURE:** From the Q.F.H.S. Library

**RETURN:** 6:00 P.M. from Ottawa

**COST:** Free - we are looking for volunteers with automobiles

## **Tour the Historic Monuments in Mont Royal & Notre Dame des Neiges Cemeteries**

**DATE:** Sunday, June 13, 10:00 a.m. at Front Gate of Mont Royal Cemetery

**DURATION:** 4 hours (approx.)

**COST:** \$10.00 per person donation.

During this tour, we will be visiting over fifty of the most famous monuments in two of Canada's largest cemeteries. Bring a Lunch

## **New Cemetery Recording Program**

**DATE:** Saturday, June 5, 10:00 a.m.

**MEETING PLACE:** Rawdon Anglican Church (corner Metcalfe & Third, Rawdon).

**COST:** Free

Bring a lunch, some chalk and plenty of paper (a lawn chair is also handy) This will be our second and final excursion to record various cemeteries in the Rawdon area

descending from New England families. Up until 1820 the names of Louis Cook, William Gray, Captain Thomas Williams and Loren, Lesor and Peter Tarbell, appear on treaty papers. They were then followed by sons and nephews; William L. Gray, Charles Williams, Michael, Loren and Charles Cook and Thomas and Joseph Tarbell. Thomas Williams was originally a Caughnawaga chief and Peter 'The Big Speak' Tarbell, was a son of Lesor Tarbell, one of the brothers captured at Groton.

The life story of Louis Cook is of particular interest as he enjoyed great influence at both villages of Caughnawaga and St. Regis. He was born about 1740 at Saratoga, New York, of a black father and an Abenaki Indian mother. In appearance he strongly resembled his father. During a raid on Saratoga in 1755 he and his family were captured and taken to Caughnawaga. There the Jesuits persuaded Louis to live with them as an attendant and to learn the French language.

During the Seven Years War, Louis took arms with the French and in 1756 was wounded in a skirmish with Roger's Rangers near Ticonderoga. He was with the French troops on the Ohio, at the taking of Oswego, at Ticonderoga and in the attempt to retake Quebec. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War in 1775, we find him visiting George Washington, to report on the temper and disposition of the Quebec Indians. At that time he reported five hundred Caughnawaga Indians were able to bear arms, but they and

the French preferred to remain neutral and at peace. However at a later date he and a handful of Canadian Indians joined the American cause.

He received a commission on raising a company of Oneida warriors to fight with him. Following the declaration of war in 1812 and though borne down by the weight of more than seventy years, he joined the Americans. He was at Sacketts Harbour in 1814. Later that year with his sons and several St. Regis warriors, he was actively engaged on the Niagara frontier. There he was directly opposite and opposed to other St. Regis and Caughnawaga Indians under de Lorimier and Ducharme at Beaver Dams. The latter distinguished themselves and almost single handedly captured a detachment of American soldiers. A fall from his horse proved fatal to Louis Cook and he died near Buffalo in October of 1814.

In 1676 Father Fremin moved the mission to Kahnawake near the Lachine Rapids and as previously mentioned, arranged with the Sulpicians who owned the Island of Montreal, to take some of his Indians into their Mountain Mission. The site is marked today by the two old stone towers, built in 1694. They still stand on the north side of Sherbrooke Street at Atwater, in the grounds of the Grand Seminary. Marguerite Bourgeoys taught the Indian children in the western tower. Twenty years later liquor had again become a problem and the Indians were moved to the north side of the mountain and

relocated at the mission of Sault-au-Recollet. In 1704 some of the Algonquins went to the Baie d'Urfe area on Lake St. Louis and a number of Nipissings moved to Ile-aux-Tourtes at the foot of the Lake of Two Mountains. In 1721 the Sulpicians moved all of them to their Seigneurie of Two Mountains at Oka, some forty miles northwest of Montreal, on the Ottawa river.

The Seigneurie of Two Mountains was granted to the Montreal Seminary of St. Sulpice in 1718, for the mainte-

---



---

*It is quite evident  
that the priests, like  
so many others be-  
fore and after them,  
took advantage of  
their clerical robes. . .*

---



---

nance and instruction of the Iroquois and a number of Algonquins and Nipissings. In 1733 the order petitioned for and received an additional grant of land. At Oka the Mohawks carried on with their agricultural way of life or found summer employment as pilots and raftsmen on the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Often they worked side by side with other Mohawks from Caughnawaga and St. Regis. The Algonquins preferred a migratory life style of hunting, fishing and trapping, away from the Seigneurie the greater part of the year.



It is interesting to note and in light of recent events, that the Seigniorial grant was not to the Sulpicians as such, but in their capacity as missionaries, to the Indians who were recognized as a distinct nationality. They were considered as valuable allies of the French and indispensable in the fur trade. Also, following the British conquest, the Sulpicians were allowed to keep their property but no legal titles were granted. The occupants were only left in possession. Matters remained in that state until 1841 when the Seminary was able to obtain confirmation of its title at Oka and without any modification, whether with reference to the Indians or to the support of education or of the poor.

Within a few years the Seminary endeavoured to be rid of any obligation to the Indians and to become absolute owner of the Seignury of Two Mountains. They urged the government of the day to set aside sixteen hundred acres of land to the north of Montreal Island for the relocation of the Oka Indians. Thus the Sulpicians would remain absolute owners of the lands which were originally granted rather more for looking after the Indians than for their own use. The Indians refused to move and a long series of conflicts began and unfortunately lasting to the present day. This was a direct breach of trust on the part of the Sulpicians. It is quite evident that the priests, like so many others before and after them, took advantage of their clerical robes and pursued an

## SEMINAR '93

Ontario's largest annual genealogical event takes place at the University of Toronto, May 27 - 30, 1993. Organized and sponsored by the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, it has always been the highlight of the genealogical year.

For the first time Seminar '93 is extended to four days to cover all levels and aspects of tracing family histories, with one day devoted to hands-on workshops. Each day is divided into four streams of speakers, giving an excellent choice to choose from over forty speakers. A special stream for multicultural groups, from countries not easily accessed in North America, is another feature of next year's program.

The theme of "York - The First Hundred" was selected to highlight the early years in York as well as the first families. Professor Careless, University of Toronto, focuses on the Toronto Panorama of 1857, while other speakers cover topics more generally so that all genealogical interests are served.

Tours of historic sites and communities are planned for the Toronto area. The genealogical resources of Toronto's libraries, archives and museums are always available and of special interest to the out of town visitor. The annual banquet will be held at the Old Mill, an outstanding dining facility as well as an historic site. Accommodations are being arranged at the University of Toronto, as well as several nearby hotels, all offering special rates to convention delegates. This central location has lots of shopping and dining facilities in the vicinity.

A special event, "Threads of Family History", is a juried, textile exhibition open to everyone to show their skills or display family heirlooms. Items will be displayed throughout the conference. Always of interest are the numerous book tables and other genealogical displays. An unusually large number of displays are expected.

### For information:

Ontario Genealogical Society, Seminar '93  
 Toronto's First Post Office, Box 2  
 260 Adelaide Street East, Toronto  
 Ontario M5A 1N1

ongoing concern for the financial prosperity of the order.

The Indians lost a great deal of confidence in the sincerity of their spiritual guides. By 1868 many of them had decided to abandon the Catholic faith. The Methodists had gained a foothold among them. A small church was erected on a site that had been an Indian possession for over sixty years and had a registered deed. The Sulpicians reacted with persistent harassment and a curtailment of privileges which the Indians had enjoyed since the beginning of the relationship. The conflict ended with the burning of both the little church of the Protestants and the large stone church of the Sulpicians. This outrage against all the better feelings of humanity was only the culminating act in a long series of hardships inflicted on the Indians at Oka.

When the American Revolutionary War began in 1775, the six nations of the Iroquois Confederacy, with the exception of the Oneidas, sided with the Tories and were enlisted as military auxiliaries. This was particularly true of the Mohawks, who had enjoyed a special friendship with Sir William Johnson and the men around him. It was an entirely different situation with the 'Christian' Indians of Quebec, so long under the protection and spiritual guidance of the Catholic Church. By the time that Guy Johnson and Joseph Brant reached Montreal in the summer of 1775, Governor Guy Carleton had already approached the Mohawks at Caughnawaga and St. Regis to

provide a few warriors for Provincial service: He was very clear on the matter that they would not bear arms as an offensive force but would act as scouts. In that capacity they saved the lives of many British soldiers. Carleton and Haldimand pretty well stayed with this decision throughout the war.

A military presence was established at Caughnawaga, St. Regis, Oka and in the Abenaki village at St. Francis. All during the war Indians from these villages served with scouting and spying parties, along the Richelieu valley and as far as the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. Some accompanied Sir John Johnson on raiding forays into these areas. A large number of some five hundred were with Burgoyne in the campaign of 1777. There was never unanimous support for the British cause. Many Indians remained neutral; even sided with the French Canadians in their feelings against the Tories.

There has always been a question of just what lands the 'Christian' Indians owned or had legal title to. It is still a very important and a disturbing question of the day, as we have seen at Oka. The Jesuits were granted the Seigneuries of Laprairie and Sault St. Louis. Following the British conquest and the decision to end the Jesuit missions, the Seignury of Sault St. Louis was vested in the government and given to the Mohawks. Over the years much of this land has been disposed of by the Indians and the only part that remains is the reservation now occupied by

the Mohawks at Kahnawake. The St. Regis Indians had vested interests and a reservation in their area and even had land grants in what became the Township of Dundee. The early settlers paid rents on their lots on this land until a purchase agreement was arranged by Quebec. Over the years and existing to this day the Caughnawaga and St. Regis Indians have had to take legal actions, either to reclaim land that they feel has been taken from them, or to prevent

---

*There has always  
been a question of  
just what lands the  
'Christian' Indians  
owned or had  
legal title to*

---

further erosion of land rights or concerning differences in interpreting old agreements. Modern highways and the St. Lawrence Seaway have taken up hundreds of acres of arable and residential land on these reservations. They do have the satisfaction that their boundary lines are finite.

This is not the case at Oka where the Indians have always had property problems. There the Sulpicians never granted them any part of the Seignury. The fact is that following the end of the Seigniorial system in Quebec in 1854, the Sulpicians sold off most of the land for the valuable tim-

ber. This reduced the hunting limits of the Indian families and they had to rely more and more on their small plots of land. Over the years they had moved away from the old village and acquired more farm land. Today they live side by side with French and English farmers. They have never had a reservation or a defined area like Caughnawaga or St. Regis. If they do not have deeds they most certainly have ancestral and acquired rights. Up until nearly a hundred years ago a large part of the area was sand plane. Many of the French and English families who sum-

mered there along the Ottawa River, arranged the planting of the pine plantations that are now forests and in which are located the golf course as well as many Indian homes and playgrounds. The Indians have always claimed this 'common' ground by acquired right. Their native burying ground is located there.

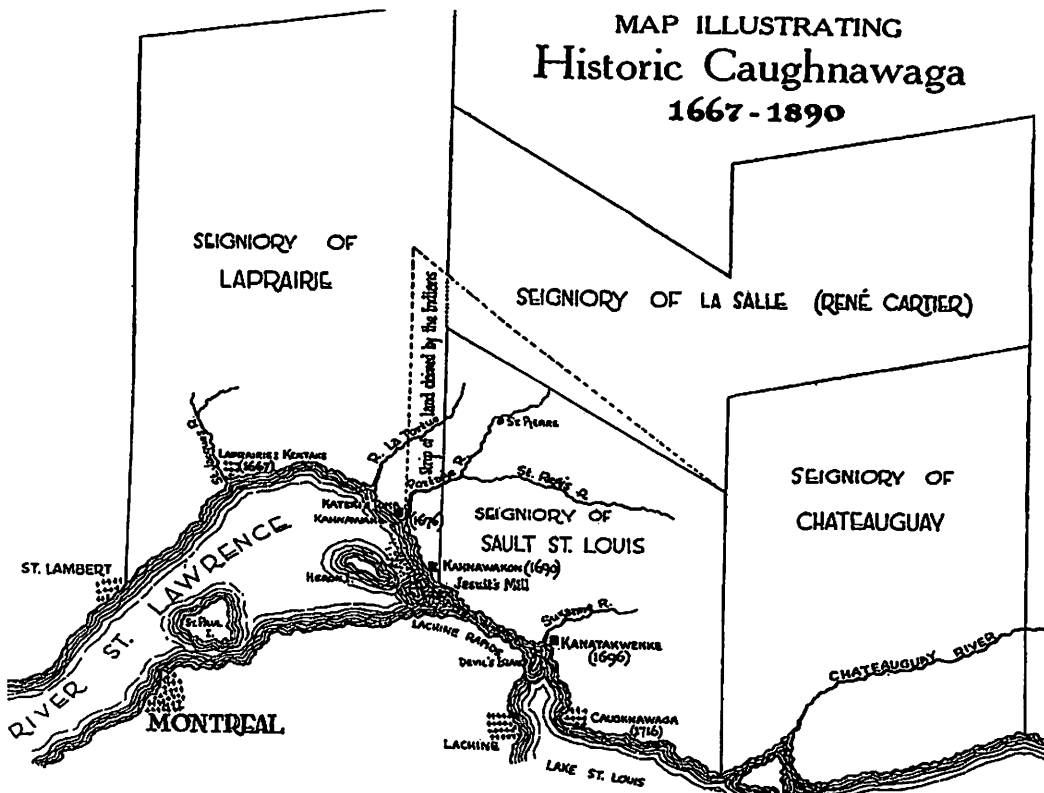
Although many Indian families at Oka can trace their ancestry there for over two hundred and fifty years, their problems have still not been resolved. Many others have now been created that unfortunately will last for years to

come. There are divided opinions throughout Canada and the healing process will not be easy. Perhaps this brief history of the Mohawk or 'Christian' Indians in Quebec will serve to place them in a proper time frame and historical context.

**SOURCE NOTES:**

- Historic Caughnawaga, E.J. Devine, S.J.*
- Histoire St-Francois-du-Lac, Thomas M. Charland*
- The French Occupation Of The Champlain Valley, Guy Omeron Coolidge*
- The Loyalists of Quebec, Heritage Branch, U.E.L.*
- Indians Of The Lake Of Two Mountains, Protestant Defence Alliance of Canada*

MAP ILLUSTRATING  
**Historic Caughnawaga**  
 1667 - 1890



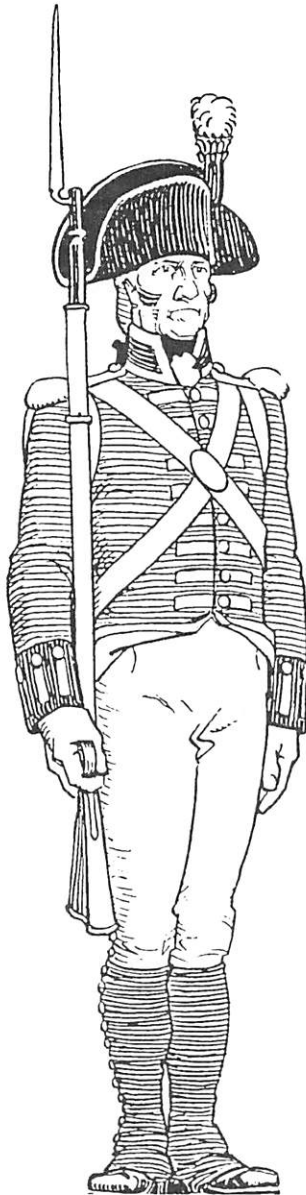
# ANCESTRAL NOTES FROM THE WAR OF 1812

By Luc Lépine

In 1812, my third-great uncle Jean-Baptiste Chevaudier dit Lépine, was a captain in the Longue-Pointe sedentary militia. According to a complaint to François Vassal de Monviel, the Lower Canada adjutant general of the Militia, my relative was too old, about eighty, to hold his position of captain. Nevertheless, he remained active until the end of the war.

Since 1982, I have been doing doctoral research on the Lower Canada Militia during the War of 1812. I finished my M.A. thesis in 1987. During my research, I compiled various lists of officers and militiamen who took part in the war. For the past two years, I have been creating a computerized data bank on all the men involved in the militia. I expect to find about two thousand officers and ten thousand militiamen. To date, I have entered about 2,500 names.

In 1812, Lower Canada could muster sixty thousand militiamen, aged eighteen to sixty, from the sedentary or local militia. These men were grouped in fifty local militia units. During the war, the government raised eight battalions of Select Embodied Militia. More than ten thousand single young men from eighteen to thirty years of age were called to join these units and face the Americans. About 8,700 were active during the



war. The remainder were excused or decided not to join their units. Using paylists, land claims, general orders and militia correspondence I will try to identify every participant of the war.

I shall try to write a short biography for each of the officers. As an example:

**ISERHOFF**, Gustave: Surgeon, 3rd Select Embodied Militia Battalion, resigned on October 25, 1812. Gustave married Geneviève Simon Pépin at Christ Church, Montréal on September 28, 1783. He was a surgeon in the Rhetz Regiment of the Hessian Troops in 1783.

Armed with this information, I will try to find the social status of the officer, his militia career, his family connections and his relations with other officers.

The information for the militiamen is more difficult to find because they left few documents about their lives. Occasionally however, they signed a contract of enlistment at the notary and we then have a wealth of information. Here are two examples of information about militiamen.

**MOISAN**, Dominique: militiaman. Dominique joined the 2nd Select Embodied Militia Battalion on August 5, 1813, son of Joseph Moisan. Dominique lived in St-Hyacinthe, was twenty six years of age, five feet five inches, dark complexion, grey eyes, brown hair.

**STREET, John:** militiaman. John joined Captain Byrne Company in the 2nd Select Embodied Militia Battalion, at twenty years of age. In 1831, he was a butcher in Montreal.

In some case, the war involved many members of the same family. Piere Beaupré was a civil engineer from Sorel. In 1812, ten of his eleven sons went to war. Eight of them were in the infantry, one in the navy and the other was an interpreter for the Indians. At the same time, his son-in-law was a prisoner of war.

If some readers have done similar research I would like share information. If your ancestors were in the Lower Canada militia, I would gladly exchange information with you. At present, the project is not complete but the more data I am able to gather the better my Ph.D. thesis will be. I will keep contact with those interested in the militiamen of 1812.

My Address :  
Luc Lépine  
4192 Thorndale  
Pierrefonds, Québec  
H9H 1W9

Some militiamen of the six Select Embodied Militia Battalions follow.

Ainslie, Louis: 1st SEM  
Alger, James: 2nd SEM  
Atkinson, James: 2nd SEM  
Bailey, Richard: 2nd SEM  
Ball, Mojas: 2nd SEM  
Barnard, Pulney: 2nd SEM  
Bates, Canon: 2nd SEM  
Bauman, Stephen: 2nd SEM  
Bean, Mark: 2nd SEM  
Bell, George: 2nd SEM  
Berham, Augustus: 2nd SEM

Bowen, Owen: 2nd SEM  
Bowen, James: 2nd SEM  
Bracket, Jacob: 2nd SEM  
Brooks, John: 2nd SEM  
Buck, Charles: 2nd SEM  
Burby, George: 2nd SEM  
Burroughes, Asa: 4th SEM  
Burwash, Thomas: 2nd SEM  
Calkie, Joseph: 2nd SEM  
Cameron, Samuel: 2nd SEM  
Cameron, Anthony: 5th SEM  
Campbell, John: 4th SEM  
Campion, Alexis: 2nd SEM  
Cartuner, Barthey: 5th SEM  
Coal, Isaac: 2nd SEM  
Cook, Francis: 5th SEM  
Crocker, Jesse: 2nd SEM  
Daly, Joseph: 1st SEM  
Dunning, Benjamin: 2nd SEM  
Eavens, William: 2nd SEM  
Fittermore, Henry: 2nd SEM  
French, Harley: 2nd SEM  
Frishback, John Baptiste: 1st SEM  
Frost, Aaron: 2nd SEM  
Fryar, Ruben: 2nd SEM  
Fryar, John: 2nd SEM  
Greig, Robert: 2nd SEM  
Hachim, Nicolas: 2nd SEM  
Hammond, Thomas: 2nd SEM  
Hammond, Thomas: 1st SEM  
Handleine, John: 2nd SEM  
Handlin, William: 5th SEM  
Hartley, Thomas: 2nd SEM  
Hay, George: 2nd SEM  
Heath, Sanburn: 2nd SEM  
Herman, Joseph: 4th SEM  
Heywood, Thomas: 2nd SEM  
Hilton, John: 2nd SEM  
Hithcock, Ephraim: 2nd SEM  
Hunter, James: 2nd SEM  
Johnson, George: 1st SEM  
Johnson, Samuel: 2nd SEM  
Keggle, Joseph: 2nd SEM  
Kellerstine, John: 5th SEM  
Keygle, Peter: 2nd SEM  
Knight, William: 2nd SEM  
Lawrence, Hugh: 2nd SEM  
Loof, Peter: 3rd SEM  
Lucas, John: 2nd SEM  
Martin, Isaac: 1st SEM

McClure, Andrew: 3rd SEM  
McClure, Thomas: 3rd SEM  
McCormack, James: 5th SEM  
McDonnough, John: 2nd SEM  
McDuff, Peter: 2nd SEM  
McKey, John Baptist: 2nd SEM  
Meise, Henry: 3rd SEM  
Mingo, Michael: 2nd SEM  
Monk, Francis: 5th SEM  
Morris, John Craig: 3rd SEM  
Moyses, Francis: 2nd SEM  
Mulgroo, John: 2nd SEM  
Murray, Peter: 4th SEM  
Myer, John: 2nd SEM  
Myers, Alex: 3rd SEM  
Neagle, Edouard: 5th SEM  
Nicholas, Alex: 2nd SEM  
Nicholas, Frederick: 2nd SEM  
Noble, Isband: 2nd SEM  
Norris, Thomas: 2nd SEM  
Pandas, Abraham: 3rd SEM  
Parkens, Martin: 2nd SEM  
Perkins, Archibald: 5th SEM  
Quickly, George: 2nd SEM  
Richardson, Charles: 5th SEM  
Scriyer, Abraham: 5th SEM  
Sinclair, Colin: 5th SEM  
Sincler, John: 1st SEM  
South, Joseph: 2nd SEM  
Stiles, John: 2nd SEM  
Still, Pember, William: 2nd SEM  
Stoughtam, William: 2nd SEM  
Street, John: 2nd SEM  
Strolls, James: 2nd SEM  
Strothers, Benjamin: 5th SEM  
Stytlly, Joseph: 1st SEM  
Taylor, James: 2nd SEM  
Tomassin, Nicolas: 2nd SEM  
Towell, Eliska: 2nd SEM  
Wallace, Hugh: 2nd SEM  
Watson, Alexander: 2nd SEM  
Willer, William: 2nd SEM  
Wilson, Gentrion: 3rd SEM  
Wilson, J.T.: 1st SEM  
Winker, Ebenezer: 5th SEM  
Woolscamp, John: 2nd SEM  
Yale, Joseph: 2nd SEM

# WHAT WERE MY ANCESTORS WORTH?

*Reprinted with permission; Copyright Tim Wilcock and West Surrey Family History Society.*

by Tim Wilcock

At some stage in their researches most family historians discover details of amounts of money dealt with by their ancestors. These de-



tails are commonly found in wills, either in the total value of the estate or in the legacies but can also concern taxes paid or amounts paid for property or even amounts paid out for parish relief to the poor.

It is useful to know how much such amounts of money would be worth at present day values, as the inflation of the last 75 years has altered dramatically the spending power of money. The most useful way

of calculating the present day value of money is to use a price index. I have compiled such an index from different sources, to enable the value of money to be calculated from 1830 to the present day.

The table following shows the index, which has a base of 100 at the start in 1830. This table enables us to calculate the present day spending power of money in any year since 1830.

The best way to describe the use of the index table is to work several examples from my own family history. I am afraid that you will need to resort to a pocket calculator in order to complete the calculations!

My four greats grandfather John Wilcock died in 1849 aged 72, and left a will which was proved in the Prerogative Court of York with estate valued at \$100. The index value in the table for 1849 is 87, and for 1992 (May) is 3487. The 1992 value of the estate is therefore \$100 divided by 87 and multiplied by 3487 - \$4,008 - not particularly rich but not a pauper and quite well off for a Wakefield milkman.

His son Richard Wilcock died in May 1891 (having very considerably stayed alive to appear on the 1891 Census!) He was the epitome of the Victorian self made man, a rhubarb farmer and something of a local property magnate. His will was valued at \$2029. The index for 1891 is 79, and so the present value of his estate is

\$93,972 ( $2129 \times 3487/79$ ) An interesting point to note is that between 1849 and 1891 prices did not increase - in fact they declined by 10%.

Richard's son John, my great-great grandfather died in 1911. He was a rhubarb farmer and market gardener and left an estate of \$7106. The 1992 value of the estate is \$272,293 ( $7106 \times 3487/91$ ).

My researches are now con-



centrated on finding out where all the money has gone! It is interesting to note that it took the upheavals of the First World War to take prices back to their 1830 level.

**Table of Price Indices 1830 - 1992**

YEAR	Index	YEAR	Index	YEAR	Index	YEAR	Index
1830	100	1875	107	1920	225	1965	370
1831	103	1876	106	1921	205	1966	385
1832	100	1877	101	1922	165	1967	395
1833	98	1878	93	1923	158	1968	413
1834	103	1879	90	1924	158	1969	436
1835	103	1880	94	1925	160	1970	463
1836	113	1881	91	1926	155	1971	508
1837	108	1882	93	1927	153	1972	543
1838	109	1883	93	1928	150	1973	593
1839	119	1884	87	1929	148	1974	688
1840	117	1885	81	1930	143	1975	856
1841	111	1886	76	1931	135	1976	996
1842	102	1887	74	1932	130	1977	1156
1843	96	1888	77	1933	128	1978	1249
1844	99	1889	77	1934	128	1979	1419
1845	101	1890	80	1935	130	1980	1674
1846	100	1891	79	1936	133	1981	1872
1847	106	1892	75	1937	140	1982	1872
1848	101	1893	75	1938	143	1983	2128
1849	87	1894	68	1939	143	1984	2233
1850	87	1895	66	1940	168	1985	2368
1851	83	1896	67	1941	180	1986	2448
1852	86	1897	68	1942	180	1987	2551
1853	103	1898	72	1943	180	1988	2676
1854	115	1899	77	1944	183	1989	2883
1855	115	1900	83	1945	185	1990	3156
1856	114	1901	80	1946	185	1991	3341
1857	117	1902	80	1947	185	1992	3487
1858	102	1903	80	1948	198		
1859	106	1904	83	1949	205		
1860	110	1905	80	1950	210		
1861	106	1906	83	1951	230		
1862	110	1907	87	1952	250		
1863	111	1908	87	1953	258		
1864	109	1909	87	1954	263		
1865	107	1910	91	1955	275		
1866	110	1911	91	1956	288		
1867	108	1912	95	1957	298		
1868	106	1913	99	1958	308		
1869	98	1914	99	1959	308		
1870	101	1915	118	1960	313		
1871	106	1916	133	1961	323		
1872	117	1917	160	1962	335		
1873	117	1918	185	1963	343		
1874	111	1919	195	1964	355		

The index table has been compiled from several sources. The period 1830-1900 is taken from British Historical Facts 1830-1900 by Chris Cook and Brendan Keith (Macmillan 1975). The period 1900-1915 is from British Political Facts 1900-1985 by David and Gareth Butler (Macmillan 1986). Both books contain invaluable background information for the family historian and can be consulted in most reference libraries. The period 1915-1992 was based on the Retail Price Index published monthly in Accountancy magazine.

**TAPES**

The following tape cassettes of eight presentations given at our Roots '92 Seminar in June can be purchased at a cost of \$10.00 each, plus \$1.00 postage.

Orders should be addressed to The Q.F.H.S., Attn.: Mrs. Florence McGrail, Publications-Sales.

1. Birth, Marriage & Death Records
2. Maps & Genealogy
3. Irish Families in Que.
4. Military Records
5. Adoption Records
6. Land Records in Quebec
7. Genealogical Resources in England
8. Privacy Laws Cemetery Records in Que.

by Mark W. Gallop

*the book review. . . . .*

**Ten Rings on the Oak**, 1847-1856, Mountain-Nicolls Family Story, by Donald C. Masters and Marjorie W. Masters. ISBN 0-920917-07-0. Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, 1987. Softbound, 6 x 9, 327 pp. + xi, \$20.

Ten Rings on the Oak chronicles a decade in the history of the family of George Jehoshaphat Mountain, third Anglican Bishop of Quebec. The core of the book is a dialogue by letter between Mrs. Mountain in Quebec City and her daughter, Harriet, whose husband, Jasper Nicolls, was the first principal of Bishop's College in Lennoxville.

Historians Donald and Marjorie Masters have effectively blended extracts from family letters and journals with their own narrative to provide a cohesive and engaging account of day to day life 140 years ago. Subjects of correspondence cover church and educational affairs, political and military events, domestic disputes, household hints and social critique that Mrs. Mountain in particular was adept at. In 1847 for example, she referred to the new governor general, Lord Elgin and his wife; "She looked, young, sweet, delicate, he old enough to be her father and homely enough to be her servant". More sobering elements are introduced with the annual battles with cholera and smallpox, both among family and friends, and with the bishop's ministries to immigrants in quarantine on Grosse Isle.

In addition to the Mountains and Nicolls, extensive information is provided about the allied families of Thomson (of Toronto) and Cochran. In fact, any genealogist with ancestors among the English elite of Quebec or the officers of the garrison is likely to find them mentioned. Only the most casual of references make any allusion to the French population however, indicating the distinctiveness of the two societies. Obscure connections and references have been thoroughly researched and appear as footnotes in the body of the text. For the most part this thoroughness evokes admiration, although at times it becomes tedious, as when we are told four times in ten pages that the fire at Montreal refers to "the Great Fire of June 6, 1852."

For some readers this book will provide direct information about the lives of their antecedents, although it suffers from the bane of genealogists: the lack of an index. For others it will provide a unique window on the activities and concerns of a past generation. And even if it does neither for the reader, it offers an engaging domestic tale.

**The Christie Seigneuries**: Estate Management and Settlement in the Upper Richelieu Valley, 1760-1854. Francoise Noel. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1992. 221p.

This scholarly volume examines one of the few seigneurial areas to be settled by a significant English population. After the fall of the French regime land rights were confirmed, however a number of non-resident French military officer seigneurs felt insecure in their ownership. This was particularly true in the Upper Richelieu valley which was a strategic military corridor and where the seigneurs had done little to meet the requirement to have their lands settled. As a result Gabriel Christie, a British officer, was able to become one of Canada's largest landowners relatively cheaply. His purchases were the seigneuries of Lacolle, Noyan and Sabrevois which were settled over the ensuing decades primarily by American Loyalists and Bleury and Delery settled by French Canadians.



The focus of this book is on seigneurial administrative policies and procedures with little detail of individual settlers. However because the seigneuries were personal estates as well as a form of land tenure, the circumstances of the seigneurs and their families could play an important role in the way they were managed. Therefore there is a great deal of family information on the seigneurs; Gabriel Christie (1722-1799), Napier Christie Burton (1758-1835) and William Plenderleath Christie (1780-1845), as well as their agents Edme Henry, William McGinnis and Henry Hoyle.

Extensively indexed and foot-noted, "The Christie Seigneuries" is useful reading for anyone whose ancestors lived under the seigneurial system in the English colonial era.

*from the secretary. . . . .*

All our incoming mail is recorded in a log. During a membership year two thousand pieces of mail are received and processed. As numerous volunteers handle the task of recording the author's name, the date received, and to whom the article was distributed, we are asking your assistance. PLEASE ADDRESS EACH REQUEST TO THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TASK. This will ensure your letter will be given the correct person, thus delays will be minimized. If you are including more than one request in your envelope, please print your inquiry, order etc. on each request and print to the attention of the appropriate person.

We receive approximately five hundred pieces of mail from non-members requesting research assistance and information about the society in addition to many of our members writing, looking for guidance etc. To help identify you, PLEASE ENSURE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER IS CLEARLY PRINTED AND VISIBLE ON ALL CORRESPONDENCE. Priority is given to members. To speed matters along, here is a guide to assist you in contacting us:

**SUBJECT MATTER**

Membership . . . . .	Joan Benoit
Problems Receiving Connections . . . . .	Joan Benoit
Research Assistance . . . . .	Joan Benoit
Library Loans by Mail . . . . .	Joan Benoit
Volunteering . . . . .	Joan Benoit
Orders from List Published in Connections . . . . .	Florence McGrail
Registration for Workshops . . . . .	Ruth Robinson
International Genealogical Index Research or Information . . . . .	Gary Schroder
Request for Copies of Cemetery Transcriptions . . . . .	Elizabeth Barratt
Articles/Advertisements for Connections . . . . .	Carol Truesdell
Queries for Connections . . . . .	Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8
Completed Ancestral Surname Forms . . . . .	Judy Beliaeff
Library, Donations of Family Genealogies, Family Charts, Books . . . . .	Pennie Redmile

We thank you for your cooperation.

# KNIGHT'S END

by Gordon A. Morley

Several years ago I was most fortunate in having access to a private collection of correspondence covering the period

tised at the Cathedral of The Holy Trinity October 29, 1826, where her parents had been married earlier in 1821. As we learn from a letter written by a jilted lover dated January 10,



1840-1860 kept by an Elizabeth Poston of Quebec City. Elizabeth was born September 7, 1826, daughter of Charles Poston, bookkeeper, and Jessie Mountain. Elizabeth was bap-

1848 and consisting of many pages of eloquent Victorian prose, Elizabeth broke off with a suitor, who was in Montreal, to marry Henry Knight on February 23, 1848 in the All Saint's

Chapel of the Cathedral. Henry was born in England in 1814, possibly at Exmouth from where his mother, Mary Knight wrote him and Elizabeth at least to 1850, when she was 70 years of age.

Henry must have been something of a ladies' man, having won Elizabeth's hand away from her suitor, and having fathered an illegitimate daughter, Sophia, with a Mary Ann Kerr only some 15 months earlier in October 1846. Elizabeth and Henry lived out their married life over Henry's tailor shop at 12 Palace Street, 'opposite the Albion Hotel'.

They had the following children:

- Charles James 1850-(—)
- Henry John 1851-1852
- Mary Gould 1852-(—)
- Jessie 1853-(—)
- Harry Inkerman 1855-(—)
- Herbert Arthur 1857-1857
- Richard Asterley 1859-1859
- Anne 1861-(—)
- Elizabeth Henrietta 1863-(—)
- Hilda Beatrice 1864-(—)
- Edward Poston 1866-1867
- Winnifred Clara (—)-1869

It appears Sophia was brought up as a member of the household, being included as a family member in the 1851 census.

By the late 1860's things were not going well for Henry. The following are two rather different newspaper accounts of Henry's death:

**Quebec Gazette Wednesday, August 25, 1869**

MISSING. We regret to learn, by an advertisement in the Chronicle of this morning, that Mr. Henry Knight, merchant tailor, of this city missing from his domicile since last Friday evening. His friends have been untiring in their efforts to trace his whereabouts since he was last seen at home, but without success up to the present moment. A gentleman says he met and spoke to Mr. Knight on Friday night, about ten o'clock, on the Finlay Market pontoon, and from this clue it is supposed he had crossed the river to the Levis side, but in this direction he cannot be traced after the closest search.

We now learn that his body was found at half-past five o'clock this morning at the Finlay Market landing-place; so that it is more than probable that he was drowned shortly after he was seen on Friday

night. A coroner's inquest was held on his remains today and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts.

**Morning Chronicle Thursday, August 26, 1869.**

THE LATE MR KNIGHT  
The suspicions of the relatives and friends of this unfortunate gentleman respecting his fate have proved but too true. His remains were found yesterday morning in the Finlay Market slip floating in the water, and immediately removed to his late residence, Palace street. Mr Knight it appears had been unfortunate during the past few years in business, which weighed heavily on his mind and no doubt eventually led him to commit the rash act of self-destruction. This despondency which amounted at times to partial aberration, increased during the past fortnight, from his inability to meet certain business engagements, and it was naturally

supposed the deed was committed during one of these temporary fits of insanity. On Friday night last he left the house as usual, for the purpose - as the members of the family thought - of taking an evening walk, but on being missed the following morning their suspicions were aroused of his intentions, from the fact he had left his watch and his scarf pin behind him. The unfortunate circumstances surrounding Mr. Knight's death will be very much deplored by his large circle of friends in this city. He was always considered an upright and honest man, notwithstanding his temporary difficulties, and in his private life a good citizen, kind hearted and benevolent to those whom he was in a position to assist, and a loving father to his family. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, caused while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

## United Church Causes Problems for Researchers

by Shelly Banks

There's bad news for researchers who need United Church of Canada records to trace their ancestors; the church's general council executive has turned down a request from the Genealogical Society of Utah to microfilm archives material.

According to a report in the January 1993 issue of the 'United Church Observer', the society wanted to film baptismal records and offered the

church a copy. The report indicates executive members were concerned about the Mormon practice of rebaptizing relatives and ancestors of converts to Mormonism.

The United Church, Canada's largest Protestant denomination, was formed in 1925 by the merger of Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregationalist churches. The central archives in Toronto, open to researchers most of the year, has records from all three. Long-distance searches

are difficult, however, because most documents have not been microfilmed. (One exception is the Central Baptismal Registry of the Wesleyan Methodist Church; there's a copy of it in the Quebec Family History Society library.)

The United Church Archives is at 73 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7. Staff have limited time for inquiries, so if you write, ask specific questions about one or two individuals, with details about dates and places.

# MY MONTREAL ROOTS

## Robert N. Wilkins

A little over ninety years have passed since my Grandfather Wilkins came to Montreal to make it his home.

Born in Birmingham, England in 1874, he emigrated to Canada with his mother in 1887. They settled first in Dundas but after a fourteen year stay in that Ontarian town, my grandfather made his way to Montreal in 1901 and found work with the American Can Company.

Barely alighted from the train, he met Lea Therrien, a native of Bedford, Quebec. They married and settled in Ste-Cunegonde, then an independent municipality encompassing much of what is today Little Burgundy. A year or so later, my grandfather returned, with a wife and infant son, to Dundas, Ontario where they lived with his mother until 1906. In that year, he came back to Montreal with his family and made this city his permanent residence.

They lived for over ten years at 173 Ryde Street (today 2639) in Pointe St. Charles, where several more children were born. According to City of Montreal evaluation rolls for 1907, the annual rent for their newly-constructed four room, cold water flat was \$70. From there, as was the case with so many other people of that period, the family eventually made its way to Verdun

where not only my father was born, but in fact both my sister and I were raised.

My Grandfather Wilkins was a true journeyman. He worked in many different fields, from electrical wiring to a brief sojourn during the First World War at the site of the construction of the Quebec Bridge. He seemed to have had little interest in the jewelry trade which was so central to the Birmingham economy, and a business in which both his father and grandfather had laboured in that English city.

By today's standards, my grandparents lived very modest lives. They raised a family of six boys and one girl, several

of these during the Great Depression. Nevertheless, by the time of his death in February of 1939, my grandfather had lived over thirty-five years of his life in Montreal and had reached a level of material comfort far superior to anything he could have expected had he not emigrated to Canada some 52 years earlier.

Today, scattered throughout this immense and beautiful country, his grandchildren and great grandchildren salute his memory, and that of his wife. For me, they are an intricate part of the history of this magnificent city and a crucial link to its past.



*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. Be brief, print clearly and use your membership number. Send to Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8.

- 963 **ABRAHAM**, Francis James b. 1835 Soho-Leigh, Somerset, England. Parents; William and Elizabeth. Brother; Edmund. Children; Agnes Mary, Beatrice Louisa, Edmund James and Julia Ann d. 1902 Faulkland Hemington Somerset, England. Seeking any info. Sylvia L. Gordon, 35 Toynbee Trail, Scarborough, Ont, M1E 1E8
- 964 **AINSLIE**, John b. Ireland 1795, m. Margaret (?). Seek info from or about descendants. Ch: include Julia, Michael and Francis and John. Settled Inverness, Quebec. Edie Jean Annesley, 34889 Gleneagles Place, Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 6B7
- 965 **ANNESLEY**, Richard, b Wicklow, Ireland 1819, son of Francis Michael ANNESLEY. Seek info from or about descendants. Settled Megantic County, Ireland, Quebec. See Ainslie query.
- 966 **CALLAGHAN/DONNELLY/LEMAIRE**. Seek ch. of Sarah WILLIAMS m. 3X: 1m. James DONNELLY, 8 May 1877, Ste-Anne, Montreal: 2m. Felix LEMAIRE, 21 June 1887 Ste-Anne, Montreal, dau. Susan b. when?; 3m. Mr. CALLAGHAN, When?, settled in St-Jerome, Terrebonne, Que. Any info appreciated. Christine Kemp, 3973 Panther St., Victoria, B.C. V8N 3R2
- 967 **CAMERON** Margaret b. May 12, 1841, d. Aug. 30, 1903, wife of John McLEAN b. Nov. 20, 1837, d. May 8, 1905. Seeking place and date of marriage also where they were born. Margaret had a sister Christina of Vankleek Hill, Ont and a brother Angus of Brockville, Ont. G.E. Bachanan, 98 Charles Ave., Pointe Claire, Que. H9R 4L1
- 968 **CLOSE**, William John b. ca 6 Jan. 1849 in Canada, perhaps Whitefish, Ont. or Long Gale (Longueuil) Que. His parents were Allen C. CLOSE and Catherine DOON. Am tracing suggestion that William John was born in Lachine Crescent in Long Gale (Longueuil), Que. Is this a street name or section of Longueuil or name of a hospital? Can anyone help? Robert W. Christopher, 1945 Prospect St., Saginaw, Michigan 48601 USA.
- 969 **CONNOLLY**, seeking info on descendants of the 7 sons of Patrick and Bridget (MacKIN) CONNOLLY. Lived in Little River (St. Charles) Ouebec, ca 1840-1900, on cadastral lot 2423 of St-Sauveur. Parishoners of St-Roch. Also interested in local history of Little River at that time. Louise Connolly, 188 King St. E., Cobourg, Ont. K9A 1L5
- 970 **DAVIS**, George and Helen. Seek info on family living in Metis in 1881. There were nine ch: George and possibly his wife Mary, John, Jennet, Thomas, David, Diana, Ellen, James and Robert. It would seem that the family did not live in Metis for very long. Possibly moved to the Montreal area. Mrs. S.R. Davies, P.O. Box 13, Montrose, B.C. VOG 1P0
- 971 **EPIDEMIC** - I am looking for information about the influenza epidemic of the early 1880s. Does anyone know of any books or articles that deal with this particular outbreak? Katherine MacAlpine; 1205-2074 Robie St., Halifax, N.S. B3K 5L3
- 972 **FOX**, Henry b. 1867, son of Daniel and Ann FOX, m. 28 June 1887 in the Dominion Square Methodist Church Montreal to Agnes Mary HISCOX from Soho-Leigh-Frome Somerset England. Their three children were William Henry, Lilian, Annie May. They lived in Montreal-Chambly and St. Lambert. Seeking any info especially place of origin and

- where and when he died. Syliva L. Gordon, 35 Toynbee Trail, Scarborough, Ont. M1E 1E8
- 973 **LOUGHRAN/LAUGHREN**, John b. ca 1800 Co. Tyrone, Ireland, m. 1) Catherine CARRE (CARREY), emigrated to St. Eustache ca 1831. M. 2) Marie GOURGON of St. Maurice 1835, m. 3) Clotilde PRESSEAU (Widow) of St. Eustache 1867. Would appreciate any info on John; particularly parents and other siblings. Shirley MacMillan, 3556 Joyce Ave., Powell River, B.C. V8A 2Y5
- 974 **MacDONALD**, Mary b. ca 1815 at Ardgour, Argyllshire, Scotland, married John MARTIN who was in the army until ca 1855. In March, 1860 Mary and John were living at 2 Blacklock St., St. Lewis suburbs, Que. They had 8 ch: 3 of whom were- Ann MARTIN, who married a stonemason John Ferguson, had at least one dau. Marion FERGUSON, were living at 26 St. Michael St., Que in Nov. 1889; Charlotte MARTIN, single in 1889; Lizzie MARTIN, married, husband unknown. Alistair H.D. Campbell, 9 Victoria Road, Fort William, Invernesshire, Scotland PH33 6BT
- 975 **McGARR/WILLIAMS** in St. Jerome, Terrebonne, Que area. Seek origin anc of Edward McGARR m. Sarah LAUGHRAN. Son Arthur McGARR m. Sept 1862 or 1869 Catherine WILLIAMS at St. Columban; migrated to Montreal ca 1880. Dau. Susan McGARR m. James WILLIAMS s/o George WILLIAMS and Mary BURN; seek marriage record. Any info appreciated. See Callaghan query.
- 976 **MORRISON** - Norah WARD, b. 12 Oct 1912 in Toronto. Her mother, Margaret MORTON d. when she was a child. After death of her father William George WARD, Norah went to live with her mother's sister and two female cousins (surname MORRISON). At the time of her marriage to Gordon Phillips in 1930 Norah was living in St. Lambert with one of her cousins. Would like to correspond with family or descendants. See Katherine MacAlpine, Epidemic query above.
- 977 **PARKER** - Seek info on Robert PARKER s/o John PARKER and Elizabeth PARSONS; born Dorset England, 1811; m. Elizabeth BASCOMBE 1838 in Dorset. Immigrated to Montreal ca 1850. Brother George PARKER b. 1829, m. Mary Spicer SEAWARD in Dorset, England also immigrated ca 1850, settled in Nouvelle on Gaspé Coast. Want to learn more about family in Montreal; Robert's ch: were George, Robert; Sarah, Eliza, Sarah, Ann and James John. Mrs. Suzanne Blauquiere, P.O. Box 179, Dalhousie, N.B. EOK 1B0
- 978 **PEARSON**, Mary Alice M. Levi Peter LOUCKS (LOUKS) 24 Dec, 1878. Said to have been b. Franklin Co. Vt. Also said to be born a BURNS but raised by PEARSON. Who is she and where born? H.G. Loucks, 842 Retsil Rd. E., Port Orchard, WA 98366 U.S.A.
- 979 **FELLERIN**, Malvina b. 1862 Joliette, Que. m. Joseph LAFORGE 1882 Putnam, Conn. Brother of Ulric PELLERIN. b. ca 1870, d. 1935 West Warwick, Rhode Island. Parents of above? Peter J. La Forge, 831 Arbor Ln., Glenview IL 60025 USA
- 980 **PEPIN**, Leon. b. Tobascoville, Que. ca 1834, Wife Amosa? d. Ishpeming, Michigan. Parents of Leon? Wife's maiden name? Marriage date? See Pellerin query above.
- 981 **PERRY**, Martha Ann, b. Brentwood, Essex England, Oct 29, 1817, m. Dec 28, 1846 to George GODFREY. Mother to George GODFREY Jr. b. June 30, 1848 Delaware, ON. Grandmother to Martha Anna & Dorcas Ethel b. 1873 and 1877 Whitevale, ON and Jessie Gertrude and Mark Perry b. 1883 and 1886 Galt; ON. Any info on parents (maternal surname BATT), date of death, place of internment, appreciated. Judith Beliaeff, 10 Chemin du Crique, Sainte-Therese, Que. J7E 2R1.
- 982 **RICHARDSON**, Isaac A. b. 1818 d. 1897, a native of Bath, England, m. Abigail MERVIN b. 1823, d. 1898. Lived and died in Montreal (from at least 1846). Two surviving ch: George 1. b. 1840 d. 1918 in Montreal and Philip Henry b. 1850 d. 1900 in New York.

- Any info on parents or other surviving children? Gregory Richardson, 705-22 Marilyn Dr., Guelph, Ont. NIH 7T1
- 983 **SHOEN (SHONE/SHOWEN)** family or the Martin BLACKMUN family. Believed to be in Canada in early 1800's. Cleo Van Lerberg, 5147 Mansfield Ln, Shaunee, KS 66203-1847 USA.
- 984 **TUFFY**: Two brothers with the surname TUFFY emigrated from their home in Belcarra, Co. Mayo, Ireland and came to Quebec in the last century. They worked for some time at the tree falling business. Believed to have some contact between them or their descendants and their home in Ireland, but regrettably this has been lost. Any info however small gratefully received. Paddy Tuffy, Guesdian, Belcarra, Castlebar, Co. Mayo, Ireland.
- 985 **VINCENT**, Albert and Berthe - lived in Ottawa, Ont. area during 30's and 40's. Albert b. ca 1881. Berthe's 2nd marr. to A. PINSONNEAULT, Montreal. Son, Auguste VINCENT and wife Lucie, residents of St. Lambert, Que. in 60's. Wish to contact descendants and/or info re their place and dates of death. Diana Kelly, 137 Pheasant Run Dr., Nepean, Ont. K2J 2R3
- 986 **WETHEY**, Thirza E. - seek any info. She lived in Montreal when she m. Martin W. ALBRIGHT of St. Andrews East, Que. She was b. 1860, d. 1907 according to her gravestone. Possibly an American from Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Miss Enid Robertson, 418 Claremont, Apt 42, Westmount, Que, H3Y 2N2
- 987 **LOUX/LOUKS/LOUKES**, Peter b. ca 1826 Canada-U.S. ? m. Lydia STONE 15 Feb 1847. Who was his father, mother? H.C. Loucks, 842 Retsil Rd. B., Port Orchard, WA 98366 USA
- 988 **HODGSON/PEART/FISH/MANNING** - Thomas Emerson HODGSON b. Durham UK 1803 m. Margaret PEART (b. when?, where?). Lived at Burtonville (Lacolle) PQ, quarried stone at Isle LaMotte, Vt. Ch: Jonathan, John P., David, William, Margaret Elizabeth, Julia, Ann, Annie, Sarah and Tamar. 1st w. d. 1844. 2nd m. Laura FISK, 3rd m. Lucinda MANNING. T.E.H. d. 1879 at Burtonville. Would appreciate earlier info on Thomas HODGSON and Margaret PEART. Ann or David Carr, 26 D'Albret Crescent, Scarborough, Ont., M1T 2X3
- 989 **MacMARTIN/McMARTIN**. Need info on any McMARTIN from Glengarry Cty, Ont. They settled in Martintown and came from the Perthshire area in Scotland. Any connection to this family welcomed. Rhoda Ross, R.R. #1, Bainsville, Ont. KOC 1E0
- 990 **WELDON/CURTIS/ROW**- Margaret ROW, b. ca 1790 at Foucault Seigneurie, m. Lebbeus CURTIS and farmed in Canton NY until his early death ca 1822. Ch: incl. Tamar, Amasa and Louisa. Widow Margaret was recorded at Clarenceville, PQ in 1825 census; 2nd m. in 1826 to Edmund WELDON, widower farmer of Odelltown, PQ. Not in 1831 or later census at either Clarencevilla or Odelltown. Seeking any later info about this family. See query No. 988

To fully comprehend the culture of our ancestors, it is necessary to be convinced that powerful ties link the living and the dead and to realize how much the bread we eat is soaked with the sweat of our fathers and how sacred is the soil which has drunk the tears and the blood of those who have given us life.

*Phillias Gagnon*

*new library acquisitions. . . . .***A WORD FROM OUR LIBRARIAN**

QFHS library continues to grow and we are very pleased with the new donations, so, thank you warmly to all who have made contributions. The 1901 census for Canada became available to the public in January. QFHS have ordered the book listing the film numbers for each area, and it should be in the library by the time you receive this journal. We can order the m/films on interlibrary loan, but these must be viewed at the QFHS library.

For persons researching in the Eastern Townships, you will be happy to hear that two members have been very hard at work trying to bring information to you. Ray Woods of the Richmond area has donated many of the cemeteries for his county and some further afield. Ray is very thorough and many of us had the pleasure of meeting him last year when he gave us a talk about his work.

Marlene Simmons has given us copies of all the Sutton township cemeteries and all the Sutton churches, up to 1879. And, just today she sent along all the vital statistics copied from the Sherbrooke Record for 1992. Though it isn't in the list of library acquisitions as yet, it will be possible to borrow this book once catalogued.

Should anyone find "Quebec Strays" in their research, please do send them along to us, preferably on index cards, but we'll accept any you send. What is a "Stray"? Any person who was born or lived in Quebec and moved elsewhere. Our secretary receives many letters from people who seek information on their Quebec born ancestors, but they don't know where the families lived. If you see any obituaries or other data that would help us build up our "strays" index; this may very well make the difference for some persons who might otherwise not be able to find their ancestor's area.

1. The Story of the Farnham Meeting 1961 (photocopy) (The history of the East Farnham Quebec Quakers)
2. Family Happenings in Missisquoi County 1975 (photocopy)(by Ruby Moore)
3. Handbook for Reading & Interpreting Old Documents. 1992
4. Suffolk - A Genealogical Bibliography FFHS 1992 (England) (REF)
5. Lists of Londoners FFHS 1992 (Gibson Guide) (REF)
6. 1851 Census-Index Survey-England, Wales & Channel Islands FFHS 1992 (REF)
7. Chateauguay (Quebec) Library Holdings 1992 (REF)  
(Photocopy of listings of interest to genealogical research)
8. Current Publications by Member Societies FFHS 1992 (REF)
9. Rayment's Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions FFHS 1992 (REF)
10. Accommodation Register 6th Edition FFHS 1992 (England) (REF)
11. Introduction to the Census Returns of England & Wales FFHS 1992 (REF)
12. Ascot, Quebec 1825 Census 1976 (REF)
13. Shipton, Quebec, 1825 Census 1976 (REF)
14. Journal of Eastern Townships Studies Fall 1992
15. The Canty/Kenty Family in Quebec and New Brunswick 1992
16. Illegitimacy (McLaughlin Guide) England 4th Ed. 1989 (REF)



17. Preliminary Guide to Civil Registers Held at the Montreal Branch of the National Archives of Quebec; Includes Montreal, St- Hyacinthe, Richelieu/Iberville, Joliette, Terrebonne & Beauharnois. 1992 (REF)
18. Clarenceville, Quebec, South Ridge Cemetery (REF)
19. Father John's Diary 1819 - 1866, including 1839 census (Diary of Father John MacDonald. Glengarry, Ontario) (REF)
20. Pourquoi Des Malades Hereditaires (French)
21. The Search of the Dark Ages
22. Vermont Families 1791 Vol 1 1992 (REF)
23. Seale Family in Argenteuil County (looseleaf binder)
24. Parish Registers of the Baptist Church 1844 - 1899 stored at Sutton Quebec (includes Potton, St-Armand, Sutton etc) (REF)
25. Some of the eight generations of families of ancestors & descendants of Annie (Ackerman) UPSDELL; including pioneers of Renfrew County, Ontario 1992
26. Forming a One Name Society VFHS 1992 (REF)
27. Ordnance Survey Map Collection (England) 1979
28. History of Cowansville, Quebec 1980 (photocopy)
29. Last Post Fund - Pointe Claire, Quebec; cemetery list (REF)
30. Newspaper Extractions from Eastern Township newspapers (various places; mostly from 1880 to 1940) Photocopy
31. Steps in Time 1992 4 vols Historical-walking tours of Montreal - pub. for the 350th celebrations. Bilingual text.

*welcome new members. . . . .*

- 1650 Berry, Mr. Gordon Bryson 4378 Eastview, Pierrefonds, Que H9H 2G5
- 1651 Den Ouden, Mr. Olav H. 110 Ripplewood Crescent, Kitchener, Ont N2M 4R8
- 1652 Lowrey Miss Linda 222 Concession Street, Apt. 406 Hamilton, Ont. L9A 1B1
- 1653 Mac Kinnon, Mr. Murdo 3 Caledonia Street, Guelph, Ont. N1G 2C4
- 1654 Robertson, Mrs. Enid L. 418 Claremont, Apt. 42 Westmount, Que. H3Y 2N2
- 1655 Thomas, Mr. Kenneth 940 Palmerston Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 1J9
- 1656 Dalzell, Ms. Thessalie Ann 14 Blvd. Deguire, Chateauguay, Que J6J 4W6
- 1657 Kelly, Ms Diana 137 Pheasant Run Drive, Nepean, Ont. K2J 2R3
- 1658 Dobby, Mr. Larry 157 Sedgefield Avenue, Pointe Claire, Que H9R 1N8
- 1659 Murden, Mrs. Judith L. 48 Stanley Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. K1M 1N7
- 1660 Willison, Mr. Adrian 41 Devon Road, Beaurepaire, Que. H9W 4K7
- 1661 Blaquiere, Mrs. Suzanne I. 227 Tremblay St., P.o. Box 179 Dalhousie, Que. E0K 1B0
- 1662 Kroeck, Mr. Donald J. 46 Rolling Lane, Hamilton Square, New Jersey 08690 2156
- 1663 Macdonald, Mr John D. Stewart 248 Forest Road, Beaconsfield Que. H9W 2N2
- 1664 Rose, Ms Theresa M. 2615 London Street, Vernon, Texas 76384
- 1665 Townsend, Mrs. Eleanor 71 Slab Meadow Road, Morris, Ct. 06763
- 1666 Wells, Mr Douglas 147 Mill Street, Georgetown, Ont. L7G 2C2
- 1667 Brossard, Mr. Norman 12761 Camirand Street, Pierrefonds, Que. H8Z 1M2
- 1668 Dale, Mrs Nancy Helen 74 Woodgarden Cresacent, West Hill, Ont. M1E 3K2
- 1669 Mannisto, Mrs. Margaret 226 Caswell Drive, Sudbury, Ont. P3E 2N8
- 1670 Sheremata, Ms. Margaret 288 Grosvenor, Apt. 4 Westmount, Que H3Z 2L9
- 1671 Shishakly, Mrs. Vivienne 711 Devon Place, Baie D'urfe, Quebec H9X 2T3

## PLACE NAME TRIVIA II

by Beverly Renaud

I read with interest, the article by Pennie Redmile in the December issue of Connections "PLACE NAME TRIVIA". I had a similar task this fall while helping my mother-in-law. Maud Norris Boisclair is now ninety two years of age and wished to locate a park she used to visit as a young girl. From the Montreal Pier the ferry would carry them to KING EDWARD PARK, where they would picnic.

My mother-in-law is now recounting her memories of growing up in Pointe St. Charles and how life was during the

early 1900s. She came to Quebec at the age of six months from the Jersey Channel Islands.

Unable to locate this park, I put her in touch with Jean-Marc Garant at the Archives Nationales du Quebec. She explained the ferry trip took about forty five minutes, and employees of the Grand Trunk Railway also had their annual picnic at the park.

One day, perhaps 1917 or 1918, they watched in horror as the incoming ferry capsized. Luckily as it was close to shore no one drowned. Maud, along with everyone else, was quite nervous for the rest of the afternoon knowing they had to

make the return trip by ferry. Mr. Garant told her that this park must be in La Prairie as the Grand Trunk Railway used to own part of La Prairie and the ferries ceased operation to the park after the capsizing. As she had not returned to Pointe St. Charles for many years Mr. Garant brought her up to date on what has happened to many of the stores and buildings since she left the area. The school she attended, Jeanne Leber, is now an office building.

The La Prairie Historical Society confirmed KING EDWARD PARK is part of La Prairie; but has been renamed PARC BELLEVUE.

## HOW ARE WE GOING TO WRITE FEB. 3, 2001?

by Patrick Boulbee

That date is only seven years away, and if we do nothing, there will be some misunderstanding. Consider:

Those with computers will write 010203.

Our American friends will write 2/3/1.

Our English friends will write 3/2/1.

LDS will call it 03FEB2001.

NATO may call it 03FE01.

Our relatives will write Feb.3/01.

Legal documents may have: On the third day of February in the year two thousand and one.

Or some other arrangement.

Of all the arrangements, the LDS one seems most useful to genealogists, for it can only be interpreted one way, and is reasonably short. However, will it permit computers to record various items in chronological order? And does FEB offend genealogists using other languages?

During this decade, we should try to standardize this matter, at least for genealogists. What is needed is a method that is acceptable in all countries where genealogy is an active hobby. Think it over,

and then compose a letter to the Editor of FAMILIES expressing your preference.

Would other genealogical magazines and newsletters in Canada and other countries please copy this article, requesting that letters be sent to: Editor of FAMILIES, Ontario Genealogical Society, Suite 251, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9. He will evaluate the suggestions, and perhaps be able to announce a standard.

*Reprinted with permission from Ontario Genealogical Society journal "FAMILIES".*

## QFHS MAIL-ORDER BOOKSTORE

QFHS PUBLICATIONS	PRICE	S&H	TOTAL
1. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (ANGLICAN) Montreal Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	15.00	2.00	_____
2. HAWTHORN-DALE CEMETERY - Memorial Stone Inscriptions	20.00	4.00	_____
3. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Township of Hemmingford, Quebec	20.00	2.00	_____
4. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington	8.00	2.00	_____
5. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Village of Huntingdon	6.00	2.00	_____
6. 1851 CENSUS - Lachute & Grenville	20.00	4.00	_____
7. LACHUTE PROTESTANT CEMETERY - Memorial Stone Inscriptions	20.00	4.00	_____
8. Directory of Cemetery Grave Lists March 1992	5.00	1.00	_____
9. Q.F.H.S. catalogue of library books	4.00	1.00	_____
10. Connections Back Issues (ORIGINALS) 1978-1991	1.00	1.00	_____
11. Connections for the following years (REPRINTS ONLY) 1978 Iss 1, 1979 Iss 1, 1981 Iss 3 & 4, 1982 Iss 1 & 3 1983 Iss 3, 1987 Iss 2	3.00	1.00	_____
12. Qui suis je? / Who am I? - Compiled by Angeline Caners	12.00	2.00	_____
13. Ancestral Surname Catalogue 1990 or 1991	3.50	1.00	_____
14. Alphabetical Surname of Index-Land Grants in Quebec 1763-1890 Surnames beginning with the letter:			
A 3.00 1.00 _____ I 2.00 .80 _____ Q 2.00 2.00 _____			
B 10.00 2.00 _____ J 2.00 1.00 _____ R 5.25 2.00 _____			
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 _____			
F 4.00 1.00 _____ N 2.00 1.00 _____ V 2.00 1.00 _____			
G 6.75 2.00 _____ O 2.00 1.00 _____ W 3.00 2.00 _____			
H 4.75 1.00 _____ P 6.50 2.00 _____ Y 2.00 1.00 _____			

### QUE. & CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

15. In Search of Your Canadian Roots by Angus Baxter	16.95	3.00	_____
16. Marler - 4 Generations of A Quebec Family	9.00	2.00	_____
17. A Register of Emigrant Families from the Western Isles of Scotland to the Eastern Townships of Quebec by Bill Lawson	12.00	2.00	_____
18. St. Patrick's Quebec by Marianna O'Gallagher	9.00	2.00	_____
19. Grosse Ile Gateway to Canada 1832-1937	15.00	2.00	_____
20. Saint Brigid's Quebec by Marianna O'Gallagher	7.00	2.00	_____
21. The Voyage of the Naparima - James J. Mangan	7.00	2.00	_____
22. Loyalists of Quebec by the Heritage Branch Montreal, U.E.L.	25.00	4.00	_____
23. Chateauguay Valley Hist. Soc. Journal 1874-1991	12.00	2.00	_____
24. Irish for a Day - St. Patrick's Day Parade Celebration in Quebec 1765-1990 by Nancy Schmitz	25.00	4.00	_____

**All books published by the QFHS are exempt from GST.  
See inside cover for QFHS mailing address and telephone no.**

**GRAND TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_

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

25. In Search of Your British & Irish Roots by A. Baxter	19.95	2.00	_____
26. Handbook on Irish Genealogy by Donal F. Begley	15.00	1.00	_____
27. Ancestral Trail in Ireland by Donal F. Begley	4.50	1.00	_____
28. In Search of Scottish Ancestry G. Hamilton-Edwards	23.00	2.00	_____
29. The Scots Overseas	4.50	1.00	_____
30. Scottish Roots by Alwin James	10.50	2.00	_____
31. Family Historian's Enquire Within by F.C. Markwell & P Saul	10.00	2.00	_____
32. Coroners' Records in Eng. & Wales	3.50	1.00	_____
33. Accommodation Register (5th Ed.)	5.00	1.00	_____
34. Current Publications by Memb. Soc. (BRITISH)	4.00	1.00	_____
35. Directory of Family History Project	2.50	1.00	_____
36. A Glossary of Household, Farming & Trade Terms	6.00	1.00	_____
37. A Latin Glossary For Family & Local Historians	4.50	1.00	_____
38. In Search of Your European Roots by Angus Baxter	12.95	2.00	_____
39. Beginning Your Family History by George Pelling	5.00	1.00	_____

**BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (GIBSON GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)**

40. Marriage, Census & Other Indexes for Family Historians	4.00	1.00	_____
41. The Hearth Tax	4.00	1.00	_____
42. Probate Jurisdictions (Where to Look for Wills)	6.00	1.00	_____
43. Record Offices: How To Find Them	4.50	1.00	_____
44. Land Tax Assessments c1690-c1950	3.50	1.00	_____
45. Quarter Sessions Records	3.50	1.00	_____
46. Local Newspapers 1750 - 1920	5.00	1.00	_____
47. Was Your Grandfather A Railway Man	6.00	1.00	_____
48. Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876	6.00	1.00	_____
49. Bishop's Transcripts & Marriage Licences	3.00	1.00	_____
50. Electoral Registers since 1832	6.00	1.00	_____
51. Muster Rolls (Tudor & Stuart)	6.00	1.00	_____

**BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (MCLAUGHLIN GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)**

*(Eva Mclaughlin books are now out of print. Remaining books are listed below. quantities are limited.)*

52. St. Catherine's House (3 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
53. Wills Before 1858 - (2 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
54. Wills From 1858 - (5 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
55. Annals of The Poor - (1 copy)	3.00	1.00	_____
56. Simple Latin - (2 copies)	3.00	1.00	_____
57. Dating Old Photographs (British)	7.00	1.00	_____
58. The Location of Br. Army Records	6.25	1.00	_____
59. W.W.I Army Ancestry (British)	6.25	1.00	_____
60. Records of The Royal Air Force	7.00	1.00	_____
61. W.W. II Army Ancestry	7.00	1.00	_____
62. More Sources W.W. I Army Ancestry	7.00	1.00	_____
63. Br. Army Records 1914-1918	7.00	1.00	_____
64. My Ancestors Were Methodists	9.00	1.00	_____
65. My Ancestors Were Quakers	7.00	1.00	_____
66. My Ancestors Were Baptists	7.00	1.00	_____
67. My Ancestor Was a Migrant	7.00	1.00	_____
68. My Ancestor Was a Merchant Seaman	7.00	1.00	_____
69. My Ancestors Were Manorial Tenants	7.00	1.00	_____

## A Model to Follow

by Guy W.-Richard &  
Renald Lessard

In the September 1992 issue of the magazine *L'Ancêtre* published by the Société de généalogie de Québec, the author mentions that repertoires for Anglican or Protestant churches were badly needed by Quebec historians or genealogy researchers. He then added publications for these churches will be researched not only with the regular registers as is usually done with the Catholic churches but also using family bibles, gravestone inscriptions, and other personal documents in order to complete the information one cannot usually find in the copy of the register placed in the Prothonotary's office.

The Anglo-Protestants of Megantic County, Repertory of Births, Marriages and Burials, 1826-1991, Thedford-Mines, Société généalogique de la région de l'Amiante, 1992, XLV + 708 pages, Illustrated, (\$45.00) has just been released. While preparing an account that would be more suitable for researchers, a group, under the supervision of Paul Vachon, has collected all the information in the registers for Frontenac judicial district both at the Prothonotary's Office and at the Quebec National Archives. Then, with the collabo-

ration of Canon Harold Brazel and Reverend Linda Robinson, they met with many families where they were well received and helped to complete the chronicle.

The reader will thus find 11,617 baptisms, 2,567 marriages and 5,191 burials registered. The information given covers every detail provided in the register together with particulars picked up in the bibles,



on gravestones, in family records, newspaper clippings, etc. It is presented in alphabetical order for each category.

For example we found from the baptism of Caroline Kinnear, she married William James Ward on August 15, 1877 and died at Lennoxville November 2, 1907; 2) from the marriage of Thomas Davidson, he was the son of Robert and Phoebe Aldrich and the widower of Margaret Wright, while his wife Sarah Elize Ash-

croft was the daughter of John and Ann Sarah Lambly, (details not provided in the Register); 3) for the burial of Thomas Henry Crabtree, he was born in Derby, England, on September 29, 1848.

In other words, this work provides more complete information than we can usually find.

Statistical data on the anglophone population of the region is also given together with a historical synopsis of the various churches. An alphabetical list of the spouses is also provided. There will be some errors, as usual in every innovative publication. These can easily be verified by consulting other documents such as census records, notarial archives, judicial archives and other family documents. The international method of transcribing dates has unfortunately not been used. One will

have to consult more than one entry in order to understand the figures presented.

Notwithstanding the previous remarks, we should be proud of such a premiere in Quebec. We hope this publication will constitute a model for numerous publications covering every judicial district thus showing the place held by the Quebec English speaking community in the creation and development of our country.

*periodicals. . . . .*

Many members may not be aware of the materials available in the library, therefore we asked Diane Bissegger to prepare a list of periodicals we regularly receive.

**AUSTRALIA**

The Ancestor; Genealogical Society of Victoria

**CANADA**

Archivaria; Canada General  
 Canadian Federation; Canada General  
 Highland Heritage; Lancaster & Glengarry, Ontario  
 Huguenot Trails; Canadian Huguenot Society  
 Alberta Family Histories Society; Alberta  
 Alberta Genealogical Society; Alberta  
 British Columbia Genealogist, Richmond, B.C.  
 British Columbia Ancestree; Nanaimo, B.C.  
 Family Footsteps; Kamloops, B.C.  
 Generations; Winnipeg, Manitoba  
 Generations; Fredericton, New Brunswick  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Kingston Branch  
 Newfoundland Ancestor; Nfld. & Labrador  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Hamilton Branch  
 Nova Scotia Genealogist, Armdale, Nova Scotia  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Waterloo-Wellington Branch  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Whitby-Oshawa Branch  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Niagara Peninsula Branch  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Bruce & Grey Counties Branch  
 Families & Newsleaf; Ontario Genealogical Society - General & Toronto Branch  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Leeds & Grenville Branch  
 Ontario History; Ontario General  
 Ontario History Society Bulletin; Ontario General  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Ottawa Branch News  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Perth Co. & Stratford  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Kent Area  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Simcoe Co. Area  
 Ontario Genealogical Society; Toronto  
 Timberline; Upper Ottawa Valley  
 Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society  
 Saskatchewan Genealogical Society; Regina  
 L'Ancetre Quebec; Ste-Foy  
 L'Estuaire Genealogique; Rimouski  
 L'Entraide Genealogique; Cantons de l'est  
 Memoires Societe Genealogie Canadien-Francais; Montreal  
 L'Outaouais Genealogique; Hull & Ottawa area

**ENGLAND**

Federation of Family History Societies; England General

Yorkshire Family Historian; Yorkshire  
Genealogy Magazine; England General  
Bristol & Avon  
Origins; Buckinghamshire Family History Society  
North Cheshire  
Cornwall Family History Society  
Branch News; Derbyshire Family History Society  
Devon Family History  
Essex  
Hampshire  
Hertfordshire  
Kent Family History Society  
Lancashire  
Liverpool; Liverpool & Lancashire  
Midland Ancestor; Birmingham & Midland  
Greentrees; Central Middlesex  
Nottinghamshire  
Oxfordshire  
Greenwood Tree; Somerset & Dorset  
Suffolk Roots  
Sussex Family History  
Wiltshire Family History Society  
Cleveland Family History Society; Cleveland, North Yorkshire & South Durham

**IRELAND**

Familia; Ulster Historical  
North Irish Roots; North of Ireland  
Irish Family History Society  
South Down Family History; Banbridge & District

**SCOTLAND**

The Scottish Genealogist  
Aberdeen & North-East Family History Society  
Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society

**UNITED STATES**

The Genealogical Helper; Utah  
Nexus; New England Historic Genealogical Society  
New England Historical & Genealogical Register  
Branches & Twigs; Vermont Genealogical Society  
The Genealogist; American-Canadian Genealogical Society - U.S. General  
Je Me Souviens; American-French Genealogical Society  
Capital District; Albany  
Cousins & Cousins; Maine Genealogical Society  
Lost in Canada; U.S. General  
Maine Genealogical Society Newsletter  
The Maine Seine; Maine Genealogical Society  
Berkshire Genealogist; Massachusetts  
Massog; Massachusetts  
Lifelines; Northern New York American Canadian Genealogical Society

*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

**Computers & Genealogy: with Hugh Banfill, James Fairchild & others**

DATE: Sunday, April 25 COST: Free but reservations are necessary

TIME: 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. at the Q.F.H.S. Library

The purpose of this seminar will be to examine from a practical point of view the pros and cons of some of the most commonly used computer programs in the world of genealogy.

**What Exactly is the International Genealogical Index? with Gary Schroder**

DATE: Sunday, May 16 COST: \$10.00 per person donation.

TIME: 10:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. at the Q.F.H.S. Library

The International Genealogical Index is the largest and most important genealogical index in the world, yet it is misunderstood by most people. The purpose of this seminar will be to teach budding genealogists how to properly use this gigantic index.

**GENE-O-RAMA '93 March 26/27**

Presented by The Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Branch, the 12th annual GENE-O-RAMA will be held March 26-27 1993, at Nepean City Hall, The Council Chambers, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean, Ontario.

Advance Registration Fee is \$20.00. Call (613) 829-4180 for more information or complete registration form and send cheque or money order payable to OTTAWA BRANCH, OGS - P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3H8

**Programme**

**FRIDAY MARCH 26, 1993**

- 7:00 p.m. Registration
- 7:30 p.m. Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 8.00 p.m. Mr. Terrence Punch British Isles Settlements in Atlantic Canada to 1850
- 10.00 p.m. Closing Remarks

**SATURDAY MARCH 27, 1993**

- 8:30 a.m. Registration
- 9.00 a.m. Opening Remarks

- 9:15 a.m. Ms. Gail Cariou Fashion in Photography. An aid to dating photographs
- 10:30 a.m. Break / Browse the Marketplace
- 10:45 a.m. Mr. Terrence Punch Researching in Atlantic Canada
- 12:00 noon Lunch / Browse the Marketplace
- 1:30 p.m. Mrs. Miriam Hayward Introduction to Paleography The Reading of Old Script
- 3.00 p.m. Break / Browse the Marketplace
- 3:30 p.m. Mr. Terrence Punch Canadian Certification of Genealogists: The Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes
- 4:45 p.m. Final Draw / Adjournment

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/Town \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province/State: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tel.: \_\_\_\_\_



**QFHS INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - SEARCH REQUEST**

Make a photo-copy for your use.

Specify: Province, County or State for Canada, England, U.S.A, Wales and Scotland because the I.G.I. is indexed in this manner. For other countries the names are listed alphabetically. Only births/marriages are recorded.

There is a \$3.00 fee **IN ADVANCE** for the search of a family name in any one province, state or county. The fee includes copies for up to 5 pages of surname listings including handling and postage. Each additional 5 pages costs another \$3.00. If the name is not listed the charge is only \$1.00, **NO REFUNDS**, instead a credit on further searches.

PLEASE INDICATE "I.G.I SEARCH" ON THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR ENVELOPE.  
 MAIL TO: QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY P.O. Box 1026 Pointe Claire,  
 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

Vain pride of ancestry is silly, and the snobbishness that estimates a man's worth only according to the social status of his grandfather is contemptable; nevertheless every man should endeavor to know all he can of his family history; the indifference that some profess as to such things is either a mark of littleness of mind or selfishness.

*Chadwick*

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

## **Looking for ANCESTORS in the Townships?**

Unravel the mystery of your past by travelling to the Eastern Townships of Quebec, Canada.

I will organize a genealogical research tour designed just for you. Imagine the thrill of finding your ancestors under the guidance of one who has more than 18 years of relevant experience.

### **For details, write to:**

Marjorie Goodfellow, B.A., B.L.S., M.L.S.  
(member, Quebec Family History Society,  
Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est)

at P.O. Box 1135  
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 5L5

or telephone (819) 562-1694  
before 10:00 a.m. or between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m.  
Eastern Standard Time.



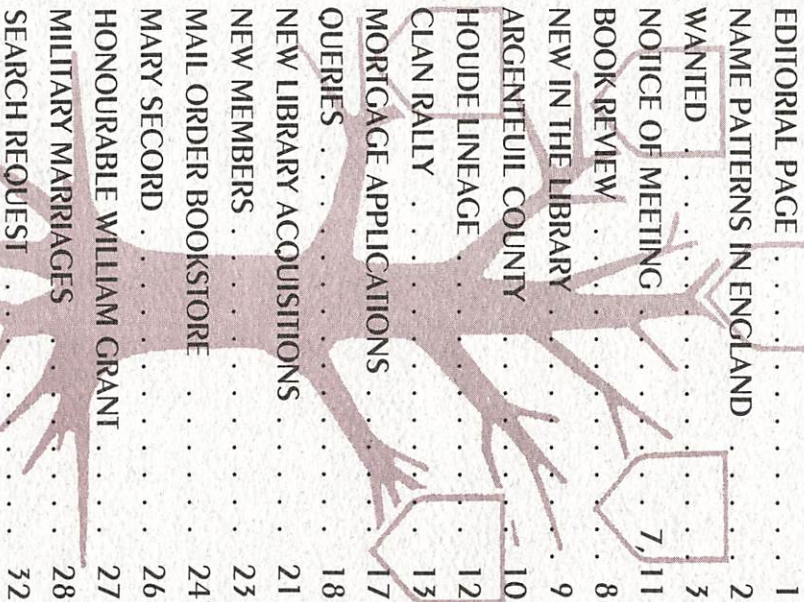
**Design & Type for "CONNECTIONS"  
with the compliments of Montford Printing**



**This publication printed in Canada with PAPERS  
CONTAINING A MINIMUM OF 50% RECYCLED MATERIALS.**

# CONNECTIONS

## IN THIS ISSUE



EDITORIAL PAGE . . . . .	1
NAME PATTERNS IN ENGLAND . . . . .	2
WANTED . . . . .	3
NOTICE OF MEETING . . . . .	7, 11
BOOK REVIEW . . . . .	8
NEW IN THE LIBRARY . . . . .	9
ARGENTEUIL COUNTY . . . . .	10
HOUE LINEAGE . . . . .	12
CLAN RALLY . . . . .	13
MORTGAGE APPLICATIONS . . . . .	17
QUERIES . . . . .	18
NEW LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS . . . . .	21
NEW MEMBERS . . . . .	23
MAIL ORDER BOOKSTORE . . . . .	24
MARY SECORD . . . . .	26
HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRANT . . . . .	27
MILITARY MARRIAGES . . . . .	28
SEARCH REQUEST . . . . .	32

Founded 1978 - Incorporated 1988. Library / Office located at 173A Cartier Avenue, Suite 3, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. Telephone (514) 695-1502. Mailing address: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. H9S 4H9

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President . . . . . Hugh Banfill (514) 697-7893  
Vice President . . . . . Jim Woodward  
Vice President . . . . . Gary Schroder  
Secretary Corporate . . . . . Terry Pozzobon  
Secretary Executive . . . . . Joan Benoit  
Treasurer . . . . . Barbara Winn

## COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON

Librarian . . . . . Pennie Redmile  
Periodical Exchange . . . . . Diane Bissegger  
Projects Coordinator . . . . . Gary Schroder  
Publication Sales . . . . . Florence McGrail  
Ancestral Surname List . . . . . Judy Belliaeff  
Workshops . . . . . Ruth Robinson (514) 737-5467  
Speakers Program . . . . . Gerry Rogers  
Telephone Committee . . . . . Margaret MacKay  
Cemetery List Sales . . . . . Elizabeth Barrett  
Editor . . . . . Carol Truesdell (514) 626-1260  
Auditor . . . . . Alan Anderson  
Queries . . . . . Nora Bernier

**REGULAR MEETINGS** are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St-Joseph Street, Lachine (corner of 29th Avenue and the waterfront).

**QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:** Mon. to Thur.: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.,  
Sun.: 1 - 4 p.m. call ahead (514) 695-1502

**ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUÉBEC LIBRARY HOURS:**  
Mon. to Wed, 8:30 a.m. - 9:30 p.m.  
Thur. to Fri. 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
Sat. Sun. 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (514) 873-3064

"Connections" Volume 15 No. 4, June 1993, ISSN 0707.7130 Published 4 times per year in September, December, March and June by The Quebec Family History Society. Carol Truesdell, Editor. Publications Mail Registration No. 7387. Change of address notice should be sent to: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire Station, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada. H9S 4H9. Return Postage Guaranteed.

## *From the Editor . . . . .*

Bonjour fellow members, I'm sure you were most likely wondering if this issue would ever arrive! Please accept my personal apology for the delay. My daughter's wedding (welcome to the family Quentin, anyone working on the Matthews?), purchase of a new home and finally a total crash of the computer system are my excuses. Thanks to everyone on duty at the library who have no doubt fielded calls regarding this late edition.

QFHS had a table at the Gene-O-Rama on March 27th and met many of the participants. The following day we were manning a booth at the 50+ Conference at Place Bonaventure here in Montreal. A very busy weekend for the Society.

The Rawdon cemetery recording has been completed and volunteer Heather Ferguson is busy keying all the information into her computer. (Never forget we are always looking for new volunteers, if you have some time to spare, just let us know).

We are now in the process of deciding where our next cemetery recording should be: St. Eustache, Sorel, the Townships? Do you have any area in particular to suggest? Let us know.

Enjoy your summer, if you are out for a drive, I'd like to recommend the Carillon area. Bring a picnic and explore. You'll find an interesting article on the history of the Argenteuil Society in this issue.

See you in September.

## *From our Readers . . . . .*

Woodbury is a small town in Devon, England (near Exeter) which had a population of less than two thousand in 1850. Hard economic times in the mid-nineteenth century caused many young tradesmen to leave.

Many migrated to Montreal and set up a colony of ex-Woodbury families according to the book "Woodbury - A View from the Beacon" by Ursula W. Brighthouse. She mentions in particular Thomas Phillips (b. Woodbury, 1834) and that he sailed from Liverpool on August 3rd, 1859 and made his name as well as a small fortune building churches in the Montreal area. She also mentions Thomas Alfred Ekers (b. Woodbury, 1824) who established a brewery in Montreal. Among the Woodbury colony was my great grandfather, William Kenwood (b. Woodbury, 1837) who migrated to Montreal about 1860. William started as a butcher, invested in real estate and became one of the earliest residents of Westmount. His son also gave up on butchering and founded a furniture moving business, now located in Pointe Claire, which still bears the family name. Donald James Campbell (b. Woodbury, 1823) also came to Montreal and married William's mother-in-law. Another part of the Woodbury - Montreal connection was Mary Ann Ekers (b. Woodbury, 1832), wife of Alexander Campbell.

We would like to share information on the Woodbury folks who came to Montreal. If you recognize any of these names, or have any ancestors from Woodbury, please write Edward Kenwood, 1834 Broadway, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA Member #1587

# NAME PATTERNS IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1850:

*(Transcript of paper presented to Quebec Family History Society, January 12, 1993)*

by Sheila James

Everyone knows something about Christian name patterns from personal experience: for example, whether in the school classroom you were one of several with the same trendy name; or alone with a name unusual enough to invite endless embarrassing comments; or whether you were one of the crowd of regular "traditional" names. If we took a survey of the first names of any large group of people, there would be approximately 85% of so-called "traditional" names and up to 15% of names which are either newly minted or which belong firmly to a particular era of this century - in the latter case these names have already/will date us throughout our lives (currently names like for example Blake, Crystal, Carly, Madonna going back through Tracy, Karen, Elvis, Rita, Marilyn, Brenda, Bertram, Doris, Ada, Daphne, Deirdre, Ivy, Violet etc. to

the beginning of this century). This practice of naming children a combination of "traditional" and currently fashionable names dates from around 1800 and is one of the more obscure results of the Industrial Revolution.

Everyone knows that "Lizzie" is a short form of Elizabeth, and "Bill" for William etc.. My intention here is to gather all available information to set up a series of guidelines which can reliably be used in genealogy. I intend to redefine the word "traditional"

in such a way that it is helpful rather than confusing.

It is vitally important to understand the wide limits of spelling variations of individual Christian names and how these can confuse the family historian. Every beginner in genealogy says categorically "in our family it is spelt like this..." but whether referring to surnames or to first names...forget it! Even today, name spellings can vary within a single lifetime depending on many factors:- dialect, education, bravado etc..

My mother was named Clara but always gave her name as Clare; my mother-in-law was named Nellie but always gave her name as Helen; my husband is known as John but his name is Jonathan - in any of these cases, anyone searching for their birth or marriage record under the current spelling would be unsuccessful. It would occur to most people to search for 'Lizzie' under the name Elizabeth, but would everyone re-





member to notice the variation spellings 'Elisabeth', 'Betty', 'Betsy' or 'Eliza'? If your ancestor was known as Elizabeth, would you think to search for her records as 'Lizzie', and all these other variations? Every single Christian name has a minimum of three spelling variations which must be borne in mind when searching for records. TABLE 1 is a typical sample I.G.I. listing for the name William (showing here only names & dates). Searching for a "William" born at any given date will show here one possible entry, but one must also check the several variant spellings of the name to get all the real possibilities. This includes looking at an entirely different part of the alphabet - as here the G's, for 'Guillemus' (the Latin form of William). This sample holds firm for all other Christian names; it applies whether searching the I.G.I., Parish Records, the Census, Wills etc.. My first dire

Guillemus	1581	William	1680	William Samuel	1829
Witelmus	1579	William	1715	Wilm	1660
Will	1727	William	1745	Wilm	1690
Will	1750	William	1760	Wilm	1730
Will	1761	William	1789	Wilm	1770
Will	1790	William	1810	Wilm	1795
Will.	1700	William	1819	Wilm	1820
Will.	1735	William	1826	Wilm.	1650
Will.	1769	William	1835	Wilm.	1680
Will.	1794	William	1845	Wilm.	1724
Will.	1825	William	1856	Wilm.	1799
Wilms	1685	William	1860	Wilm.	1835
William	1630	William Henry	1811	Willmus	1575
William	1650	William Robert	1820	Willmus	1610

TABLE 1: Typical sample of I.G.I. listing for the name William for any surname (names & years only)

warning is a reminder that although the I.G.I. is a wonderful source of information, it is still only a tool. It can never replace the actual original record itself which must be ALWAYS be checked out. The I.G.I. is incomplete anyway, and contains many inconsistencies and mistakes. Nor does it always show whether a person died in childhood, and burial records

must always be checked for this possibility.

Table 2. "Common Spelling Variations" shows the most common examples to be borne in mind. Much of it speaks for itself, much of it most people probably know already; but being aware of it is not the same as memorising it and keeping it in the forefront of one's mind at all times (during research!). Each possibility

## WANTED - TREASURER for the QFHS

Barbara Winn has been our treasurer for a few years and does not wish to continue beyond our next General Meeting in October or November, 1993. Finding a new Treasurer is too important to leave to a nominating committee during the summer so we are accepting applications for the position now.

The happy volunteer must be comfortable running a simple set of accounts. Our computer system is available for someone who can use Lotus 1.2.3. As a non-profit organization we don't have income or business taxes but we do provide tax receipts. All payments are made by cheque.

The treasurer must be able to visit the office occasionally to pick up cheques and petty cash receipts for deposit, and to supply cheques as needed. Our executive meet once a month. The treasurer works closely with Joan Benoit on the membership fee receipts, with other members of the executive as needed and with our auditor Alan Anderson.

If you would like to volunteer, please call Hugh Banfill or Barbara Winn so that you may look over the work, talk with the auditor, and decide after you have seen what is involved.

must always be considered; one must never accept the most obvious possibility but list all possibilities and investigate each one.

The trends and patterns I shall be discussing below relate to the 'ordinary' population, not to the gentry or to the aristocracy who have their own traditions and can be checked up in "Burke's Peerage" and "Burke's Landed Gentry", "Burke's Extinct Baronetage" etc..

Before the Industrial Revolution, which brought mass communication through road, rail, canal, and caused mass migration from the country villages into the city, ordinary families did not move far from their home parish and were not usually subject to outside influences and changes. Before 1800, the tradition of naming children was fairly simple. The first son was usually named after his paternal grandfather, and subsequent sons after the father, the maternal grandfather and siblings of either parent. Daughters were named similarly to honour family members. Therefore one can usually see the same set of names repeated from generation to generation for hundreds of years. However when a man marries, his wife brings a whole new set of traditional names from her own family which must be added to the husband's set when naming their own children. Therefore it becomes of vital importance to discover the names of the parents and siblings of each

## MALE CHRISTIAN NAMES

Albert/ Bertie (but Bertie maybe abbrev. Bertram)  
 Anthony, Antony, Antonius, Tony etc.  
 Augustine/ Austin  
 Bartholomew/ Bart/ Barthe  
 Bernard/ Barme/ Barnett  
 Brian/ Bryan  
 Charles/ Carolus/ Chas/ Charl etc.  
 Christopher/ Chris/ Xtpher/ Xtfer/ Xpofer etc.  
 Edmund/ Edmunde/ Edmond/ Edman  
 Edward/ Edw/ Edwd/ Neddie/ Nedly/ Ned  
 Elias/ Ellis/ Elis (this is a man's name; but need to double-check sex in case of confusion with a variant of Elizabeth!)  
 Francis/ Franciscus/ Frank (check sex)  
 Geoffrey/ Jeffrey/ Godfrey etc.  
 Henry/ Henricus/ Enricus  
 Hugh/ Hugo  
 James/ Jacobus (NOT Jacob)/ Jas etc.  
 Jeremiah/ Jeremy/ Jermey  
 John/ Jho/ Jn/ Johannes/ Johes etc.  
 Jonah/ Jonas  
 Joseph/ Josp/ JosePhus/ Josiah/ Josias/ Jos/ Joshua (N.B. Joshua can also be name in own right)  
 Matthew/ Mathew/ Matt/ Matthias etc.  
 Phillip/ Phillip/ Felip etc.  
 Richard/ Richardus/ Ricardus/ Richd/ Rich/ Dickon/ Dicken/ Dick etc.  
 Robert/ Robt/ Robertus/ Robin  
 Ralph/ Raphe/ Raffe/ Radolphus/ Radulphus/ Radulph/ Radull/ Randle etc.  
 Roger/ Rogerius  
 Samuel/ Samuell/ Samule/ Samewell/ Sam/ Saml/ Samll  
 Thomas/ Tho/ Thos etc.  
 Walter/ Wat  
 William/ Will/ Willm/ Wm/ Willimus/ Willmus/ Guillemus etc.

**TABLE 2A:** Common Spelling Variations for Male First Names in England (Pre-1850)

wife so as to aid research and avoid big blunders.

Note also that you will need to become accustomed to the standard variations of each first name: e.g. if searching IGI for: William, one must also check for Guillemus at other end of alphabet, nor forget Will/Willm etc.

N.B. This is NOT a comprehensive list of first names. It serves as an example to show

the care with which one must *always* check name spellings and be aware of possible variations. It is vital that researchers remain alert to all these variations at all times and to remember that a person may be recorded under several variations in his/ her own lifetime.

In IGI listings, another confusing variation can be the addition of a period to the end of

## FEMALE CHRISTIAN NAMES

Agnes/ Annis  
 Alice/ Alce/ Alys/ Ales/ Alis/ Als/ Alison/ Alyson etc.  
 Ann/ An/ Ane/ Anne/ Anna/ Ana/ Ane/ Hanna/ Hannah/ Nan/ Nanny/ Nancy etc.  
 Beatrice/ Bettrice/ Bettridge (sometimes even confused with Bridget)  
 Bridget/ Bidy/ Biddie etc.  
 Cicely/ Sisly  
 Eleanor/ Elinor/ Elnor/ Elianor/ Ellen/ Elen/ Helena/ Helenor/ Hellenor/ Hellenor/  
 Elin/ Helen/ Hellen/ Nell/ Nellie/ Nelly/ Nora etc.  
 Elizabeth/ Elisabeth/ Eliz/ Elizth/ Eliza/ Lizzie/ Betty/  
 Betsy/ Isabel/ Isabel (can also exist in own right) Elis (beware: this can also be  
 a man's name - check sex)  
 Emily/ Em/ Emma/ Emilia/ Amelia/ Amy/ Aimee/ Aimee/ Amee etc.  
 Esther/ Hesther/ Hester  
 Joan/ Jane/ Jehan/ Jone/ Joanna/ Showhannah/ Jeanne/ (Jean) Joyce/ Joys/  
 Jois  
 Katherine/ Catherine/ Katerina/ Kat/ Cath/ Catalina etc.  
 Margaret/ Margery/ Marjorie/ Marg/ Margt/ Margy/ Margot etc.  
 Martha/ Mattie/ Matty (see also Maud/ Matilda)  
 Maud/ Matilda/ Maudelin/ Madeline/ Mattie/ Matty (see also Martha)  
 Mary/ Marie/ Maria/ Mariam etc.  
 Rebecca/ Becca/ Becky  
 Rose/ Rosamund/ Rosalind  
 Sarah/ Sally  
 Susan/ Susanna/ Susannah/ Suzan etc.

TABLE 2B: Common Spelling Variations for Female First Names  
 in England (Pre-1850)

an abbreviation: e.g. Willm. If this is listed after the last Willm it can easily be missed. (See also section *Double Names*)

In this way, each family develops an ever-increasing set of "traditional" names. Therefore, in using the word "traditional", I refer to a set of names traditional only to that particular family. It becomes like a blueprint or blood/tissue match-up. Each family is unique because its set of names has been uniquely developed by its ancestors. One of the tasks of the family historian is to discover the set for any given family. This does not replace other methods of re-

search, but simply augments and provides another set of clues to follow.

Let us consider a couple of typical scenarios in family history research:

a) the situation where a couple 'pops up' in a parish, has children there, but no clue can be found to the couple's origins;

b) when one family is surrounded in its parish by several others with the same surname - how can they all be sorted out, especially when there are two or three others with the same first name baptised/married at the same time?

There will probably be several other clues to work on (e.g. occupations, addresses) but here let us use the first names to explore possibilities. Make a list of all the children of the elusive ancestor in chronological order. If the names of grandchildren, and/or the names of the wife's family are known, put these in a separate list beside the first.

You must search for a match-up to fit your own set of names with those of another family. You should search for other couples in the same or surrounding parishes using part of the same name combination. (You will never find the exact same combination because the wife will have introduced at least one new name into the family blueprint). The I.G.I. can be a wonderful help: it allows you to check out many possibilities and formulate several hypotheses, which you can then follow up by checking the original sources. Never be satisfied with one possible solution, since there may be more you have missed.

Now the individual significance of each of these names will be considered in the light of statistics. We regard the vast bank of Christian names commonly in use since the 12th century as generally popular and traditional. However in fact all names should not be considered as of equal significance. I have computerised many one-name studies across the length and breadth of England for over ten years and the patterns and statistics which emerged make it easy to formulate a set

**LEVEL ONE: COMMON NAMES USED IN ALL FAMILIES**

*not significant*  
John William Thomas  
Ann Elizabeth Mary

**LEVEL TWO: TRADITIONAL FAMILY NAMES**

*fairly significant*  
Edward, James, Joseph, Richard, Robert, Samuel,  
Catherine, Eleanor, Margaret, Sarah, Jane/ Joan

*A combination of two or more male names with at least one of the female in two families of the same name within a county would justify a search to investigate a link. One or two of these names are not significant indication of a link, to warrant further research (unless you are desperate!)*

**LEVEL THREE: TRADITIONAL FAMILY NAMES**

*significant*  
Abraham\*, Adam, Andrew, Anthony, Benjamin, Charles, Daniel, Francis, Geoffrey, George (pre-c1785), Godfrey/ Geoffrey, Henry, Hugh, Humphrey, Isaac\* Luke, Mark, Matthew, Michael, Nicholas, Oliver, Ralph, Roger, Simon, Stephen, Walter  
Abigail, Agnes, Agatha, Alice, Bridget, Constance, Deborah\*, Esther, Frances, Dorothy, Joyce, Judith, Lucy, Lydia, Mabel, Martha, Matilda, Rachel\* Rebecca\*, Susannah.

*A combination of any two of these names in any two families of the same name within a county, justifies further research to investigate a link*

**LEVEL FOUR: TRADITIONAL NAMES**

*rare, very significant*  
Adrian, Alan, Alexander, Archibald, Austin, Avery, Bartholomew, Bernard/ Barnet, Brian, Christopher, David, Denis, Edmund, Gabriel\* Gervais, Gilbert, Guy, Jonas\*, Jonathan, Jeremiah\*, Lawrence, Leonard, Martin, Nathaniel, Peter, Philip.  
Barbara, Blanche, Christian, Cicely, Gertrude (pre-1800), Penelope, Philippa, Ursula.

*Any single one of these male names in two families of the same name within a county, justifies research to investigate a link. \*pre-1780 only*

*N.B. The term "within a county" is general and should include the equivalent distance in ALL directions. Therefore if a parish is close to a county border/s, the equivalent area in the next county/ies should also be checked out. The term "in two families" can include a spelling variation of the surname.*

of guidelines for the family historian.

In Table 3: "Levels of Significance" let us consider that having checked for other families using the same name combinations, you have found one or more family units which contain some of the same names:

a) if your match-up lists include any names from *Level One*, then ignore them for now. Since all families used combinations of these names, it does not help you to consider them clues (though the name of the eldest son of your own founder family may help to clinch a hypothesis later on).

b) if your match-up lists contain individual names from *Level Two*, again this does not help particularly since these were all commonly used, though less so than Level 1 names. However if your list contains two or more male names plus one or more female names from Level 2, you should be encouraged to investigate this new family. If this newly-discovered family had a son baptised which may be the ancestor you are searching for, you must first check the I.G.I. to see if he married and had children with another wife - this could eliminate him from your search. If he still seems unmarried, you must go to the original registers to discover if he died in childhood. The I.G.I. will not show his death after age 5, and often misses deaths under age 5 too! You may even find the I.G.I. wrongly states that a particular child died in infancy having confused it with another infant.

**Table 3 :** Levels of Significance in the use of First Names in England, (C1550 - C1800)

c) if you find a match-up of any two names from *Level Three* in both your family and another, then you have enough evidence to justify a similar investigation.

d) the names in *Level Four* are rarely used except traditionally in specific families. Therefore if any of these names occurs within your family pre 1830 and you find them in another family of the same surname (including spelling variation) you are justified in investigating further to prove a link.

In this way, you can develop strong hypotheses which are based on statistical probability and you will be less likely to waste time making false assumptions which will ultimately prove incorrect. (N.B. Do not be satisfied with a single hypothesis - there may well be several equally likely ones which you have missed!) I have found that using these guidelines 80% of my hypotheses will turn out to be correct when I investigate the sources further. One can never be 100% correct because there is always the wildcard element, and the unexpected.

However, although these guidelines are very valuable, I have four rules to add which are important *dire warnings*. Firstly, always remember that the I.G.I. is incomplete, only a tool, not a source, and that all information must be thoroughly checked and corroborated through at least two other sources.

### SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE EVOLUTION OF FIRST NAMES

'Ordinary' families did not move far from their general area of origin until c1800. There was no mass communication so they were not subject to many outside influences. Therefore the old patterns of traditional first names within individual families continued until then.

With the advent of the industrial revolution, easier and increased transportation, drastic changes occurred which are reflected in the first names of children. The old patterns were broken and new fashionable names were introduced.

Listed below are a few names with a special history, which should be borne in mind when considering the significance (or otherwise!) of a particular name; if any of the names listed below occur in your family *before* the dates when they became popular, then this is significant.

**Adelaide** - Although an ancient Norman name, this was very rarely used in England until Adelaide, wife of William IV became Queen in 1830. ALBERT Popular after Queen Victoria married Prince Albert, 1840.

**Alexandra** - Popular after Edward, Prince of Wales married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark in 1863.

**Alfred** - Although an old Anglo-Saxon name, it was rarely used until made popular by Queen Victoria's son Alfred after 1844.

**Arabella/ Arbella** - Popular in Stuart period from c1610.

**Augustus/ Augusta** - German, introduced by the Hanoverians after 1714; never actually popular, but used more extensively after 1800 for the children of George III and Queen Victoria.

**Arthur** - An ancient British name, but not popular until after 1850 for Queen Victoria's son.

*Sheila James has worked as a professional genealogist in England and Canada for over fifteen years. She accepts research/provides a self-help consultancy service for people with ancestors in England only. Based in Pointe Claire, she is able to provide a closer working relationship with North American clients than her British counterparts, and at a competitive rate. (Telephone: (514) 426-4855)*

**Beatrice** - An old name rarely used until used by Queen Victoria for one of her daughters (1857) - thereafter popular.

**Caroline** - Name became popular from 1795 when Caroline of Brunswick married the Prince of Wales.

**Charles** - Name became popular from early 1600's, for Charles, son of James I, who

Charles, son of James I, who became Charles I in 1625. However, he became unpopular from c1640 during the Civil War period and the ensuing Commonwealth period - so any family using the name for their child 1640-1659 would have been making a statement that they were of Royalist sympathy. In 1660 when Charles II came back to the throne in triumph, there was a renewed popularity of the name in celebration. If the name occurred for the first time in a family 1714-50, this suggests that the family were of Jacobean sympathies (supporting the exiled Stuart line against the ruling Hanoverians).

**Charlotte** - German; introduced for the queen of George III from 1760 but became popular around 1800 both for her and other Royal Family members named after her.

**Emma** - Although an old name, it was rarely used until popularised by Jane Austen's novel "Emma" published 1816.

**Ernest** - Name made popular by sons of George III and Queen Victoria.

**Florence** - Became popular in Victorian times.

**Frederick** - German name introduced by Hanoverians in 1714, but rarely used until early 1800's when it was copied from the Royal family.

**George** - Should have be-

come popular with new Hanoverian dynasty in 1714 (George I), but German tastes unpopular. Not till late 1700's did name become popular because of George the prince of Wales (became Prince Regent, later George IV).

**Harold** - An old name, but rarely used until Victorian times.

**Harriet/ Henrietta** - Name became popular early 1800's. Henrietta enjoyed a brief course in English popularity from 1625 when she married Charles I, but she was an unpopular Catholic queen, so the name did not catch on till 19th century.

**James** - Name became more common from 1603 when Stuarts came to throne. Name previously popular only in Scotland where Stuarts originated. If this name was introduced into a family for the first time in the period from 1714-50 it would suggest the family had Jacobean sympathies in the long struggle to return the Stuarts to the throne during this early Hanoverian period.

**Louise** - Name introduced by the Hanoverians from 1724 but not popular until around 1820.

**Maud/ Matilda** - An old name but not popular until Victorian times.

**Oliver** - Became popular during the Civil War and Commonwealth periods (c1640-59) for the Protector Oliver Cromwell. It would suggest Puritan/ Roundhead sympathies.

**Priscilla** - Popular in Stuart period from c1610.

## BOOK REVIEW

"WHERE GREEN IS WORN"; The Story of the Municipality of Shannon, Quebec, contributed by Elizabeth O'Neill

Situated north of Quebec City on the beautiful Jacques Cartier River lies the Municipality of Shannon, formerly part of the parish of Ste. Catharine in the ancient Seigneurie of Duchesnay.

In the summers of 1982 and 1983, five students from the area, Lisa Deveau, Charlotte Kiley, Angela Maher, Esther McCarthy and Timmy Murphy received a Federal grant to write the history of their community. The result is an attractive and informative booklet covering the years 1821, when the first settlers came to Quebec, up to the present.

Once a much larger area, the municipality of Shannon has twice been shattered by expropriation, first in 1917 and again in 1967 to enlarge the military establishment at Camp Valcartier. The book tells the struggle of the residents to retain their identity and faith with the coming of roads and later railways.

There are small maps of the concessions and lists of parish organizations and local priests and village councils. For the family history researcher there is included parish records of births, marriages and deaths from 1821-1832; in some instances marriage-records indicate the origins in Ireland of parents.

A valuable contribution to Irish roots in Quebec.

**Rosetta** - Became popular early 1800's.

**Sophia** - Name made popular by Hanoverians through frequent use in the Royal family especially after 1760.

**Victoria** - Never used before the birth of Princess Victoria (later Queen) in 1819.

**COMMONWEALTH NAMES**

E.g. Troth, Charity, Chastity, Faith, Grace, Honour, Modesty, Prudence, Temperance, Sense.

These date especially from the period 1640-59 when Oliver Cromwell strictly enforced an era of sobriety, plain-living and the importance of religious virtues in everyday life.

**Biblical NAMES**

E.g. Aaron, Abraham, Emanuel, Ezra, Isaac, Moses, Solomon, Mordecai, Eliás, Gabriel, Enoch, Reuben, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Jonah, Nehemiah, Noah, Sampson, Zacharias; Abigail, Esther/Hester, Jemima, Judith, Keziah, Naomi, Ruth, Rebecca, Deborah, Rachel.

John Wesley began the great Evangelical Revival after 1737

turning anew to the Bible for the basis of worship. But it was not until independent Methodist (and other non-conformist) chapels became a normal feature of the community c1800 that a huge fashion for Biblical names occurred.

**DOUBLE NAMES (UNHYPHENATED)**

E.g. Mary Ann; Sarah Jane; William Henry

Rarely used (except in the aristocracy and gentry) until c 1800, thereafter increasingly popular until the present day. N.B. Consider each name separately in a search for either: eg. the William you are searching for may be listed in IGI as William Robert *after* all the Williams.

Secondly, remember the input of the wife's family names in each generation. Before any link can be corroborated you must find out the names of the wife's parents and siblings: many a major blunder has been made by wrongly attributing a rare name to the husband's family and connecting it accordingly to the wrong branch.

Thirdly each area/parish has slight differences in the

popularity of names. Susanna, unusual elsewhere, is a very popular name in Lincolnshire. Adam and Anthony are popular in Matlock, Derbyshire. Sense and Bray are quite common in Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire etc.. When you come to the stage of checking the Parish Register, be aware of other occurrences of 'rare' names. A rare name elsewhere may turn out to be popular in 'your' parish perhaps because it is the name of the Lord of the Manor, or perhaps because of particularly common inter-marriages and prolific families, or for various other reasons! (a quick check of the I.G.I. can show popularity of names in an area).

Finally, many names have a history. As Blake, Crystal, Marilyn, Doris and Daphne, we can attach dates to the popularity of many names. So if a family name occurs around or after these dates, they lose their significance for the researcher. On the other hand, if they occur before the date of their popularity, they can become immensely significant.

Thus, it is vital to remember the warnings that come with all the guidelines I have offered to help match up clues in the search for your ancestors. The guidelines are essentially simple to remember and follow, but must always be regarded as tools and not facts set "in concrete". Thorough corroborative research along the regular channels must always follow up each hypothesis.

**New in the Library:**

The 1992 edition of the IGI has arrived. New features of this edition; two sets of fiches for Ireland, you can now search all of Ireland or by county. We also have the complete index to Births, Baptisms and Marriages for all existing Church of Scotland parish registers.

**Note:** Did you know we hold indexes to Civil Registrations of all Births, Marriages and Deaths for England and Wales for the period of 1837 to 1850 inclusive.

# The Historical Society of ARGENTEUIL COUNTY

by John Leggitt and  
Elizabeth Wales

Argenteuil County, which is situated on the north shore of the Ottawa River approximately half way between Montreal and Ottawa, is rich in history. Earliest records show that in 1682 Frontenac promised Charles-Joseph d'Ailleboust the Seigneurie of Argenteuil, a section of land stretching eastward six miles from the foot of the Long Sault Rapids and twelve miles northward from the Ottawa River. Among its many distinguished seigniors were Sieur Pierre Louis Panet, Major Patrick Murray, and Sir John Johnson, a man who played a very important role in the development of Canada.

According to the records available, there was only a handful of "censitaires" during the French Regime. The first group of English settlers arrived in the late 1780s and 1790s, when a number of United Empire Loyalists settled in the Seigneurie, followed shortly after by a group of Americans. Then

came the English from England, the Scots (the McQuats, McFauls, Rodgers, Pollocks, Barrons, etc.) and the Irish (Kellys, Byrnes, Murphys, Brophys and others). In the meantime the French were moving into the county from St. Eustache, St. Benoit, and Rigaud.

Realizing the richness of the county's history and need to preserve it, action was taken in the 1930s. On Thursday, June 28th, 1934, a granite cairn was unveiled to commemorate the founding of the "first paper mill in Canada at St. Andrews East, Quebec."

"The gathering was large and favourable weather prevailed", read the local newspaper article. "Many

distinguished visitors were on hand to take part in the ceremonies". What an opportune time to found an historical society! Dr. B.N. Wales and Col. L.M. Hooker, the only surviving grandsons of the founders, Mrs. G.F.W. Kuhring, President of the Women's Institute, and others met after the proceedings and decided to convene a committee "with a view to preserving in official hands all the documents and relics of value in local history". Such was the beginning of the Historical Society of Argenteuil County.

Dr. B.N. Wales, author of *Memories of Old St. Andrews*, became the society's first president. Other members of the executive were: Dr. Maude E. Abbott, Dr. H.B. Cushing, Mrs. G.F. Kuhring, and Mr. J. Giles. The stated purposes of the Society included promoting interest in the history of the county and providing a museum.

The Society was fortunate in being offered a fine old building of historic interest by Mr. Felix Hungerbuhler. The building was originally The Barracks, occupied by the Royal Engineers who built the Caril-





lon-Grenville Canal, the first canal in Canada. Since the Historical Society was financially incapable of restoring the old building, it was decided to give it to the Federal Government with the understanding they could rent it for one dollar a year. As a result this beautiful Georgian style building, at one time used as a hotel, was restored under the direction of the well-known architect Percy Nobbs of Montreal and transformed into a museum by the interior decorator St. John (Shirley) Simpson.

Among the many attractions of the Museum are: the Habitant kitchen, the Victorian bedroom, the Abbott Room, The Transportation Room featuring both local railways and the Ottawa River boats, and an exhibition of birds and animals. Recently the Society has organized special exhibits. The popular Victorian Dress Show is being replaced this year by the Agricultural Show which we are planning in conjunction with the Quebec Farmers Association. This year the joint committee plans to highlight spring activities: Maple Syrup Making, Seeding, Preparation and Sowing, Cultivation of the Land, Fence Making, and the General Preparation of the Land and Buildings. In the Museum kitchen we shall have a display of kitchen utensils and their use, the making of butter and cheese, etc. Of particular interest to a family history group there will be displays of English and French pioneer farm families, a his-

tory in pictures and memorabilia.

Over the years, the Historical Society has been the recipient of many valuable documents, personal papers, letters, and photographs of historic interest. The Archives also include old ledgers of early businesses and cemetery records. Recent acquisitions are census records for the county and two local newspapers: The Advertiser and The Lachute Watchman dating as far back as 1872 on microfilm. Our extensive library of two thousand four hundred books includes many written about various areas of Argenteuil County.

The members of the Historical Society have been forced recently to spend much of their time and energy putting on auctions of various kinds and an Antique Appraisal Day to raise money to keep the Mu-

seum open and functioning. It is hoped that we shall be able to return to the primary purpose of the Society by once again sponsoring speakers, by continuing research, by publication of articles and pamphlets dealing not only with the history-rich County of Argenteuil, but also to extend these activities to cover the lower Ottawa Valley.

For those interested, the Museum is situated in Carillon, Quebec, on Route 344, on the banks of the Ottawa River, and is open from late May to Labour Day except Mondays (at other time by appointment). For further information, phone (514) 537-3861 or write to:

The Historical Society  
of Argenteuil County  
Casier Postal 5  
Lachute, Quebec  
J8H 3X2

## NOTICE OF MEETING

The **Annual General Meeting** of the Quebec Family History Society will be held on Tuesday October 12th, 1993 at 19:30 hours at the Maison du Brasseur, 2902 Blvd. St Joseph, Lachine, Quebec for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the report of the directors and the financial statements of the society for the past year;
2. To elect the Directors for the ensuing year;
3. To elect the Auditor for the ensuing year; and
4. To transact any other business that may properly be brought before the meeting.

Dated May 18, 1993  
T. Pozzobon  
Recording Secretary

# HISTORY OF THE HOUDE LINEAGE

(Includes Houle, Desruisseaux, Desrochers, Durocher, and Lehoux.)

## By Jean (John) Louis Houde

An interesting dictionary published by Larousse is titled "Dictionnaire Etymologique Des Noms et Prenoms de France." Translated this is a dictionary of the origins of French first and family names. The name Houde is described as being of Germanic origin. Other names of similar derivation seemingly derived from the same word stem are Houdart, Houdier, Houdry, Houdoin, Houdoux, Houdez, Houdin, and Houdelet. The dictionary further explains what the term Germanic origin means. Translating from the French I note that the name is not an indication of the origins of the family from Germany. It was simply a name which was in stylish use by the ruling aristocracy and whom had won the most distant military campaigns of the 9th century. During this epoque according to studies of Maurice Grammont, almost all baptismal names were germanic in half of northern France. During this

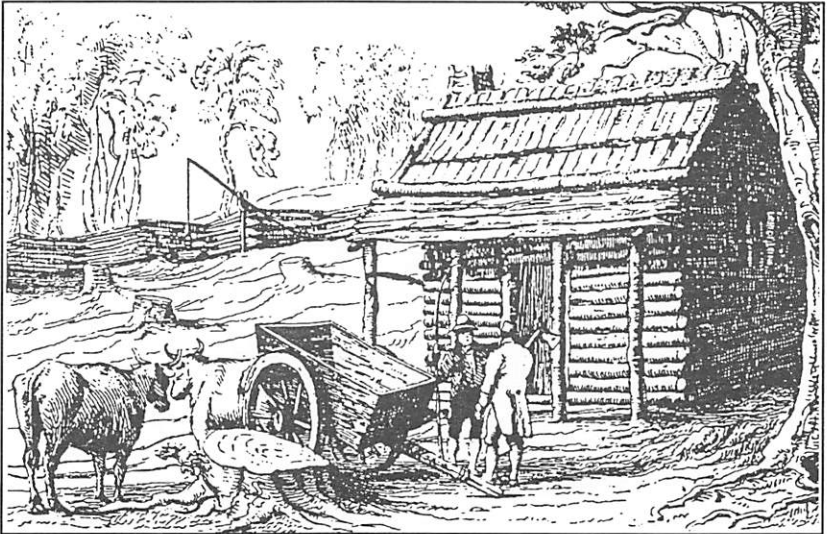
period their meaning was not known by a large majority of the population. Flanders, the dialect or language, ceased to be spoken or understood in France during the course of the 10th century.

For the contemporaries of Philippe Auguste (under whose rule family names began to be used), these names were as incomprehensible to the worker as they were to the French farmer of the 20th cen-

ture. Such family names as Houde were not names given to one's family to describe their qualities or faults, but were quite simply names, names which were popular during the period of the last Capetians and of the first Valois. Their analysis has no other value

than to be noted as a linguistic curiosity and can only reflect on the psychology of the invaders of the 5th century. In early France other Houde names were given to a number of villages in the region. Some of the names I noted on a detailed map were Houdonniere, Houdiere, Houdreville, Houdoit and Houdouenne.

Louis Houde was born in Manou in 1617 to Noel Houde and Anne Lefebvre. Manou is



a small village located northwest of La Loupe, La Loupe being directly west of Chartres. Although this area was once known as Perche, political geographic boundary changes place the old Perche under four county-type jurisdictions known as depart-

ments.

ments: l'Orne, l'Eure et Loir, la Sarthe, and Loir-et-Cher. Perche was one of the smaller French provinces to have sent colonists to New France. Distanced from the sea, the Percherons were usually closely attached to their farms. In the 1600's though, this area became one of the areas of migration to Canada.

Three pioneers strongly influenced and actively recruited settlers in Tourouvre and nearby small villages. Tourouvre is on road #N12 located northwest of LaLoupe. These three active recruiters were Robert Giffard of Autheuil and the Juchereau brothers of Tourouvre. Some left France for a desire for adventure and others for the opportunity to establish and own their own farms.

Only about five percent of all French immigrants to Canada were from Perche. Even so, Percherons were the earliest and most prolific settlers to go to Canada. Today we can find that from the first two hundred fifty settlers from Perche who

came in the 1600's they now exceed 1,500,000 and testify to an important contribution of French families in North America.

In Tourouvre the Musee de l'Histoire de l'Emigration Percheronne au Canada (The Museum of the History of Percheron's Migration to Canada) contains a library and archive of donated genealogies. It assembles diverse documents of this migratory movement and has the registers of civil acts and contracts, the oldest dating to 1588. This small museum is located in the center of town near the church.

Most other Perche ancestors who immigrated to Quebec came from the Orne Department. Manou is a small town of thirty or so buildings with no stores or businesses other than the Church, the Mayor's office, and a small elementary school. The shopping area is located at La Loupe not far away. The population of Manou is under two hundred and the town appears today to be much as it may have been in the 1600's

when Louis Houde left for Quebec. In the 1600s the Eure river served as a means of transportation to Chartres and beyond. The river in Chartres and in Manou is fairly narrow and would have served only for boats adapted to shallow waters. The Church tower in Manou dates to 1896 and there is a plaque in the church commemorating the ancestry of Louis Houde who came from this town to Quebec. At the north end of this small town there is an older manor which is privately owned. The construction style of this manor easily dates back to the 1600s and was probably where towns-people worked.

A visit to different cemeteries often provides an interesting insight into the history of an area and aids with genealogical research. In France, though, this has its limitations. Many old Paris and small town churchyard cemeteries were relocated as small towns and cities grew in the late 1700s and early 1800s. The oldest churchyard cemeteries of Paris occur-

## **CLAN RALLY - August 11 to 15, 1993**

**CALLING ALL FARRELLS** - The Farrells of County Longford, with the co-operation of the Clans of Ireland office, are preparing for the first ever Farrell Clan Rally in Longford this summer, which will see members of the Clan gather from all over the world. It promises to be fantastic.

The date for the Rally is August 11 to 15, a five day event not to be missed by Farrells everywhere. A programme of fundraising socials throughout county Longford are presently taking place, and a very successful historical/scenic tour of the Farrell strongholds in Longford was organised in order to prepare such tours during the Rally.

For information, Annette Farrell, 11 The Demesne, Longford, Co. Longford, Ireland 043-45041

pied valuable urban land and the bones were excavated from these and neatly piled, identified as to church cemetery origination, and placed in the underground Paris catacombs. The oldest cemetery in Paris that I visited is called Pere La Chaise and it has monuments dating back only to the 1850s.

In Manou the cemetery was relocated in a similar fashion. The cemetery located next to

---



---

*We have clear evidence  
that Louis Houde  
departed Dieppe or La  
Rochelle France on June  
6th, 1647 on the La  
Marguerite and arrived  
in Tadoussac on August  
6th, 1647*

---



---

the north side of the church is now a grassy area with no markers except two embedded on the church wall. A larger cemetery appears to have been built in the 1850s on the southwest outskirts of town. The cemetery has no Houde monuments and the oldest monuments date back to the 1850s but there are monuments for the name Houlle.

Louis Houde is the single origin for the ancestry for the Canadian names of Houde-

Houle-Desrochers Durocher-Bellefeuille-Desruissea and Lehoux. He was born in Manou in Perche in 1617. He lived amongst a town population of about two hundred families.

We have clear evidence that Louis Houde departed Dieppe or La Rochelle France on June 6th, 1647 on the "La Marguerite" and arrived in Tadoussac on August 6th, 1647 where his name appears in a manuscript document preserved at the Archives Judiciaires of Quebec.

The ship "La Marguerite" was owned by the "Compagnie des Cent - Associes" leaving Dieppe or La Rochelle and commanded by a Marsolet who is not identified by name.

Louis Houde was selected as one of five to sign a legal document. The document seems minor as it concerns a ship accident. The filed deposition drafted by notary Lecoustre was dated July 1st, 1647 and tells us the following:

"During the course of the boat crossing the sailor Charles Gorre had drunk too much. After having drunk four glasses of wine, he went to find the priest, Pere de Quen, with an empty bottle asking to have it refilled. The Captain Marsolet stated they refused seeing he had had enough to drink already. The poor soul threw out the bottle and his cap, tells us goodbye and throws himself overboard before we could stop him."

Below this deposition are the signatures of the witnesses: Chotart, Louis Houde, de Regnault, Joahy Dufour, and Marsolet.

From Tadoussac, Louis went up the river to Quebec to be engaged in the service of the landowner, the Gardeur de Tilly.

After spending only two years in Quebec, Louis obtained a sixty acre farm on Grande-Allee on which he cut down the wooded sections. The land was quickly cleared and a building put up. Louis Houde married Madeleine Boucher on January 12th, 1655.

Madeleine was only fourteen years old and Louis was thirty eight. She was the daughter of Marin Boucher and Perrine Mallet who had come from Mortague-au-Perche France in 1634 with Robert Giffard. The marriage took place in the home of Perrine Mallet's parents in Chateau Richer. The event was registered in the parish registry in Quebec. Notre Dame Church in Quebec was completed in 1657, which may explain why Louis and Madeleine were married at the Mallet home in Chateau Richer. In February of the year 1657 the first Mass was said at Notre Dame; the Jesuit priests conducted the services at this church. This was not the first church established in Quebec, however; in 1653 the Huron missionary, Father Chaumonot, had established a temporary church in honor of the Holy Virgin.

Madeleine and Louis lived three years in Quebec. Louis then acquired land in June 1658 in the parish of Lirec on the L'Ile d'Orleans. This parish included the present parishes of Sainte Famille and a part of

Saint Pierre. This island is located in the St. Lawrence River just east of Quebec City.

Louis lived twenty three years in the parish of Sainte Famille. The work on the farm was his primary occupation.

The most lasting legacy of his life occurred on the L'Ile d'Orleans where he had a family of fourteen children made up of nine sons who assured him of a continuing lineage. They were all born between 1659 and 1682 and were baptized at Sainte Famille except the third son, Louis-Marie.

Sixteen years later, Madeleine consented to leave L'Ile d'Orleans for what she considered a good reason. It was too crowded for the family of thirteen living children. A child of five years had died. The boys had grown up and it was necessary to find a location to place them. Louis wished to keep them near him.

In 1682, he found a large and almost intact farm in the parish of Lotbiniere. It measured nine acres fronting on the Saint Lawrence River. The entire group went to Sainte-Croix, a future parish.

After several years, the acreage was divided among the sons. Part of Louis' farm was located on the cliffs of the river. At this location people gave his son the nick name "houde des rochers" (Houde of the rocks) and the name was used. Louis' son Joseph Louis (born December 23rd, 1675) became known by the family names Des-rochers and Durocher.

On the north side of the St. Lawrence River, the farm of

Jacques contained small ravines which drained into the surrounding valley. The people referred to him by the characteristics of his farm: "Houde des ruisseaux" (Houde of the ravines) now known as Des-ruisseaux.

Louis' children and their dates of birth follow: Jean-1659, Francoise-1660, Louis-September 28th, 1662, Gervais- December 23rd, 1664, Jacques- March 24th, 1667, Marie- August 6th, 1669, Claude-July 11th, 1671, Louise-1673, Marie-Anne-December 22nd, 1674, Joseph Louis-December 23rd, 1675, Joseph-June 25th, 1678, Simon-May 30th, 1680, and Etienne-April 4th, 1682.

At the beginning of the 1700s, a grandson, Gabriel Houde from the lineage settled in Nicolet at the Baie-du-Febvre and his descendants took the name Houle which today is quite common.

Louis Houde died at the age of ninety five in 1712. At that age he had seventy five grandchildren, thirty one grandsons carrying the Houde name. A sociable and good natured per-

son he provided for all his sons and donated to Sainte-Croix the land necessary to build its first church. This parish is located on the south side of the St. Lawrence river about thirty miles west of Quebec City. There is a commemorative plaque located outside the front of the church.

The loss of the French colony covering most of the Midwest United States and portions of Ontario and Quebec was determined by the French settlers defeat in 1759 in the Seige of Quebec. Several Houdes were involved with this effort. One constructed floating engines used to burn English enemy ships. The other two, members of General Montcalm's Regiment, were Etienne and his nephew Jacques. Both had swum into the St. Lawrence to set fire to British ships, were captured, deported to England, and returned two years after the war.

In the mid to late 1800s Houde's also migrated by boat and road to the Kankakee area south of Chicago to start a new

### Please take note

Postage and handling charges for publication orders and cemetery transcripts will increase substantially as of September 1st, 1993.

Due to the elimination of book rate postage by Canada Post, we are left no alternative but to increase our postage and handling charges.

The new prices will be listed in September Connections. all orders received September 1st and thereafter will be charged the new rates.

life as farmers. A large French Canadian community at the time in Chicago built Notre Dame Church located between the University of Illinois main campus buildings and the university medical teaching hospital. The beautiful stained glass windows in this church were donated by a number of Chicago-French-Canadian families. The following are those that I noted: Zenophile Brosseau, Elizabeth Joseph Chalifoux, David and Mathilde Franchere 1821-1859,

was mayor of Montreal from 1928 to 1954. He was known for his spontaneous spirit as a popular speaker. Houde was incarcerated by the Canadian Government from 1940 to 1944 when he took a public stand that he would not allow Montreal boys to fight in World War II. He was released after the War and enthusiastically greeted again as Mayor by residents of Montreal. Houde is known for his reform-oriented administration. He was responsible for the many park improvements located on Mount Royal in the center of Montreal. One of the roads leading to the mountain is named for him.

Many Houde's have their origins in the Village of St. Antoine-de-Tilly located on the south side of the St. Lawrence River about twenty miles west of Quebec City. I am the first generation not born in this area of Quebec. My family lineage of Houde's were farmers in the area of Ste. Croix, St. Antoine de Tilly, and St. Nicholas since the time my ancestor, Louis Houde, came from France. St. Antoine is still one of the prettier unspoiled villages to be found in the area. The town was founded in 1672. By 1723 the families which lived in farms surrounding the Village were Ayotte, Baron, Bergeron, Beaudoin, Chauret, Cote, Croteau, Daigle, Dumas, Durand, Genest, Godin, Grenon, Houde, LaFrance, Lambert, Marchand, Martel, Roberge, Rondeau, Rousseau, and St. Laurent.

The oldest house in St. An-

toine is now used as a small hotel or bed and breakfast and dates to 1786. The old landmark church built in the 1700s is one of the older churches in the region not destroyed by fire over the years. The general store, still in use, was built in 1832. The village is located on the St. Lawrence on two elevations, the higher level where the Church, other public buildings, stores and many homes are located, and the lower level located to the west where the Houde farms were located. The lower level is referred to as "les fonds" or the bottom land. Farms bordering the St. Lawrence all had a narrow frontage on the river and could be a mile long in a north south direction. Because the river was the main means of transportation out of the area and to Quebec City, each farm had a small frontage on it.

By the 1850s boat construction was the dominant business of the village in addition to agriculture. A wharf extends into the St. Lawrence River which is about a mile wide at this point and close enough to the ocean to experience a change in elevation at different times of day as a result of tides. The water, though, is not salty. One of the boat manufacturer's building located in Les Fonds is that of Houde and Bergeron built in 1942. The importance of boat building in this small village is emphasized by the fact that a small handcarved wooden boat hangs near the front altar of the Church in St. Antoine. Another small company was

---



---

*Camillien Houde nicknamed the unpredictable was mayor of Montreal from 1928 to 1954.*

---



---

Oliver and Denise Freniere 1810-1878, Cesaire and Angele Gareau, Ambroise Plamondon 1804-1882, and Charlotte Plamondon 1812-1892. The church was built in 1887.

At the time of Chapleau, Charles Edward Houde, who was a brilliant speaker, was provincial deputy of Nicolet. It was he who presented the first bill in the Quebec legislature favoring the creation of the University of Montreal in 1880.

Camillien Houde nicknamed "the unpredictable"

that of Lacroix from 1865 located at the east end of Les Fonds which made doors, windows, and coffins.

The small cemetery in St. Antoine has many family members including grandparents, uncles and aunts. All Houde names are related to my family line. Many older monuments that had deteriorated were removed during the late 1960s and no records kept of their exact location. Thus many of my ancestors buried in this cemetery no longer have markers.

From reading this family history you can see that the Houde's are interrelated with many other families over a period of many centuries.

Through researching one's genealogy and maintaining contacts with others one finds that one is related as a distant cousin to many families with different names. Our world suddenly seems to shrink in size from the realization that we are all related at some point in time from the distant marriages of our ancestors.

## MORTGAGE APPLICATION DOCUMENT CONTAINS GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

by **Barbara L. Winn**

Those land transaction documents stored away in desk drawers, in safety deposit boxes, or in collections of notarial files, may contain interesting and valuable data for the family historian.

For example:

In 1875, Charles Linley, bellows maker, Montreal, applied to the Scottish American Investment Company for a mortgage on his property at Latour Street and Busby Lane, St. Antoine Ward. To aid the loan company in its decision, notary r. a. ramsay prepared an *Abstract Of Title*, in which he summarized Linley's property acquisitions as follows:

On January 17th 1853, Daniel Robinson, grocer, purchased part of a lot on Latour Street from the Honourable Jean Casimer Bruneau. Four days later Robinson sold this lot to Charles Linley.

The lot, adjacent to the above, was known to have been part of a much larger property long in the possession of the late Thomas Busby Sr. Thomas and his wife, Margaret Lacaïsse, both died intestate. Between May 3rd and May 27th, 1859, Robert Townsend Godfrey, MD, purchased the shares in this lot from the residuary legatees, heirs of Thomas and Margaret Busby. On March 3rd, 1860, Dr.

Godfrey sold this "parcel of ground, a strip measuring fifty feet by thirty seven feet fronting on Busby Lane", to Charles Linley.

In addition to these land sales, Notary Ramsay lists the names of the aforementioned heirs, beginning with the five children of Thomas Busby, Sr.;

- i. Thos. Irwin Grant Busby
- ii. George Busby
- iii. Caroline Busby
- iv. \_\_\_ Busby, Mrs. Pelton
- v. Christine Ann Busby, Mrs. Belton

Notary Ramsay further states, "Mrs. Belton died in Ireland, intestate, leaving one child only, Mary Ann Belton, who died unmarried and a minor, her father having previously deceased." Further, Mrs. Pelton also died intestate, leaving four children, namely:

- i. Ross J. Pelton
- ii. Margaret Busby Pelton
- iii. Caroline Pelton, Mrs. Franklin
- iv. Christina Pelton

Are you related to Charles Linley? If so contact me. I have other documents including data pertaining to connected Jones and McDouall families. Information on Thomas Busby and some of his family connections can be found in the *Pedigree File* at our QFHS Library.

# *We get Queries . . . . .*

Members may submit two queries per year free of charge with a \$2.00 charge for each additional query. Non-members please send \$2.00 per query. Be brief, PRINT clearly and use your membership number. Send to Nora Bernier, Queries Editor, 19 Sunny Acres, Baie d'Urfe, Quebec H9X 3B7

991. **ASSELIN/ROBILLARD**; seeking info in Hercule ASSELIN and Henriette ROBIL-LARD of Calumet Island, Pontiac Cty, Que. Hercule was born 1814 in Quebec died 1903. Henriette was born 1815 in Quebec died 1897 Calumet Island. Any info on marriage of these two or parents greatly appreciated. They had five sons and three daughters. Stephen Vollick, 367 Camden Road, Nananee, Ont. K7R 1E9
992. **AINSLIE**, John; born ca 1795 Wicklow, Ireland, wife Margaret. Children include Francis, Michael, Julia. E. Annesley, 34889 Gleneagle, Abbotsford, B.C. V2S 7G5
993. **BATTLE/McGUIRE**; Seeking info on families of James (c.1790-c.1840) and Winifred Haley (c.1790-c.1870) BATTLE and Patrick (1810-1883) and Bridget Burke McGUIRE (1808-1881). Emigrated early 1830s from County Mayo to Parish of Ste Sophie, Terrebonne Cte. Left Quebec for USA late 1860s. Children of James and Winifred: Anna 1823-1899 married Christopher McKENNA 1819-?; James 1829-1893 married Julia McGUIRE 1840-1928; Rose 1831-? married Lawrence LEVIERIER 1819-?; Francis 1837-? married Susan WELCH 1843-1896; Winnifred 1836-? married Edward SCULLY 1826-?. Children of Patrick and Bridget; Bridget, John, Julia, Patrick, Michael, Hugh, Dominic. Thomas Battle, 4322 Trophy Drive, Boothwyn, PA 19061 USA
994. **BROPHY**; Patt died pre 1855, possibly at Quebec City. Widow was Mary MURPHY. Seek death date and place. Elizabeth A. Nelson, P.O. Box 664, Hailey, Idaho 83333 USA
995. **BROPHY**; See info on children of Patt BROPHY and Mary MURPHY. One son was Michael, are there others? Michael married in Quebec 1855. See BROPHY query above.
996. **BROWNE**; Frederic(k) born c1819 Ireland married Mary AGNEW born c1832 Scotland. They were married in St. Stephen's Anglican Church Montreal in 1861. Lived in Pointe St-Charles, he was a teacher and also worked for the Grand Trunk Railway. Two daughters; Elizabeth Moffatt born 1862 married David MACKENZIE JOHNSON and Jean McVicker married William Dawson JOHNSTON of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Am interested in any info on BROWNE or AGNEW relations and info on JOHNSTON relations. David M. Johnson, 278 Lytton Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M5N 1R6
997. **BUZZELL**; Searching for info on all BUZZELLS immigrating to the Eastern Townships from New Hampshire and Vermont in the early 1800s. A Robert BUZZELL married Hannah TAYLOR in 1809 at Brome and a Joseph BUZZELL was included in a grant of Bolton Twp in 1797. Any info appreciated. Leslie Andrew Buzzell, 77 Maplewood Drive, Moncton, N.B. E1A 2N3
998. **COOKE/POWER**; William COOKE born 1791 Devonshire England married Lucinda POWER of Newfoundland c1820 there. Moved to Melbourne Quebec to teach school (what year?) then removed to New Carlisle Quebec (when?). More info on William and Lucinda and children needed. David Cooke, 4799 Edward St., Pierrefonds, Quebec H8Y 2C8



999. **CULLEN**; Margaret born 1829 in Lachine or Montreal, daughter of James CULLEN and Catherine LONERGAN (queries #728 and 738 in September 1989 Connections) died 1892 married 1848 in Ste-Therese to James CASEY, Roman Catholic, born 1820 in ? Waterford Ireland, son of Michael CASEY and Ellen MOONEY. Farmed in Sherrington Twp, Naplerville Cty. Nine of fourteen children reached adulthood; Michael; John married Mary Ann McARDLE of Ormstown; James; Patrick; Father Wm. Joseph; Ellen Bridget married John McARDLE (brother of Mary Ann); Francis (Frank) married Catherine FITZGERALD (or GAYNOR); Margaret married James McGUIRK; and Sister Mary Ann (what religious order?) Need any info on Margaret CULLEN and her descendants. Mrs. Florence Mackesy, 86 Woodlawn Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1C1
1000. **DENSMORE**; Elizabeth born in Grenville Quebec married William Henry LEWIS of Ontario before 1885, had three children; Annie Alberta born February 9th, 1885 in LaPrairie Quebec; Wilfred Empey Densmore born December 23rd, 1886 St-Hyacinthe Quebec and Herbert Vaughan born September 27th, 1889 in Montreal. Elizabeth died Hamilton Ontario between 1895 and 1899. Seek info on parents and family of Elizabeth DENSMORE of Grenville. Nancy H. Dale (Mrs.), 74 Woodgarden Crescent, West Hill, Ontario M1E 3K2
1001. **DUNN**; Mary daughter of Daniel DUNN and Mary SAUNDERS, born ca October 1825-35 in Lower Canada. Seek further info, especially when and where she was born. See BROPHY queries above.
1002. **DUNN**; Daniel married Mary SAUNDERS, 1810-1825 Lower Canada. Seek further info on their marriage. See BROPHY queries above.
1003. **DUNN**; Mary Saunders died pre 1855 Lower Canada, possibly widower was Daniel DUNN, Quebec City. Where and when did she die? Who did she marry? See BROPHY query above.
1004. **ELLIOTT**; John Joseph born 1869; George Thomas born 1874, Walter Alexander born 1878; Mary Anne Hannah born 1880. All baptized Church of England, Tp. Shipton. Children of William Alexander ELLIOTT and Elizabeth Solina PERKINS. Seek any info. Gordon E. Samson, 2636 Haddam Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44120 USA
1005. **FINDLAY**; Joseph born c1785 Scotland was a private in the 49th Regiment of Foot in the war of 1812. Was given land near Drummondville, c1830 he moved near present town of L'Avenir. Joseph died July 19th, 1874. Know of two wives (1) Martha ?? mother of Joseph Jr., Charlotte, Margaret, Martha and John (2) Margaret McMURRAY (formerly McLEARY) mother of George, Robert and David. Joseph Jr born c1808 Scotland married Jessie Campbell SMILLIE (SMILLIE) born August 18th, 1815 Scotland and farmed in Shipton Twp. on range 7, lot 3. Charlotte born c1820 married George ATKINSON born c1820 Ireland, shoemaker(?) and lived in L'Avenir. Margaret married Robert PICKEN Jr., Martha married Charles C. WILLETT, John married Adeline CURTIS nee PIERCE. Interested in making contact with anyone from Joseph's first family and especially interested in info on both of his wives. See BROWNE query (David M. Johnson)
1006. **GALBRAITH**; John and Eliza McMANCUS lived in Shefford Cty on Route 112 between Granby and Waterloo Quebec. Resided there from 1850-1900. See any info. Robert F. Galbraith, 17 Melody Lane, Plattsburgh, New York 12901 USA
1007. **GODIN/DESLAURIER**; seeking info on Ambrose GODIN born 1790 in Quebec and died 1892. His wife Catherine DESLAURIER both of Calumet Island,

- Pontiac Cty. Seeking info on parents of both and when and where they married. See ASSELIN query (Mr. Stephen Vollich)
1008. **GOLDEN**; James and wife Isabella WOODS, married March 24th 1844 in Melbourne Quebec. See info on their descendants. Russell E. Saffin, 475 Elgin #705, Ottawa, Ontario K2P 2E6
1009. **HARDIE**; William m. 1801 in Trois Rivieres Quebec to Eleanor SITGRAVE: children; William born 1802 married Mary Ann Thompson; James born 1804; Eleanor born 1806 married John FIELD; James born 1808; Eliza born 1810 married Isaac THOMPSON; Annlind born 1812 married William MOORE; Caroline born 1815 married James SUTHERLAND; Jane born 1818 married William BLACK; Edmond born 1821; Miriam born 1823 married Duncan CARMICHAEL; Esther born 1825. Would like to hear from anyone with info on this family. Claire E. Smith-Burns, 22 Morningside Drive, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 4A3
1010. **HUOT/CHEVALIER**; Grateful for info on gt-grandfather Johnny (Jean-Baptiste) HUOT died September 15th, 1929 Montreal. Could have been born in Vermont or Quebec c1849, married maybe stateside, before 1885 to Libby CHEVALIER born 1853. Libby (Elizabeth) had sisters Matty (Marthe) and Aurelle who remained in Vermont. Appreciate any HUOT/CHEVALIER data Vermont, USA or Quebec. Christine Kemp, 3973 Panther Street, Victoria, B.C. V8N 3R2
1011. **KING**; Mary c1843-1913 Roman Catholic born Quebec province died St. Stanislas de Koskta parish. Daughter of Peter KING and Isabella CULLEN (query #729 in September 1989 Connections) married 1870 in Montreal to Jules GOYER of Notre Dame de Grace. Farmed in St. Laurent, Ste. Therese and St. Stanislas de Koskta. Need any info on Mary and her descendants. See Cullen query above (F. Mackesy)
1012. **KRUCK (KROECK)/GUTHIEL/KELLER**; born 1851 Pforzheil(?) Germany, arrived Montreal 1869(?) and lived in Mile End Section of Montreal, married 1871(?) to Caroline GUTHEIL (born October 10th 1856 Canada(?), 1st child; Frank born 1872(?) died 1872(?) and buried Mount Royal Cemetery(?) in Frank Keller family plot. Caroline's brother Louis' children; Daisy, Albert and Percy. Percy and Louis moved to Toronto. Caroline's sister Tetula married Frank KELLER and children were; John, Clara and Theodore. GUTHIEL and KELLER were in "fur business". Any info on entire family appreciated. Donald Kroeck, 46 Rolling Lane, Hamilton Square, New Jersey 08690 USA
1013. **JOHNSON**; Thomas born c1816 possibly Spilsby Lincolnshire England, carpenter, cabinet-maker, contractor married Martha MCKENZIE (nee FINDLAY born March 1st, 1815 Alyth, Perth, Scotland). Martha had three children by her first husband William MCKENZIE; Jannet or Jannetta born April 16th, 1834 Auchinliesh, Angus, Scotland died 1886(?) in Montreal and probably did not marry; James born c1837 Scotland listed as a stonemason in the 1861 Montreal census; David born January 10th, 1841 Dundee, Angus, Scotland listed as a boltmaker in the 1861 Montreal census. Thomas and Martha adopted her daughter Jannet and also a David FINDLAY born September 12th, 1858 in Durham Twp near L'Avenir Quebec. They lived on Rushbrook Street in Pointe St. Charles. Am interested in any info on JOHNSON's who may be related to Thomas and any MCKENZIE descendants of William and Martha. See Browne query (D. Johnson)

# *New Library Acquisitions . . . . .*

## A WORD FROM OUR LIBRARIAN

It has certainly been an exciting year for our 'little' library with just over 165 new books added to the shelves. Your support, by so generously making donations has been overwhelming ..and most encouraging!

Many of you already know that the Library Committee met in February to choose new purchases for QFHS. Armed with some of the profits from our 'ROOTS 92' conference, we were able to add many needed indexes to our collection.

Two thirds of the money went toward Quebec based sources (see list)

For those who haven't been into the library for awhile, do drop by. You'll be pleasantly surprised to find the shelves bulging with 'goodies'. The new IGI is here, as well as the 1837-1850 deaths (index only) for St Catherine's House. We also hold the five counties of the 1881 census index for England which have been released, two new ones have been ordered, and we will continue to purchase more as they become available.

For those who have asked why we have books in the library which are not listed in CONNECTIONS, the reason is due to a publishing 'deadline'. For this issue, our reports had to be in Carol's hands by the fifteenth of April. More books could be catalogued before June, and these will appear in the September journal.

It has now been a year since I took over the library, and have enjoyed the experience thoroughly! But, there are others who have played a 'mighty' role in the smooth running of affairs. Hugh Banfill and Dorothy Dunkley do as much work as I; perhaps more, and I would like to personally thank you both. The work simply wouldn't have been accomplished without you. Also, the staff at the office have all shown patience and support, as well as giving of their advice and ideas, when asked. For the first time, QFHS has started to catalogue the microfilms now that we are acquiring a good selection. To Michael Renshawe who kindly gave his time to come to the office and instruct us a very 'special' thank you Michael. As a result, the microfilms have been catalogued and we hope to have at least started the microfiche by the time you read this.

Have a great summer everyone. I hope to do a little cemetery transcribing which is always peaceful and relaxing.

1. St Catherines House Districts; (list of 650 districts and sub districts) 45 pp; photocopy. Donated by K. Oram.
2. Family History of James J. Clark & Mary Ann McPhee IOOpp. donated by A. Jupp
3. William Notman: L'empreinte d'un Studio. (Photographs and Portraits) 173 pp. donated by R. Robinson
4. 1901 Census Returns (lists reel #'s for all of Canada at the NAC) QFHS purchase. (ref)
5. Genealogical Index to the Sherbrooke Record's Vital Statistics...1992 donated by M. Simmons
6. Jordans - Westward from Ireland.
7. Historic Hudson (Quebec) Part 2 QFHS purchase
8. Historic Hudson (Quebec) Part 3 QFHS purchase
9. Pioneer Families of Cavagnal (Hudson) Vol 3 QFHS purchase
10. Pioneer Families of Cavagnal (Hudson) Vol 4 QFHS purchase

11. Pioneer Families of Hudson, Quebec Vol 5 QFHS purchase (Seigneurs of Vaudreuil)
12. Pioneer Families of Hudson, Quebec Vol 6 QFHS purchase
13. Pioneers of the Upper Ottawa and the Humours of the Valley -South Hull and Aylmer Edition (photocopy) donated by M. Simmons
14. Lyman Family in Canada
15. Gloucestershire and Bristol: A Genealogical Bibliography. FFHS donation(ref)
16. St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hemmingford, Quebec (BMD'S to 1921) (ref)
17. Hemmingford Cemeteries (21 cemetery lists in Hemmingford, Quebec area) (both #16 and #17 donated by B. MacKenzie) (ref)
18. The People Called Shakers (a history)
19. Lochaber Bay Cemetery (Papineau County, Quebec) donated by M. MacLachlin (ref)
20. Soundex Reference Guide (USA) QFHS Purchase (ref)
21. Relevés des Registres D'état Civil du Québec, Catholiques, autres dénominations et civils, 1621- 1992. QFHS purchase (excellent guide...lists all the church and civil registers for Québec)
22. BP Road Atlas of Great Britain donated by B.Young
23. Protestant Marriages in the District of Bedford (Que) 1804-1879 (District of Bedford takes in Brome, Missisquoi and Shefford counties) QFHS purchase
24. Anglo-Protestants of Megantic County, Repertory of BMD's 1826-1992 QFHS purchase (ref)
25. Our French Canadian Ancestors Vols 1-II QFHS purchase\* (English history of early French Canadian people)
26. Records of the Church of Jebogue in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. 1766-1851 (The publisher of this book was a founding member of QFHS; Gwen Trask) QFHS purchase
27. George Family from Germany to Canada 2nd edition donated by J. George
28. Vermont: List of Marriages and Funerals 1862-1912 (8 pp)
29. Greenbank Cemetery (Whitby, Ontario area) 2 lists. donated by D. Dunkley (ref)
30. My Ancestor was in the British Army, How Can I Find Him? QFHS purchase (ref)
31. Marriages Catholiques et Protestants du comte Iberville 1823-1979 QFHS purchase\*
32. Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors, a guide to ancestry research in the Scottish Record Office. QFHS purchase\*
33. Isle La Motte, Vermont, A History donated by G. Rogers
34. Quebec Obituaries found in the Richford, Vermont, 'Courier' Aug-Dec 1992 (9 pp) donated by M. Simmons
35. Index to the microfilmed vital records for the District of Bedford, Quebec (8 pp) donated by M. Simmons
36. Ontario County Maps (18 pp) photocopy
37. The French Quartier - Epic Struggle of a Family and Nation Divided. (history of a French Quebec family) donated by R. Robinson
38. The Emigrant Scots (lists ships that came to Canada before 1900) QFHS purchase\*
39. Register of One Name Studies 1991 (Guild of One Name Studies) QFHS purchase\*
40. How Much is it Worth? (guide to assessing value of items in past times) QFHS purchase\*
41. Riverside Cemetery, East Farnham, Quebec donated by P. Redmile index donated by J. Antle of MHS (ref)
42. Annual Review of the National Archives of Canada, 1991-1992, donated by NAC
43. Kinshella genealogy on two computer disks donated by I. Kinshella

The following is a list of the microforms ordered by QFHS (Roots 92 profits):

1. 1853 Griffith's Evaluation Tax Lists (Ireland) for counties Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick and Tipperary (not received as of publication date)
2. Shefford County, Quebec 1881 census index
3. Index to Quebec City region Protestants, (1790-1875)
4. Index to the St Francis District Protestants
5. Index to the Beauharnois District Protestants
6. Cadastres Abreges des Seigneuries de Quebec, Trois Rivieres and Montreal
7. Non Catholic Church Registers for Gaspé County
8. Remaining Non Catholic Registers for Montreal
9. 1881 Census Indexes for Counties in England, as they are published.

## *Welcome New Members . . . . .*

1672. Cyr, Mrs. Audrey, 307 de Gaulle, Chateauguay, Quebec J6K 2V3  
 1673. Sparks, Mr. Edward Leslie, 93 Burton Street, Greenfield Park, Quebec J4V 2Y6  
 1674. Erickson, Mr. Gordon, Box 554, McLennan, Alberta T0H 2L0  
 1675. Joyal, Mrs. D., J. Quesnel, 2582 Bernice Court, Melbourne, Florida 32935-3415  
 1676. Page, Mr. George David, 6025 Bourassa, Pierrefonds, Quebec H8Z 2K6  
 1677. Shepherd, Mr. Holland C., P.O. Box 601, Worthington, Ohio 43085  
 1678. Viger, Mr. Michel, 99-1 Ritchie Street, Ottawa, Ontario K2B 6E8  
 1679. Bosse, Mr. Gilbert R., 46 Leggatt, Metis Beach, Quebec G0J 1W0  
 1680. Burns, Mrs. Claire E. Smith, 42 Morningside Dr., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 4A3  
 1681. Gaskell, Mrs. Theresa, 11014 NO. 82nd Avenue, Peonia, Arizona 85345  
 1682. Marton, Mrs. Debbie Slattery, 35 Marilyn Cres., Georgetown, Ont. L7G 1K3  
 1683. Flannery, Mr. James, 4868 Melrose Avenue, Montreal, Quebec H3X 3P5  
 1684. Fletcher, Mrs. Carole, 2245 Clifton Avenue, Montreal, Quebec H4A 2N5  
 1685. Laval, Mrs. Norma, 116 Hawcliff Way N.W., Calgary, Alberta T3G 2S5  
 1686. Egan, Mr. Alan, 90 de Brignoles, L.D.R. Laval, Quebec H7N 4J2  
 1687. McReynolds, Mr. Shawn, 34 Castle Knock Road, Toronto, Ontario M5N 2J4  
 1688. Hastings, Mrs. Christina, 5614 Green Springs Drive, Houston, Texas 77066  
 1689. Godin-Heard, Miss Marie, 230 Nipigon St., Apt. 402, Oshawa, Ont. L1J 4N6  
 1690. Kelly, Miss F. Adel, 176 Seacliff Drive West, Leamington, Ontario N8H 3Y5  
 1691. Nye, Mrs. Lynn Langlois, 17 Monterey Circle, Corona Del Mar, Ca 92625  
 1692. Graham, Mr. Bruce, 64 Lucerne Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 2V2  
 1693. Herron, Mrs. Cheryl, Box 5, New Brigden, Alberta T0J 2G0  
 1694. Kirschenman, Ms Karen, 38 Rayburn Ct., R.R. 3, Mason City, Iowa 50401  
 1695. Ormond, Mr. John, 415 boul. des Prairies, Laval, Quebec H7N 2W6  
 1696. McNicol, Mrs. Shirley, 50 Bertioz Rive, Apt. 1103 Nun's Island, Que. H3E 1M2  
 1697. Lowe, Mr. Denny, P.O. Box 834, 316 Shipman Dr., Almonte, Ontario K0A 1A0  
 1698. Rockwell, Mrs. Lorelei F., 1199 South Van Ness, San Francisco, Ca 94110  
 1699. Lalonde, Mr. Eric, 531 Montford Drive, Dollard des Orm., Quebec H9G 1M7  
 1700. Earl, Mrs. Jean, 360 Henderson Street, Bolton, Ontario L7E 4X7  
 1701. Schultz, Mrs. Geraldine, 11A Cass Court, Ballston Lake, New York 12019  
 1702. Bastow, Mrs. Elaine, 2859 130th Street, South Surrey, British Columbia V4P 1J7  
 1703. Bradley, Mr. Edward J., 108 Somervale Gardens, Pointe Claire, Que. H9R 3H7  
 1704. Contreni, Mrs. Michelle, 167 Village Circle, Paramus, New Jersey 07652  
 1705. Dahlquist, Mr. Robert C., 7610 Penn Avenue S., Apt. 151, Cokato, Mn 55321  
 1706. McIver, Dr. Donald H., Box 1344, Brooks, Alberta T1R 1C2  
 1707. Shields, Mrs. Addie L., R.2, Box 355 East Plattsburg, New York 12901

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

25. In Search of Your British & Irish Roots by A. Baxter	19.95	2.00	_____
26. Handbook on Irish Genealogy by Donal F. Begley	15.00	1.00	_____
27. Ancestral Trail in Ireland by Donal F. Begley	4.50	1.00	_____
28. In Search of Scottish Ancestry G. Hamilton-Edwards	23.00	2.00	_____
29. The Scots Overseas	4.50	1.00	_____
30. Scottish Roots by Alwin James	10.50	2.00	_____
31. Family Historian's Enquire Within by F.C. Markwell & P Saul	10.00	2.00	_____
32. Coroners' Records in Eng. & Wales	3.50	1.00	_____
33. Accommodation Register (5th Ed.)	5.00	1.00	_____
34. Current Publications by Memb. Soc. (BRITISH)	4.00	1.00	_____
35. Directory of Family History Project	2.50	1.00	_____
36. A Glossary of Household, Farming & Trade Terms	6.00	1.00	_____
37. A Latin Glossary For Family & Local Historians	4.50	1.00	_____
38. In Search of Your European Roots by Angus Baxter	12.95	2.00	_____
39. Beginning Your Family History by George Pelling	5.00	1.00	_____

**BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (GIBSON GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)**

40. Marriage, Census & Other Indexes for Family Historians	4.00	1.00	_____
41. The Hearth Tax	4.00	1.00	_____
42. Probate Jurisdictions (Where to Look for Wills)	6.00	1.00	_____
43. Record Offices: How To Find Them	4.50	1.00	_____
44. Land Tax Assessments c1690-c1950	3.50	1.00	_____
45. Quarter Sessions Records	3.50	1.00	_____
46. Local Newspapers 1750 - 1920	5.00	1.00	_____
47. Was Your Grandfather A Railway Man	6.00	1.00	_____
48. Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876	6.00	1.00	_____
49. Bishop's Transcripts & Marriage Licences	3.00	1.00	_____
50. Electoral Registers since 1832	6.00	1.00	_____
51. Muster Rolls (Tudor & Stuart)	6.00	1.00	_____

**BRITISH GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS (MCLAUGHLIN GENEALOGICAL GUIDES)**

*(Eva McLaughlin books are now out of print. Remaining books are listed below. quantities are limited.)*

52. St. Catherine's House (3 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
53. Wills Before 1858 - (2 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
54. Wills From 1858 - (5 copies)	3.50	1.00	_____
55. Annals of The Poor - (1 copy)	3.00	1.00	_____
56. Simple Latin - (2 copies)	3.00	1.00	_____
57. Dating Old Photographs (British)	7.00	1.00	_____
58. The Location of Br. Army Records	6.25	1.00	_____
59. W.W.I Army Ancestry (British)	6.25	1.00	_____
60. Records of The Royal Air Force	7.00	1.00	_____
61. W.W. II Army Ancestry	7.00	1.00	_____
62. More Sources W.W. I Army Ancestry	7.00	1.00	_____
63. Br. Army Records 1914-1918	7.00	1.00	_____
64. My Ancestors Were Methodists	9.00	1.00	_____
65. My Ancestors Were Quakers	7.00	1.00	_____
66. My Ancestors Were Baptists	7.00	1.00	_____
67. My Ancestor Was a Migrant	7.00	1.00	_____
68. My Ancestor Was a Merchant Seaman	7.00	1.00	_____
69. My Ancestors Were Manorial Tenants	7.00	1.00	_____

## QFHS MAIL-ORDER BOOKSTORE

### QFHS PUBLICATIONS

	PRICE	S&H	TOTAL
1. CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL (ANGLICAN) Montreal Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	15.00	2.00	_____
2. HAWTHORN-DALE CEMETERY - Memorial Stone Inscriptions	20.00	4.00	_____
3. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Township of Hemmingford, Quebec	20.00	2.00	_____
4. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Parish of St. Patrick of Sherrington	8.00	2.00	_____
5. 1851 CENSUS INDEX - Village of Huntingdon	6.00	2.00	_____
6. 1851 CENSUS - Lachute & Grenville	20.00	4.00	_____
7. LACHUTE PROTESTANT CEMETERY - Memorial Stone Inscriptions	20.00	4.00	_____
8. Directory of Cemetery Grave Lists March 1992	5.00	1.00	_____
9. Q.F.H.S. catalogue of library books	4.00	1.00	_____
10. Connections Back Issues (ORIGINALS) 1978-1991	1.00	1.00	_____
11. Connections for the following years (REPRINTS ONLY) 1978 Iss 1, 1979 Iss 1, 1981 Iss 3 & 4, 1982 Iss 1 & 3 1983 Iss 3, 1987 Iss 2	3.00	1.00	_____
12. Qui suis je? / Who am I? - Compiled by Angeline Caners	12.00	2.00	_____
13. Ancestral Surname Catalogue 1990 or 1991	3.50	1.00	_____
14. Alphabetical Surname of Index-Land Grants in Quebec 1763-1890 Surnames beginning with the letter:			

A	3.00	1.00	_____	I	2.00	.80	_____	Q	2.00	2.00	_____
B	10.00	2.00	_____	J	2.00	1.00	_____	R	5.25	2.00	_____
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	_____
F	4.00	1.00	_____	N	2.00	1.00	_____	V	2.00	1.00	_____
G	6.75	2.00	_____	O	2.00	1.00	_____	W	3.00	2.00	_____
H	4.75	1.00	_____	P	6.50	2.00	_____	Y	2.00	1.00	_____

### QUE. & CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

15. In Search of Your Canadian Roots by Angus Baxter	16.95	3.00	_____
16. Marler - 4 Generations of A Quebec Family	9.00	2.00	_____
17. A Register of Emigrant Families from the Western Isles of Scotland to the Eastern Townships of Quebec by Bill Lawson	12.00	2.00	_____
18. St. Patrick's Quebec by Marianna O'Gallagher	9.00	2.00	_____
19. Grosse Ile Gateway to Canada 1832-1937	15.00	2.00	_____
20. Saint Brigid's Quebec by Marianna O'Gallagher	7.00	2.00	_____
21. The Voyage of the Naparima - James J. Mangan	7.00	2.00	_____
22. Loyalists of Quebec by the Heritage Branch Montreal, U.E.L.	25.00	4.00	_____
23. Chateauguay Valley Hist. Soc. Journal 1874-1991	12.00	2.00	_____
24. Irish for a Day - St. Patrick's Day Parade Celebration in Quebec 1765-1990 by Nancy Schmitz	25.00	4.00	_____

**All books published by the QFHS are exempt from GST.  
See inside cover for QFHS mailing address and telephone no.**

**GRAND TOTAL** \_\_\_\_\_

# MARY SECORD THE UNKNOWN HEROINE

by David Cooke

In Canadian history, one woman stands out as a symbol of Canadian fortitude and courage. She is Laura (Ingersol) Secord. We all know the story of her overnight trek through the woods avoiding American checkpoints to inform the British of the plans for an American surprise attack. Her efforts turned the tables on the invaders and helped turn the course of the War of 1812.

There are two other Secord women also worthy of praise for their courage. In New York in the late 1770s Isaac Swayse was jailed by the Patriots for his outspoken loyalty to the King. On the evening before he was to be executed his wife (?) Secord came to visit him. He was able to escape the prison by exchanging clothes with his wife and made his way to safety in Canada. She was never seen again and her fate remains unknown.

Mary Secord (Laura's aunt by marriage) was born in 1736 probably in Cortland Manor, New York. Nothing is known of her early years. She married a Captain Krookston who was killed in the Indian Wars. Her brothers left overcrowded New York for the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania

for land. Mary must have followed. She married, a second time, Joshua Beebe (born October 10th, 1738 East Haddam, Connecticut) who had moved to Pennsylvania for the same reason. They had seven children as they moved from Ashford to York and later the Susquehanna.

Both the Secords and the Beebes were Huguenot families and owed their very survival to the British crown. When revolution stirred Joshua and his eldest son Adin naturally supported the King. They joined Butler's Rangers and fought in the Indian department. Mary and the rest of the children moved to Niagara for safety.

In 1779 Joshua Beebe carried important dispatches

through enemy lines to the blockaded city of New York. He contracted small pox and died there.

Mary now a widow for the second time and with six children in tow removed to Yamachiche refugee camp near Three Rivers, Quebec for the balance of the War. While in the camp she met Christopher Pearson, the rations officer, a widower with two girls and married for the third time. With the signing of the peace treaty in Paris provision was made for reparations to be paid by the Americans to those who lost property and land due to their loyalty to the crown. When it came time to pay said reparations the states objected. Mary Secord and other Loyalists were left destitute. The crown, aware of the plight of the American refugees offered free land in Canada to veterans and their families.

Christopher Pearson, his wife and new family were among the five hundred settlers who sailed from the St. Lawrence around the Gaspé peninsula to Paspébiac Beach on the Bay of Chaleur in June of 1783. Lots were drawn and land distributed to these transplanted Americans. Life was not





easy there. Fields had to be cleared, there were poor harvests and bad weather to contend with.

Mary Secord Krokston Beebe Pearson or Grandmas Pearson as she was later known lived to the ripe old age of one hundred three years. During her long lifetime she had pioneered in Pennsylvania, raised a large family during a revolution, survived life in a refugee camp and started a new life in Canada. I think you will agree that Mary Secord's whole life was every bit as courageous as her niece's one evening in 1813 and every bit as worthy of praise.

## TAPES

The following tape cassettes of eight presentations given at our Roots '92 Seminar in June can be purchased at a cost of \$10.00 each, plus \$1.00 postage.

Orders should be addressed to Mrs. Florence McGrail, Publications-Sales.

1. Birth, Marriage & Death Records
2. Maps & Genealogy
3. Irish Families in Que.
4. Military Records
5. Adoption Records
6. Land Records in Que.
7. Genealogical Resources in England
8. Privacy Laws Cemetery Records in Que.

# HONOURABLE WILLIAM GRANT

by Hector Canty

Genealogy can bring one in contact with colourful people. Reading the marriage contract of Thomas Canty<sup>1</sup>, navigator, living in Labrador, son of William Canty and Mary Menson of Ireland married to Josephite Laure Levasseur, daughter of Michel, writer and Marie Catherine Colard at Notre Dame Church in 1804 with the Honourable William Grant, Charles Grant and John Grant, lawyer acting as witnesses.

William Grant<sup>2</sup> was an ambitious merchant and member of the Legislative Council, who married in 1770, the Baroness of Longueuil, Marie Fleury d'Eschambault, widow of Baron Charles Jacques LeMoyné, former governor of Montreal.

After the British occupation of Quebec in 1759, the socio-economic status of the French speaking officials were threatened. Weddings between the British families with the Canadiens were rare. Thus, the marriage in 1770 between William Grant<sup>3</sup> and Marie Anne Catherine Fleury Deschambault was soon accepted by members of the bride's family who first leased and then sold the Mingan and Anticosti fishing posts to the new husband and his partner, Thomas Dunn.

Having declared himself a Catholic, in 1764 he claimed he was Protestant so as not to be

excluded from political office. Grant and his bride were secretly married at Montreal by a Jesuit priest, with special dispensation by Governor Carleton and then publicly a few days later by an Anglican minister<sup>4</sup>.

William Grant like others, profited from every opportunity available in the crippled colony to build their fortunes. Grant and Caldwell evicted debtors from land, used government funds for their own ends and, like most of their colleagues, bought seigniorial property and ultimately acquired titles of the landed aristocracy<sup>5</sup>.

The fur trade provided employment for men from Quebec: between 1800 and 1817, merchants, particularly from the North West Company, signed about three hundred contracts with men from the Quebec area to hunt, fish and transport goods from the northern posts of Tadoussac, Sept Isles, Mingan, Labrador and Anticosti to Quebec<sup>6</sup>.

As Thomas Canty was a navigator, he possibly worked for William Grant on a merchant ship carrying supplies to and from Quebec and the fishing and fur regions, known as the King's domain.

1 Ref: Notre Dame de Quebec (1800-1825) vol 4

2 Ref: Quebec City 1765-1832 by David T. Ruddel, p.49

3 - 6 Ibid

# MILITARY MARRIAGES of ENLISTED MEN

*(Montreal Christ Church Anglican Cathedral)*

by Gary Schroder

The following is a list of one hundred fifty nine military marriages of enlisted men which took place at Christ Church Cathedral in Montreal during the period 1766 to 1850. The marriage of British Army officers which took place at Christ Church will be described in a future edition of Connections.

More detail on these military marriages & of course the numerous other marriages which took place at Christ Church can be found in the following publication of the Quebec Family History Society :

Montreal Christ Church Anglican Marriage Registers 1766-1850

Cost: \$17.00 including postage & handling.

- 1: 1791 May 16 Dennis Alexander, soldier to Mary Jourdain
- 2: 1779 Mar 07 Edward Allen, soldier to Mary Row
- 3: 1787 Mar 08 William Allsop, soldier to Sarah Snow
- 4: 1796 Oct 13 John Anderson age 30 sergeant, 4th King's Own Regiment of Foot to Olivia Hurstwaite age 45.
- 5: 1777 Nov 10 William Ashley, soldier to Genevieve Charpentier.
- 6: 1797 Oct 31 Thomas Austin age 31 corporal, 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment of Foot, Captain Slade's Company to Elizabeth Mooney age 23
- 7: 1847 May 26 Henry Banfield, private, Royal Canadian Rifles to Catherine Conerton
- 8: 1780 Jun 29 John Barre, soldier to Mary Dageney.
- 9: 1803 Jun 01 Samuel Bent, private 6th Regiment of Foot to Mary Hagen.
- 10: 1797 Sep 12 Bonaventure Bozelli age 22, soldier 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment of Foot to Elizabeth Morris age 18.
- 11: 1797 Apr 16 George Bradford, soldier 24th Regiment of Foot to Margaret Fauchet.
- 12: 1778 Sep 09 Roger Brady, soldier to Christiana Shaw.
- 13: 1784 May 28 John Brown, soldier to Ann Lazares.
- 14: 1782 Jun 07 Samuel Brown, soldier to Mary Godson.
- 15: 1798 Dec 21 Thomas James Brown, private, 2nd Battalion, 60th Regiment, Captain Slade's Company to Susanna Lagrand.
- 16: 1776 Nov 09 Cornelius O'Bryan, soldier to Abigail Godson.
- 17: 1785 Nov 18 James Bryan, soldier to Rachel McIntosh.
- 18: 1801 May 28 Jonathan Buckley age 41 private 41st Regiment to Eleanor Nottage age 37.
- 19: 1772 Dec 27 William Butler, soldier to Mary Dofey (Duffy?)
- 20: 1778 Nov 17 Duncan Cameron, soldier to Margaret Fisher.
- 21: 1781 Jun 23 Archibald Campbell, soldier to Mary Ann Bienvenue.
- 22: 1779 Mar 17 Duncan Campbell, soldier to Mary Hillard.
- 23: 1813 Dec 19 Peter Campbell, private 8th Regiment to Elizabeth Gillespie, widow.
- 24: 1778 Oct 29 Richard Campbell, soldier to Johanna McMagan.
- 25: 1777 Oct 09 William Carson, soldier to Martha Gant.
- 26: 1796 Jun 05 Michael Cole age 38 2nd Battalion, Canadian Volunteers to Marie Gabourie age 23.
- 27: 1842 Apr 19 John Connell, widower, pensioner to Ann Stephens, widow of Private in 85th Light Infantry.
- 28: 1797 Apr 24 John Crips age 30, private, 4th King's Own Regiment to Jane Smith age 18.
- 29: 1810 May 25 John Crosley, private Royal Regiment of Artillery to Mary Arshett.
- 30: 1789 May 29 James Cutmore, sergeant to Ann Clinton.
- 31: 1778 Jul 13 John Daly, soldier to Jane Brimmer.
- 32: 1785 Jan 17 Alexander

- Dalgety, sergeant to Dorothy Gunderman.
- 33: 1786 Aug 23 William Dar-  
hrel, soldier to Mary Ann  
Moura
- 34: 1777 Apr 04 Alexander  
Davidson, soldier, to  
Elizabeth Lamb.
- 35: 1781 Sep 11 James Dent,  
soldier to Charlotte San-  
celler.
- 36: 1788 Jun 26 Patrick De-  
velin, soldier to Ann Horns
- 37: 1811 Mar 03 Samuel Din-  
nen, private, 41st Regi-  
ment of Foot to Sarah  
Ingram.
- 38: 1781 Jun 23 Samuel  
Dougherty, soldier to  
Mary Bienvenue
- 39: 1782 Mar 24 Jeremiah  
Douglas, soldier to Mary  
Godwin
- 40: 1784 Jul 08 William  
Douglas, soldier to Ann  
Provence.
- 41: 1779 Apr 06 John Dulling,  
soldier to Mary Benoit.
- 42: 1790 Apr 18 Patrick Dunn,  
soldier to Elizabeth Scof-  
fin.
- 43: 1779 Mar 28 William Dut-  
ton, soldier to Archangel  
Bernard.
- 44: 1771 Sep 09 James Ed-  
mond, soldier to Eliza-  
beth Boxwell
- 45: 1779 Mar 28 James Fair-  
burn, soldier to Ann  
Richardson.
- 46: 1813 Feb 12 Maurice  
Fitzgerald, sergeant, 8th  
Regiment, Master of the  
Musical Band to Eliza-  
beth Forbes, minor.
- 47: 1798 Jun 16 Thomas Flake,  
sergeant, 2nd Battalion,  
60th Regiment General  
Carthon's Company to  
Dorothy Brunmer age 28.
- 48: 1785 Feb 15 Joseph  
Fleming, soldier to Mary  
Parry.
- 49: 1784 Nov 08 William Gal-  
ters, soldier to Catherine  
Bent.
- 50: 1792 Jan 13 Joseph Gal-  
liard, soldier to Cle-  
mence Duffau.
- 51: 1812 Nov 30 William  
Geary, private, 8th Regi-  
ment to Jane Ford.
- 52: 1801 Mar 30 Samuel  
Gee age 43, 41st Regi-  
ment to Jane Davies  
Lee age 42 widow.
- 53: 1812 Mar 15 Michael  
Gillespie, corporal, 49th  
Regiment to Elizabeth  
Kelly
- 54: 1778 Jan 02 William  
Ginive, soldier to Helie  
Eliot
- 55: 1772 Oct 02 John Glow,  
soldier to Sarah Alix
- 56: 1798 Sep 02 Francis  
Goodsmith age 34, pri-  
vate 2nd Battalion, 60th  
Regiment to Mary La-  
garde age 24 widow
- 57: 1795 Jun 07 John Christo-  
pher Gorke, Corps of Ca-  
nadian Volunteers to  
Magdeliene La Vin Du  
Sie.
- 58: 1813 May 23 Michael  
Gorman, widower, pri-  
vate, 1st Royal Regiment  
of Foot to Mary Ewens
- 59: 1794 Jan 27 John Gra-  
ham, soldier, 26th Regi-  
ment to Ann Drew.
- 60: 1778 May 19 Allen Grant,  
soldier to Mary Grant
- 61: 1793 Aug 30 John Grant,  
soldier to Catherine  
Campbell
- 62: 1814 Jan 17 Michael  
Greenwood, corporal  
49th Regiment to Isabel  
Cooke, widow
- 63: 1783 Aug 22 William  
Hamerton, soldier to Mar-  
garet Thompson
- 64: 1783 Oct 29 John Ham-  
son, soldier to Catherine  
Chapman
- 65: 1772 Jun 02 John Halyer,  
soldier to Mary Vein
- 66: 1814 Mar 08 Godfrey Har-  
reng, private, De  
Meuron Regiment to  
Elizabeth McBean
- 67: 1814 Jun 06 Frederic  
Haselback, private De  
Meuron Regiment to  
Marie Jeanneuve  
Ducharme
- 68: 1846 Jan 11 James Hay,  
sergeant 14th Regiment  
of Foot to Mary Ann Allen
- 69: 1813 Nov 07 Henry Head,  
private, 19th Light Dra-  
goons to Martha Hilton
- 70: 1784 Oct 20 Solomon Hil-  
bert, soldier to Margaret  
Parcels
- 71: 1782 Nov 30 William  
Hildebrand, soldier to  
Margaret Fontaine
- 72: 1797 May 07 John  
Hodgkins, private 24th  
Regiment of Foot to Mar-  
garet O'Brien, widow
- 73: 1797 Jul 10 Robert Hol-  
land age 26 sergeant,  
2nd Battalion, 60th Regi-  
ment to Jane Grant age  
18
- 74: 1776 Nov 11 David Hood  
soldier to Mary Francis  
Merchant
- 75: 1784 Apr 14 John Daniel  
Horragon, soldier to Eliza-  
beth Gorman
- 76: 1813 Nov 07 William Jack-  
son, corporal, 19th Light  
Dragoons to Lydia Hilton.
- 77: 1811 Dec 22 James Jef-  
ferson, corporal, 10th  
Battalion Royal Veterans  
to Louisa Edward
- 78: 1788 Jun 22 Robert Jervis,  
soldier to Ruth Allen
- 79: 1783 Jun 27 Andrew  
Jokel, soldier to Mary  
Ann Lajoie

- 80: 1778 Nov 14 John Jonston, soldier to Sarah Sidwell
- 81: 1777 Mar 08 William Kane, sergeant to Mary Reineette Petit
- 82: 1792 Jan 16 William Kell, soldier to Mary Pew
- 83: 1789 May 19 Richard Kellstall, sergeant to Lydia Smith
- 84: 1789 Jun 13 Charles Kelso, sergeant to Mary Current
- 85: 1789 May 02 Michael Kendel, soldier to Martha Taylor
- 86: 1787 Mar 08 Killion Kilrod, soldier to Mary Mortimer
- 87: 1797 Jan 22 Thomas Laycock age 30, private 26th Regiment Light Infantry to Jane McDonald age 21.
- 88: 1814 Oct 10 John Lekingger, private De Meuron Regiment to Charlotte (surname blank)
- 89: 1797 May 08 John Lenton, private age 28 24th Regiment of Foot to Margaret Livingston age 17
- 90: 1787 Mar 29 James Letham, soldier to Margaret Campbell
- 91: 1801 May 23 William Lethbridge age 39 Gunner, Royal Artillery to Agnes Pedler age 24
- 92: 1801 Apr 12 Philip Lewis age 38, private, 41st Regiment to Mary Young age 26 widow
- 93: 1799 Aug 27 Robert Liddle age 30, private 26th Cameronian Regiment to Ann Northrup age 23
- 94: 1785 Sep 12 Philip Long, soldier to Angelca Carpillet
- 95: 1773 Apr 02 William Lyons, soldier to Margaret Homs
- 96: 1778 Nov 10 Lewis Mainville, soldier to Mary Dumas
- 97: 1785 May 02 Hugh Martin, soldier to Ann Comber
- 98: 1771 Jan 17 Frederick Matthew, soldier to Elizabeth Hastings
- 99: 1787 Feb 09 Christopher May, soldier to Elizabeth Lymema
- 100: 1816 Jun 04 Christain Mayer, sergeant, De Meuron Regiment to Angeliqne Toursell, widow
- 101: 1814 Feb 20 George Henry Mentzel, private, 41st Regiment to Catherine Georgetan, widow
- 102: 1777 Mar 12 Conrad Milker, soldier to Mary Landerville
- 103: 1784 May 25 William Miller, soldier to Sarah Basset
- 104: 1814 Jan 16 Paul Montanary, De Meuron Regiment to Marianne Vallet
- 105: 1784 Sep 15 William Munford, soldier to Catherine Allen
- 106: 1776 Nov 10 Joseph Murray, soldier to Margaret Lemons
- 107: 1814 Nov 01 Charles McCardle, private Veterans Battalion to Jane Fetes, widow
- 108: 1811 Sep 01 James McCarthy, private 49th Regiment to Mary Landy
- 109: 1777 May 27 Brence McCowen, soldier to Eleanor Welch
- 110: 1794 Feb 25 Colin McKensie, sergeant, 26th Regiment to Elizabeth Christie
- 111: 1779 May 11 William McKenzie, soldier to Mary Bick
- 112: 1778 Sep 28 Archibald McKye, soldier to Mary Ann Hollis
- 113: 1771 Jul 10 David Neagly, soldier to Sarah Neyle
- 114: 1814 Jan 18 Henry Neff or Ness, De Meuron Regiment to Mary Napper
- 115: 1772 May 20 Thomas Ofbower, soldier to Charlotte Peria
- 116: 1784 Mar 08 David Olborough, soldier to Elizabeth Weather
- 117: 1772 Mar 31 Dane Oxenbridge, soldier to Mary Patterson
- 118: 1782 Jan 04 William Perry, soldier to Mary Brown
- 119: 1771 Jul 22 Christian Pogar, soldier to Frances Joubert
- 120: 1797 Feb 20 William Porter age 25 private 26th Regiment to Elizabeth Tibaud age 19
- 121: 1789 Aug 20 Robert Renchey, soldier to Eleanor Bennett
- 122: 1770 Sep 25 James Ridgway, soldier to Elizabeth Lewis
- 123: 1789 May 23 George Robinson, soldier to Johanna Hare
- 124: 1783 Mar 19 Matthew Roth, soldier to Mary France Coeur
- 125: 1814 Jan 14 Richard Salter, sergeant 49th Regiment to Sarah Bohley
- 126: 1798 Jun 18 George Sawyer, corporal, 2nd Battalion, 60th Regiment to Elizabeth Donaldson age 21
- 127: 1783 Jan 14 William Schmidt, soldier to Mary Languedoc
- 128: 1814 Dec 14 Thomas Sayer, private 90th Regiment to Elizabeth Creely
- 129: 1812 May 10 John Scott, private 49th Regiment to Mary Bouquet

- 130: 1781 Aug 17 John Scullion, soldier to Rose Magy
- 131: 1784 Apr 30 Christopher Servat, soldier to Agatha Dumaine
- 132: 1778 Sep 26 John Sexton, soldier to Rebecka Groves
- 133: 1776 Dec 30 John Shaw, soldier to Elizabeth Sutherland
- 134: 1789 May 02 Joseph Sherrlong, soldier to Mary Gellnot
- 135: 1786 Aug 26 George Sincocoe, sergeant to Charlotte Mittleberger
- 136: 1772 Feb 16 Thomas Smith, soldier to Elizabeth Anderson
- 137: 1814 Jul 21 William James Smith, private, 89th Regiment to Ann Morrice, widow
- 138: 1790 Mar 31 John Stafford, private 26th Regiment, a native of Derbyshire to Mary Bissonet.
- 139: 1797 Jan 01 John Stoddard age 30 corporal, 24th Regiment of Foot, Captain Spear's Company to Mary Prescott age 24
- 140: 1771 Apr 20 John Swerings, soldier to Mary Alstein
- 141: 1779 May 15 Thomas Taylor, soldier to Mary Labelle
- 142: 1777 Mar 27 John Thornlinson, soldier to Elizabeth Eyre
- 143: 1776 Sept 06 Alexander Thompson, soldier to Emilia Anderson
- 144: 1779 Oct 16 Matthew Thompson, soldier to Elizabeth Montgomery
- 145: 1778 Jun 08 John Toop, soldier to Isabella Miller
- 146: 1800 Oct 21 William Towers age 42 sergeant, 41st Regiment to Jane MacLarnon age 25 widow
- 147: 1814 Sep 17 William Townsin, soldier 1st Battalion Royal (?) to Jane Holmes widow of James Holmes
- 148: 1795 Jan 15 John Waters, private Corps of Canadian Volunteers to Mary Grace
- 149: 1779 Jan 26 Thomas Way, soldier to Ann Godson
- 150: 1847 Dec 15 Charles Thomas Walcott of H.M. Commissariat Staff to Fanny Adamson
- 151: 1779 Mar 24 Robert Welch, soldier to Rebecka Dagg
- 152: 1814 May 08 John Wheatly, private 19th Light Dragoons to Ann Chapill
- 153: 1799 Feb 10 Thomas White age 39 private, 2nd Battalion 60th Regiment to Mary Manon age 27
- 154: 1783 Jul 07 Joseph Wickof, soldier to Kesia Fore
- 155: 1811 Oct 20 Matthew Williams, private 10th Battalion Royal Veterans to Mary Conway, widow
- 156: 1794 Nov 09 James Williamson, 26th Regiment to Mary Kay, widow
- 157: 1775 Aug 30 John Wilson, soldier to Catherine Robertson
- 158: 1780 Jan 05 Earnest Withelmi, soldier to Josette Content

Published in the Westmorland Gazette, Cumbria, March 7th, 1835

## EMIGRATION TO CANADA

The British American Land Company, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, have for sale one million acres of land in farms of 100 acres and upwards situated in the healthy and fertile Eastern Townships of Lower Canada; distant from 50 to 100 miles from Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec. Prices from 4s to 10s currency per acre, payable one fifth cash down on the higher priced lots; one fourth on the lower priced lots; and the balance in six annual instalments bearing interest.

The Prospectuses with particulars (gratis) from J.P. Younghusband, Whitehaven, William Fell Esq., Workington; and Messrs Kenneth Dowle and Co., Liverpool, who will also furnish information as to passenger ships"

Contributed by Frank T. Hankins, member # 1584

**QFHS INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - SEARCH REQUEST**

Make a photo-copy for your use.

Specify: Province, County or State for Canada, England, U.S.A, Wales and Scotland because the I.G.I. is indexed in this manner. For other countries the names are listed alphabetically. Only births/marriages are recorded.

There is a \$3.00 fee **IN ADVANCE** for the search of a family name in any one province, state or county. The fee includes copies for up to 5 pages of surname listings including handling and postage. Each additional 5 pages costs another \$3.00. If the name is not listed the charge is only \$1.00, **NO REFUNDS**, instead a credit on further searches.

PLEASE INDICATE 'I.G.I SEARCH' ON THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR ENVELOPE.  
 MAIL TO: QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY P.O. Box 1026 Pointe Claire,  
 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

Vain pride of ancestry is silly, and the snobbishness that estimates a man's worth only according to the social status of his grandfather is contemptable; nevertheless every man should endeavor to know all he can of his family history; the indifference that some profess as to such things is either a mark of littleness of mind or selfishness.

*Chadwick*

## **Looking for Ancestors in the Townships?**

Unravel the mystery of your past by travelling to the Eastern Townships of Quebec, Canada.

I will organize a genealogical research tour designed just for you. Imagine the thrill of finding your ancestors under the guidance of one who has more than 18 years of relevant experience.

### **For details, write to:**

Marjorie Goodfellow, B.A., B.L.S., M.L.S.  
(member, Quebec Family History Society,  
Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est)

at P.O. Box 1135  
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada J1H 5L5

or telephone (819) 562-1694  
before 10:00 a.m. or between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m.  
Eastern Standard Time.



Design & Type for "CONNECTIONS"  
with the compliments of MONTFORD PRINTING



**This publication printed in Canada with papers  
CONTAINING A MINIMUM of 50% RECYCLED MATERIALS.**