

CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DU QUÉBEC - VOLUME 16 No. 3 - MAR. 1994
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUÉBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY - VOLUME 16 ISS. 3 - MAR. 1994

CONNECTIONS

IN THIS ISSUE

FROM THE EDITOR	1
VITAL STATISTICS	2
LOOKING FOR McFEE?	4
FAMILY FOODS	5
CHURCH REGISTERS	6
WRESTLING?	8
RIEL or O'REILLY	9
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS G.S.	10
TO AUSTRALIA WHY?	11
AUSTRALIAN I.F.P.	12
MAIL ORDER BOOKSTORE	15
QUERIES	18
HELP FIND LOST SISTER	21
NEW MEMBERS	22
QFHS ACQUISITIONS	23
MARCH-APRIL-MAY SPEAKERS .	25
ONTARIO B-M-D INDEXES	26
BOOK REVIEWS	26
ODDS 'N ENDS	28
I.G.I. SEARCH REQUEST	31
ANCESTRAL SURNAME FORM ..	32
About the QFHS ... Inside Back Cover	
SEMINARS & TOURS ..	Back Cover

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from the editor

Carole Truesdell, our editor, needed a holiday, one daughter was married last May and a second is getting married this May. I can only half sympathize - as the widowed father of four daughters and one son, I don't organize weddings...I just pay for them! The last one comes up this September. Because my computer skills in WordPerfect needed improving I returned to being a temporary editor for two issues after five or six years absence.

Les Gill almost offered a helping hand, but is confining his work to his skills with a "scanner". This edition will be more of a "Plain Hugh" edition than Carole and Milt (Carole's computer skilled husband) provide.

My boast is that I type badly but correct beautifully. My spelling checker is very good but offends when it looks at BANFILL in a letter and asks... BUNGHOLE?

Thankfully most of the contents arrived on diskettes which minimized the typing. Both Carole and I now prefer articles on diskettes using Word Perfect because it reduces the typing or the problems of using a "scanner". If you use some other software... All MSDOS - IBM clone based word processors can provide text files in an ASCII file format which can be imported into any word-processor. We also use a "Scanner" on typed articles.

There was the usual panic at the end of December - no material. Then we got Marlene Simmon's five articles in the mail, and Pennie Redmile's and Hector Canty's and Margaret Oke's, four out of almost 600 possible contributors. Now that the new Quebec CIVIL CODE is in effect you should know the consequences. The literature and forms don't give enough guidance for our readers so the article puts the whole matter into a wider perspective.

During the year we expect to publish a collection of Rawdon Cemetery transcripts and four or five books for Marlene Simmons. The QFHS will do the distribution and we will share the profit margin. With the latest high-speed copiers we can produce short runs quickly at reasonable cost with out the high set-up costs of conventional printing.

Despite the inherent problems of me at the keyboard for two issues it is rewarding to look at the improved contents and printing quality of both CONNECTIONS and our other publications over the last few years. The problem created now is that the next editor will need the equipment, computer and laser or ink-jet printer in addition to her or his editorial quality.

Your executive has decided to plan on another convention in Montreal in 1995. We have both a treasurer and secretary but not yet a dictator (chairperson) to take charge. We will keep you informed as our program develops.

This issue includes material from four members. We are always looking for genealogically oriented articles, short or long, that we can use. Don't worry about finely polished articles as we always have to edit and set up the text in our formats.

We (the editorial "we") received a comment from Patrick Campbell that "coming events" get lost in the pages and are hard to find. Let us know if you like the location on the outside back cover.

VITAL STATISTICS - 1900 ONWARDS and the new CIVIL CODE of Quebec

On January 1st 1994 the new Quebec CIVIL CODE came into effect.

The CIVIL CODE is one large law which specifies procedures in a wide range of civil matters. Topics include birth-marriage-death registration and certificate availability, marriage rights, tenant-landlord rental conditions, purchase contract limitations, intestate succession, adoption law, changes of name, changes of sex, living wills(mandates), personal rights such right to medical files(charts) and refusal of medical care, public and private curatorship.

The registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths after January 1, 1994 is now strictly a civil matter. The copies of church registers deposited at the courthouses have been moved to Montreal or Quebec. A certificate for a BIRTH, MARRIAGE or DEATH from 1900-1993, and 1994-on, can only be obtained from the two new offices by personal appearance or by mail. A person can apply for and receive a certificate only if that person has a legal right to do so. Genealogical curiosity is not enough. The restriction follows the privacy laws and is similar to restrictions in other provinces and states.

A 1993 pamphlet of explanation and the application forms deal only with the matter of obtaining the civil documents. When application is made in person a particular form is supplied. If the application is be made by mail then a different form is used.

Genealogists need to know more. A transcript of the information on the back of the mail-in form is on the next page. Format, page and type size made it impractical to simply copy the page directly.

The information on the certificate produced is limited to the legal requirements of the document. It may not contain enough relevant information to ensure its accuracy. Certificates must be checked for accuracy as one may receive the certificate for the wrong person with the same name. Efforts are made to correct errors when they are found.

The certificates are taken from information abstracted into the computer system from church or civil registers prior to 1994. Because these are not completely abstracted or indexed, a search may have to be made if the record does not show on the indexes already available. This can take time and is helped if one knows the parish, county or judicial district.

Previously issued, before 1994, church certificates are still valid. New certificates can only legally be issued by the office and not by previous issuers. For instance, a copy of a birth, marriage or burial record from a church in 1964 but issued by a church in 1994 would probably not be a certifiable legal document although of historic interest.

People may still search a church register but only with the consent of the clergy. Registers for closed churches may be found at the appropriate church archives. Access to church records is increasingly being denied due to shortage of staff and church policy.

Church registers before 1900 are not affected. These can be searched on the microfilm copies at the several offices of the Archives national du Quebec or libraries which have purchased copies of the films. The QFHS library has microfilm copies of Montreal area Protestant, i.e. Non-Catholic, church registers.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE MAIL-IN FORM

1. Content of documents

A certificate of BIRTH contains the following information:

Pocket-sized 9.4 cm x 5 cm	Name, sex, date and time of birth, place of birth, registration number, date of issue. The time is indicated only for births taking place beginning January 1, 1994.
Full-sized 21.5 cm x 17.8 cm	Contains the above information, together with the name of the father and mother

A certificate of MARRIAGE Name of each spouse, date and place of marriage, registration number, date of issue
 21.5 cm x 17.8 cm

A certificate of DEATH Name of deceased person, sex, date, time and place of death, registration number, date of issue
 21.5 cm x 17.8 cm

A certificate of CIVIL STATUS Name of person, sex, date and time of birth, place of birth, and, if applicable, name of spouse, date and place of marriage, date, time and place of death, registration number, date of issue
 21.5 cm x 17.8 cm
 The time is indicated only for births and deaths taking place beginning January 1, 1994.

A COPY OF AN ACT OF CIVIL STATUS Reproduces in full all the information contained in an act of birth, marriage or death

According to law, a copy of an act may be issued only to the persons mentioned in the act or to persons who justifies their interest (for example: lawyers, notaries, testamentary executors). Should the applicant fail to respect that legal requirement, his application will be refused and returned to him.

When issuing acts of birth, marriage and death, and certificates of civil status, the Registrar of Civil Status is not obliged to enter on them the particulars resulting from events prior to January 1, 1994. For example: a divorce judgment rendered prior to the coming into force of the reform of the Civil Code is not noted on the corresponding act of marriage. This is why, when a copy of an act or a Certificate of Civil Status is issued, the name of the spouse may appear on it even though the marriage was dissolved prior to January 1, 1994.

2. Method of issue

Applications for copies of acts or certificates must be sent, by mail, to the following address:

Direction de l'etat civil
 Service a la clientele
 205, rue Montmagny
 Quebec (Quebec)
 G1N 2Z9 (continued next page)

CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

The documents may be obtained more rapidly in person, upon payment of an additional fee.

3. Fees

Copy of act	\$16
Certificate of birth, marriage or death.....	\$12
Certificate of civil status.....	\$24
If the certificate or copy is to be issued within 24 hours of application.....	\$35

4. Method of payment

- Each cheque or money order must be made out to the order of the Fonds des registres.
- Refunds, if any, are made to the applicant.
- If payment is made by cheque, only personalized cheques are accepted.
- If payment is made by credit card, only MasterCard and Visa are accepted.
- Only one method of payment may be used per application.
- The Direction de l'etat civil is not responsible for the loss of money sent by mail, and does not accept stamps as payment.

For information, you may contact the Direction de l'etat civil by dialing the following numbers (no charge):

Québec: (418) 643-3900
Montréal: (514) 864-3900
Other areas: 1 800 567-3900

Looking for McFEE?

There's an unusual burial record on folio six in the 1858 Anglican register for South Stukely, Frost Village. In the hope that one of our readers can lay claim to the mysterious man, I quote the record in full.

"A stranger calling himself McFee who had been hired by John Williams Esq. of the Township of Shefford was taken sick upon the fifteenth day of march one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, the day upon which he was to have commenced his engagement. He was carefully nursed at the home of John Thomas Esq. of Bolton and attended by Dr. Robertson. He died the twenty seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight and was buried in the burioal ground in Frost Village on the twenty eighth day of the same month by me (J. Williams) defraying the expenses of his sickness, funeral, etc."

Signed David Lindsay and witnessed by Thomas Latty.

Contributed by Marlene Simmons.

FAMILY FOODS? "FORFAR BRIDIES"

From Margaret Oke (Member No. 56)

There are a few recipes that carry family names and are handed down, and also a few with local names - anyone have the recipe for Abernathy Biscuits, Eccles Cakes or Bambury Tarts.

My mother's name before marriage was Forfar - a name not seen very often. George F. Black in his book "The surnames of Scotland" writes that the name went to the north east coast of Scotland in the 1100s from France as de Forfayre. There are references to positions being held in church and state. By the 1600s the name was being spelled Forfar. There was a Forfarshire for a long time but is now the shire of Angus. There is a town in the south of the shire called Forfar but a researcher told me lately there is no one by the name listed in the phone book now. Some time ago in an issue of the Montreal Star I read a recipe for Forfar Bridies - I quote-

"As originally made by Mr. Jolly, a baker in the Back Wynd, now Queen Street, Forfar, over fifty years ago."

Take a pound of the best steak. Beat it with the paste roller then cut it into narrow strips, and then in inch lengths, season with salt and pepper. Divide into three portions. Mince finely three ounces of suet. Make a stiff dough with the flour, water and salt seasoning and roll out in three ounces. Cover half of each with the meat and sprinkle the suet over, a little minced onion if you wish, wet the edges, fold over and crimp the edges with thumb and forefinger and nip a hole in the top of each. Bake for half an hour in a quick oven and they will come out golden brown dappled beauties fit for a king's supper.

Today's dietician may not approve all the ingredients but a tasty treat for genealogist invited for lunch.

A CORNISH PASTIE

A traditional meat pie made in Cornwall and taken in the lunch pail of the tin miners. An Oke relative was offered one for lunch when he was visiting Cornwall recently. He remembered that his grandmother had made them so he brought back the recipe. He now takes them for lunch, can be served hot or cold.

Ingredients: 8 oz. short pastry, 1/2 pound of beef, 1 small onion
1/4 pound raw potatoes seasoning, gravy or stock.

Method:

1. Make pastry, roll out, cut six rounds the size of a saucer.
2. Cut up meat very fine also potatoes, grate onion.
3. Mix meat, onion, potatoes, seasoning and a little gravy or stock. Heap in centre of pastry round, moisten round edges and fold up to form a boat shaped pasty. Flute down the upper edge.
4. Brush with egg or milk.
5. Bake in a hot oven for 15 minutes, then reduce heat and cook gently for another hour.
May be served hot or cold.

A Few Thoughts on Researching Your Protestant Roots in the Quebec Civil Church Registers

By Marlene Simmons

Three years ago, when I started working on a complete genealogy of everyone who was born, married or died in Sutton Township prior to 1900 (a much bigger project than I anticipated, and far from finished), I started with a set of assumptions about the civil church registers of births, marriages and deaths, and all of them have turned out to be false.

I am about half way through indexing all the births, marriages and deaths on microfilm for the District of Bedford and in the course of reading that many entries (over 35,000 to date) I feel I have learned quite a bit about civil church registers.

In the hopes that my findings might help others unravel their family mysteries, I'd like to share a few of my discoveries.

As you probably know, the church registers we can consult on microfilm (in theory all the pre-1880 records) are civil registers which were deposited annually by the churches at the regional court house. They are *supposed* to be exact duplicates of registers in the churches themselves, but they often are not.

To give you an idea of the kinds of discrepancies and problems I have found to date:

1) the contents of the civil and church registers for the same year occasionally don't match. (These findings come from a record-by-record comparison of the Methodist, Baptist/Adventist and Anglican civil and church registers for Sutton Township. I assume that if it happened in Sutton Township, it also probably happened elsewhere.) Discrepancies range from different dates, to entries that have

been made in one register but not in the other. Remember, the ministers were primarily men of God and not clerks, so their "bookkeeping" skills vary considerably.

2) some registers exist on microfilm but have disappeared from the church itself. For example, there is microfilm for pre-1860 Methodist registers in Potton, but the church copies no longer exist. This becomes an issue because of potential differences between the two sets of registers.

3) sometimes information which should have gone into a register, such as baptisms or burials, was recorded elsewhere. At the United Church Archives in Lennoxville I found baptisms and a burial from the very early 1800's salted in among church business matters recorded in the minute book of the Dunham Methodist circuit.

4) the ministers' indexes to register entries occasionally leave out an entry or make serious mistakes with names. For example, the index for the 1831 Anglican register for Caldwell's Manor (A.N.Q. microfilm #128.42) lists a Lucretia Brakenridge under the "B's". This baby was actually baptized Lucretia Brakenridge McCumming. (This kind of mistake is quite common.)

5) not all the pre-1880 church registers have been microfilmed. I found that the 1839 Anglican register for St. Armand West has not been microfilmed and is only available at the Sherbrooke branch of Les Archives Nationales du Quebec at 740 Galt

Archives Nationales du Quebec at 740 Galt St. West.

6) not all the District of Bedford church registers are on the District of Bedford microfilm reels. I have found records for Potton, St. Armand East, and Dunham, all mixed in with the District of St. Jean microfilm reels.

7) not all church registers have a civil counterpart. For example, the years 1854, 1865 and 1869 of the Sutton Anglican registers are missing from microfilm but are in the actual church registers.

8) occasionally a page is missed by the microfilmer. For instance, folio 7 for the 1848 Anglican register for Caldwell's Manor contains five entries according to the register index but it is missing from the microfilm.

So, what does all this mean to you? I believe that the problems I encountered with the District of Bedford civil records have probably been repeated in other regions. Most importantly, I recommend you:

● *don't assume that a register doesn't exist just because it isn't on microfilm. Remember that church archives and the churches themselves may hold registers that were either lost at the court house or never duplicated for civil purposes.*

This is especially true for the "dissenting" or non-Anglican Protestant sects who were not immediately granted the right to keep legal registers. For example, the Wesleyan Methodists were active in the Sutton and Dunham Townships as early as 1799 but the sect was not granted the right to keep registers until 1829.

The United Church Archivist for Quebec, Susan Stanley, has done an

excellent job of cataloguing every register and minute book, and its location, for the faiths (Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian) which ultimately became the United Church of Canada.

The holdings for the other Quebec Protestant faiths haven't been quite as extensively catalogued, but a little "legwork" on your part at church archives and/or the local church may unearth that missing record.

● *don't assume that official registers were the only book used to record births, marriages or deaths. Take a quick look through the early (pre-1850) church minute books for the dissenting (non-Anglican) Protestant sects to make sure that they only contain church business, and not genealogy.*

Remember, ministers of dissenting faiths may not have had legal status, but they were very active and had sizable congregations.

● *don't trust indexes. I know that it is tedious to scan every entry in a register, but this very tedium (and some truly terrible handwriting) led the ministers themselves to make mistakes in their index entries.*

● *check the church copy of registers for years that are critical to your family. Remember, the church and civil registers are not always identical. That missing baptism for great aunt Mary that you couldn't find on microfilm might be sitting in the church registers back at the church itself or the church archives.*

● *make sure that microfilm of pre-1880 registers from your region haven't "strayed" onto reels for nearby regions.*

● *keep track of folio numbers as you read the microfilm to make sure the microfilm isn't missing a page from the registers.*

● *and finally, make sure that all the pre-1880 registers for your area have been microfilmed.*

Remember, registers have been missed.

For those of you who are searching for ancestors in the Eastern Townships, I heartily recommend Françoise Noel's excellent book *Competing For Souls: Missionary Activity and Settlement in the Eastern Townships, 1784-1851*. This book, which is available in the Q.F.H.S. Library, gives a very clear picture of religious activity in the Townships.

I thank the following people who have helped me with the Sutton Township

research which made me aware of the problems with civil church records:

Susan Stanley and Merrylou Smith of the United Church Archives in Lennoxville, Que.; Rev. Graham Thompson, formerly of Grace Anglican Church, Sutton, Que.; Mrs. Cathy Edgar of Calvary United Church, Sutton, Que.; The Eastern Townships Research Centre, Bishop's University; Mrs. Jessie Wentworth Chayer of Heritage Sutton, the staff at Les Archives Nationales du Quebec, Sherbrooke office, and last (but not least) Ms. Pennie Redmile, the Q.F.H.S. librarian.

"Wrestling" a Solution to International Trade Disputes

By Marlene Simmons

Today's trade disputes between Canada and the United States are wrestled with by batteries of lawyers and negotiators, but during the War of 1812-14 at least one region's disagreements were solved by an actual wrestling match.

According to the Vermont Historical Magazine of 1869 there were many problems along the Quebec-Vermont in the area of Richford, Vt. during the 1812-14 war, "plundering and smuggling being the order of the day."

Smuggling was so rampant that customs officers alone could not deal with the problem in some areas of Vermont and the army was sent in. There were smugglers so bold that two American soldiers standing guard over the road to North Berkshire, Vt. were captured and taken to Canada, later to be returned.

To try to iron out some of the disputes about goods seizures, driving off of cattle and other livestock, smuggling, etc., a three day Canada-Vermont arbitration was held in Richford, Vt.

Reaching an impasse, the two sides agreed to settle their disputes with a wrestling match.

"During this time, as was customary, there was a ring for wrestling in which the champions from both sides engaged," the magazine says. "It was finally agreed to decide the war, each side was to furnish its man. The side whose champion was thrown was to be beaten. Mr. Warren from Stanbridge and Jonathan Smith of this town (Richford, Vt.), were the chosen men. After two or three hours' wrestling Jonathan floored his antagonist. It was satisfactory to all parties, and he afterwards wore the champion's belt."

LOUIS RIEL or O'REILLY?

by Hector Canty

When looking up one's Irish ancestors before the great famine many questions can be asked. How did they get to Quebec? Who were they? In the parish register of St. Charles one reads that a Jean Baptiste Canty (Paul and Josephthe Duclos) married Marie Anne Larivee (Pierre and Suizanne Trottier) 15.01.1770.

Reading through the history books, one encounters Louis Riel. He was a Canadian who led many of his fellow people of northwestern Canada in rebellions against the Canadian government. Riel was born in 1844 in the region that is now the Province of Manitoba. His parents were part French, part Irish and part American Indian.

The question of Riel's roots has been discussed by French Canadian genealogists for some time. In René Jetté's dictionary one reads 'Riel dit Lirlande from Limerick, Ireland, naturalized May 1710; solder in Lavaltrie regiment'.

England's conquest of her island neighbour to the west was continued by the Cromwell massacres of the mid-seventeenth century and the victory of William of Orange in 1670. One of the results of this conquest was the introduction in France and Spain of skilled and exiled Irish tradesmen.

The Irish in New France were a reality. Although few in number compared to the Irish communities in Lower Canada in the nineteenth century. Ireland's contribution to the population of New France is important. The conquest of Ireland by the English resulted in the emigration of many Irish soldiers to France. Probably many Irish came to the St. Lawrence valley from France in the company of French soldiers and colonists.

Mr. John O'Farrell's speech in 1872 at a St. Patrick's Ball questioned the origin of some French-Canadian names. He was out to prove that many French-Canadians were from Irish stock. This controversy still haunts genealogists from Quebec.

References: *Les Quebecois des irlandais qui s'ignorent.*
 Quebec Science, 14, 12 aout 1976.
The Irish in Quebec by Robert J. Grace.

**The Eastern Townships Genealogical Society
/ Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est Inc.**

Celebrating its 25th anniversary in Sherbrooke
the 8-9-10 of April 1994 with the theme:

"My Genealogy, a Story to Discover!"

Place: Sessions at Le Baron Hotel, King St. W. Display at the Sherbrooke's Historical Interpretation Centre, 275 Dufferin St.(the Society's offices)

Friday April 8, at 13.00 h. REGISTRATION & Workshops on the Parchemin project, the Research Services at Salt lake City, several computer genealogical systems, one workshop in English.

Friday evening: 19.00 h. **the Official Opening** followed by wine and music.

Saturday: Registration at 8.00 h.

ENGLISH PROGRAM

- 9.00 h: Searching for your English Speaking Ancestors in the Eastern Townships by Marjorie Goodfellow.
- 10.00 h: Using services at Salt Lake City
- 14.00 h: Lost in the States and Lost in Canada by Colonel Albert Hamel.

FRENCH PROGRAM Eleven subjects by different speakers

OTHER EVENTS

Saturday 12.00 h: Lunch with Jacques Lacoursière as guest speaker.
17.45 h: Cocktails 18.30 h: Banquet and concert

Sunday 9.00 h: Tours to research centres: Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est: Society d'Histoire de Shebrooke: Bishop's University Research Centre: Archives nationales du Québec
12.00 h: Brunch with the President.

COSTS Workshops \$ 50. Sat. Lunch \$20. Evening Banquet \$35. Sun. Brunch \$15.
Package \$100. (tours extra) Tours \$5., Hotel Le Baron Rooms \$46.95 + tax

For INFORMATION Tele. (819) 821-5414

WHY WOULD QUEBECERS TURN UP IN AUSTRALIA?

by Pennie Redmile, QFHS Librarian

This little story had its beginnings when some of us were talking about the fact that some people from Quebec went to Australia.. but why? What happened to them there? This was carried one step further and mentioned to Mr. Les HILL who lives in Victoria, Australia. In turn, Mr. Hill submitted a query to a Melbourne newspaper, on our behalf! The result of this kindness is the following article submitted by Mr. Ian BARLOW, 17 Sladen St., Birregurra 3242, Victoria, Australia, whom saw the query and sent this contribution. Mr. Barlow writes:

Before becoming addicted to family history research, I naively assumed that our ancestors lived lives that were dull, repetitive, and geographically speaking, static. What I've found out so far about the life of my 3X great grandmother certainly suggests otherwise.

Jane WARD was probably born in Kettlewell and was certainly baptized in Lythe Parish, North Yorkshire, on March 19, 1816. Her parents were Thomas WARD, farmer, (but also self-taught amateur pharmacist... according to references in 'Chambly 1665-1990') and Jane nee WALLER.

In 1832 Thomas saw opportunities in the colonies for his large family so, on receiving promises of land grants in Prescott, Ontario, he and his family emigrated to Canada, eventually settling near Fort Chambly, Quebec. There are many descendants still in the region.

With twelve months of her arrival, Jane had married John SHARP, a carpenter and joiner (on March 26, 1833 in Chambly). They had three children, of whom the first died as an infant. After the death of her husband, Jane remarried on Dec. 23, 1841. Her second husband was John Fitzsimmons, bombardier of the 2nd Royal Artillery, stationed at Fort Chambly. By him she had a further eleven

children (about!), many of whom died young.

In response to requests from settlers in western Australia for cheap labour, the British government agreed to revive the transportation of convicts, which had practically died out, to the eastern colonies of Australia. Pensioned-off British soldiers were employed as convict guards on the transport ships leaving from England, with the promise of employment and, in some cases, a land grant for pensioners who remained in the colonies.

John Fitzsimmons accepted an appointment as Chief Warden at a western Australian convict establishment. So he and Jane arrived at Freemantle, W.A. about July 1850. They did not remain there very long and drifted eastward. From the early 1850's until John's death in 1891 they lived in Melbourne, Victoria where Sergeant John Fitzsimmons held various posts including 'Instructor of Artillery'.

Jane's 1902 obituary (Albury Border Post Aug. 26, 1902) states that she 'witnessed the Eureka Stockade' of Dec. 1854, a revolt by gold miners in Ballarat against the licensing system. Jane may have been in Ballarat awaiting the arrival of her husband's regiment, dragging heavy artillery from Melbourne to blast the diggers' stockade. Luckily for the miners, the big guns never arrived, having become hopelessly bogged down on the rough roads.

Jane's two surviving children from her first marriage, Sarah Jane and John Sharp both followed her to Australia. Both married and settled in Albury, NSW, and had colourful lives. This included a stint in prison for Jane's son and son-in-law, but that is another story! Jane died peacefully in Albury, with her children by her, on Aug. 23, 1902 after anything but a static life.

The Australian Imperial Force Project

The following is a copy of the leaflet issued by ADFA on The AIF Project. University College, Australian Defence Force Academy Canberra, ACT 2600 Telephone: (06) 268 8867 / 8829 Facsimile: (06) 2688879

The AIF Project seeks to record comprehensive information on all 332,000 men and women (ie nurses) who served in the Australian Imperial Force 1914-19. The Project began in 1987 as an academic historical investigation designed to answer questions and test hypotheses about the composition and experience of the AIF, not, as hitherto, on the basis of a tiny sample but drawing on comprehensive information relating to the whole of the AIF.

Access to the database is now available to members of the public on payment of a fee of \$20, for which enquirers will receive a consolidated statement of service suitable for framing, a full record as held on the database, information relating to the AIF, and a guide to further sources. Details on individuals are drawn from a number of publicly available sources as outlined below.

Embarkation Rolls

The Embarkation Rolls draw together the information given on the Attestation Forms, signed by each member of the AIF at the time of enlistment. At the end of the war, the individual Attestation Forms were conflated into unit lists, and then published. There are several sets in existence, and each differs in varying degrees from the others. The AIF Project has drawn in the first instance on the Embarkation Rolls held by the Australian War Memorial; other sets will be integrated into the database as time permits.

From the Embarkation Rolls the following information can be derived: name, address, age, religion, occupation, rank,

number and unit on enlistment, date of enlistment, previous military service, next of kin, next of kin's address, relationship of next of kin to the enlistee, date of embarkation from Australia, ship and place of embarkation. Note that the Army did not ask for the date of birth, but only the stated age. Thus many men were able to provide a false age, sometimes because they were too young, more often because they were too old.

Nominal Roll

The Nominal Roll updates the information provided on the Embarkation Rolls in that it gives us details of each member of the AIF at the end of the war. Thus it tells us the number and rank of each person, and their unit, any decorations they might have received, their ultimate fate in the war (killed in action, died of wounds/disease/illness, returned to Australia) and the date of the fate. Unlike the 2nd AIF, an individual's number could change in the course of the war. For example, a soldier who was wounded at Gallipoli, sent back to Australia in 1915 and discharged, might have reenlisted in 1916, at which time he would normally have been issued with a new number. Units could often change, especially with the Light Horse, most of which after 1915 was converted into other arms. Privates were sometimes promoted to non-commissioned rank, and the Nominal Roll provides the only comprehensive listing of such promotions.

Decorations

Details of decorations - the award, the date of its promulgation, and (sometimes) the circumstances leading to its conferral - are drawn from the Australian War Memorial.

Promotions

Details of all promotions at the commissioned level are drawn from the Army Lists, and include the date of promotion. No such consolidated list exists for non-commissioned officers: minimal details are drawn from the Nominal Roll, supplemented in some cases by information from the Roll of Honour circulars (see below).

Roll of Honour circulars

In the 1920s and early 1930s questionnaires were sent to the next of kin of those members of the AIF who had died during the war or whose death up to the end of 1921 was deemed to be the result of war service. Information was sought partly for the writing of the official history under the direction of C E W Bean and also for the drawing up of the official Roll of Honour, the bronze tablets of which now line the colonnades of the Australian War Memorial, Canberra. Inevitably not all the forms were returned - next of kin had died or could not be traced, in which case the Records Section filled in what details it could from the individual's AIF dossier. These entries, written in a distinctive clerical script, do not contain much of the background information that was sought, but they usually list in outline form the movements and any promotions (at officer or NCO rank), together with the appropriate dates, which in the case of NCOs could only be obtained otherwise from the individual's dossier, since promotions at non-commissioned level were not centrally recorded in, for example, the Army List.

The quality of the forms that were returned varies enormously. Questions, for example "Place where killed or wounded", were often unanswered, or left with the poignant comment "I have never been told and would dearly like to know", or answered incorrectly: "Battle of Messines, France" instead of "Messines, Belgium". Where the answer is simply given as "France", this is recorded, but

is open to correction. Where a place and country is given (Messines, France), this is corrected before being entered on the database. "What was his calling" produces a range of responses, from the expected statement of occupation to "King and Country", and even "John Smith".

The request for additional biographical details that might have been of interest to the official historian brought enormous amounts of information, from accounts of pre-war achievements to war-time acts of bravery, often accompanied by letters, newspaper cuttings and photographs. The request for details of relatives killed or who distinguished themselves in the AIF usually brought a much less selective response: records of relations who served in the Napoleonic and Crimean wars, and lists of brothers, uncles, cousins and brothers-in-law who served in the AIF, whether or not they fitted into the criteria specified on the form. These details of relatives enable us to cross reference extended family networks.

Post War Deaths

The great majority of the members of the AIF returned to Australia and lived beyond the 1921 cut-off date for inclusion on the Roll of Honour. Those whose deaths post-1921 were attributed to war service are recorded by the Office of War Graves. Their place of burial can be recognised either by the distinctive white headstone or by the grave marked by a bronze tablet bearing the AIF emblem (the "Rising Sun"). From the consolidated records of such members of the AIF we can determine their date of death, age at death, place of burial or cremation, and whether or not they are commemorated by an appropriate plaque in an official Garden of Remembrance.

Many deceased members of the AIF are not recorded in this first category. There are several ways of locating information about some of them. Headstones often mention

CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

service in the AIF, or simply use the words "Lest We Forget" or include the AIF Emblem. In smaller cemeteries it is possible to check local enlistment records against headstones bearing the appropriate life span dates.

Death notices in newspapers and funeral notices will sometimes allude to previous military service where there is no other mention in the subsequent cemetery records. Major metropolitan newspapers and ex-servicemen's journals are being systematically read for this information, as are the cemetery transcripts where available. This last part of the database will inevitably take much longer than other sections, and in all likelihood will never be complete. Information relating to individuals is always welcome and will be added to our records as it is received.

AIF Database Information Fields

The database records information in the following fields.

Embarkation Roll

1. Name
2. Alias
3. Address
4. Age
5. Religion
6. Occupation
7. Next of kin
8. Next of kin's address
9. Relationship of next of kin to addressee
10. Date of enlistment
11. Regimental number
12. Unit on enlistment
13. Rank on enlistment
14. Previous military service
15. Date of embarkation

16. Ship of embarkation

17. Port of embarkation

Nominal Roll

18. Regimental number at end of war

19. Unit at end of war

20. Rank at end of war

21. Decorations

22. Fate (KIA/DOW/DOI/DOD/RTA etc)

23. Date of fate

Decorations

24. Award

25. Date of award

26. Circumstances of award

Promotions

27. Officers: rank and date

28. NCOs: rank and date

Roll of Honour circulars

29. Place of birth

30. Age to Australia if born outside Australia

31. School

32. Other training

33. Occupation

34. Previous military service

35. Place where killed or wounded

36. Age at death

37. Biographical information

38. Details of any relatives in the AIF who were killed or who distinguished themselves

Post-war deaths

39. Date of death

40. Age at death"

41. Place of burial/cremation

42. Recorded in Garden of Remembrance

* Origin: The InterACTIVE BBS - Canberra, Aust.

Provided by Talbot R. Hill, 8 Barrett St., Albert Park, Victoria, 32906 Australia

QFHS MAIL-ORDER BOOKSTORE Mar. 1994

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Surnames Commencing With: (Price + Postage & Handling)			
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NEW BOOKS TO BE AVAILABLE IN 1994

By MARLENE SIMMONS of Mansonville, Que.

1. **Protestant - Births, Marriages and Deaths**
 in Sutton Township, Brome County 1850-1899
Cemetery Transcriptions
2. Richford Vermont. The cemeteries include Americans whose children went to Canada and Canadians who went back across the Border.
3. Sutton Township, Brome County, Quebec
4. Potton Township, Brome County, Quebec
5. Brome Township, Brome County, Quebec

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'Urfé, Que. CANADA H9X 3B7.

- 1078 **BENNET/KEHOE.** Seeking information about Andrew BENNET who married Mary KEHOE. Children: Levi, b. circa 1837 and Francis, b. circa 1845, both of whom were born in Lower Canada (Que.). Mary M. Croft, 73-3275 McCarthy Rd., Ottawa, Ont. K1V 9M8.
- 1079 **BOUFFARD/POULIOT.** Seeking information about Alexis BOUFFARD, carpenter, who married Adele POULIOT, and who moved between Quebec and Chicago several times between 1860-1900. Would like to know the reason for this migration. Was transportation in those days cheap and easy, and was it a common practice for French Canadians to be so mobile? What was the usual mode of transportation and the route taken between Quebec (Ile d'Orleans) and Chicago during this time period? Any info would be most appreciated. Marion Schaller, 121 Myrtle Ave., Waynesboro, PA. 17268.
- 1080 **BUDD/HUGGINS.** Seeking information on the family of Walter William BUDD and wife Miriam (Amelia) HUGGINS, who emigrated from Berkshire, England in 1873. Children: Frederick, b. abt 1870, Melia, b. abt. 1873, Frances, b. abt. 1874, William, b. abt. 1877, Rose, b. abt. 1879, Martha, b. abt. 1882, Harriett, b. abt. 1885, and Jessie b. abt. 1887. Sons, Frederick and William BUDD both became plumbers. Daughter Rose BUDD m. Sam BARTON and their known children were Maude, b. 1892 and William, b. 1894. Pamela Mindek, 1106-4160 Sardis St., Burnaby, B.C. V5H 1K2
- 1081 **DECOSSE/ROCHBRUNE.** Pierre DECOSSE married Suzanne ROCHBRUNE around 1803 in the parish of Ste. Madeleine de Rigaud, Quebec. They had at least six children. Any information on marriage and parents of this couple would be greatly appreciated. Stephen Vollick, 260 Olymplus Ave., Kingston, Ont. K7M 4T9.
- 1082 **ELLIOT (ELLIOTT)/ORR.** Thomas ELLIOT, b. abt. 1851 m. Evelyn ORR abt. 1868-1942. Children: Grace, b. abt. 1897, and Frederick, b. abt. 1899. Any information would be appreciated. See query #1080
- 1083 **FORREST/GOODBARN.** Seeking information on my gr.grandparents, James FORREST, b. c.1867-1875 in Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, England, and Margaret GOODBARN, and their ancestors/descendants. They emigrated to Quebec c.1920. James d. pre 1956 and Margaret d. pre 1960. Both buried in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. Children: John Thomas Goodbarn, b. 17 Sept. 1897, Margaret, Sarah, Lillian, Rachael, Betty, Alex and Harry. All lived in Verdun/Montreal/Dorval areas. Any info on this family would be appreciated. Dianne E. Kirouac, 1320 Lakefield Court, Oshawa, Ont. L1J 3Y6.

- 1084 **GRACE/DALY.** Spelling variations GREECE, GRECE; DAILY, DAYLEY, etc. Tracing descendants and ancestors of Alfred GRACE, b. Lower Canada c.1819, and wife Catherine DALY, b. c.1836 in Ireland. Alfred may be connected to Grace family of Longue Pointe. Married 16 Aug. 1836, St. Stephen's, Lachine. Lived in Lachine in 1850's to 1880's. Seven children: Annie, Alfred, Kate, Amy, Lizzie, Wm.Edward, and Charles Frederic. First five children christened St. Anges de Lachine and last two in Notre Dame. Mrs. Margaret Turner, 454 Lakeshore Road. Beaconsfield, Que. H9W 4J5.
- 1085 **GRIFFINTOWN.** The birthplace of my paternal grandfather, Joseph Antoine Adolphe LAURENCE on 2 May 1866. It was part of the city of Montreal, possibly in the harbour area, later razed for the Pont Victoria. I would appreciate any known details on its exact location: nearby street names, proximity to a neighbourhood parish, or other existing buildings, etc. George S. Laurence, 521 Gulf Rd., North Palm Beach, Fl. USA 33408.
- 1086 **HATT.** Seeking information on Samuel HATT family who went to Chambly, Que. from Ontario c. 1820. Samuel, Siegneur of Chambly b. 1772, London England, m. Margaret THOMPSON. Children as follows: Samuel, Margaret m. John JAMIESON, Augustus, Matilda m. John MACPHERSON, Richard m. Letitia YULE, Emily m. Lt. Thomas R. MILLS, Mary, and Katherine. Would like to correspond with anyone who may have information on this family. Janis Duench, 445-22nd St. W., Owen Sound, Ont. N4K 6A2.
- 1087 **HEBERT.** Would be interested in finding a picture of the Louis HEBERT monument in Quebec. Payment for picture and return postage guaranteed. See query #1079.
- 1088 **HOBSON.** Seek info on Robert Morrison HOBSON, b. 13 Dec. 1848 in Canton, China, son of Dr. Ben J. HOBSON and Mary MORRISON. They were in England c.1859-66, China c.1873-93, and Toronto, Can. 1895. Chinese Civil Service, lay preacher in U.S.A. Believe moved to U.S.A. with wife and sons, Harry and John C. Last address John C. (pre 1954) 916 San Clemente Dr., Montebelli, Ca. John Hobson, 1 Nevill Holt Road, Drayton Market, Harborough, Leicestershire, LE168SB, England.
- 1089 **LADOUCEUR/DUSSIAUME.** Seeking help with marriage and parents of Hubert LADOUCEUR and wife Marie Louise DUSSIAUME who were married around 1805 in Ste. Madeleine de Rigaud, Que. and had at least 3 children. See query #1081.
- 1090 **LEE/SARGENT.** Seek information concerning the descendants of Ernest D. LEE, b. 1875, d.? and his wife Alice SARGENT of Montreal, and also their children, Houghton, Flora, Albert, and Walter. Elizabeth Wales, 5360 MacDonald Ave., Apt. 206, Montreal, Que. H3X 2W3.
- 1091 **MAILHOT/MAYOTTE/MAILLOTTE/ARCHAMBAULT.** Seek marriage of Godfroy MAILHOT and Marie Ida (Lydia) Rose Alba ARCHAMBAULT c.1895 in prov. of Quebec or U.S.A. Parents of the above were: Magloire MAILHOT and Zephirine (Melina) LEVEILLE; Alexis ARCHAMBAULT and Odile LAVIGNE-BRISSETOUT. Richard De Gruchy, 4328 Parthenais St., Montreal, Que. H2H 2G3,

CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

- 1092 **MAILHOT/MAYOTTE/MAILLOTTE.** Seek place of birth and death of Raoul Armand MAILHOT, b. 18 July 1896 and d. 13 Sept. 1897, and place of birth and death of Joseph MAILHOT, b. 9 Nov. 1897 and d. 9 Dec. 1897, both of whom were children of Godfroy MAILHOT and Marie Ida (Lydia) Rose Alba ARCHAMBAULT. Lived in Quebec and U.S.A. See query #1091.
- 1093 **MATTHEWS/MURPHY; MATTHEWS/HINDS (HAYNES); MATTHEWS/LAJOIE.** Seeking information on following: John MATTHEWS who married Bridget MURPHY; Samuel MATTHEWS who married Marguerite HINDS or HAYNES, 1869 in St. Odilon de Crambourne, Dorchester; and William H. MATTHEWS, who married Angeline LAJOIE, 1893, in Notre Dame, Quebec. Albert Belanger 128 Middle Road, Brentwood, N.H. 03833, U.S.A.
- 1094 **MCGREGOR.** Seeking information on my gr.grandfather, William MCGREGOR, married Eliza MURPHY on 1 July 1839 in Cascapedia Parish Que., and died 5 Nov. 1872 at age 65 in New Richmond, Que. Census gives his religion at different times as either Roman Catholic or Church of Scotland, and his origin as Scottish. Am particularly interested in his exact date of birth and his place of birth. Victor Charles Gordon, 6333 Walnut Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4330, U.S.A.
- 1095 **MCINTYRE, James (1826-1910)** born Scotland, immigrated to Canada 1855. Resided Henryville (now in Iberville Co) Que. by 1857. Married in Clarenceville 1857 Martha SMITH of Parish of St. George, Noyan, Que. Eleven children: James, Emily (or Emma), Mary born Henryville; others born after moving to Stanstead Twp, Que. about 1864. James d. 1910 Stanstead Twp. Would appreciate any information, especially parents, siblings and origin in Scotland. Marjorie Fenton, 10117 Keele St. Maple, Ont. L6A 1R7.
- 1096 **PLANTE.** Would like to correspond and exchange documents with others in the following lines: c.1620, Nicolas PLANTE m. Isabelle CHAUVIN; 1650, Jean PLANTE m. Françoise BUCHER; 1694, François PLANTE m. Louise BERARD; 1721 Jean Bte. PLANTE m. M.Jeanne HUS; 1761, Alexis PLANTE m. Catherine ST.GEMME; 1791, Renée PLANTE m. Joseph BRANCHAUD; 1823, Antoine PLANTE m. Marguerite DUCROSLATERREUR; 1850, François PLANTE m. Mathilde LEFRANCOIS; 1932 Pierre Hormidas PLANTE m. Georgianna Anne NADEAU, R.I., U.S.A. See Query #1093
- 1097 **SMITH/MILLER.** James SMITH (c.1813-1890) born Ireland. Resided parish of St. George, Seigneurie of Noyan, Que. 1851 census Clarenceville, Que. Married Ann Jane MILLER b. c.1812 Ireland. Known children eight daughters probably born in Clarenceville: Martha b. c.1836, Isabella and Mary (twins), Rachel, Ann (or Ann Jane), Janet, Sarah, and Agnes. Family moved to Stanstead Twp., Que. abt. 1864. Any information on these families welcome. See query # 1095.
- 1098 **STRAPPS.** Searching for details of Christopher STRAPPS family living in parish of Lacolle 1830-1860, especially birth dates and marriages of offspring. Sylvia Strapps-Coon, 1123 Pearl, Ypsilanti, MI 48197, U.S.A.

1099 **THIBAUT (TEBO)/STRONG.** George THIBAUT, b. 1829 Quebec, m. 1851 in Iroquois, Ont. Elizabeth STRONG, b. 1827 Cornwall, England and moved to Brandon, Man. 1881. Family name changed to TEBO after marriage. They had 10 children, amongst whom were sons, Stephen and William, who moved to Chino, Calif. in 1883; Sarah Ellen, b. 1863 in Iroquois, m. 1884 in Brandon, Man. William FARDOE, and d.? in Brandon, Man; Nellie b.? Iroquois and d ? Iroquois; and Mary, b.?, m. James MELLON. Any info on this family would be greatly appreciated. Ronaele Fardoe, 501 Kirkcaldy Drive, Brandon, Man. R7A 0C6.

1100 **TEBO.** Seek information on Mike TEBO, who owned the first livery stable in Brandon, Man. in 1881 and who probably came to Brandon pre. 1881. See query #1099.

CORRECTION

In Dec. issue, p. 2, the name of our Yorkshire correspondent was incorrectly spelled. The correct spelling is NOOTH. We apologize for our error.

SISTER LOST FOR 43 YEARS
Letter forwarded by the Montreal Gazette

Dear Readers:

On December 22, 1948 Edith Elaine Hayes was born at the Glenbrook Home for Girls in St. John's, Newfoundland. In November 1950 Edith was placed in a foster home in Torbay, Newfoundland and at two years old was adopted. The adoptive parents were with the Canadian Armed Forces and were stationed in St. John's around 1950-52. The father was 43 years old and a stationary engineer. The mother was 39, today they would be 93 and 89 years old if still alive.

The adoption was completed in 1952 in Ontario. Four follow-up reports until Edith was four indicated that all was going well. The adoptive parents were not told that Edith had a brother, so she would not know of me. In 1981 I began my search for my family and was successful in locating and meeting my birth mother and her present family. Our family roots go back to the town of Brigus, Newfoundland.

I have now come to the end of my resources in trying to locate my sister Edith and I am asking through the services of this paper(the Gazette) and the kindness of readers for further information. If anyone has any information regarding this matter they may contact me personally at (709) 437-6880 or in confidence in writing to P.O. Box 81, Torbay, Newfoundland, A0A 3Z0.

I Pray to God that someday He will show me my sister so that my wandering and searching will end with joy.

(signed) Gerry Hayes.

CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

New members since the December issue.

1773	BRINKMAN, MR. WILLIAM	1804 OAKRIDGE DRIVE, ROUND ROCK, TEXAS	78681-6257
1774	COLLIER, MRS. CHRISTINE	262 BRAEBROOKE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC	H9R 1V9
1775F	MARTIN, MISS LINDA	5440 PONTIAC, APT 8 BROSSARD, QUEBEC	J4W 2Z9
1776	PERODEAU, MR. ALAN	116 THACKERAY ROAD, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC	H9W 1B2
1777	MARTIN, MR. J. ALLEN	147 ROUTE 255 N., R.R. 1 BURY, QUEBEC	J0B 1J0
1778	RIEL, SISTER EMMANUEL	ST. FRANCIS CONV. -GRAYMOOR, RI BOX 163B GARRISON, NEW YORK	10524-9717
1779F	VAN ROYEN, MRS. ANN	32 GREENWOOD AVENUE, ESSEX JUNCTION, VERM.	05452
1780	CRAIB, MRS. MABEL	58 JEFFERSON AVENUE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUE.	H9R 2J8
1781	BELANGER, MR. ALBERT	128 MIDDLE ROAD, BRENTWOOD, N.H.	03833
1782	SMITH, MRS HELEN MCM	12441 N.E. 2ND STREET, BELLEVUE, WASH.	98005-3126
1783	SVENDSEN, MS LILLIAN JEAN	1123 STANNAGE AVENUE, APT. B ALBANY, CALIF.	94706
1784	BECK, MR. CLIFTON	1111 JOHNSON ST, KINGSTON, ONTARIO	K7M 2N6
1785F	FRASER, MR. W. NEIL	71 CHARLES STREET E., APT. 1101 TORONTO, ONTARIO	M4Y 2T3
1786	JESSES, MRS BARBARA	1733 HILLCREST AVENUE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	84106
1787	CUTWAY, MRS. NANCY	168 MCMICHAEL STREET, KINGSTON, ONTARIO	K7M 1N6
1788	SEALE, JR., MR. LEONARD F.	1390 NANCY DRIVE, SOUTHAMPTON, PA.	18966
1789	JONES, MR. EDWARD A.	135 KING STREET, MOUNT ALBERT TOWN OF EAST GWILLIMBURY, ONTARIO	LOG 1M0
1790	NAULT, MRS. CLAIRE	8225 SAGUENAY, BROSSARD, QUEBEC	J4X 1M5
1791	PRATT, MR. FLOYD L.	148 STARLIGHT DRIVE, MARSTONS MILLS, MA.	02648-1541
1792	BAKER, MR. RONALD NORMAN	55 WINDRIDGE DRIVE, MARKHAM, ONTARIO	L3P 1T9
1793	LAFORGE, MR. PETER	831 ARBOR LN, GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS	60025
1794	MC DONALD, MRS. ELIZABETH	7275 WINCHESTER ROAD N.W., CARROLL, OHIO	43112-9623
1795	TRYON, MR. DONALD EDRIC	91 MULLERS LANE, SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA	B1P 3J1
1796	DESSEAU, KERRA S.	RD 1, BOX 4670 UNDERHILL, VERMONT	05489
1797	RONDEAU, MR. DENIS	BOX 8180, BONNYVILLE, ALBERTA	T9N 2J5
1798	BERNARD, MR. JULIAN	249 YONGE BOULEVARD, TORONTO, ONTARIO	M5M 3J1
1799F	BOYSEN, MR. MIKE	668 VICTORIA DRIVE, BAIE D'URFE, QUEBEC	H9X 2J8
1800	LEAPLEY, MRS. MARY	RT. 1, BOX 90B COLERIDGE, NE.	68727
1801	MC ARTHUR, MISS M. HELEN	10320 - 122ND STREET, APT. 307 EDMONTON, ALBERTA	T5N 1M2
1802	WHITSUN-JONES, MRS. EVA-MARIE	69 PORTLAND PLACE, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC	H9W 3P3
1803	DUENCH, MRS. JANIS	445-22ND STREET WEST, OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO	N4K 6A2
1804	MACHIA, MRS. REBECCA	P.O. BOX 13, EDEN, VERMONT	05652
1805	MESSINGER, MR. RONALD G.	15 KEEFE COURT, RIVERVIEW, N.B.	E1B 4E6
1806	ORTNER, MRS. LUCI	ROUTE 1, BOX 191 HALFWAY, MO.	65663-9745
1807	COX, MR. RONALD	74 BRUNSWICK DRIVE, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC	H9W 5H2
1808	DHAR, MRS. HEATHER	4841 E. PARTRIDGE AVENUE, TERRE HAUTE, IN.	47805-9411
1809	HERSEY, MR. E. PETER	1 LANCASTER DRIVE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC	H9S 4A9
1810	GRIFFIN, MRS. LOUISE	3111 MADISON STREET, WAUKESHA, WI.	53188-4409
1811	RIMAS, MRS LYNDA	(513327) R.R. #3, ORANGEVILLE, ONTARIO	L9W 2Z1
1812	SILVERWOOD, MISS MARY JANE	137 COMMISSIONERS ROAD E, LONDON, ONTARIO	N6C 2S9
1813	GORDON, MR. VICTOR CHARLES	6333 WALNUT STREET, PITTSBURGH,, PA	15206-4330
1814	CAMERON, MR. WILMER	3665 LAPINIERE, BROSSARD, QUEBEC	J4Z 2M4

QFHS Library Acquisitions Books

1. Mascouche, Quebec, Grace Anglican Cemetery 1993.
2. Aylmer, Quebec, Bellevue Cemetery, Part I.
3. Gaspé - Land of History & Romance by Blodwen Davies, 233pp; hard cover - HG/155.01/D3/1949
4. Guide to Eastern Townships (Que.) Genealogical Source Material at Bishop's University. by Stephen Moore, 58pp, soft cover - GS/153.2/M6/1993.
5. The City of Toronto & District Commercial Directory & Register with Almanack & Calender for 1837. by George Walton, (OGS reprint) 192cpp & 42pp; soft cover - REF/AD/164.5/W3/1837.
6. Joseph à Joseph à Michel Haché, Tharsille Arseneau, Marie Latendresse et Leur Descendance. by Thérèse Burke Lafond, 335 pp.(text in French) soft cover - FH/100.33/L3/1993
7. Buckinghamshire(England): A Genealogical Bibliography. by Stuart Raymond 57pp - REF/GS/435.2/R2/1993
8. An Introduction To: Using Newspapers and Periodicals. (Great Britain) by Colin R. Chapman. (FFHS bklt) 30pp; soft cover - REF/GS/430.7/C3/1993
9. The Burke Family. by Thérèse Burke Lafond 59pp; soft cover - FH/100.01/L3/1985
10. Practice Makes Perfect: A Genealogical Workbook (FFHS bklt) 84pp; soft cover - REF/GN/40.01/1993
11. Federation of Family History Societies Handbook 1993/94 (lists all FFHS societies and their addresses)(looseleaf) 301pp. - REF/GS/000.01/1993-4
12. Record Offices: How to Find Them (Great Britain) 6th ed. by Jeremy Gibson & P. Peskett (FFHS bklt) 60pp; soft cover - REF/GS/400.48/G5/1993
13. Poor Law Union Records: 4. Gazeteer of England & Wales by J. Gibson & F.A.Youngs Jr. (FFHS bklt) 80pp; soft cover - REF/GS/400.01/G5/1993-#4
14. Poor Law Union Records: 2. Midlands & Northern England by J. Gibson & Colin Rogers 64pp; soft cover (FFHS bklt) - REF/GS/400.01/G5/1993-#2
15. Westchester County During the American Revolution 1775-1783 (New York) Otto Hufeland. 473pp; hard cover - HG/220.01/H8/1926
16. Gilbert Hyatt Fonds: Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's University 157pp; soft cover - GN/153.33/H9/1993
17. Mulvena Papers by Henry Mulvena (History of the Richmond County area, Que.) 77pp; soft cover - GS/153.9/M8/1993
18. The Story of The Montreal General Hospital by H.E. MacDermot, MD, FRCP(C) 135pp; hard cover - HG/151.01/M2/1950
19. The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of The American Revolution by James H. Stark, 509pp; hard cover - HG/210.33/S78/1910
20. Directory of Graduates (1890-1965) McGill University 759pp; soft cover - AD/151.3/1966
21. Quyon Wesleyan Methodist Church: Births & Baptisms (1902-1923) by R. McConnell, 13pp; soft cover - REF/GS/158.3/1992
22. A Sketch of the Early Settlement & istory of Shipton, Canada East(Que.) by Rev. E. Cleveland (1964 reprint) 78pp; soft cover - HG/163.9/C5/1858

CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

QFHS Library Acquisitions - BOOKS CONTINUED

23. An Introduction to: Planning Research, Short Cuts in Family History. by Michael Gandy (FFHS bklt) 57pp; soft cover - REF/GS/430.1/G2/1993
24. The Upper Ottawa Valley, A Glimpse of History. by C. C. Kennedy 255pp; soft cover - HG/166.01/K4/1970
25. A Genealogical Register of New England. by J. Farmer , 1964 reprint; 355pp; hard cover - GS/210.3/F3/1829
26. Archival Sources for the Study of Finnish Canadians. by E.W. Laine, bilingual text; National Archives of Canada bklt; 104pp; soft cover - HG/100.01/L3/1989
27. Dalesville (Que.) Baptist Church - Baptisms - REF/GS/157.3
28. Hennessy Family, by A.R. Brandl , (binder) - FH/150.4/B7
29. Shefford County (Que.) Cemeteries Voil. 2, Ely Granby, Milton, Roxton & Stukely Townships by R.N. Broadhurst.
30. Poor Law Union Records: 1. South East England & East Anglia by J. Gibson, C. Rogers & C. Webb. (FFHS bklt); 72pp; soft cover - REF/GS/400.1/G5/1993-#1
31. Poor Law Union Records: 3. Southwest England, the Marches & Wales. by J. Gibson & C. Rogers. (FFHS bklt) 72pp; soft cover - REF/GS/400.1/G5/1993-#3
32. Victoria B.C. - Ross Bay Cemetery. p/copy from B.C. Magazine 9pp. Article in Vertical file at QFHS.
33. Family History Sheets of Gordon Erickson's Family, includes other surnames - Ball, Fordyce, Porter et al. - FH/010.01/E7/1993
34. Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club 1888-1988. 201pp; hard cover - HG/151.7/1988
35. London's West End (England) by P.H. Ditchfield, 315pp; hard cover - HG/433.01/D5/1925
36. Origin and Family Tree of the Children of Aerts - Van de Steen, text in Flemish - FH/000.01/1993
37. Valley of the Remsheg. - A History of Wallace Bay (Nova Scotia) & a Genealogical Record of 6 Founding Families ; by H.R. Brown, 255pp; hard cover - GS/121.01/B7/1973
38. Cote St. Charles United Church Cemetery - Hudson, Que.

MICRO-FICHE

1. Brome County, Quebec - Index - 1871 Census 2 mf.
2. Mississquoi County, Quebec - Index -1871 Census 3 mf.
3. Shefford County, Quebec - Index - 1871 & 1881 Census 6mf.
4. 1901 Canada Census Finding Aid 10 mf.
5. Quebec City, Quebec: Index to Protestant B.M.D.s 1790-1875 182 mf.
6. Instructions to the 1992 IGI (LDS) Batch Number Index 12 mf.
7. Parish & Vital Records List Index 14 mf.
8. 1871 Townland Index - Ireland 14 mf.
9. Surname Index to 1852 Griffith's Valuation of County & City of Cork, Ireland 20 mf.
10. Surname Index to 1852 Griffith's Valuation of County Limerick, Ireland 8 mf.
11. Surname Index to 1852 Griffith's Valuation of County Tipperary, Ireland 12 mf.
12. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Cornwall County 63 mf.
13. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Royal Navy 11 mf.
14. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Cambridgeshire 32 mf.

QFHS Library Acquisitions - MICROFICHE Cont'd.

15. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Rutland County 7 mf.
16. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Flintshire County, Wales 19mf.
17. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Denbighshire County, Wales 23 mf.
18. 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Isle of Man 15 mf.
19. Harrie & Smith Ancestry - by J. Harrie 2mf.
20. Ireland: Lodge's Peerage 1794 4 Vol.s 15 mf.
21. The Irishmen in Canada - by N. Flood-Davin, contains info or origins, places of settlement, religion, etc. 6 mf.
22. Genealogical Sources on M/fiche Vol. 1
(items for sale from A. Morris in the USA) 1 mf.
23. Croydon, Surrey, England: Census 1811; & Apprenticeship Registers 1804-1842 (on loan to the QFHS) 1 mf.
24. East Surrey, England: 1992 Directory of FHS members (loan to QFHS) 2 mf.
25. 1901 Census Finding Aids National Archives of Canada 10 mf.
26. Index/Guide to the Montreal Branch of the Archives nationale du Quebec 20 mf.

PROGRAM FOR MEETINGS

contributed by Gerry Rogers

Tuesday March 8th, 1994 "English Marriage Laws and Customs" Michael J. Childs, Associate Professor of History at Bishop's University will discuss the many changes marriage and family concepts have undergone from the 16th Century until the establishment of a uniform civil law of marriage.

Tuesday April 12th, 1994 "The Champlain Corridor" by David Lewis a noted historian from Clinton Community College at Plattsburg, New York. Although concerned mainly with the military history of the area David Lewis will include some history of the first settlements.

Tuesday May 10th, 1994 " Maps and Genealogy" by Jean Marc Garand, Archivist of the Archives nationales du Quebec. Mr. Garand is in charge of the collection of historic old maps at the Montreal branch of the A.N.Q. This will be like the very interesting presentation made at our convention in 1992.

ONTARIO BIRTH-MARRIAGE-DEATH INDEXES

The Quebec Family History Society library has purchased the Index to the Civil Registrations of Birth, Marriage & Death for the Province of Ontario. These are on microfilm. These can be searched in the library.

The indexes cover the following years:

Births: 1869-1896
Marriages: 1869-1911
Deaths: 1896-1921

Successful use of index provides reference numbers which one can use to get a copy of the original document from the Archives of Ontario. Now you may be able to find that elusive ancestor who strayed over the border into Ontario. Remember that a few years ago, in an article in the O.G.S. journal, an official of the department gave estimates of the percentages of missing registrations. You can't expect to find everyone that was there.

Book reviews

Military Records of Louisiana, Including Biographical and Historical Papers Relating to the Military Organizations of the State, by Napier Bartlett, originally published 1875 reprinted 1964, Louisiana University Press, Baton Rouge, 259pp, no index.

Reviewed by Luc Lepine, Archivist, Archives nationales du Quebec

In Louisiana, what were the French and the Acadians doing militarily, fifty-seven years after the purchase of the state, from France to the United States of America? They were in large number filling the ranks and files of the Louisiana Troops, in the Confederate Army. In this eye-opening book we learn the role of the Legardeur Company and the leadership shown by General Brousseau, Colonel Charles de Choiseul and Colonel Paul Hebert.

Napier Bartlett was born in Macon, Georgia, the son of a physician, and went to New Orleans to study at the University of Louisiana where he graduated in 1858. The records list him variously as a public school teacher, a lawyer, and a journalist. He enlisted immediately when the Civil War began, in 1861, in the elite Washington Artillery. During the war he took part in many battles. In 1875, he felt the need to write about his experience. His memoirs represent about half of the book. With him, we can follow the Louisiana troops going to the Battle of New Market.

The second part of the book includes about twenty complete muster rolls of various regiments from Louisiana. We can find muster rolls before the battle, lists of casualties and even a list of burials from the Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia. These lists offer the

Book reviews, continued.

genealogist a goldmine of information about the adult male population of Louisiana. We can assess the importance of the French and Hispanic population. We can see them fight side by side with the English speaking population. In every page, you find privates by the name of Aubert, Sarrazin, Thibodeaux, Dumas and Beauchemin.

Usually in American history, the military impact of the French in Louisiana is limited to the presence of General Beauregard. It is refreshing to see a book put forward the effort of the ranks and files. The only drawback of the book is the total absence of any index. Nevertheless, it is an important book on Louisiana history.

Debrett's Guide to Tracing Your Ancestry

Checklist of steps to be taken
How to use official reports
How to obtain professional advice
Addresses of record offices, libraries and societies
How character traits are inherited
by Noel Currier-Briggs & Royston Gambier
Introduction by Sir Ian Moncrieff Bt

The above is printed on the cover of the paper-back copy of this book which is available through Coles book stores or can be ordered. First issued as a paperback in 1992 by Headline Book Publishing PLC, Headline House, 79 Great Tichford Street, London, W1P 7FN.

In the introduction the writer explains genealogy and genetics - how the genes are passed down. Who are we today? With Ian Swinniston in a preface, all four men have been active in the genealogical societies and the family history societies in Britain and give us the benefit of their experience. Chapters on the importance of dates immigration and emigration will help the reader in research. The last third of the book gives an up-to-date listing of where records are stored.

This is a book to have on the library shelf for beginners and those planning a trip to Britain to search for their ancestors.

Reviewed by Margaret Oke.

ODDS 'N ENDS

If anyone knows of any new books or other information that will interest our members...please let us know c/o QFHS library.

Mr. Marcel R. Garnier, C.P. 897, Paspébiac, Quebec, G0C 2K0 will do research for people looking for Channel Island roots who came to Gaspé. He also has for sale a book entitled 'The ROBINS In Gaspé 1776-1825'. The cost is \$12.00 plus \$3.00 mailing charge.

Mrs. Phyllis Hamilton, 55 Church St., Granby, Que., J2G 4S2 will be publishing shortly a book entitled 'County Churches'. It will be the story of many of the English Protestant Churches in the District of Bedford, which takes in Brome, Mississquoi and Shefford counties, and a few of the early missions. The book includes information about the pioneers who donated land and effort to have these churches become a reality. After expenses the proceeds from this book will be donated to the UEL Association: cost is \$30.00 plus postage.

Mr. David Lepitre has been very busy for several years writing a column in the Stanstead Journal weekly newspaper entitled 'YOUR ANCESTRY'. All queries will be printed (free) as space allows. A surname index of all research interests to date has been compiled and the cost is \$3.00. For more information or to send a query, write to YOUR ANCESTRY, P.O. Box 81, Stanstead, Que., JOB 3E0 or YOUR ANCESTRY, P.O. Box 484, Derby Line, VT, USA 05830-09484.

For those with Eastern Townships research interests - including Vermont, there is an excellent journal published 4 times per year called 'ACROSS THE BORDER'. This is available from Claudette Maerz, P.O. Box 31010, Bloomington, MN, USA 55431. Cost is \$16.00 US per year.

Received at the QFHS library was an advertisement for a book that looks interesting. 'A Family Historian's Guide to Illness, Disease, & Death Certificates' by Elizabeth Briggs, the info says that the book contains information on epidemics, overview of medical care from early times, estimated population since the sixteenth century, causes of death ... & much more. If interested send \$26.95 (plus \$5.00 postage from Canada, \$6.00 from the USA) to: WESTGARTH, 46 Burnhill Bay, Winnipeg, MN, Canada, R3T 5N3 (Payable to WESTGARTH).

Also received was an ad for a new book **TRING-JONCTION 1918-1993** (Beauce area of Quebec) for their 75th Anniversary. It includes families who settled there and is a souvenir album with many photographs. Cost is \$50. (no mention of postage) from: Comité de l'Album '75, Att. Mariette Rodrigue, 228 rue Notre Dame, Tring Jonction, Beauce, QC, g)n 1X0 (tel: 418-426-2986). Text is in French.

Last but not least, the Vermont Old Cemetery Ass'n has published a book (500p) "**Burial Grounds of Vermont**" with detailed maps of each town, showing location of burial grounds. Includes some epitaphs. Cost \$22.00 plus SASE (USA stamps). Order from Charles Marchant, PO Box 132, Townshend, VT, USA 05353.

ODDS 'N ENDS continued

Irish Researchers will welcome the **ORDNANCE SURVEY MEMOIRS OF IRELAND** series, 18 volumes have been published with another 12 volumes expected soon. These serve as a nineteenth century Domesday book, recording landscapes & situation, building & antiquities, land holdings and population, & employment, & livelihood of the parishes. Each covers the parishes within a county. Cost of each is £7.50 to £8.75. A list of the available parishes is in the QFHS bulletin board. Out of town members may send a SASE (Canadian stamp) to receive a copy.

From Mr. L. B. Hill, Australia

15 Hillcrest Ave
Kew, Vic, 3101
Australia.
29 Nov 1993.

Dear Mr Hill,

Having seen your notice in the 'Age' in 'Help Needed', I have had copied from a small book of Family History, the background of my Great Great Grandmother, Theresa CAIRNES (Holmes).

I also have a copy of her Death Certificate, she died 19 Jan 1888 and I have seen the grave in the Castlemaine cemetery.

Hoping this is of some interest,
Yours Sincerely,

Jean Crane.

P.S. I would be interested if there is anything to add to this from Quebec.

J.C.

'Issue - (HOLMES)'

(Children of Dr. William Holmes, father of Theresa, wife of Captain Montgomery Cairnes).

Maria, married to Major-General Furneaux, Royal Artillery, who died at Plymouth, 15th July, 1862, and she, at the same place, on 3rd January, 1863.

Sophia, married Colonel Collins, Royal Artillery, and son of Governor Collins, of Tasmania; Collins st, being named after him.

Arabella, married Sydney Bellingham, at Quebec, Canada, member of Canadian Parliament for many years. Still surviving at the age of 90 years, and residing at Castle Bellingham, Ireland; brother of Sir Alan Bellingham, Castle Bellingham, Ireland.

Theresa, married Captain Montgomery Cairnes, mother of William Bellingham Cairnes, the publisher of these memoirs.

William (only son) - Married. His daughter (Sophia) married Chief Justice Meredith, of Quebec, Canada, who was knighted. Lady Meredith died in 1897, at Quebec.

William Holmes (first cousin to the above) died on the 10th of May, 1858, at his residence, Barn Hill House, Stewart's Town, and was buried at New Mills, Dungannon, Ireland.

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CONNECTIONS-MAR.1994

Obit - (Parents of Above).

1802 - John Elliott Cairnes, North of Ireland.

1838 - Catherine Moore Cairnes, at Trim, County of Meath, Ireland.

CAIRNES - HOLMES.

MARRIAGE. - On the 29th December, 1817, at Garen-street, Lower Canada, by the Rev. Mills. Military Chaplain, CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY CAIRNES, of the 60th Rifles, to THERESA, fourth and youngest daughter of WILLIAM HOLMES, M.D., Quebec.

The bride was given away by her father, Dr William Holmes, and the marriage guests included:- All the Holmes family; Colonel and Mrs. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, commanding the garrison; Captain Oates. A.D.C. to Lord Dalhousie, Lieut Governor of Canada; staff officers; Lieutenant Furneaux (now Major-General of Artillery), brother-in-law of the bride; Mrs Furneaux; Miss Phillis Hornsby, bride's-maid, and her brother, Lieutenant John Hornsby, Royal Artillery; the Misses Williams, nieces of Colonel Wilson, R.A.; Mr Cochrane, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor; Major Pierce, 60th Rifles; Captain Dower, 60th Rifles; Baron De Rottenburg, 60th Rifles, and several officers of the Garrison, civilians, relatives and friends.

Extracts from: "The Early Days of Eaton" Vol. 1
by Waymer S. Laberee 1980

The School Teacher

As there were no resident clergy, the teacher was often called on to solve problems that were not educational. The teacher related a tale of the death of a man of questionable character and who had lived alone. The body should not be left alone so she was asked to stay with the corpse overnight until the neighbours could arrange burial.

Trade and Commerce

The first year for these early settlers in the Township could be called a year of bare subsistence. As soon as they had cleared some land among the trees, potatoes, beans and some grain were planted. As they prepared for their first winter in the new homeland. As they awaited the first harvest, the members of the family had to find necessary food from what nature provided in forest and stream. Fortunately wild game was plentiful and there was an abundance of fish in all the streams, while edible plants, berries and nuts could be found in the surrounding woodland.

Such a diet was nourishing but these settlers missed the bread and other grain foods that had played such a part in their previous diet. The story is told of that the wife of one settler dreamed one night that there was a loaf of bread in front of her. Unable to resist the temptation, she bit into the loaf only to discover that she had bitten her husband's left shoulder. Lebourveau says in his History of Eaton that the husband left the following day, travelling the thirty miles to the nearest settlement on the Connecticut and from whence he returned with a sack of flour on his back and once again the family ate bread.

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
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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.

ABOUT THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The membership year is August 1st to July 31st. Memberships received after May 31st apply to the new year. Late memberships receive back issues of 'CONNECTIONS' to September. Membership fees are \$30.00 individual, \$35.00 family (up to four persons at the same address, one copy of 'CONNECTIONS'). U.S. dollars at par.

Membership offers you the opportunity to meet other Society members to discuss and get help in solving research problems. Members are welcome to use our library facilities which includes many microfilms and the most recent edition of the International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.) during regular office hours. You will also receive four copies per year of 'CONNECTIONS' and you may publish two free queries a year in our magazine.

Your membership entitles you to borrow microfilm and books, using the Inter-Library Loan, from other sources such as the National Archives of Canada, American Genealogical Lending Library, etc. Films must be used at our library. There are no fees for loans from the National Archives, however there is a limit of 3 per order and they must be returned within 30 days. For loans from the American Lending Library there is a rental fee and return postage must be provided by the borrower. Request forms are available from our library. When submitting your request for films by mail please add the following note on your envelope: 'MICROFILM LOANS'.

Books in the Circulating Collection, but not the reference books, are available to all members. The loan period should normally allow you to use the book(s) for three weeks. The borrower must pay the cost of return postage. When submitting a request for books please add the following note on your envelope: 'LIBRARY LOAN'.

Volunteers will do research in the library for a fee payable in advance to the society. When writing to us please remember to send a SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE WITH CANADIAN STAMPS or \$1.00 US or INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE REPLY COUPONS.

The society is independent and self-supporting through membership fees, donations and sales of books, copies and library research services (by volunteers) from our office. Charitable receipts for income tax purposes are sent out with the December issue of 'CONNECTIONS'.

Mail to: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Que., CANADA H9S 4H9
Library & Office at 173A Cartier Ave. Pointe Claire, Que. Tele. (514) 695-1502

SEMINARS

All seminars are open to members and non-members. There is a small fee of \$10.00 per person for each seminar. The money raised helps to buy books, microfilm and microfiche for the library. Reservations and advance payment are required as space is limited and there have been waiting lists for some seminars. Cheques are payable to the Quebec Family History Society.

Reservations Ruth Robinson 7637-5467 or QFHS Library 695-1502
Location Q.F.H.S. Library, 173A Cartier Ave. Pte. Claire.
Time 10.00 a.m. to noon.

Sunday, March 6: An introduction to Scots Genealogy with Dr. Les Gill

Sun. March 13,20,27 Three session seminar - An introduction to the Art and Science of Genealogy for people who are just starting on their family history.
The fee is \$25.00 for the three sessions.

Sunday April 10 An introduction to Paleography(the art of reading old documents and handwriting) with Mimi Hayward.

Sunday April 17 An introduction to Quebec Genealogy with Joan Benoit and Garry Schroder.

Sunday April 24 An introduction to English & Welsh Genealogy with Gary Schroder

Sunday May 8 Computer Genealogy Programs - an introduction to use and printing ability for beginners.

TOURS

OTTAWA: NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA & NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

Friday May 6 Leave 7.30 a.m. on time from QFHS library,
Leave Ottawa 6.30 p.m.

\$10.00 per person to pay gasoline and parking for volunteer drivers.
Bring a lunch or eat at the National Archives cafeteria. The group will stop at an inexpensive restaurant for supper before returning to Montreal.
Volunteer drivers needed —Info and reservations call 695-1502.

TOUR OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS IN MONTREAL'S MOUNT ROYAL AND N.D.des NEIGES CEMETERIES

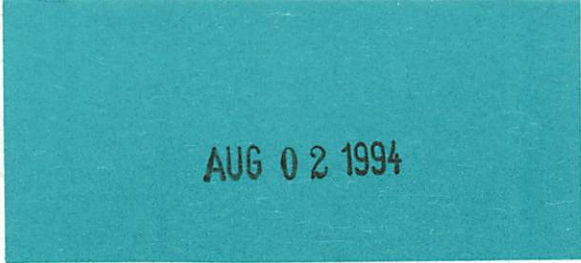
Sunday May 29 4 Hours - bring Lunch. Donation of \$10. to the library
During the tour we will visit over 50 of the most famous monuments.
For information and Reservations - call the office 695-1502.

CEMETERY RECORDING PROJECT

Sunday June 5 SOREL CEMETERIES

Recording begins at 10 a.m. Bring a lunch, Plenty of Paper, Pencils & Chalk
Information - call 695-1502

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CONNECTIONS

IN THIS ISSUE

FROM THE EDITOR	1
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING ...	1
CANADIAN - VERMONT VETS	2
THANKS	5
WILLIAM BRUNTON PRES. MIN ..	6
ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAWS	8
SEPT & OCT SPEAKERS	15
EXTRACT - STANSTEAD HIST ...	16
FREE SURNAME SEARCH	16
BARRETT REUNION.	16
CIVIL REGISTERS BOOK REV. ..	17
MONTREAL SURNAMES	17
MAIL ORDER BOOKSTORE	18
QUERIES	21
NEW MEMBERS	25
QFHS ACQUISITIONS	27
RESEARCHING IN ONTARIO? ...	28
ODDS 'N ENDS	30
I.G.I. SEARCH REQUEST	31
ANCESTRAL SURNAME FORM ..	32
NEW RESEARCH OPP	I B C

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QFHS LIBRARY HOURS: Mon. to Thur.: 10a.m. - 3p.m., Wed.: 7-9 p.m.
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from the editor

In the March issue we published a letter from Gerry Hayes asking for help in seeking his sister. The day the masters went to the printer a letter arrived saying that Hayes had found his lost sister.. but it was too late to kill the item. We are glad at his success even though we didn't contribute to it.

Marlene Simmon's article on searching the Protestant Civil Registers struck a warm response with a story of similar problems in the Rawdon area. Publication of Marlene's first two books has had a nice response. We are pleased to publish another article by her in this issue.

We are changing our fee structure for research done in the library. These now reflect better the time and effort involved. Our library and office is overcrowded and we are searching for larger premises. We would prefer a ground floor location.

With this issue we are trying some simple cost cutting... doing without an envelope when we don't need it. Your dues reminder can be easily taken out of the center. Other issues with enclosures such as membership cards and charitable receipts will still be in envelopes. Please let us know if your copy is damaged... too many and we will always use envelopes.

You will see that the notice of speakers for September and October is the same as in the last issue. This is not a mistake. Both had to cancel their April or May appearance but have assured us they will be available in the autumn. One gave the reason that he had forgotten that the date was his wedding anniversary... well you know that Hell hath no fury...

=====

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

At 19.30 hrs at the Maison du Brasseur, 2901 St. Louis, LACHINE, Que.
Tuesday, October 11, 1994

The Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Family History Society is called to:

1. Receive the report of the Directors, and the statement of accounts from the Treasurer.
2. To elect the Board of Directors and their offices for the 1994-1995 year.
3. To elect an Auditor for the 1994-1995 year.
4. To deal with any other matters that come before the meeting.

Claude Montpetit,
Corporate Secretary

Canadian Vermont Veterans of the Civil War by Marlene Simmons

When the Union made its call to arms for the Civil War, many Canadians chose to answer. Geographic proximity, American roots, and tough economic times were just some of the factors which brought many people from the Eastern Townships into the war.

A complete list of those who enlisted in Vermont has been printed in a book called the *Revised Roster of Vermont Volunteers* and lists of Vermonters who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion 1861-66. Compiled under the the direction of Theodore S. Peck, Adjutant- General, it was published by the Press of the Watchman Publishing Co. in 1892. A copy of this hefty volume, which was printed with very small type, is available in the reference section of the A.A. Brown Library in Richford, Vt.

I have culled from this roster book a list of those soldiers who gave a Canadian address at the time of enlistment. Of course, this does not catch every Canadian who enlisted in Vermont because some Canadians gave Vermont addresses when they signed up. Knowing that your ancestor served in the Civil War opens up many genealogical possibilities, including regimental histories which were often packed with family trees, personal anecdotes and photographs of soldiers.

If you know your ancestor enlisted in Vermont when he fought in the Civil War, and he is not on this list, you can consult this book yourself. It is arranged by regiments, then companies. Most, but not all, of the companies have their members listed alphabetically. The Vermont roster book gives the bare bones of service: rank, date of enlistment, date the soldier entered the army, information about wounds, death or desertion and date mustered out of the army. At the beginning of each regiment and company, a short history (including battles fought and battle dates) is given.

If your ancestor died or was wounded, you will know where this took place by linking date of death to date of battle. The letters S.O.W.D. mean Special Order War Department.

The individuals I found are:

1st Regiment

Company A Privates:

George W. Audett of Phillipsburg, C.E. enlisted May 2, 1861 was mustered on May 9 and mustered out Aug. 15.

Frederick Davis of Montreal, C.E. enlisted May 2, 1861, mustered May 9, and mustered out Aug. 15.

Company C Privates:

Nelson Gravlin of Canada East enlisted May 2, 1861, mustered May 9 and discharged on Aug. 15, 1861.

3rd Regiment

Company A Privates:

Henry J. Stephens of Durham, C.E. enlisted March 16, 1862, mustered April 12, re-enlisted March 27, 1864; Promoted to Corporal on Aug. 31, 1864 and killed in action on April 2, 1865.

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

Company F Privates:

Walter H. Sleeper of Compton, C.E. enlisted Feb. 24, 1862, mustered April 12, and discharged Oct. 31, 1862 for disability.

5th Regiment

Company C Privates:

Frederick C. Davis of Phillipsburgh, C.E. enlisted Aug. 21, 1861 was mustered Sept. 16, and later became a 1st Lieut. of Co. A.

6th Regiment

Company D Privates:

Harmon Allen of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 26, 1861, mustered Oct. 15 and discharged May 8, 1862.

Aylmer M. Berry of Potton C.E. enlisted Aug. 29, 1861, mustered Oct. 15, and discharged Oct. 21, 1862 for disability.

William Blanchard of Potton, C.E. enlisted Aug. 30, 1861, mustered Oct. 15, promoted to corporal on May 1, 1862 and discharged March 21, 1863.

Daniel P. Farrar of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, mustered Oct. 15. Discharged Dec. 10, 1862 and died in hospital on Dec. 18, 1862.

Bryant H. Jenks of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, mustered Oct. 15. Discharged Jan. 15, 1863 for enlistment in a Battery. Mustered out July 21, 1865.

Martin V. Rogers of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, mustered Oct. 15. Re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1863. Promoted to Corporal; discharged Feb. 6, 1864. S.O.W.D.

Alistair M. Sabine of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, mustered Oct. 15. Discharged Aug. 15, 1862 for wounds received April 16, 1862 and mustered out July 10, 1865.

George S. Sabine of Potton, C.E. enlisted Aug. 29, 1861, mustered Oct. 15, deserted April 4, 1863.

Joshua G. Stickney of Potton, C.E. enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, mustered Oct. 15, promoted to corporal; promoted Sergeant March 29, 1864.

Discharged Oct. 6, 1864 for wounds received Aug. 21, 1864.

8th Regiment

Company B Privates:

Elias Bacon of Canada enlisted Dec. 2, 1861 was mustered Feb. 18, 1862 and died Oct. 28, 1863 of disease.

Ernest Gould of Canada enlisted Dec. 2, 1861, was mustered Feb. 18, 1862 and discharged Aug. 12, 1862 for disabilities.

Henry Gould of Canada enlisted Jan. 14, 1862, was mustered Feb. 18 and was discharged Aug. 5, 1863 for disabilities.

Richard Harkness of Sherbrooke, C.E. enlisted Nov. 26, 1861 was mustered Feb. 18, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864 and was mustered out June 28, 1865.

Titus Hill of Canada enlisted Dec. 2, 1861, was mustered Feb. 18, 1862 and died Aug. 17 of disease.

Joseph Hewes of Orford, C.E. enlisted Jan. 27, 1862, was mustered Feb. 18, re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864 and deserted May 18, 1864.

Alfred J. Kenney of Canada enlisted Dec. 12, 1861, mustered Feb. 18, 1862 and mustered out June 22, 1864.

Hiram McCabe of Canada enlisted Jan. 27, 1862, mustered Feb. 18 and died Sept. 19 of disease.

Walter W. Parsons of Canada enlisted Dec. 27, 1861, mustered Feb. 18, 1862. Wounded June 14, 1863; promoted corporal; mustered out June 22, 1864.

Edward Swords of Canada enlisted Dec. 2, 1861, mustered Feb. 18, 1862, re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864, Wagoner Jan. 5, 1864; taken prisoner Feb. 20, 1865; paroled March 10, 1865; mustered out June 28, 1865.

Abel D. Turner of Canada enlisted Dec. 14, 1861, mustered Feb. 18, 1862, wounded June 14, 1863; mustered out June 22, 1864.

Harvey D. Washburn of Canada enlisted Dec. 9, 1861, mustered Feb. 18, 1862; re-enlisted Jan. 5, 1864; mustered out June 23, 1865.

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

Company D Privates:

Peter Almane of Canada enlisted July 2, 1862, mustered July 2 and deserted June 14, 1864.

Company E Privates:

Thomas Holland of Canada enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered Aug. 31, and deserted Aug. 3, 1864.

Company F Privates:

Clement Bourk of Canada enlisted Jan. 31, 1862, mustered Feb. 18, 1862 and mustered out June 22, 1864.

9th Regiment

Company A Privates:

Joseph Browelette of Acton, C.E. enlisted July 11, 1862, mustered July 11 and mustered out June 13, 1865.

Raymond Girouard of Acton, C.E. enlisted and mustered July 11, 1862, discharged Jan. 22, 1863 to enlist in Regular Army.

Company E Officers:

Calvin M. Jenkins of Barnston, C.E. was a 2nd Lieutenant. Enlisted June 22, 1863, mustered June 26. Private Co. E; Promoted to sergeant on March 17, 1863; died Sept. 30, 1864 of wounds received Sept. 29, 1864.

Marcellus D. Kilburn of Barnston, C.E. was a sergeant. Enlisted June 9, 1862, mustered July 9, discharged March 14, 1863 for disability.

Privates:

George M. Bigelow of Stanstead, C.E. enlisted June 12, 1862, mustered July 9, discharged Jan 17, 1863 S.O.W.D.

John Huntoon of Barnston, C.E. enlisted June 16, 1862, mustered July 9, deserted Jan. 23, 1863.

John W. Ladd of Barnston, C.E. enlisted June 16, 1862, mustered July 9, deserted July 13, 1863.

Edward F. Murphy of Barnston, C.E. enlisted June 19, 1862, mustered July 9, promoted corporal on Jan. 12, 1863; discharged April 9, 1863 for disability.

John Ord of Canada enlisted June 17, 1862, mustered July 9, mustered out June 13, 1865

Company F Privates:

John Beauchine of Montreal, Can. enlisted June 21, 1862, mustered July 9 and deserted Dec. 11.

John Nickerson of Montreal, Can. enlisted June 28, 1862, mustered July 9; deserted Oct. 6, returned March 27, 1863 and killed in action Sept. 29, 1864.

James Radford of Montreal Can. enlisted June 16, 1862, mustered July 9, and deserted Dec. 20.

William C. West of Montreal Canada enlisted June 28, 1862, mustered July 9 and deserted Dec. 20.

Company K Privates:

John Morgan of Canada enlisted July 10, 1862, mustered July 10 and discharged Nov. 7.

10th Regiment

Company A Privates:

Stephen Knights of Sherbrooke, C.E. enlisted June 18, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, died Dec. 15 of disease.

George Laberee of Canada enlisted June 22, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, wounded April 2, 1865, mustered out May 13, 1865.

Thomas Cable of Hereford, P.Q. enlisted June 20, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, transferred to V.R.C. on Oct. 26, 1864 and mustered out June 30, 1865.

William Chatfield of Dunham, C.E. enlisted July 26, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, taken prisoner on Oct. 11, 1863 and died at Andersonville, Ga. on May 20, 1864.

Edward Must of Stanstead, C.E. enlisted July 17, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, Red. Dec. 7, 1862 and died Oct. 2, 1864 of disease.

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

Hiram Harvey of Barnston, C.E. enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, discharged April 22, 1863 for disability.

John H. Lunderville of Marlon, C.E. enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, mustered Sept. 14, 1863. Taken prisoner July 9, 1864; parolled Feb. 22, 1865 and mustered out June 27, 1865.

Peter A. Smith of Barnston, C.E. enlisted July 15, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, died June 15, 1864 of wounds received June 3, 1864.

11th Regiment

Company C Privates:

William Gibbs of Canada enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, and deserted April 29, 1863.

Charles Hopkins of Canada enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, and deserted May 16, 1863.

Uriel Leemon of Canada enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, taken prisoner June 29, 1864, parolled Feb. 28, 1865 and discharged April 10, 1865 S.O.W.D.

Thomas Mattimore of Canada enlisted July 24, 1862, mustered Sept. 1, promoted to Corporal on Sept. 1, 1864 and mustered out June 24, 1865.

Company I Privates:

John R. Wilson of Ottawa, C.W. enlisted Dec. 2, 1864 and was mustered Jan 30, 1865. He

started as a private in Co. I, promoted to Corporal Jan. 1, 1864; promoted to sergeant on Sept. 27, 2nd Lieut in Co. I on Dec. 2; wounded March 27, 1865 and mustered out June 24, 1865.

John H. Flynn of Montreal, C.E. enlisted July 22, 1862, mustered Sept. 1 and mustered out June 24, 1865.

Company L

Sergeant: Charles E. Merrill of Georgeville, C.E. enlisted May 11, 1863 and mustered June 27; taken prisoner on June 23, 1864; parolled Nov. 20 and mustered out May 13, 1865.

Homer Lord of Potton, C.E. enlisted May 15, 1863 and mustered June 10. Reported himself as a deserted from Co. D 25th Conn.; ordered to stay in regiment till action in case; transferred to Co. C on June 24, 1865 and mustered out Aug. 25, 1865.

Ralph Lull of Canada enlisted May 16, 1863 and mustered June 10, transferred to Co. M. on July 13, 1863. Became a wagoner; died June 7, 1864 of wounds received June 5, 1864.

Company M

William Parsons of Canada enlisted Sept. 9, 1863, mustered Oct. 7, wounded Oct. 19, 1864; transferred to Co. D. June 24, 1865, mustered out Aug. 25, 1865

Some thanks to our hidden volunteers:

Marny MacDonald indexed the St. Andrews East Cemetery list.

For Ray Woods - Ruth Mackisoc of Rigaud typed the 100 page grave list for Ste. Anne's Cemetery, Richmond, Que.

- Edna Marlow typed the two Drummondville Cemetery grave-lists.

The 1994 editions of "Grave Lists in and near the Province of Quebec" and the List of Books, Micro-film and Micro-fiche in the QFHS library are now available.

WILLIAM BRUNTON PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER

by Malcolm Cogswell

William Brunton was born in the Parish of Newbattle, County of Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 4th. 1767. (One source says 1766.) Educated at Aberdeen, he trained at the Secession (Associate Synod) Seminary and was ordained after a call to the Burgher congregation in Nether Kirkgate. In 1801, because of a divided congregation, he resigned and moved to Dundee where he taught. In Scotland at that time, many families felt that at least one son should enter the ministry, so there were more ministers than churches, and Mr. Brunton sought in vain for a ministerial charge until 1820, when he came to Canada and became minister of the Presbyterian Congregation at Lachine - today Saint Andrew's United Church. He was the second minister to serve there, but there was neither a church building or a manse.

He remained in Lachine for two years (until 1822) and then resigned for unknown reasons. However, as late as 1835 that congregation was appealing for funds from outside to help with ministerial stipends, so finances may have been a factor. Gregg, historian of the Presbyterian Church, mistakenly lists Mr. Brunton as a Church of Scotland minister, probably because that congregation was later part of the Church of Scotland Presbytery of Quebec (founded 1830). In 1820 there was a "Synod of the Canadas" which in theory had a Presbytery in Lower Canada. But Mr. Brunton seems not to have joined that body, although there is no known reason for him not to have joined.

No source I have been able to find mentions Mr. Brunton until 1825. He is said to have been minister at St. Therese

from 1825 to 1831, although another minister, Rev. David Evans, (who did join the Synod of the Canadas) is also said to have been minister there from 1823 until after 1840, and the community was too small to support two ministers of the same denomination. (The local church history at Ste. Therese is unaware of either minister.) During and after 1828, he did baptize a number of children in that area, from at least 3 families:

Children of surgeon Michael and Janet (Buchanan) McCulloch:

Janet, born April 13, 1828

Jane, born June 12, 1829

Elizabeth, born July 15, 1830

Agnes, born January 9, 1832

Michael, born April 8, 1833

Children of James and Elizabeth (Anderson) Weir:

James, born May 6, 1828

Catherine, b. March 22, 1829

William Brunton, b. May 26, 1830

James Alexander, b. Jan.21, 1833

Children of William and Janet (McMorie [sp?]) Wright:

John, born April 17, 1831

Janet, born January 22, 1833

Mr. Brunton had no civil register in which to record these baptisms, except the last in each family (baptized June 5 or 6 1833) and the rest are recorded with the last of each family on that occasion.

Late in 1831, Mr. Brunton was called to Lachute, then part of the St. Andrew's (East) congregation, the Lachute people wanting to have their own minister, although they had neither a

church or a manse. The Session (elders) of St. Andrew's voted on July 11th 1833 to "disjoin" the Lachute section of the congregation, and so allow Mr. Brunton to apply for a civil register, which he received on June 3rd.1833.

In 1832, preaching in the school, Mr. Brunton spoke before the Temperance Society on May 2nd. The society subsequently published this sermon, in which Mr. Brunton reportedly stated his opinion that the current epidemic of cholera was the judgement of God.

Meanwhile, efforts were underway to build a church, and Mr. Brunton's son built him a house. The house was built "west of the church," but the deed to the church lot says it was "east of the property of Rev. William Brompton" (a misspelling in the deed or in copying it) so it is not clear which was built first. The house (later enlarged) still stands and is currently owned and occupied by Colin McOuat. Three subsequent ministers (Revs. Andrew Kennedy, Walter Scott, and John McKie) also lived in this house. At the end of Mr. Mackie's ministry a dispute over ownership of the house arose, Mr. Mackie claiming to own it, so it is at least possible it was never owned by the congregation.

In 1833 construction of the church began on the strength of subscriptions payments or promises) of 249 10/0 (998.00). Situated "near the cemetery," it was of stone and lime, and measured 45 by 50 feet. It continued in use until 1899 when a new church, more central to the community was built. Its foundations have been recently located within the present Protestant Cemetery.

Lachute could not raise enough money for stipend, and on June 1st, 1836, Mr. Brunton was commissioned as a missionary of the American Home Mission Society at "La Chute, Lower Canada." This

society normally granted \$100 per year to its missionaries on condition that (1) they had no other gainful employment than ministry and (2) they wrote quarterly reports to the society.

Members of all the divisions of the Presbyterian Church seem to have worked and worshipped together in harmony under Mr. Brunton's ministry until his death on August 12th 1839. (The American Home Mission Society incorrectly lists 1838.)

There is little information on Mr. Brunton's family. On January 13, 1840, Margaret Mitchell, widow of the late Rev. William Brunton, bought an acre of land from Nahum Strong Burch of Franklin County, New York, the land being in Lachute, adjoining the property of Benjamin Burch Sr. She probably continued to live there until her death.

A further deed, March 3rd. 1864, confirms ownership of this same lot to Miss Mary Brunton, spinster, which she had "enjoyed and possessed... as proprietress since the first day of January 1850." This deed in effect relinquishes any claim by John W. H. Brunton, and by Catherine Elizabeth Brunton. Catherine is the widow of Nahum Strong Burch, and lived in Dundee, County of Godmanchester, District of Beauharnois. John and Catherine are described as son and daughter of the late Rev. William Brunton and of the late Margaret Mitchell. No other children are named, although this does not prove there were no others.

Margaret Mitchell Brunton's burial may be recorded at St. Andrew's (Lachute congregation was vacant for a time around 1850). No other Brunton appears in Lachute Presbyterian Registers, with the exception of William Gerald Brunton, son of Clare Morton Carstairs and Jane (McIntyre) Brunton, born December 12, 1912 and baptized May 26th 1913.

English Marriage Laws and Customs

Michael Childs, Bishops' University

The laws and customs governing marriages in the past have an obvious bearing on the pursuits of genealogists and of family historians trying to recover their ancestors' past, both for a specific and for a more general reason. In specific terms, an understanding of the legal and administrative rules governing past marriages can tell researchers where they are most likely to find information on their predecessors, or even, in some cases, whether such information can be found at all; more generally, for those who want to go beyond the construction of a family tree, and want to find out what forces shaped and influenced the choice of their ancestors' spouses, the various and often changing factors which led to the formation of a family in the past need to be looked at.

As we'll see, these two elements - the laws of marriage, and the customs governing them - changed a great deal over time and between different social, religious and regional groups. Moreover, the general trend was for a wide gap to exist between the law of marriage in England and the actual practice, at least until the recent past. This makes it difficult to find information on past marriages, and even more difficult to assess the reasons for marriage in specific cases.

First, some basic legal history. Before the Reformation, the law of marriage in England was identical to the canon law on marriage established - and enforced - by the Roman Catholic Church. From the twelfth century, this had laid down that a marriage existed when two people over the age of consent (14 for males, 12 for females) made a verbal vow in the present tense before at least

two witnesses. No other ceremony (for instance in a church before a priest) and no other parties to the agreement (for instance, the parents) were required. This form of marriage was called "spousals", and was almost certainly the main type of marriage among the medieval peasantry.

But again, even from medieval times, there was a divergence between canon law and common law: in common law, those who had undergone marriage by spousals alone often had difficulty establishing the legitimacy of their children if a question of inheritance arose: i.e., they were married in the eyes of the Church, but in regard to property rights covered by common law, they might not be, or at least might find it difficult to establish that a valid contract existed. Thus, from the middle ages on, it was customary for the land-owning elites, or indeed anyone with any property, to undergo a marriage ceremony in a church, backed up by a written marriage contract, and to thus leave a "paper trail."

One would have thought that the creation of a Reformed Church of England in the 1530s would have solved this anomaly and brought the canon and common law together, especially since the canon law as it stood went directly against the position and the interests of some very powerful groups: 1) the parents, who had a vested interest in controlling the choice of spouse of their children, especially their teenaged children 2) the church, which had a vested interest in overseeing and sanctioning marriages and 3) the emerging

centralized state, which viewed a regulated, patriarchal and hierarchical family as an important buttress of its own power.

Yet in fact the creation of the Church of England merely made the situation more confused. The Church courts until the English Civil War continued to oversee the area of matrimonial law, but muddied the water even further. None of these powerful groups liked a situation where 15 or 16 year olds could make a canonically valid marriage, but to insist on the right of parents to either decide or to be able to veto the choice would be to undercut the powerful ideal of matrimony as a spiritual union between two people made before God - an idea which was even stronger among Protestants than Catholics, as Protestants had elevated matrimony from a poor second best into the highest and most religious state that man could aspire to.

Thus the Church of England, in the Canons of 1604, tried to get round the problem by declaring that both marriage without parental consent before the age of twenty-one, and clandestine marriage was illegal (i.e., one carried out by a clergymanb, but which did not conform to regulations; inside canonical hours [8am-12pm]; within the parish of one of the partners; after either banns or a license obtained). The trouble was, it was still valid! To put it into a nutshell, there was then, from the middle ages on, a persistent conflict between the theological idea of marriage as a spiritual union which concerned only the partners and God, and the social and political idea of marriage as primarily an agency for the orderly creation and transmission of property from generation to generation: an idea that underlined the point that marriage was much too important to be left to the young to decide on their own. The day to day, practical claims of patrimony thus conflicted with with the cultural ideals of matrimony.

Into the seventeenth century, however,

in real life it was usually patrimony which won among the elites. They had too many things going for them: the power to disinherit for disobedience; the threat of common law sanctions, the fact that a marriage in this period was as much an economic as a personal partnership, and most important, the incredibly strong idea of a natural patriarchy within a family (a natural patriarchy which was paralled by the natural patriarchy of the whole society) which it was deeply sinful to disobey.

Moreover, an important countervailing force - the idea of individualism - did not yet exist to any great extent; the idea that the needs of a separate person were more important and should outweigh the needs of family, kin and community. Instead of the modern idea of individuality, people thought in terms of social identity and the roles, rights and duties that that identity gave them; to marry far beneath one was therefore to commit a sort of social and cultural suicide. In such circumstances, marriage among the propertied usually took place in a regular, open fashion in the parish church of one of the partners, and with the advice and consent of the parents.

Nonetheless, because of the still remaining anomalies in the law of marriage, the lower one goes down the social scale, the more confused the situation becomes. Both verbal marriages and clandestine ones were extremely common among the poor and indeed among the middling sort as well: in the eyes of the Church such marriages were valid, if wrong-headed and possibly illegal; in the eyes of the community they were perfectly legitimate.

In addition, with the rise of Puritanism, first within the C of E, and after 1660 in the form of the Dissenters, many people avoided the payment of fees

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

into difficulties. On the other hand, where a marriage is known to have existed, (through the birth of successive children to the same parents) but where a record of it cannot be found in the expected places, one might have evidence of a love match which ran counter to the wishes of one or both sets of the couple's parents.

The mid eighteenth century saw a major change in the marriage law of England. The reasons for this are complex, but in essence, the contradictions and tensions in English marriage law, between the claims of property and the claims of spiritual union before God were settled, in typical English fashion, in favour of property - i.e. in favour of parents and the State. The actual catalyst was the alarming growth in the numbers of young people of property who took advantage of the loopholes in the law to marry clandestinely. In the more secularised society of the eighteenth century, and one in which the desires of the individual began to claim precedence over the desires of parents, what had once been a practice limited to the common people now became frequent among the elites. The response was the Hardwicke Marriage Act of 1753, named after its framer, the Lord Chancellor of England. Hardwicke's Bill had five essential elements:

1. it made null and void any marriage not preceded by banns or an official license and not carried out publicly in a church or chapel by a regular clergyman during canonical hours. Only Jews and Quakers, but not the other dissenting sects, were exempt from this provision

2. any minister who conducted such an irregular marriage would be guilty of a felony without benefit of clergy - penalty 14 years

3. marriages of any sort - even otherwise regular ones - made by a boy or girl under the age of 21 without the consent of their parents was made null and void

4. all marriages made by either verbal

or written contract were made null and void

5. to establish the necessary proof of marriage, it was finally declared that a valid marriage had not taken place unless an entry was recorded in a parish register and signed by the bride, groom, the officiating clergyman and at least two witnesses.

The trouble was, Parliament had no power to change canon law, which remained where it was. What the Act essentially said was that even if one was married in the eyes of God and the Church, the legal system would absolutely refuse to recognize the union.

The passing of this Act should, one would have thought, at last made marriage records relatively full and complete; unfortunately, this was not the case. Opponents of the Bill at the time pointed out that if the intention was to drive everybody into the churches to pay fees for marriages, and to cut out completely the habit of spousals or irregular marriages among the poor, the real effect would be to simply delegitimize practices which would undoubtedly continue. And this is in effect what happened.

The gap between what the law recognized, and what most common people recognized as a valid marriage grew even wider, and thus in trying to find marriage records, researchers should know that a large minority (perhaps as many as 25%) of marriages were not made according to Hardwicke's criteria. Many of our otherwise very respectable ancestors - especially if they were farm labourers or urban workers - were, after 1753, technically living in sin. Moreover, an attempt to get the Act extended to Scotland failed, with the result being the famous growth of the Gretna Green marriage business. This became so popular that the

prospect of a railway being built through the town in the 1850s prompted an Act making such a marriage invalid in England.

Finally, the rigid criteria of Hardwicke's Act led to an upsurge in "self-divorce" among the unscrupulous: years after a marriage took place one of the partners could often find some loophole to get out of the union (perhaps the marriage had taken place at 7:45 a.m.!).

The next significant change in the law took place in 1836, which made provision for a purely secular marriage by a public registrar in a civil ceremony. The same Act also allowed Roman Catholic and nonconformist chapels to become licensed places of marriage. This was designed to do two things: lure the poor back into legal matrimony, and allow the now enfranchised nonconformists and Roman Catholics a way to legally establish their marriages without having to submit to an Anglican service.

This same decade [1837] also saw the institution of a comprehensive system of civil registration for births, marriages and deaths, with the country divided up into registration districts and copies of the record of all such events sent to the central government four times a year. In the earliest decade the totals for births especially are rather suspect, but the marriage totals appear to be very accurate, although again they would not list the many partnerships which did not have some sort of legal sanction.

The popularity of civil marriage for first marriages was slow to grow, however, until the 1960s; over the past three decades in England it has gone from 30% of first marriages to 60% and rising, and since weddings are one of the chief celebrations of our lives, this statistic is probably the most illustrative of the trend toward dechristianization in modern Britain.

Now that the basic - and very complex - laws of marriage have been set out, let us turn to the actual structure of marriage over

the same period. Over the past twenty five years, a great deal of work has been done on the major changes and the main continuities in the formation of English families. The first scholars in this field were generally demographic and economic historians, whose first concern was to establish the fundamental patterns of English family size and structure, especially such things as average age at marriage, mean completed family size, expectation of life, and so on, with the aim of reconstructing the population history of England.

Since Census material was virtually nonexistent before 1801 (and really before about 1841), they were limited in their data to those parishes (about 400) where record-keeping was continuous and seemingly complete, in some cases back as far as the 1530s, when an Act specified that all births, marriages and deaths be registered by the local priest.

Thanks to the demographers, we now know for example, that in England certainly, and indeed in much of Western Europe, the nuclear family dates back at least as far as the late Middle Ages; that family limitation was being practised as early as the seventeenth century among the rural population in many areas; that the rise of population from the mid-eighteenth century onwards was primarily the result of a simple change - women were getting married about three years younger than before - not, as was often argued only a decade ago, because the death rate was decreasing.

We also know in a larger sense that England, and Western Europe as a whole, has displayed a remarkable continuity over centuries in its family patterns, and that this family pattern seems to be unique in world populations: people got married late (mid to late twenties), they did so only

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

when they became economically independent, and their marriage usually resulted in the creation of a separate household. In short, anyone coming to family history for the first time soon has to throw away the idea that families in our past were composed of large kin groups living under one roof, marrying early and producing lots of children. The typical late medieval household was in fact Mom, Dad and three or four children. In short, from at least the late Middle Ages on, English marriages have tended to exhibit the characteristics of a preventive Malthusian model, with population generally kept in check below the limits of the land to provide resources. This has paradoxically allowed, over the long term, a slow but rarely checked rise in population levels. The key period in this era has been the late 18th/early 19th Cs, when average age at marriage dropped by three years - to 23 - and the Malthusian limits themselves either disappeared or were shifted upwards to a new level which - at least until now - have remained out of sight.

It has been the task of other types of family historians to try to flesh out, and make sense of, the patterns of marriage formation revealed by the demographers. Such historians, while recognizing the importance of this demographic data, and having established this broad picture, ask what in fact have we learned? The fact that basic family structures have remained broadly similar until the very recent past can too easily lead to what one historian calls the "myth of the eternal family", or the mistaken belief that there was ever such a thing as a "traditional family" - usually to which the modern family is unfavourably compared.

Although family size and structure since the Middle Ages may have been more or less a series of variations on a common theme, it would be ridiculous to suggest that families have not changed in fundamental ways: in such matters as parent/child relations; the

importance of kin or lineage; courtship and marriage patterns; child-rearing techniques; husband/wife relations: in short, the hopes and expectations people brought to such fundamental personal connections over the centuries. Those scholars who have asked and tried to answer these questions are thus much more interested in what people thought and felt and how they behaved as part of a family unit than in the marriage rates, fertility and mortality rates of the demographers, except as such data provides an indicator of behaviour or values. Their reconstruction of the family has as its aim the retrieval of what it meant to be a son or daughter or husband or wife in past eras, and especially how larger cultural changes, such as the Reformation, the rise of Puritanism, the Counter-Reformation, capitalism, impinged upon and in turn were affected by, family values. Their sources thus are largely more impressionistic evidence, such as diaries, memoirs, folk customs, court records, popular songs and ballads, through which they attempt to retrieve in what ways and to what extent being a member of a family structured people's identity and culture in the past.

A third major group of family historians are those, often (though not always) influenced by the theories of the social sciences, who seek to place the family into the wider socio-economic structures of the time: for these scholars, the family is above all a unit of production, reproduction and consumption. It responds to and in turn shapes the contours of the larger productive forces at work at any given time. The work of these scholars has been particularly important in helping to explain some of the larger trends noticed by demographic analysis: to give one example: the population increase which occurred all over England in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was

as mentioned, the result primarily of a drop in the average age of marriage. Since the typical English pattern has been the achievement of economic independence before marriage, the household economics school has successfully tied in this trend with the development of early capitalism, especially in the form of cottage industry, whereby important alternative sources of income became available to the rural population - as handloom weavers, chain or nail makers, or other workers (in their own home) of increasingly subdivided, but still non-factory production.

In such a context, the age-old link between marriage, economic independence and access to land was severed, and replaced by a linkage between marriage, economic independence and the ability to earn wages; and moreover, children became a definite economic asset at an earlier age than ever before. They have also come up with some interesting data from the industrial period proper - for example, that the early industrial period exhibits the highest proportion of complex (i.e. non-nuclear) households (kin, lodgers, etc.) of all known periods in English history at least, completely the opposite of what we might expect. This is because the typical pattern in the early factory towns was for members of a rural family to establish themselves in the factories and the new towns and then for kin from the village to move in with them until they in turn acquired the positions, skills and cash to set up their own household.

In general, then, before about the 18th C researchers should not expect to find their ancestors getting married before the mid 20s, except for two specific groups - the landed elite at the top, who married younger on average and produced more children than the common people, and the very poorest members of society, whose parents could not provide them upon death or retirement with any land or capital, and for whom a long wait was

therefore pointless. Even among the elites there was some divergence: heirs and eldest daughters were expected to marry very early, while younger brothers and daughters until the 18th C often had an average age at marriage up to four years later than their sibling, and also showed a much greater tendency not to marry at all.

In regard to the elites as a whole, their marriage patterns indeed show a reversed image of the common people: marrying earlier and having more children up to the eighteenth century, they began in that era to marry later and have less children - in other words, to take on the pattern typical of the modern world, where the rich get married later and reproduce less than the poor.

Finally, something should be said about marriage customs and the factors that led to marriage in the first place. Enough has been said about the economic and one might say dynastic purpose of marriage in earlier centuries to make plain that marriages were rarely the result purely of mutual attraction between two young people. But how much freedom existed in fact in regard to the choice of spouse? Genealogists wishing to go behind or beyond a simple set of names on a parish register might wish to know how their ancestors met each other, courted, and decided to spend their lives together. In essence, there are four main options in regard to the choice of a spouse;

1. the parents or kin decide, and that's it
2. the parents/kin decide, and the children have a veto
3. the children decide and the parents/kin have a veto
4. the children decide, and that's it.

Except for the period before the 16th C, and only among the elites, option 1 has been very atypical of England. The general pattern among landowners was

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

option 2 up to the early 18th C, when, due to the Enlightenment and the birth of both Romanticism and the secularised idea of individuality, option 3 became favoured. Thus, from about the 1700s, and slowly becoming the custom among the emerging upper-middle and middle classes, the objective of parents was to ensure that their children met socially only young people who were roughly their peers. Thus, up to the eighteenth century marriages among the elite were often not love matches, but the partners at least were rarely repugnant to each other; after the 18th C, they were most likely formed on the basis of personal attraction, but the choice had been usually made from a group of young people whose station in life was acceptable to kin and family.

Of course, in the rural areas among peasants, and after the 16th C, among tenant farmers or yeomen, the preservation or extension of property was just as important as among the rich, and the economic imperatives to find a suitable spouse were, if anything, even stronger. The pragmatic - probably the great majority - in choosing a life partner were therefore usually guided more by assets that would accrue from a match, and appropriate personal qualities, such as self-discipline, good management skills and sobriety, than by a great romantic impulse. Before the modern period, even the young regarded romantic attachment as a very unreliable foundation for marriage, and expected marriage to provide practical needs, companionship and mutual support much more than emotional or romantic fulfillment. This is not to say that love within marriage was neither looked for nor found: but the love that early modern couples expected in marriage was more the product of shared experience, shared struggle and mutual respect: in other words, love was expected to follow rather than precede marriage. In such a context, it is likely that in rural areas well into the recent past that the

choice of spouse was arrived at by a combination of courting, where personal likes operated, and parental or kin advice, where practical aims predominated.

In rural areas until the mid-nineteenth century, in fact, these two elements combined in what may seem to be a strange way. Since the production of children were essential for the economic well-being of any family, marriages almost always took place after the intended bride was pregnant - often after the first child was born - and had proved her capacity to bear children. People constructing their family tree who find an eldest child born to an ancestor suspiciously soon after the recorded marriage should be aware that this is not an anomaly, but a very typical pattern in farming communities. It also helps to explain the extremely high rates of illegitimacy of the late 18th/early 19th Cs (up to 30% in some areas): such cases were usually not the product of promiscuity but of what one scholar calls "frustrated marriages"; i.e., where the intended groom died or in rarer instances absconded before the child was born.

The only really free agents in choosing marriage partners were thus probably the urban workers, and the history of the last two centuries has been one where this originally very small group has come to represent the greater majority of England's population. Yet even within this group there were important divergences. In the textile areas both marriage and child-bearing tended to be put off for a number of years, due to the fact that paid employment for women was common, but was only practical for those who had not yet had children. Conversely, in mining areas, the most sought after brides were often older widows with teenaged children, who could bring an important supplement to the family income

fact that paid employment for women was common, but was only practical for those who had not yet had children. Conversely, in mining areas, the most sought after brides were often older widows with teenaged children, who could bring an important supplement to the family income by working down the mines. Thus, one often finds among colliers husbands who are marrying women considerably older than themselves.

But over the working class as a whole, marriage began to take on in the 19th C the lineaments of the modern form: relatively young couples marrying primarily for reasons of personal attachment, with little or no input from parents. The move to a marriage market where the personal desires of the young are the overwhelming factors in the creation of marriage is thus less the product of a major shift in values - although that too has occurred - than it is the growth of a segment of the population for whom this was always more or less true, and it was underpinned by an economic transformation that first, broke the link between marriage and access to land in the 18th C, and then, in the 19th C with the factory system, broke the link between the home and work.

It was the larger change in the way

people live that we call the Industrial Revolution that created the conditions for what most people regard (erroneously) as the "traditional" family: where men and women marry usually for love, and where the roles of the partners are sharply separated between domestic duties for the wife and paid employment for the husband. This so-called traditional family form - actually the result of revolutionary changes - only became the norm about the mid nineteenth century, and, although it's still too soon to tell, in historical hindsight will probably only be seen to have lasted about one hundred years.

Just as we are being forced to confront major changes in family structure and values, so too we should realize that the "families" we reconstruct were often themselves going through a similar transformation. Rather than being a cause for consternation, we should recognize that the family as an institution has survived so long - and will survive well into the future - precisely because it has been so adaptable and so flexible in the ways its has fulfilled its central function of providing for the physical, emotional and spiritual needs of its members.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER MEETINGS

Tuesday September 13th, 1994 " Maps and Genealogy" by Jean Marc Garand, Archivist of the Archives nationales du Quebec. Mr. Garand is in charge of the collection of historic old maps at the Montreal branch of the A.N.Q. This will be like the very interesting presentation made at our convention in 1992.

Tuesday October 11th, 1994 Annual General Meeting and "The Champlain Corridor" by David Lewis a noted historian from Clinton Community College at Plattsburg, New York. Although concerned mainly with the military history of the area David Lewis will include some history of the first settlements.

The History of Stanstead County,
Province of Quebec.
Compiled by B.F. Hubbard, 1874.

Has the following comment on page 81. This the personal account of Capt. Andrew Young about the Stanstead County early villages of Derby line, Rock Island and Beebe Plain near where he settled in 1803.

As there were no resident Catholic or Episcopal clergymen during many of the first years of the settlements, the want of proper authority for the performance of the marriage ceremony was a grievance which was severely felt by the inhabitants. "As it was in the beginning" marriages and intermarriages would occur in the families of the early settlers; and the parties were under the necessity of either crossing then Line into the settlements of Northern Vermont, or go through the woods, to the distance of 60 miles, to meet the emergencies of their case. In this dilemma resort was had to the magistrates. They, were not, of course, legally authorized, but under the circumstances, they assumed the prerogative and some 200 couples were married in this manner in Stanstead. These marriages were afterwards legalized by a special Act of the Provincial Legislature. In later days this prerogative has been extended to all the ministers of the different Christian denominations.

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BOOK REVIEW:

**Guide to Quebec's Parish And Civil Registers 1621-1993
by Francine Fortin 499 Pages, 8.5"x11".**

Francine Fortin's guide is a major new reference book for Quebec genealogy, an invaluable aid for those looking for church and civil records. The guide is an expanded bilingual version of the French text published in 1992.

With 499 pages the guide is a comprehensive listing of existing church and civil registers for religions from the 17th century until the present time. The first section is an alphabetical listing by location of towns, villages, cities, etc. in Quebec with the associated church and civil registers. The book indicates the opening and closing dates for each register.

The second section is arranged by county. For example all church and civil registers in Terrebonne are arranged in alphabetical order by location. A small third section lists various places in Quebec that are known by one name (usually toponyms) whereas the legal name is slightly different. For example Ste Cécile de Milton is the official name of Milton, Quebec.

For each of the two main sections there is an indication of a known published index or repertoire for each church or civil register available at one or more of the Montreal Branch of the Archives nationales du Quebec, the Salle Gagnon of the Montreal Municipale Library, the Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec, or the library of the Société généalogique Canadienne-Français.

Church and Civil Registers for the period prior to 1900 can easily be examined at the branches of the Quebec National Archives. For the period after 1900 there are new difficulties as the duplicate copies of the church and civil registers held by the Quebec Department of Justice are no longer open to genealogists and historians due to administrative decisions. One may have to contact individual church and church archives for information regarding access to the 20th century records.

Copies are available from the author: Francine Fortin, 1720 St. Antoine # 4, Lachine, Que. Canada H8S 1V2 The price of \$44.00 includes postage, and payable by Canadian or U.S. money order.

Reviewed by Gary Schroder

Montreal Area Names!

For anyone reseaching the following surnames in Montreal mid 1800's to mid-1900s for the cost of an SASE (self addressed envelope with Canadian stamp), I will send what I have on file:

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1. Richford Vermont. The cemeteries include Americans whose children went to Canada and Canadians who went back across the Border.
2. Sutton Township, Brome County, Quebec
3. Potton Township, Brome County, Quebec
4. Brome Township, Brome County, Quebec
By MARLENE SIMMONS of Mansonville, Que.
5. Rawdon Area, Montcalm County, Que.

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'Urfé, Que. CANADA H9X 3B7.

- 1101 **BROWN.** Seeking information about Gawn BROWN possibly born in County Antrim, Ireland c. 1805. Parents Robert BROWN and Margaret MCMILLAN /MCMULLAN. He emigrated to Rawdon Township 1824 with parents and siblings, William c.1806, James c.1808, Jane c.1809, Elizabeth c.1812, Suzanna 1815, Agnes 1817. Married Margaret FINLAY, date and place (?). She is probably daughter of Richard FINLAY of Rawdon. Children: all born and baptized at Rawdon. Jane Ann 1827, Robert 1830, Richard 1834, Ellen 1836, Cornelius 1838, Gawn 1841. Census: farmer at Rawdon 1825, 1831 and tavern keeper, Montreal 1842. Tavern and grocery at corner of St. Lawrence & Lagauchetière according to Lovell's 1842. Last record of presence in Quebec was as sponsor at marriage of sister, Agnes at Trinity Chapel, Montreal, 31 Jan. 1844. Daniel Parkinson, 27 Sackville Street, Toronto, On. M5A 3E1.

- 1102 **CUMMINS\CUMMINGS\RYAN\BENDER\POTTER.** Seek descendants of children of George Cummin(g)s (1821-1892) and Mary BRADLEY (1833-1895) m. in Quebec City 1855. Daughters: Mary Alice, born 1855, m. Thomas RYAN, son is George Patrick Leo, born 1878 Montreal; Susan Adelaide, born 1864, m. Ernest Casgrain BENDER, son is Ernest BENDER, born 1896 Montreal; Emma Mary, born 1868, m. Herbert Britton POTTER, sons are Herbert Ephraime, born 1892 Montreal, and Clarence, born 1895 Montreal. All three families listed in 1901 census in Longueuil, Que. William Cummings, 4380 Goodson Way, Rohnert Park, CA 94928, U.S.A.

- 1103 **COX/BORLASE.** Mary Jane COX (b.d. unknown) married John Henry BORLASE, notary, c.1856 in Quebec (?). Son, George Edmund was born 19 Jan. 1859. Unknown if there were other children. Mary Jane died Oct. 1892, buried in New Carlisle. Who were her parents? Who were John Henry Borlase's parents? Mary K. Hamilton, #414-41 Clayton Drive, Winnipeg, Man. R2M IG3.

- 1104 **CRONKRITE.** Seek information about John CRONKRITE born (?), New York state, son of (?), came to Lower Canada 1783 with father and family. Married c.1793-1795 to (?). Children: William, born Nov. 1795; Stephen, born c.1796/7; Clarke, born 22 Feb. 1798; Nancy Ann, born 16 May 1801; Thomas Schieffelin, born 20 Sept. 1804; John Baker, born c.1806; Elizabeth? ; James? ; Hiram? born c.1817, Oakville, Ont. In 1804 living in Champlain, Que. Any information on this family would be greatly appreciated. Mrs. Marilyn B. Jackson, 60 Loraine Drive, St. Catharines, Ont. L2P 3N8.

- 1105 **DUMONT/SAIDON.** Seeking burial record of Amable DUMONT, born 16 Sept. 1847 at Cacouna, son of James Amable DUMONT and Margaret CHAREST, married Euphemie

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

SAIDON, 15 Feb. 1870. Euphemie emigrated to U.S.A in 1900 without her husband and left a will, dated 1922, in which she leaves Amable, residing at the time in St. Francois Xavier de Bromptom, Richmond, one third of her estate, real and personal. Their three children, who emigrated with their mother, were: Damase, who returned to Quebec in 1907; Catherine, married William PATTON in 1913 at St. Francois Xavier de Brompton, witness Amable DUMONT (brother or father?); Roseanna (Rose Anna), married Telesphore PEPIN, died in 1959 at St. Francois Xavier de Brompton, leaving two children, Oliva PEPIN and Laurier PEPIN (?). Seeking information about the above mentioned people, and where the property mentioned in Euphemie's will is situated. Have information on Dumont family back to 1700's which I am willing to exchange. Sharon Dumont, 20 Olympia St., Norton, Mass. 02766, U.S.A.

- 1106 **FISK/CASS.** Almira FISK, born in Vermont, married Erastus CASS, who was born in 1812 and lived in twp. of Stanstead at time of his death. Found his death record in Methodist Church records at Fitch Bay. One of their children, Abigail was born in Canada. Almira may have had a brother, Lucien FISK, who died in 1903 in NE, U.S.A. Any information would be appreciated. Mary Leapley, Rt.1, Box 90B, Coleridge, NE 68727, U.S.A.
- 1107 **HAMILTON.** Charles (1841-1874), lawyer in Quebec, married Susan GOLDSTONE in 1869 in Quebec. Children: Laura Sarah Mary, born Feb. 1870; John Robinson born 1871 died 1872; Blanche Goldstone, born March 1873. Would appreciate any information re Susan Goldstone Hamilton and the two daughters. See query #1103.
- 1108 **HARTNEY.** Seek information on James HARTNEY, born Pakenham, Ont. 1848, died Toronto 1924. Probably a Presbyterian, founded Hartney, Man. Was he related to Hartneys of Montreal and Quebec City? Who were his parents? Murdo Mackinnon, 40 Northumberland St., Apt. 303, Guelph, Ont. N1H 3A5.
- 1109 **HEATH.** George Riley HEATH, born Nov. 1842 in Quebec, married 1 Nov. 1863 in Magog, Abigail CASS, born 1847 of Erastus CASS and Almira FISK. First home farm near Libby Mills. See. query #1106.
- 1110 **HENDERSON.** Seek information on James HENDERSON, senior, Wesleyan Methodist, died 1851 Batiscan, near Three Rivers, buried Mt. Hermon cemetery, Quebec City, and his son James HENDERSON, junior. Also, James Henry HENDERSON (1830-1871), who married in Montreal Selina PLIMSOLL (1826-1910), and Francis HENDERSON, born c.1810, probably Quebec City. See query 1108.
- 1111 **HENNESSY/KENNEDY/BENTLEY/ROLLO.** Seeking descendants of John HENNESSY and Bridget BENTLEY. John who was the son of Michael HENNESSY and Ellen KENNEDY, was born 1843 in Montreal, and married Bridget Bentley 25 Aug. 1874 at St. Patrick's, Montreal. Two of their six children were: William who married Ida MILLER, and Joseph Patrick who married Florence May ROLLO. Sheila Hennessy-Brandl, 4472 Shelby Crescent, Mississauga, Ont. L4W 3T3

- 1112 **HENNESSY/ROLLO.** Seeking descendants of Joseph Patrick HENNESSY and Florence May ROLLO. Joseph Patrick, son of John HENNESSY and Bridget BENTLEY, was born 1882 in Point St. Charles, Montreal, married Florence May ROLLO c.1908, and died May 1964. Children were: Edgar, William, Clifford, Lawrence, Rita, Marjorie and Edna. See query #1111.
- 1113 **HOLTBY.** What became of Elizabeth HOLTBY, daughter of William HOLTBY and Hannah FISHER, born at Rawdon c.1832? She is on Rawdon census of 1861, aged 29. She appears with father, William, as sponsor at baptism for (her daughter?) Agnes HOLTBY, of parents unknown, at Christ Church, Rawdon 26 April 1849 (born on 25 April). Agnes is on Rawdon census for 1851 and 1861. Where did she go? See query 1101.
- 1114 **JACK.** Seeking information on James JACK of "Chelsay," Scotland who arrived with family in Quebec c.1824. He was born 27 Aug. 1822 and is believed to have had two brothers. He moved to Ross Renfrew County and was there about 1850 where he died in 1909. His spouse was Mary Muirhead STEWART believed to be from Glasgow, Scotland. Victor Sutherland, 10132 Pleasant Avenue, Sidney, B.C. V8L 3P4.
- 1115 **LABERGE.** Joseph, son of Joseph LABERGE and Martine GUERIN, married Leose CUOQ, also known as Deliose DUVAL, 23 Nov. 1885 in Huntingdon, Que. He died Nov. 1915 in Huntingdon. Seek birth dates for them. Carol Laberge, Box 148, Montney, B.C. V0C 1Y0.
- 1116 **LABERGE.** Joseph, son of Jean Baptiste LABERGE, and Josepte GIROUX, married Martine GUERIN, July 1849 at Ste. Philomene, Chateauguay, Que. Seeking births and places of birth of their children. See query #1115.
- 1117 **MAILLE,** Ulderic, born Nov. 1846, farmer, married Adeline CHARLEBOIS, 7 Jan. 1868 at St. Anne de Stuckley. Children, unknown, baptised at St. Anne de Stuckley or Magog. Adeline emigrated to U.S.A. between 1878 and 1903 with children, but without Ulderic. One daughter, Maria (Mary), born 1870 in Waterloo, ran off to Alaska and changed her name to Charlebois. Seeking information re. burial records of Ulderic and daughter, Maria, who was reputed to have been murdered but her body not found. See query #1105.
- 1118 **MCGREGOR.** William, born c.1807 and settled in New Richmond, Bonaventure County & Cascapedia area, Quebec. Married Eliza MURPHY of New Richmond 1 July 1839, Catholic Church, and died 5 Nov. 1872, New Richmond. Son: Charles, born 28 April 1846 in Maria, Bonaventure, Que., married Johanna CAVANAGH of Grand Cascapedia and settled in Jacquet River, Restigouche County in N.B. Would like information on William MCGREGOR, my maternal gr.grandfather. Date of birth, where born and information on Scottish parents. Victor Gordon, 6333 Walnut St., Pittsburgh, PA 15206-4330, U.S.A.

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

- 1119 **MCNAUGHTON.** James, born 1856, Quebec, of parents born in Ireland, and died in 1932 at Edson, Alta., having previously lived in St. Paul, Minn. He married Alice MCGUIRE who was born in the U.S.A. They were both Roman Catholic. Any information would be greatly appreciated. Alice McMillan, Box 144, McLennan, Alta. TOH 2L0.
- 1120 **MIMEE/DALKIN/ANDREWS/ELLIOTT.** Seek information on Frederick William MIMEE, bapt. Jan. 1820 Quebec Anglican Church, son of Frederick MIMEE and Mary Ann DALKIN; married Mar. 1855 Quebec City, Mary Jane ANDREWS. Children: Gertrude, Albert, and Valentine born 1869 Quebec City, married 1903 Quebec City, Susan ELLIOTT of England. Children of Valentine and Susan: Frank, John Edmun Leslie, Raymond, Eilene and Harold, all of whom lived in Montreal area during the 1960's. Edward A. Jones, 135 King Street, Mount Albert, Ont. LOG 1M0.
- 1121 **ROBINSON.** Lewis, born c.1779 Quebec, butcher. Married c.1804 Quebec Mehitable BLACK, born 1785 Quebec, of George BLACK. Children: Mehitable Jane born 1805; George, born & died 1806; Jane, born 1807-1808; Anne born 1808; Sarah, born 1809; Elizabeth, born 1811; Mary, born 1812; Jane Goudie, born 1815; Sophia, born 1817; Mary, born 1822; Samuel Smith, born 1825. Seeking information about the children of this couple. See query #1103.
- 1122 **SCHIEFFELIN.** Jacob, born Germany, died 22 June 1769 Montreal, married 16 Sept. 1756 to Regina Margareth RITSCHAUER. Known children: Jacob, born c1857 and died abt. 1835, New York, m. 12 Aug. 1780 Hannah Matilda LAWRENCE; Johnathon, born (?), died abt. 1829, m. 10 March 1770 Hannah BAKER; Joseph, died 30 Jan. 1769; Lawrence, died 6 June 1769; Thomas born 27 Feb. 1769 Montreal, m. 27 June 1798 Hannah KEPLER (KESSLER). Seeking additional siblings and any connection to CRONKRITE. See query #1104.
- 1123 **THOMPSON.** John Gawler (1787-1868), lawyer/judge. Married the widow Margaret Robinson WISE on 10th Sept. 1822, Quebec. Lived in Quebec City and New Carlisle. Children: Frances Moreton, born 25 Jan. 1824, Quebec. Unknown if there were other children. Interested in obtaining information re. Margaret Thompson and her children. See query #1103.
- 1124 **TURNER/GREY/MARSHALL/HARTNEY.** Seek information on Mary Ann TURNER (1781-1872), born Scotland (?) and died Ottawa (?). Married first a Mr. GREY (no issue); married second time to Alexander MARSHALL, one child Margaret MARSHALL (1808-1884; married third time to Patrick HARTNEY, about 1813 who had had ten children from a previous marriage. Mary Ann and Patrick HARTNEY had three children whose names and dates are known. Need dates for Mr. GREY and Alexander MARSHALL. See query #1108.
- 1125 **WATT.** Henry, farmed lot 26, 1st conc. Hamilton twp., Bonaventure Co. Quebec. He died there 2 Dec. 1853. Can anyone tell me where he is buried? His wife was Sarah

HAMILTON. Their children were: William 1831-1889, m. Catherine BEEBE; Mary Ann, 1834-1888, m. Hugh MCWHIRTER; Jane, 1836-1892, m. 1) James CLARK, and 2) Dan BARRIEAU; Margaret 1838-? m. 1) William BAKER, and 2) Ed MACGUIRE; Martha, 1842-1933; Agnes, 1843-1929, m. John (?) CAMPBELL; Hugh 1845-? m. Margaret ?; Elizabeth, 1849-1874, m. Amiee MAUGER; Helen, 1850-?. Would be delighted to hear from any descendants of the above and share the family history that I have. June Exelby, Box 3137, Craik, SK. SOG 0V0.

HELP WANTED

Seeking information about Thomas Luke (Tom Luke), born about 1929, who would now be about 64. Met him in Montreal in 1954 but have since lost touch. Don Luke, Beechgrove Nurseries, Harewood, Calstock, CORNWALL, ENGLAND. PL18 9SQ

New Members since the March Issue

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1815F	Edwards, Mr Reginald	20 Beacon Circle, Kirkland, QC,	H9J 2E8
1816	Hobus, Mr. Dave	19 Liard Road, Whitehorse, Yukon	Y1A 3L3
1817	Cockerline, Mr. Roger	142 Cork Road West, Guelph, Ont.	N1H 2X5
1818	Douglas, Mr. Colin	294 Victoria Drive, Bair d'Urfe, QC	H9X 2H9
1819	Exelby, Mrs. June	Box 337, Craik, Saskatchewan	S0G 0V0
1820	Logan, Mr. John W.	P.O. Box 236, Drewa, New Zealand	1461
1821F	Rankin, Mr. Ronald	Lower Park, Gidleigh, Chagford, Devon	TQ13 8HS
1822	Briton, Ms Christine L.	35 Murray St., Apt. 311, Ottawa, ON	K1N 9M5
1823	Courtmanche, Mrs. Nora Price	311 Rodin, Beloeil, QC	J3G 3K8
1824	Yorston, Mr. Michael	343 Berwick Dr., Beaconsfield, QC	H9W 1B8
1825	Henchey, Mr. Gordon	34 Hansen Ave. Beaconsfield, QC	H9W 5P3
1826	Lowery, Mr. Raymond	5025 Perron, Pierrefonds, QC	H8Z 2J2
1827F	Morrison, Mrs. Frances E.	376 Queen Elizabeth Place, Ottawa, ON	K1S 3N3
1828	Gunning, Mrs. Leigh	97 Pointe Claire Ave., Pointe Claire, QC	H9S 4M6
1829	Hounsell, Miss Audrey	2050 St. Louis St., St. Laurent, QC	H4M 1N9
1830	MacPherson, Mr. Gordon John	4176 Parc Lafontaine, Apt 2, Montreal, QC	H2L 3M8
1831	Dowd, Mrs Julia	105 Prospect Street, Plattsburg, N.Y	12901
1832	Meredith, Mrs Phyllis M.	718 Victoria, Baie d, Urfe, QC	H9X 2K8
1833	Haywayd, Mr. Ron	502 Place Amboise, St. Lambert, QC	J4S 1S6
1834	Higgins, Mr. Peter M.	37 Riopelle Ct., Kanata, Ont.	K2K 1J2
1835	Torrens, Mrs. Dorie	6 Goodfellow Street, Whitby, Ont.	L1P 1C4

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1. 6000 New York Ancestors: A Compendium of MABIE Research by R. Robert Mutrie
FH/220.3/M8/1986 soft cover 219 pp
2. Surrey (England) County Book series by Eric Parker hard cover 256 pp
HG/433.01/P3/1947
3. The Story of the BLOODs by Roger Deane Harris 202pp hard cover
4. English Genealogy: An Introductory Bibliography by Stuart Raymond & Jeremy Gibson
REF/GS/430.2/R2/1991 40pp
5. British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of their contents Volume 2 The
Genealogist Part 1: Sources by Stuart Raymond 39pp REF/GS/430.2/R2/1991
6. British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of their contents. Volume 2 The
Genealogist Part 2: Family Histories by S. Raymond 39pp REF/GS/430.2/R2/1991
7. An Introduction to Irish Research: Irish Ancestry A Beginner's Guide by Bill Davis
REF/GS/460.1/D3/1992
8. Was Your Grandfather a Railway Man? by Tom Richards REF/GS/000.7/R5/1988
9. Descendants of Mr & Mrs Simeon Spearman (from Ireland to Canada)
FH/000.3/S6/1920 (photocopy)
10. Banff National Park - cemetery lot index
11. The Loyalists of Gaspesia 1784-1984 HG/155.3/L6/1984 12pp softcover
12. Up the Gatineau by the Gatineau Historical Society 24pp (Includes family history of
Isaac Cross) HG/158.01/G2/1978
13. Repertoire des Mariages de Valleyfield (Salaberry). Les 10 Paroisses 1855-1970 volume
1 A-Led by Dominique Campagna 350pp REF/GS/152.3/C2/1970
14. Miscellaneous Lists of People in the Municipality of Franklin Township 1858-1905
photocopy GN/152.3/K6
15. Gaspé of Yesterday by Ken Arnett (2 parts) photocopy AD/155.2/A5/1984
16. Dorval, Quebec 1667-1975 52pp softcover HG/151.01/D6/1975
17. L'Etat Civil - La Reform (Civil Code of Quebec) French text (summary) 40pp
softcover AD/150.1/Q8/1992
18. Tudor & Stuart Muster Rolls by Jeremy Gibson & Alan Dell 40pp softcover
REF/GS/400.2/G5/1989
19. Sussex (England) by Esther Maynell 264pp hard cover
20. MORSE Genealogy (revision of 1850 book) softcover FH/000.3/M6/1903
21. SOREP Annual Report 1991-92 by Gerard Bouchard (Report from the Inter-University
center for Population Research) AD/150.1/B6/1992
22. Electoral Registers since 1832 and Burgess Rolls 51 pp by Jeremy Gibson & Colin
Rogers REF/GS/400.2/G5/1985
23. Grosse Isle: National Historic Site Information Supplement 23pp softcover
HG/150.01/1992
24. The Trail of the Huguenots (in Europe, USA, S. Africa & Canada) by G. Elmore
Reaman 318 pp hard cover HG/000.01/R4/1966
25. Christ Church, Sorel, Church Registers 1784-1899 10 vols - photocopies of the actual
church entries (except 1807-1817) Donated by Walter White who did the work
involved REF/HG/153.4/ Vols 1-10

CONNECTIONS - JUNE 1994

26. Descendants of Waddell Families of Osgoode Twp (Ont) by J. Fairchild photocopy 75 pp FH/167.01/F3/1994
27. Records of Nourse & Boyd Descendants by Hugh Nourse photocopy 43 pp FH/010.01/N6/1954
24. Miscellaneous Documents Pertaining to Loyalists (More photocopies from Mr. Walter White)) REF/HG/010.3/L6 (If at all possible I'd like to photocopy this so it can be borrowed by others who live out of town)
25. Register for The Indian Village, St. Francis Odanak Vol 1 1866-1873 Vol 2 1874-1955 (more photocopies of actual church registers by Walter White) REF/HG/153.4/ Vol 1 & 2.
26. A Derby Saga - From Ulster to Canada by A. Campbell Derby 196 pp FH/100.01/D4/1992
27. The Engineers Club of Montreal (includes 15 books of members and also includes many newspaper articles) looseleaf binder HG/151.7/E5/1969
28. Sutton Township, Quebec 1850-1899. Births Marriages & burials in the Protestant Civil Registers by Marlene Simmons (QFHS publication) 316 pp REF/GS/153.5/S5/1994
29. Syllabus - Welcome to Rochester N.Y. - Crossing the Border (booklet containing much valuable genealogical information. Published for the 1990 Genealogical Conference in Rochester) 244pp soft cover AD/220.1/1990
30. Index to the Richford, Vermont Gazette & Journal-Gazette 1880-1957. Extracts of Canadian Genealogical Information by Marlene Simmons (Most of the entries pertain to Brome County area) 213 pp REF/GS/210.3/S5/1994 (QFHS publication)
31. Militia Lists & Musters 1757-1876 by J. Gibson & M. Medley Cott 43 pp REF/MH/400.4/G5/1989
32. A Guide to Ontario Land Registry Records soft cover 42 pp (OGS sent QFHS a complimentary copy and our Ont. researchers say this book is excellent!) GN/160.1/1994
33. Land Tax Assessments (UK) c1690-1950 by J. Gibson & D. Mills 44 pp REF/GS/400.4/G5/1987

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For example, here are some of the things I've uncovered in the last three months:

- o A new book titled: "A Guide to Ontario Land Registry Records"? It's good, and in the library.

- o Wonder where the township of Tiny was? Joan asked me that the other day. Kent's OGS branch has a booklet that lists all the townships in Ontario, and their associated counties.
- o Were your family early settlers in London Township? You should skim Dan Brock's thesis on the London Township's Formative years, 1818-1826. Full of names, and other gems of information. (And if your family was part of Richard Talbot's o Tipperary Irish emigration, so was mine.)
- o Did you know that the Ontario Government has County maps available at a reasonable price?
- o There's a lady in Sarnia who has thousands of index cards on which she is compiling the names from all the Lambton County Cemetery books. (Indexing the indexes.) When finished it will go on film, but she'll do a search now.
- o Sarnia OGS has discovered a bunch of the Western District records from 1842-1849 in Windsor. They've extracted and published those items found relative to Lambton. The booklet includes Census, Assessments, Township elections, Teachers (and their salaries) and other tidbits. (Found info on my great great grandfather and two of his cousins, and more.) I'm sure the source would contain information on Kent and Essex counties as well. And their Euphemia Township Census books have Lot numbers and Concessions added.
- o Interested in Forest? Better write to Eleanor. She might just let you look at some of her personal collection-parish records, newspaper indices, partial trees on local pioneer families. Or give you the addresses of two or three who are interested in the same areas.
- o And Irene down Norfolk County way has a good private library, and knows how to use it. Likes to help serious researchers.
- o And Ray, a distant cousin, is having trouble finding stuff in "la belle province", and Penny mentioned Betty is interested in the same family. The family lived in both provinces. So why not tell Betty about Ray. We all win - I got a couple of things I wanted in the process.
- o But I won't put in writing the poor value items I've uncovered, but I'd tell you over a cuppa...

Any of the above might help you with your efforts?

Anyone have a Haldimand--Norfolk 1871 census book I could borrow? (out of print.)

"I need a ...for..." "Gee, I think I might have something on that, let me look."

What have I got/experienced that might help you?

How do I find out what you may have that I could use in my searches?

Shouldn't we maybe get together in a small informal group and SHARE our Ontario experiences and knowledge, our successes and failures, what worked and what didn't?

Interested? Call...Ron Cox at (514) 695-4601

ODDS 'N ENDS

Would our readers please submit items of interest to our members, pertaining to new books, genealogical conferences..etc.. to help this column cover as many areas of Quebec as possible.

1. A new book by Robert J. GRACE entitled 'THE IRISH IN QUEBEC' (An introduction to the historiography) has been published by the Institut Quebecois de Recherche sur la Culture, 14 rue Haldimand, Quebec. PQ, G1R 4N4. Cost: \$32. (& taxes)
2. Mary's University in Halifax, NS will be the site of a 3 day Irish Genealogy event July 7 to 10th, 1994. Speakers will include Donal Begley, The Chief Herald of Ireland. Contact: The Chair of Irish Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3.
3. A new historical society was founded in 1993 in the Eastern Townships area of Quebec. It will concentrate on North Hatley & Lake Massawippi areas. For information telephone Phyllis or Terry SKEATS at (819) 842-2880.
4. Alice Eichholz, Ph.D., C.G. has published a new book 'COLLECTING VERMONT ANCESTORS' - a guide to Vermont genealogical research. Cost \$15. plus \$2.50 P/H. Order from: New Trails, Box 766 Montpelier, Vermont, USA. 05602. The cost is in USA funds.
5. Largy Books, PO Box 6023, Fort McMurray, Alberta, T9H 4W1, Canada sent QFHS a notice to say they will publish the 1901 Irish census for County Permainagh, fully indexed. Orders are now being received for the Sept. 1994 due date. Cost will be \$73. Canadian, plus \$8. P/H or \$11. Canadian from a USA address. 6 x 9 - over 1100 pp.
6. Brome County Historical Society, PO Box 690, Knowlton, Quebec, JOE 1V0 has for sale a reprint of Cyrus Thomas' book 'History of Shefford'. An index has been included in this .. but there was no mention of the cost.
7. Vital Records of Rockingham Vermont, & the Records of the first Church of Rockingham, is another reprint of a rare volume of data, first pub. in 1908. Cost \$30. (USA funds) & \$3.50 for P/H. Available from the Genealogical Soc. of Vermont, P.O. Box 422, Pittsford, VT., 05763-00422, USA.

One of our new members says that genealogy is much like a jig saw puzzle, but the difference is that we have to first find the pieces, before it can be put together!

Don't forget our unofficial motto:

Grave-diggers make interesting friends!

QFHS International Genealogical Index

- Search Request.

V.I.P. note: due to increased printer and postage costs, we have been forced to raise our price for this search. This is the first increase in ten years.

Make a photo-copy of this for your use.

Specify: Province, County, or State for Canada, England, U.S.A., Wales and Scotland as the I.G.I. is indexed in this manner. For other countries the surnames are listed alphabetically.

Only Births, or Baptisms, and Marriages are listed.

Fee: \$ 5.00 fee in advance for the search of a surname in any one province, state or country. The fee includes copies for up to 5 pages of surname listings, roughly 350-400 individuals. Each additional 5 pages costs another \$5.00. **No refunds for Surnames Not Found.**

Please write I.G.I. Search on the envelope. Mail to the Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, 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

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.

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CITY or TOWN	PROVINCE or STATE
PARISH or COUNTY	MEMBER NO.

New Research Opportunities

England & Wales: 1881 Census Indexes

There is a major project under way to index completely the 1881 census for England and Wales. This is being done on a county by county basis. We receive a copy of the census index for each county as they become available. A volunteer will search the Surname Index for each county. The Surname Index provides for the full name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, name of head of household, and correct census address for all individuals listed on the census.

Fee: \$ 5.00 per surname per county.

The fee includes copies for up to 5 pages containing as many as 500 individuals in each county with the same surname. **NOTE: No refunds for Entries Not Found.**

Please write 81 Census Search on the envelope.

As of May 1, 1994 only the following counties are available to be searched, more will be available later:

England	Wales	Misc.
1. Bedford	1. Anglesey	1. Guernsey
2. Cambridge	2. Cardigan	2. Jersey
3. Cornwall	3. Carmarthen	3. Isle of Man
4. Devon	4. Denby	4. Royal Navy
5. Dorset	5. Flint	(Ships at Sea)
6. Gloucester	6. Merioneth	
7. Hereford	7. Montgomery	
8. Herts.	8. Pembroke	
9. Hunts.	9. Radnor	
10. Leicester	11. Oxford	
12. Rutland		
13. Somerset		
14. Wiltshire		

Ontario Vital Records Search

We have obtained the Indexes to Civil Registrations of Birth, marriage, & Death for the province of Ontario for the following years:

Births: 1869-1896 Marriages: 1869-1911
Deaths: 1969-1921

A volunteer will search the Indexes for a stated 5 year period for a given birth, marriage, or death.

Fee: \$ 5.0 per surname for a search of the appropriate Index.

NOTE: No refund for entries not found.

Please write Ontario V.R.S. on the envelope:

"CONNECTIONS"

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