

**QUEBEC FAMILY  
HISTORY SOCIETY**



**CONNECTIONS**

**VOL. 1. NO. 1.**

**SEPT. 1978**

Quebec Family History Society

EXECUTIVE 1978-79

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
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| Councillor              | David McDougall<br>4864 Wilson Avenue. Montreal. P.Q.                 |
| Honorary Member         | T Shaw<br>Beaconsfield Public Library Beaconsfield. P.Q.              |

## Annual General Meeting.

The Quebec Family History Society held their annual general meeting on June 20, 1978 at 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard in Beaconsfield.

The meeting was well attended, and everyone enjoyed the displays of charts and books. Thanks are due to Betty Buker who arranged the refreshments.

The executive was elected unanimously as proposed, and Margaret Stead took the chair and discussed plans for the upcoming year.

Mrs Stead then introduced Mrs Doris McIntosh, archivist of the Missisquoi County Historical Museum who gave the address to the Society.

Mrs McIntosh is a retired teacher who lives with her husband on a farm in Missisquoi County, Quebec, which has been in her family for nearly two hundred years. After returning to her family home from a stay in Northern Ontario and completing work on her own family history, she was asked by the then president of the Missisquoi Historical Society to organize the Museum's library and edit the then current volume (Number 12) of the Society's history. She is presently editor of the continuing series of histories which have been published intermittently since 1898 and genealogical archivist for the Historical Society.

Mrs McIntosh described the background, growth and physical resources of the Museum which is located in the town of Stanbridge East and is the Headquarters of the Sir John Johnston Branch of the U.E.L's. The county is the only one in the Eastern Townships to include seigneurial grants from the French regime and was settled in part by Palatine Germans from New York who were veterans of the Loyalist Regiment commanded by Colonel Jessup.

By hard work on the part of Mrs McIntosh and her assistants, the problems of the disorder of the library were overcome and with the help of L.I.P. and Canada Works grants new book shelves were installed and the books classified, carded and catalogued.

She then went on to describe what was done with the archival material: "But what was to be done with all the scattered old newspapers and periodicals, not to mention the hundreds of documents, manuscripts and papers which were 'somewhere around'?"

"The following winter we were lucky enough to receive another L.I.P. grant this time specifically for the archives. Jim Lambert from the Public Archives, spent three days with us, showing us how to catalogue and file our material in a manner similar to that used in Ottawa.

"At first all was confusion, but as we persisted, order began to develop. By the end of the project, every paper, school register, account book, etc. etc. had been carefully filed, - and a card system set up, from which we were able to make a catalogue of our complete collection. It was no sooner printed, (with a small grant from the Public Archives), than we had to make a new index for the numerous additions acquired over the season. As we are constantly receiving contributions, this is a never ending task.

"As I understood the filing system, and was familiar with our resource material, the Board persuaded me to act as genealogical archivist, to advise researchers. The requests came pouring in, either by mail or in person. Each one required hours of research, not all of which could be done at the Museum. The County Prothonotary Court became a familiar haunt for me, and the National Archives at Ottawa a popular place to visit. Many early Missisquoi records are in Montpelier, the Vermont capital, and some in New York State as well.

"As we were receiving so many requests for help, some system had to be resolved to defray expenses. Our Executive established a fee of \$5.00 per hour, with an advance payment for 10 hours research, the money to go to the Historical Society archives fund.

"My efforts were, and still are, amateurish. We have hanging in the library a list of Museum resources, for the benefit of persons doing their own research. It reads as follows:-

1. Catalogue of manuscripts, etc.
2. Catalogue of Histories' contents.
3. Census -New York, 1790; Canada 1790; Canada 1825; Canada 1831.
4. 1864 Maps
5. Cemetery records.
6. Phillipsburg vital statistics - Methodist church records.
7. Cyrus Thomas, Mrs Day, other pertinent books. N.Y.in The Revolution. Palatines, etc.
8. St John's Directories, 1867, 1875-76, 1888-89, 1917.
9. Marriages in Missisquoi - en français.
10. School Journals (certain years and districts)
11. Accessions books (of fairly recent dates)
12. Tapes - consult index cards.
13. Newspapers (on microfilm when available); presently, consult files.

I consult all these sources first, of course. Then I try to check the following:-

1. Vital Records
2. Censuses
3. Probate Records
4. Land Records
5. Court Actions
6. Church and cemetery Records
7. Military Records
8. Newspapers

Mrs McIntosh went on to say that some of these sources are in the Public Archives at Ottawa and others are (or were) in the County Prothonotary Court of each of the Quebec counties. The vital statistics for Missisquoi County were stored at Cowansville, under conditions far from conducive to research, even after some improvements were made about two years ago. However, last fall it became progressively more difficult to get access to either the church or notarial records of land transfers and finally impossible when they were shipped away to either Sherbrooke or Quebec to be microfilmed at some unknown future date.

In this connection she said "Of course, some of these books may be searched at various churches, at Diocesan House in Montréal, and sometimes at a warden's house, but some ministers object, some registers have been lost or burned, and this method requires much travelling about and much effort to locate them."

In her concluding remarks, Mrs McIntosh said "In spite of our peculiarly frustrating system of keeping records, genealogical research can be a fascinating if insidious - not 'pastime', it goes beyond that - 'avocation'. Once begun it is hard to let go. There is always the hope of finding that one elusive fact which will tie everything together." In her position as genealogical archivist she receives requests from many people and places for a great range of information. She ended her talk by saying "That then is how I became railroaded into Museum work and genealogy in particular. It may serve as a warning to some of you - unless you are single, or planning to move to another province, in which case, life might be simpler. Good Luck!"

Inscriptions in a Montréal cemetery.

D. J. Smith of Ottawa checked this list from the Public Archives of Canada Report for 1889. A letter from Mr Walter Shanly, M.P. enclosed these inscriptions which he had taken in 1866 from the old English Burying-ground in Montréal.

The opening of this cemetery is described in "Hochelaga Depicta, or the Early History of Montréal" by Newton Bosworth, 1839. (Cole's Publishing Company Facsimile Edition, Toronto 1974). The Protestant inhabitants of Montréal, wanting their own cemetery, elected trustees in June 1799 to purchase a piece of land on Dorchester Street near St. Urbain. It was added to in 1816 and 1824. This cemetery was converted into a park in the late 1860's and some of the remains were moved, with their tombstones, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Where there was no family interested in moving the graves, the remains were allowed to stay, and the tombstones used to macadamize the roads.

- 1 HONBLE CONRAD GUGY/Captain 60th Regiment/Member Legislative Council, Lower Canada/ Died 10 April 1786/ae: 56
- 2 FELIX GRAHAM/Merchant/Died 4 Feb: 1787. ae:65
- 3 JAMES ELLICE/Late of Schenectady, N.Y./Merchant/Died 15 Oct 1787
- 4 MARGARET MCKENZIE GRAY/Died 20 March, 1788. ae 27 y and 15 days.
- 5 THOMAS FROBISHER/Died 12 Sept., 1788. ae 44years
- 6 JOHN PORTEBOUS/Died 13 June, 1789. This monument erected to his memory by his friend /The Hon. James McGill.
- 7 THOMAS SHEPPARD/Late Merchant of Detroit/After crossing the Atlantic from Great Britain was unhappily lost in the river Jacques Cartier 25 May, 1791/ Aged -
- 8 ANNA CLARKE/Wife of Isaac Winslow Clarke/Died 5 January, 1792/ ae:32
- 9& 10 JOHN MCGILL and ANDREW MCGILL/John Died 1 Dec. 1797, ae: 51y  
ANDREW /Died 1 Aug. 1805, ae 49 and 3 months/Monument erected by their brother/JAMES MCGILL.
- 11 JOHN GOULD, Surgeon/Died 26 Nov. 1779, ae: 39.
- 12 JAMES WALKER/Judge of King's Bench, District of Montréal/Died 31 Jan 1800 ae: 44/also His Daughter
- 13 AMELIA ANNE, wife of/Capt. SAMUEL ROMILLY, R.E./ Died 12 June 1824, ae: 37/ also/ Her Grandfather/
- 14 JAMES HUGHES/Town Mayor,/ Montréal/ Died Sept. 11. 1825 ae: 87.
- 15 MRS. T. SANFORD/Wife of /Ephraim Sandford/Died 29th May, 1800 ae: 47.
- 16 JAMES PERRY/Died 4 Nov. 1802, ae: 64.
- 17 ROBERT RUSSELL/Barrister/Died 2nd Nov. 1803, ae: 45.
- 18 JEAN FRANÇOIS LOUIS GENEVAY/Deputy Paymaster General for the District of Montréal/Died 23 April, 1803, ae: 66./ He was a native of Switzerland but served King George 44 years.
- 19 HONBLE JOHN ELMSLEY/Formerly Chief Justice of Upper Canada and at the time of his death Chief Justice of Lower Canada/Died 30 Apl, 1805 ae: 42
- 20 ANN FINLAY GORDON/Wife of Col. Gabriel Gordon/Died 13 May 1808, ae: 29.
- 21 JEMIMA/Widow of /LAWRENCE ERMATINGER/Died 26 July, 1809, ae: 72.
- 22 EDWARD WILLIAM GRAY/Upwards of 40 yrs. Sheriff of the District of Montréal Died 22 Dec. 1810, ae: 68.
- 23 JOHN PLATT/Lieutenant in late King's Rangers/Died 8 Jan. 1811, ae: 61.
- 24 JACOB WURTELE/Native of Germany/Died 4 Jan. 1811, ae: 42 years 9months 14 days/Resided 19 yrs in Canada. A good subject.
- 25 JOHN GREGORY, Esq/Died 22 Feb. 1817, ae: 66/and
- 26 ISABELLA FERGUSON, his wife,/Died 27 Mar., 1819, ae: 66.
- 27 Deputy Commissary General/ISAAC WINSLOW CLARKE/Died 7 July 1822/ and
- 28 JANE DESMOND SUTHERLAND/His wife /Died 6 Oct. 1836, ae: 66.
- 29 MARY ASTON COFFIN/Wife of CHARLES RICHARD OGDEN/Died 20 July, 1827
- 30 CHRISTINA GORDON/Wife of Capt. M F REAL/Royal Staff Corp/Died 22 Oct 1827 28y
- 31 Lieutenant Col. HENRY WARDE/Royal Regiment/Died 22 May, 1838.

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The following Church Records are held in the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal

Catholic:

Beloeil 1772-1847  
Boucherville 1734-1786  
Boucherville-Chambly 1696-1737, 1760-1849  
Contrecoeur 1668-1719, 1756-1764  
Contrecoeur-Verchères 1729-1849  
Hôpital-Général (Soeurs Grises) 1738-1841  
Ile Perrot-Vaudreuil-Ste-Jeanne-de-  
Chantal 1786-1846  
Ile Perrot 1789  
Jacques Cartier-St-Laurent 1720-1850  
Lachine-Laprairie-Verchères (copies)  
Laprairie 1670-1780  
Longue-Pointe 1724-1842  
Nativité (Laprairie) 1716-1851  
Notre-Dame de Montréal 1643-1915  
Pointe-aux-Trembles 1674-1849  
Pointe-Claire 1713-1849  
Ste-Agnès (Lachine) 1676-1850  
Ste-Anne-du-bout-de-l'Ile 1703-1849  
St-Antoine (Longueuil) 1669-1845  
St-Antoine (Verchères) 1750-1849  
St-Bruno 1843  
St-Colomban 1934  
St-Constant 1752-1845  
Ste-Famille (Boucherville) 1668-1695,  
1739-1759  
St-François-de-Sales 1702-1850  
Ste-Geneviève (Montréal) 1741-1849  
St-Henri (Montréal) 1871-1872  
St-Ignace (Côteau-du-Lac) 1864-1865  
St-Ignace-Côteau-du-Lac-Soulanges 1833-  
1845  
St-Isidore (Laprairie) 1833-1849  
St-Jacques (Laprairie) 1840  
St-Joseph (Chambly) 1706-1848  
St-Joseph (Rivière-des-Prairies) 1687-1849  
St-Joseph (Soulanges) 1752-1865  
St-Laurent 1764-1770  
Ste-Madeleine (Rigaud) 1802-1846  
St-Marc (Verchères) 1794-1849  
Ste-Marthe (Vaudreuil) 1844  
St-Martin (comté Laval) 1774-1849  
St-Mathieu (Laprairie) 1928  
St-Michel (Vaudreuil) 1773-1850  
St-Philippe (Laprairie) 1757-1848  
St-Polycarpe (Soulanges) 1819-1848, 1930  
St-Raphael-Ile Bizard 1844-1849  
Ste-Rose (comté Laval) 1745-1848  
St-Vincent-de-Paul-Ile Jésus 1753-1848  
St-Vincent-de-Paul (comté Laval) 1834-1838  
St-Zotique, St-Polycarpe et St-Clet 1864-  
1865  
Sault-au-Récollet 1736-1848  
Sault-St-Louis-Caughnawaga 1753-1843  
Varenes 1693-1850  
Verchères 1723-1846

Abjurations Notre-Dame 1739-1909  
Fort Presqu'île 1753  
Fort St-Jean 1757-1760  
Fort Frontenac 1747-1752  
Registre spécial Notre-Dame 1844-1900  
Registre militaire 1813-1814  
Mariages Fort Frédéric 1741-1758  
Premier registre de l'église Notre-Dame  
de Montréal 1642-1867

Anglican:

Christ Church 1766-1850  
Côteau-du-Lac 1829-1850  
Garrison 1760-1764, 1814-1850  
Hudson Heights (Vaudreuil) 1841  
St. George (Montréal) 1843  
St. Luke (Laprairie) 1830-1841  
St. Stephen (Chambly) 1819-1846  
St. Stephen (Lachine) 1835  
St. Stephen (Montréal) 1844  
St. Thomas 1842-1850  
Trinity 1840-1850

Baptist:

lère église de Montréal 1833-1844

Congregationalists:

Evangélique 1845  
Second Congregational Church 1843-1850  
United Free 1836-1837  
Zion 1834-1847

Methodist:

East End Lagauchetière Street 1846  
Mountain Street 1843-1850  
New Connection 1839  
Pointe Fortune 1848  
St. James 1818-1846

Presbyterian:

American 1832-1843  
Côte St-Georges (Soulanges) 1847  
Crescent 1845  
Erskine 1833-1850  
Laprairie 1829  
St. Andrew (Lachine) 1818-1850  
St. Andrew (Montréal) 1815-1850  
St-Gabriel 1779-1845  
St-Jean 1841  
St-Paul 1836-1853

Unitarian:

Messiah 1845

Spanish-Portuguese Jews 1841

UPCOMING EVENTS

September 19, 1978 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard in Beaconsfield.  
Professor and Mrs McDougall will give a talk on the topic "Searching for the Lost History of the Gaspé Coast"

October 17, 1978 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard in Beaconsfield.  
Teri Shaw, Librarian at the Beaconsfield Public Library will give a talk on using a reference library while doing genealogical research. She will focus on the genealogical material available in the Beaconsfield Public Library, then on the material available in the Quebec Family History Society Library.

November 21, 1978 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard in Beaconsfield. Call 631-6190 or 697-3873 in September for details about this evening.

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In the April/June issue of "Mémoires", La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française reports on their upcoming congress. on the occasion of the organization's 35th anniversary. It will be held at the CEGEP du Vieux Montréal, 255 Ontario Street East, October 7 and 8 (with special trips and research in the Society's library available to out-of-town visitors October 9)

Among the topics will be Genealogy and the National Archives of Quebec, with M. Roland J. Auger, Genealogy and medical research, Genealogy and the Mormans, Genealogy and History (Economic and Social)

There will be a dinner at the Hotel Bonaventure on October 7, at which time there will be draws for prizes, among them two Air Canada tickets and the complete collection of "Mémoires"

There will be genealogy displays at the CEGEP du Vieux Montreal October 7 and 8.

For more information write to "La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française C.P. 335, Station Place d'Armes, Montréal H2Y 3H1

Reservations for the dinner must be made before September 28.

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Filing cabinet needed. The QFHS is in need of a four drawer legal sized filing cabinet for its library. If anyone has an old one, or knows where we can get one for little financial outlay, please contact the society.

Personal enquiry sheets available Mrs Eric Joy, 91 Lakeshore Road Beaconsfield (697-9408) has a number of personal enquiry sheets from Everton Publishers, which can be sent to friends and relatives asking for information. She will sell these to anyone interested for 50¢ per dozen, or 25¢ for 6 as long as supplies last.

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QUERIES

This section of CONNECTIONS will help researchers to find others who are searching the same names or families, or can be used to advertise for publications or other information required. Members may place two free queries per year, additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for \$2.00 per query.

Please use 8½" x 11" paper. Type or print queries, trying to limit them to 60 words. Tell the story of the family, then ask for information required.

Send queries to:- QUERIES  
Quebec Family History Society  
P.O. Box 1026  
Postal Station Pointe Claire  
Pointe Claire. P.Q.  
H 9 S 4 H 6

All persons doing business with the Society should use the above address.

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SASE

All genealogists know the importance of sending out self addressed stamped envelopes when asking for information. As well as being courteous, it is sometimes the only way to get an answer.

English stamps can be obtained by buying a sterling Money Order at any post office, mark it payable to the Receiver General/Postmaster. Write a note asking for stamps to the amount of the Money Order, enclose a self addressed unstamped envelope and send it to District Postmaster, Western District Office, 35/50 Rathbone Place, London W1P 1AA.

American stamps may be obtained in the same way. Send a Money Order in U.S. Funds to the Postmaster in the nearest American city, marked stamps by mail. There is a 40¢ charge for this service.

Canadian stamps may be purchased by mail in the same manner described above.



List of Quebec Family History Society's Holdings.

Loyalist Source material in Canada; Quebec  
 Loyalist Sources in New Brunswick.  
 MGS News; The official newsletter of the Manitoba Genealogical Soc.  
 Agencies of Government; State of Maine. 1820 - 1971 (folder)  
 List of land office records in the Maine State Archives.  
 List of Maine town and census records available on microfilm.  
 List of military records in the Maine State Archives.  
 Records available for genealogical research in the Maine State Archives.  
 Records relating to local history in the Maine State Archives.  
 Manitoba Genealogical Society information folder.  
 Manitoba Genealogical Society "Membership and Surname Directory, 1976-77"  
 Manitoba Historical Society - information folder.  
 Historical data relating to counties, cities and towns in Massachusetts.  
 Milligan, Betty Ann, "A cemetery survey; a teacher's manual"  
 List of miscellaneous genealogical records by county on film for loan  
 (New Brunswick)  
 Moore, Ruby G. "U.E.L. Sources for the Province of Quebec"  
 New Brunswick, Lands Branch -"Evolution of Counties; Prov. of New Brunswick"  
 New Brunswick Historical Society, "Supplementary List of Saint John  
 Loyalists, submitted by David Bell"  
 New Brunswick Provincial Archives,- Genealogical records lists includes  
 the following counties,- Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent,  
 Kings, Madawaska, Northumberland, Queens, Restigouche, Saint John,  
 Sunbury. Victoria, Westmoreland, York.  
 New Brunswick,- list of genealogical researchers available to the public  
 under private agreement.  
 The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.  
 Newman, John J., "Cemetery transcribing, preparations and procedures"  
 Loyalist material in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia.  
 Tracing your ancestors in Nova Scotia.  
 Montréal "Old English Burying Ground" list, - PAC.  
 Tracing your ancestors in Britain. A British Tourist Authority Publication.

This first issue of "CONNECTIONS" has been a labour of love by a number of people. Special thanks are due to Mr. D. V. Ronald, Greta Hambleton, Mrs. D. McDougall, and Karen Osgoode.

Since this is our first year of publication, we welcome all comments and suggestions, so that "CONNECTIONS" will reflect the interests of all the members of the Quebec Family History Society.

THE CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL HANDBOOK (second edition) by Eric Jonasson is the latest addition to our library.

This book is a must for all genealogists looking for their Canadian ancestors. It has a section on general genealogical principles which will be of benefit to any beginners.

Mr. Jonasson has compiled an exhaustive list of genealogical records in Canada, with special sections for each of the provinces. He gives historical information which is so important to genealogists, and even has a short section on continuing research overseas.

Mr. Jonasson takes the sensible view that not everyone is able to do his genealogical research in person, so he gives lots of addresses, and suggestions of proper ways to ask for information by means of a letter.

If you want to own a copy of this valuable book it is available from Wheatfield Press, Box 205, St. James Postal Station, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 3R4.

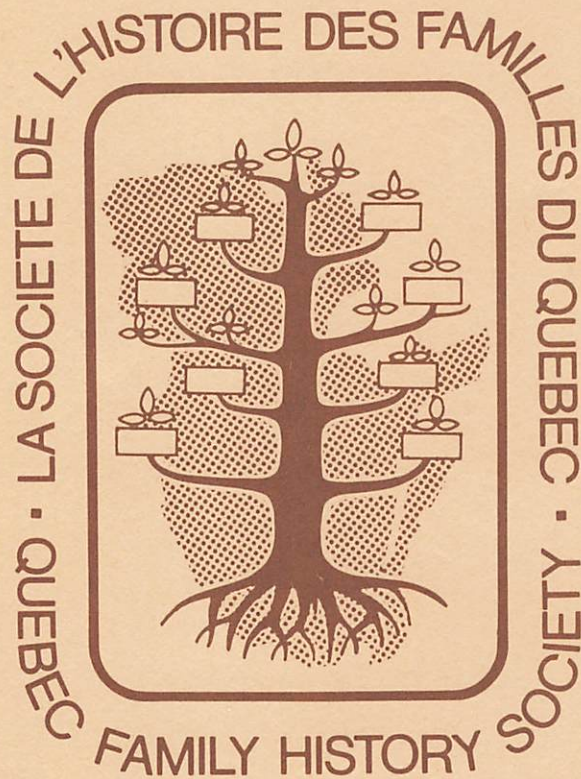
Each copy costs only \$10.00, plus \$1.00 for postage and handling. This is a small price to pay for so much information.

Mr. Jonasson hopes to publish supplements to this edition from time to time, as changes in material and addresses warrant.

# CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC  
VOL.1 NO.2

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
DECEMBER 1978



QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Executive and Committees 1978-79

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| President               | Margaret Stead (Mrs. ACS), 510 ave. de l'Eglise, Dorval, PQ H9S 1P9    |
| 1st Vice-President      | Hugh Pollock, 521 Rockhill, Beaconsfield, P.Q. H9W 3G2                 |
| 2nd Vice-President      | Gwen Trask (Mrs. S), 19 Campbell Ave., Montreal West, PQ H4X 1V2       |
| Recording Secretary     | Ruby Horan (Mrs. CD), 125 Jasper, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5R7             |
| Corresponding Secretary | Marion Hykle (Mrs. WG), 56 Jefferson Ave., Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 2J8   |
| Treasurer               | Rosemary Joy (Mrs. E), 91 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H8     |
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| Councillor              | Margaret Goldik (Mrs. L), 37 Lakeshore Road Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H6   |
| Councillor              | Prof. David McDougall, 4864 Wilson Avenue, Montreal, PQ H3X 3P2        |
| Library                 | Margaret Turner (Mrs. AJ), 454 Lakeshore Road Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4J5 |
| Publicity               | Leo Conway, 112 Beacon Hill Road, Beaconsfield PQ H9W 1S7              |
| Membership              | Ruby Simla (Mrs. J), 122 Westcliffe, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 1M6         |
| "Connections" Programs  | Margaret Goldik (see above)<br>Prof. David McDougall (see above)       |
| Honourary Member        | - T. Shaw, Beaconsfield Public Library                                 |

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All mail to the QFHS, or "Connections" should be addressed:

Quebec Family History Society,  
PO Box 1026,  
Postal Station Pointe Claire,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9

\*Membership in the QFHS is \$10 per year, renewals due in September. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month (except December, July and August) at City Council Chambers, 303 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, PQ.

\*"Connections" is published four times a year, September, December, March and June. Deadline for each issue is: July 31 for September, October 31 for December, January 31 for March, and April 30 for June. All queries should be in the hands of the queries editor by these dates.

\*We invite articles, news items, book reviews from all members, or interested persons. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and are not returnable.

\*To all Genealogical Societies: The Quebec Family History is interested in exchanging newsletters with your organization.

\*Cost per single issue is \$2.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Membership List

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 1.  | SHAW, Teri Beaconsfield<br>Public Library<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4A7           | 17. | CONWAY, Leo<br>112 Beacon Hill Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 1S7             |
| 2.  | POLLOCK, Hugh<br>521 Rockhill Crescent<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3G2              | 17a | CONWAY, Judy (Mrs. L)<br>112 Beacon Hill Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 1S7   |
| 3.  | GOLDIK, Margaret (Mrs. L)<br>37 Lakeshore Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H6      | 18. | SIMLA, Ruby (Mrs. J)<br>122 Westcliffe Avenue<br>Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 1M6  |
| 4.  | TURNER, Margaret (Mrs. AJ)<br>454 Lakeshore Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4J5    | 19. | HYKLE, Marion (Mrs. WG)<br>56 Jefferson Avenue<br>Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 2J8 |
| 5.  | BUCHANAN, Gordon<br>98 Charles Avenue<br>Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 4L1              | 20. | TRASK, Gwen (Mrs. S)<br>19 Campbell Avenue<br>Montreal West, PQ H4X 1V2     |
| 6.  | DURNING, Catherine<br>2130 Scott Street, #12<br>St. Laurent, PQ H4M 1T2         | 21. | McDOUGALL, Prof. David<br>4864 Wilson Avenue<br>Montreal, PQ H3X 3P2        |
| 7.  | JOY, Rosemary (Mrs. E)<br>91 Lakeshore Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H8         | 22. | McDOUGALL, Doris (Mrs. D)<br>4864 Wilson Avenue<br>Montreal, PQ H3X 3P2     |
| 8.  | KING, Gwen (Mrs. GE)<br>85 Heritage Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3V2            | 23. | STEAD, Margaret (Mrs. ACS)<br>510 avenue de l'Eglise<br>Dorval, PQ H9S 1P9  |
| 9.  | AUBIE, Genny (Mrs. MG)<br>13 Angell Avenue<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4V2          | 24. | LEWIS, Carol (Mrs. J)<br>536 Victoria Avenue<br>Westmount, PQ H3Y 2R3       |
| 10. | SMITH, Margaret (Mrs. DS)<br>288 Grosvenor Avenue<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 1S5   | 25. | ALSTON, Grace (Mrs. TH)<br>785 - 46th Avenue<br>Lachine, PQ H8T 2N5         |
| 11. | BRADFORD, Joyce (Mrs. CH)<br>3481 Belmore Avenue<br>Montreal, PQ H4B 2B8        | 26. | LEE, Tannis S.<br>8 Mallory Gardens, #28<br>Toronto, Ont. M4V 2A8           |
| 12. | HORAN, Ruby (Mrs. CD)<br>125 Jasper Road<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5R7            | 27. | FINDLAY, Karen<br>4840 Edouard-Montpetit #2<br>Montreal, PQ H3W 1P8         |
| 13. | OSGOODE, Karen (Mrs. N)<br>22 Old Park Crescent<br>Kirkland, PQ H9J 2S1         | 28. | HAMILTON, Edith (Mrs. LD)<br>378 Church Street,<br>Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3R2 |
| 14. | BUKER, Betty (Mrs. GW)<br>154 Pointe Claire Avenue<br>Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 4M5 | 29. | OWEN, Phyllis (Mrs. JB)<br>Box 1948<br>Peace River, Alta TOH 2X0            |
| 15. | HAMBLETON, Greta (Mrs. RH)<br>80 Somerset Road<br>Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 2W2       | 30. | CANNING, Kerr<br>30 Garden City<br>Ste Anne de Bellevue, PQ H9X 1V8         |
| 16. | RONALD, Maxine (Mrs. DV)<br>1685 Guertin Street<br>St. Laurent, PQ H4L 4C5      | 31. | CHENIER, Rosemary<br>201 Columbia Drive<br>Hamilton, Ont. L9C 3Y8           |

- 32. JAMES, Judith (Mrs. D)  
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Chomedey-Laval, PQ H9W 1S8
- 33. HAMMOND, Eleanor (Mrs. RD)  
125 Carlton Road  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4N1
- 34. NEEDHAM, Margaret  
1755 Wilshire Avenue  
Dorval, PQ H9P 1S3
- 35. HENSON, Louise (Mrs. S)  
22 Paul VI  
Chateauguay, PQ J6K 2A6
- 36. REISINGER, Joy  
1020 Central Avenue  
Sparta, Wisconsin 54656
- 37. BOWLES, Barbara  
535 South Selkirk Street  
Thunder Bay, Ont. P7 E 1T7
- 38. DALY, Ruth (Mrs. TC)  
2069 Grey Avenue  
Montreal, PQ H4A 3N3
- 39. KAARSOO, May (Mrs. E)  
202 Oakridge Drive  
Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 2N2
- 40. BROWN, Lou (Mrs. WN)  
591 Church Street  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3T7
- 41. JEZEK, Irene (Mrs. RP)  
18 Prairie Drive  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5K6
- 42. BATTLE, Justin  
46 Watterson Road  
Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6
- 43. HART, Nancy (Mrs. A)  
109 Michael Road  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 2C5
- 44. WALSH, Frank  
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- 44a WALSH, June (Mrs. F)  
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- 45. OKE, Margaret (Mrs. WH)  
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- 46. HOLLWEY, Ross  
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- 47. BROUGHTON, Ruth (Mrs. RS)  
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- 48. LLOYD, Douglas  
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- 49. MAJOR, Marijean (Mrs. D)  
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- 50. CROFTON, J. Elizabeth (Mrs. E)  
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- 51. ANNETT, Kenneth  
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- 2. Maison Heraldic House  
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- 3. Vermont Historical Society  
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## MME TARDIF

In May 1978, Mme Yvonne Lambert Tardif, secretary of La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, spoke to our Society, and we felt that this treasure-trove of information should be printed in its entirety.

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The directors of SOCIETE GENEALOGIQUE CANADIENNE FRANCAISE want to assure you of their collaboration and express their very best wishes of success to your young and active Society.

You are experienced genealogists so I will not attempt to help with anything but what is specific to research for French lineage.

How far back can we look for our French ancestors? This is easy to answer. We can trace them to the first who came to Nouvelle-France and most of the time we can find the exact place where they came from in France and the names of their parents. Sometimes we can find a few more generations there, that is to the end of the XVIth or early XVIIth century and more for nobility or important persons.

We have records of the first marriage and the first baptism in Quebec city. The first register disappeared in the fire of 1640 but it was patiently reconstituted by Father Lejeune, from memories by all concerned. It was easy at that time when there was such a small group of persons in the colony.

The oldest parish register still existing dates back from 1635 and it is the first one in Three Rivers founded in 1634. Others have disappeared due to fire or negligence but, most of the time, there was a double register that could be copied. The worst exception is the city of Hull where two fires at a few years' interval destroyed the Church and the Court House so all registers were burnt and the only source of information remains the notaries' records, not easily available yet.

In Montreal, Notre-Dame was the only parish church from 1642 to 1867, with a few exceptions. St. Patrick has registers from 1859, Cathédrale St-Jacques, from 1862, and Notre-Dame-de-Grâce from 1865. With Notre-Dame records we find confirmations and abjurations and also the Baptisms, Marriages and Sepultures of Fort Royal de Frontenace, now Kingston, from 1747 to 1752, when the Récollets were chaplains of the Fort.

On the Island of Montreal there are other parishes where there are old records, like Pointe-aux-Trembles from 1674, Lachine from 1676, Rivière-des-Prairies from 1687, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue from 1703, and St-Joachim de Pointe-Clàire from 1713. Other old parishes around Montreal are Boucherville and Contrecoeur from 1668, Sorel from 1675, Varennes from 1693 and Chambly from 1706.

Around Quebec City there are Ste-Anne-de-Beaupré with registers from 1657, Château-Richer from 1661, L'Ange-Gardien from 1669, St. Laurent, Ile d'Orléans, St Joseph de Lévis and Neuville, 1679.

If you are looking for grandparents, great-grandparents from 1875 on, and if you know where and at what date they were married, you can order a copy of the record from the proper Court House. If before 1875, photocopies are not allowed in order to preserve the old registers. Some court houses will send you a typed copy, while others have no clerks to do it

and you have to go there and copy it yourself.

If you only have a vague idea of the place and the date, you have to do your own research. It may not be too difficult if your ancestors lived in the same place for several generations but if they moved several times it would mean trips to different parts of the Province where most Court Houses have no general index, and it could take a long time.

This is where the patient work of many genealogists is so precious to all of us.

First there is the "Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes-Françaises" by Mgr Tanguay - The Tanguay, as we call it. It covers the French Regime to 1765 and in some cases to 1800. Even with its errors and omissions it is the lifetime colossal work of a single man. Errors are inevitable if you compile more than two million acts, and omissions are due to the fact that some records were not available a hundred years ago.

We (La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française) published the "Complement Leboeuf" several years ago, three volumes of corrections and additions to the Tanguay, and we published a new edition this winter with many more corrections and additions - near to a thousand more - and all in one volume.

The Drouin dictionary covers the same period in a different way. It also has its errors and omissions but when marriage records could not be found, they were replaced by marriage contracts when available. The marriage contract usually gives more details than the marriage act - gifts received, dowry, land, animals, clothes, jewels....

The ambition of the founders of our Society was to continue the Tanguay to date, but they soon realized it was an impossible task as the population doubled every 25 years in the 19th century, so they started to collect all marriages in their own parish, and some of them continued with the whole county. Hundreds of marriage repertories were published, most of it since the last ten or fifteen years. We initiated this and we continue to encourage and help our members to do it.

Some repertories are in chronological order with an index, but most of it is in alphabetical order, often with an index of the wives' names. It is a tremendous help to searchers even if they don't know the exact place and date (of the marriage).

We have completed many counties:

|            |            |                |           |
|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| Joliette   | Terrebonne | Berthier       | Outaouais |
| Montcalm   | Soulanges  | Deux-Montagnes | Richmond  |
| Gatineau   | Argenteuil | Pontiac        | Compton   |
| Arthabasca | Megantic   | Stanstead      |           |
| Sherbrooke | Brome      | Shefford       |           |
| Drummond   | Wolfe      | Mississiquoi   |           |
| St. Jean   | Laprairie  | Napierville    |           |

Valleyfield and Iberville counties will be published soon.

Notre-Dame of Montreal has been published from 1642 to 1850 and the records are being collected from 1850 to 1900. It will be published as soon as possible.



The oldest parishes of Montreal Island have been published: Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Rivière-des-Prairies, Ste Geneviève, Pointe-Claire, St Laurent, also some of Ile Jésus: St-Vincent-de-Paul, St-François-de-Sales, Ste Rose, St Martin.

There are also, in a different approach, the "Recueil de Généalogies des familles de Beauce, Dorchester, Frontenac" by Eloi-Gérard Talbot, in eleven volumes, and by the same man, "Bellechasse, Montmagny, l'Islet", and "Charlevoix et Saguenay" counties. There is the "Dictionnaire du Diocèse de Rimouski" by Mgr Carbonneau, "Généalogies des Principales Familles de Richelieu" by G. A. De Jordy, "Les Vieilles Familles de Yamachiche" by F. L. Desaulniers, "Les Pionniers de la Région trifluvienne" by Godbout, "Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles de Charlesbourg" by D. Gosselin, and many others.

As a rule, only the Catholic marriages have been collected. Recently we started with the protestant marriages of St. Jean and Iberville counties. I worked mostly with registers from 1830 to 1890 and I understand better why Anglophones send me birth and burial dates but very few marriage dates when they want to trace their ancestors. Your marriage records seldom mention the names of the parents, and I have often found only the signatures of the witnesses and the priest, but no signature of the bride and groom. These signatures would be very useful when it is difficult to read the priest's writing. If they mention the names of the parents, they seldom give the maiden name of the mothers.

Our Catholic records always mention the name of the father and the full name of the mother of the groom and of the bride. There is the exception to confirm the rule. It is the annoying case of the widow or widower who gets married a second time. The act mentions - widow of John Doe - without mentioning the parents. Then you have to find the first marriage to have the names of the parents.

This is the reason why I only mention marriage records as the source to trace your lineage. If the marriage cannot be found, there are other ways that you already know: birth, burials, cemetery inscriptions, wills, deeds, contracts and census.

Speaking of census, there are three that are most important for French research: the 1666, 1667 and 1681 census. It gives the name of the man, the wife, the children, the domestics and their ages, but this, in a fancy way. Some persons are younger in 1667 than in 1666 or only a few years older in 1681 than in 1667. The rest is quite accurate. It also mentions the occupation, the number of animals and guns. The 1681 census gives even more information.

You will find these census in "Histoire des Canadiens-Français" by Benjamin Sulte. Also the 1667 census was published by alphabetical order in our "Mémoires" (the journal of La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française) in 1967 to mark the tricentennial. There were other partial census: Quebec City in 1716; Nouvelle-France 1721, published in "Bulletin des Recherches Historiques" (BRH) 1938, pp. 338-39. Seigneurie de l'Ile de Montréal, 1731, published in "Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Québec" (RAPQ) 1941-42 pp. 1-143 and index. Montréal, 1741, published by E. Z. Massicotte in "Mémoires de la Société Royale du Canada" (MSRC). Dénombrement individuel de

la ville de Québec, RAPQ 1939-40. Recensement de la ville de Trois-Rivières 1760-1762, RAPQ 1946-47. Recensement de Québec, très détaillé, RAPQ 1925-26. And for the English Regime, in 1765, Census for the governments of Montreal, Three-Rivers and Quebec, RAPQ 1936-37.

Fortunately, there are also many Acadian census to help replace all the Church records that have disappeared.

SURNAMES .. There are many other publications to help you and I will come back to it after I mention something very specifically French: surnames or double names like AUDET dit LAPOINTE. It means Audet - also called - Lapointe. Today some of the descendants are known as Audet, others are Lapointe, and a few are Audet-Lapointe. There are many explanations for these surnames. Gervais dit Parisien was from Paris, Verreau dit Bourguignon was from Dijon, in Bourgogne, Bergevin dit Langevin was from Angers. Laurent dit Lassonde was a surgeon and Meunier dit Lapierre was a stone-cutter.

Many surnames or nicknames came with the soldiers of Régiment de Carignan and other regiments later on. Many kept the two names and their descendants after them: Corbeil dit Tranchemontagne, Amand-Jolicoeur, Benoit-Lajeunesse, Richer-Lafèche, Deziel-Labèche, Joron-Latulippe, Deguire-Larose.

Many families have the same surname: there are Hudon dit Beaulieu, Martin-Beaulieu, Lebel, Thomas, Montpellier, The Daveluy, Deguire, Déry, Gauthier are Larose. But the Gauthier have also other surnames, Gauthier-dit-St. Germain, dit Larouche, Landreville, Boisverdun.

The first Trottier had many sons and grandsons who each adopted a different surname. His descendants are Desruisseaux, Desrivères, Desaulniers, Labissonnière, Lesieur, Belcour, Valcour, or Beaubien. If you have a line of Beaubien, the first ancestor will be Trottier, but if your line is Desruisseaux it may be Trottier, or it may be Dagneau, Houde, Lusseau, Mailloux or a few others.

Another difficulty is the spelling of the names. They did not pay any attention to it in the 17th or 18th century. Also pronunciation has changed. Goguet is now Goyette; Fernet is Frenette, Garnier is Grenier, Pasquier is Paquette, Chauré is Chauret, Choret, Charette; Guyon is also Dion and Yon.

The marriage repertories utilize the current spelling but they often mention the different ways to write the name. They also list the surnames found in the parish or county.

After finding your lineage if you want to know more about your ancestors, how and where they lived, what were their occupations, there are many books to be consulted.

Inventaire des Contrats de mariage du Régime français par P.G. Roy, 6 volumes  
Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime français par P.G. et Antoine Roy, 26 volumes  
Inventaire des Testaments, Donations et Inventaires du Régime français aux Archives Judiciaires de Québec par P.G. Roy, 1941, 3 volumes  
Inventaire des Concessions en fief et seigneurie par P.G. Roy, 1927, 6 volumes  
Inventaire des Ordonnances, Commissions des Gouverneurs et Intendants, par P.G. Roy, 4 volumes

ancestor, Corporal Richard Ascah, late of the British 47th Regiment of Foot, had arrived from Quebec City in 1764. Not only had she quite literally lost her family home but the long established and closely interconnected community in which she had been brought up seemed to have been given its final push towards extinction. As a result, she determined to collect what she could of its way of life including such diverse things as genealogical information, family stories, traditional recipes, ways of making a living, odd turns of expression - in short, virtually anything which would show how the people had lived. The nucleus of her material was the draft genealogy, her grandfather's diary, her parents' memories, her own memory, and a few other kinds of information. During her lifetime many of the members of the community had left to make a living elsewhere and most of those who stayed had subsisted on marginal farming, some commercial salmon fishing, and seasonal employment on vessels on the Great Lakes. However, there were fragmentary stories of an earlier time when the men were shipbuilders, whalers and salt-water mariners, and a still earlier time when the first settlers came. Some of these stories seemed to have improved with each telling, while others were so vague that it seemed impossible to place them in any chronological order. To sort out this material required an intimate knowledge of both people and places and my early role mainly consisted of offering encouragement and some help in suggesting new sources of information.

In the next stage (or rather stages, because several leads were being followed at the same time), the original objective began to change. We think now that this started with the careful reading of the small number of local histories and "tourist" books which have been written about the Gaspé coast. There were several puzzling things about most of them which did not fit with the reality of what she had absorbed as a girl. Taken at face value, they presented a picture of a Gaspé coast which had always been exclusively inhabited by poor, francophone, codfishermen who, until fairly recently had been kept in a kind of serfdom by large fishing companies. The life they led appeared to be little changed from that of their ancestors - baking bread in outdoor ovens, using oxen and dogs as draft animals, and fishing close to shore in tiny, open boats. There were few references to the sizeable and long-established anglophone community along the southern side of the peninsula from Gaspé Bay to the Restigouche river, who, by and large, had led a different kind of life and had a different kind of history.

In addition, when she tried to piece together the events of the past, it became apparent that in the published histories there was a time gap from about 1760 to the 1830's or '40's (70 or 80 years), during which little or nothing seemed to have happened.

Shortly after this I became more actively interested, and we had begun searching library card files for more published material and made our first combined efforts to utilize the Public Archives where I had previously done some research. We again expanded the area of our investigations since it was apparent that in order to understand what had happened in the little community of Peninsula, a knowledge of events on Gaspé Bay was necessary, as was a knowledge of events elsewhere on the Gaspé coast.

I had become particularly interested in the whaling, when a very little reading of American whaling records showed pretty conclusively that, although nothing had been written about it, Gaspé Bay during the 1800's had been at

elderly Gaspesian lady. In mine, the interests of my mother and her sisters in their long New England ancestry, prompted me to attempt to put together an elementary and very incomplete chart of my father's family in Canada, beginning with my great-grandfather's emigration from Scotland in the 1830's. These first efforts were both followed by a gap of about thirty years during which the subject occasionally came up in conversation but nothing concrete happened.

About ten years ago, without realizing where it might lead, I made the first constructive move by starting to look into the mining and processing of some Quebec iron ores during the 1800's. My paternal great-grandfather, his sons and nephews, and another McDougall family of no known relationship, had all played a considerable part in the operations of about a half dozen charcoal-fired blast furnaces in Quebec from the 1860's onwards. There was an appreciable amount of technical data scattered through government publications and other printed sources but it was difficult to put it together for a very simple reason. All of the McDougall families concerned showed a considerable lack of imagination in first names which resulted in a multiplicity of John's, James's, William's, George's and a few Robert's, David's and Alexander's, and it quickly became apparent that the only way to understand the industrial history was to sort out which individual, of which family, had done what. Accordingly, as a necessary sideline to my original objective, I resurrected my old notes, which had miraculously survived, and started genealogies of all the families involved. I also found I had to develop a knowledge of the lives of other individuals who had some connection with the ownership and management of the iron ore deposits, the blast furnace operations, the early Quebec railways, and the economic and political history of the time. I don't intend to go into the details of how this was accomplished but the end results were a draft manuscript of a book on the technical and local history of two of the less well known Quebec iron works; and an interim version of my family's genealogy; and the beginnings of a fair grasp of local history and anglophone genealogical material for Montreal, Trois Rivieres, the counties of Drummond, Richmond and Brome in the Eastern Townships, and a few other scattered places in the province. A working arrangement had also been established with the archaeologists and historians of the Historic Sites section of Parks Canada, who by this time were engaged in investigating the Forges St. Maurice, the oldest of the Quebec blast furnaces. From time to time they provide me with pieces of McDougall history which their small army of researchers have ferreted out of notorial "greffes", court records and other sources which I never had the time or resources to investigate.

The next stage (which overlapped with what I have just described) was brought on by the combined impact of two more or less simultaneous events. One was the circulation of the next-to-final draft of a genealogy of my wife's family which had been compiled by a distant cousin. To this she was able to make a number of additions and corrections based mainly on a diary kept by her grandfather over a span of about forty-five years beginning in 1889. At the same time because the genealogy was only of the descendants in the male line, her curiosity was aroused about her female ancestors, the descendants of their daughters, and what their lives may have been. The other event was the land expropriations for the Forillon National Park at the end of the Gaspé peninsula, which was created in 1970. Along with other places, this involved properties in the rural community of Peninsula on the north side of Gaspé Bay which had been in her family since about the time her paternal

ancestor, Corporal Richard Ascah, late of the British 47th Regiment of Foot, had arrived from Quebec City in 1764. Not only had she quite literally lost her family home but the long established and closely interconnected community in which she had been brought up seemed to have been given its final push towards extinction. As a result, she determined to collect what she could of its way of life including such diverse things as genealogical information, family stories, traditional recipes, ways of making a living, odd turns of expression - in short, virtually anything which would show how the people had lived. The nucleus of her material was the draft genealogy, her grandfather's diary, her parents' memories, her own memory, and a few other kinds of information. During her lifetime many of the members of the community had left to make a living elsewhere and most of those who stayed had subsisted on marginal farming, some commercial salmon fishing, and seasonal employment on vessels on the Great Lakes. However, there were fragmentary stories of an earlier time when the men were shipbuilders, whalers and salt-water mariners, and a still earlier time when the first settlers came. Some of these stories seemed to have improved with each telling, while others were so vague that it seemed impossible to place them in any chronological order. To sort out this material required an intimate knowledge of both people and places and my early role mainly consisted of offering encouragement and some help in suggesting new sources of information.

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I had become particularly interested in the whaling, when a very little reading of American whaling records showed pretty conclusively that, although nothing had been written about it, Gaspé Bay during the 1800's had been at

least as important a whaling centre as probably two-thirds of the American whaling ports. At about this point my wife was searching the Reports of the Public Archives (which go back to 1883) for suitable material to check out on our sporadic trips to Ottawa and we developed a kind of mutually dependent division of labour. She was concentrating on the early "time gap" of 70 to 80 years, I was following the whaling, ship-building and other maritime activities up to as late as about 1900, and both of us were collaborating on other aspects. We had also begun to use the writings of the better Canadian historians as references, notably "The North Atlantic Triangle" by Brebner, "The Old Province of Quebec" by A. L. Burt, "The God Fisheries" by Innis, and "The Empire of the St. Lawrence" by Creighton (several of which are in paperback and should be in the library of anyone with some interest in the history of eastern Canada). We again enlarged our area of interest and began collecting and reading maritime, economic and political histories of the Atlantic provinces and New England. We had also started to accumulate xerox and hand-copied copies of manuscript material from the Public Archives, and for this, inter-library loans, microfilm readers and printers at the Vanier Library of Concordia University became very useful. One major project had been to search the PAC microfilms of the Lower Canada Land Records (some eighty reels of about a thousand pages per reel) for petitions and grants of land in Gaspé. These records are arranged alphabetically by surname (more or less), but since at the start we had only a few names we could check, we have gone through them systematically, page by page, and have found a surprising amount of previously unreported information about the history and settlement of the Gaspé coast. Accompanying this, Doris has summarized information from a government programme in 1819-1822 in which residents of the Gaspé coast were asked to re-establish their right to the land they occupied. In the original of these records, not only is each property described, but there are notes on the length of occupancy, number of acres cleared, size of the family, whether or not there was a house, and the number of outhouses (that is, the number of barns and sheds).

Another project has been to assemble from PAC microfilms and some other sources, data on all the sailing vessels built on the Gaspé coast which were large enough to be registered. Such registration became compulsory in 1786, and for some places like the Port of Quebec, are among the oldest continuous Canadian records of any kind. So far, 460 vessels have been found, along with information on their dimensions, where they were built, names of their owners and where they lived, transfer of ownership, and the names of their builders and masters. Coupled with the sailing ship records, I was collecting technical information on whaling and ship-building as well as what little could be found on the routine operations of Gaspé-built sailing vessels, such as arrivals and departure, kinds of cargo, shipping routes, whaling activities etc. For some aspects of these "day to day" operations, the shipping column, which was published fairly regularly in the Quebec Gazette during the shipping season (approximately May to November) provided occasional bits of information. This newspaper began publication in 1764 as the province's very first newspaper (the only earlier one in Canada was at Halifax) and the early issues contain numerous scraps of information about people and events on the Gaspé coast.

Still another project is the collecting of information which is in the hands of individuals. Many of the projects we are working on can be considered as finite because the information is in the public domain and we have set ourselves some limits of the time and space in which we are interested. There were only so many ships built, so many parcels of land granted, so many pages of newspapers printed, and for these and a number of other kinds of information, it is possible to look forward to a time when there is nothing more to be found. However, when it comes to tracking down privately held information the task begins to approach the infinite. Sometimes this kind of material comes to us gratuitously, but in many cases the starting point is a rumour that so-and-so has some old documents or a fund of family stories, and then it becomes an exercise in diplomacy and logistics to get access to them. Many of the long established anglophone families on the Gaspé coast are suspicious of strangers (people "from away") who ask questions about their family affairs, and may only respond to a fellow Gaspesian, particularly one who is able to claim some relationship. On a more positive note, we have found as a rule of thumb that elderly females of a family may have a better grasp of family traditions than the males.

I have not covered all the subjects we have followed but I should now turn to how we handle the information we are accumulating and mention a few additional projects in the process. The key to the whole is a card file which had its beginning as a "name book" in which information about individuals (age, occupation, properties, wives, etc.) was compiled alphabetically by surname. For several reasons, a loose-leaf binder quickly became inadequate, and we adopted a double system of "surname" cards and "family" file folders. Ideally, each time we find the mention of an individual in whom we are interested, the information is summarized, entered on the appropriate surname card with a reference to the source and, where appropriate, cross-referenced to other names appearing with it.

At the last count, there were 649 surnames plus a number of variants. In several cases, either because a great deal of information has become available (genealogies and copies of family documents, for example) or because an individual or family played an important part in the history of the Gaspé coast, the information is stored in alphabetically arranged file folders. Mainly because of our pre-set limitations on the periods in which we are interested the information in the card file is pretty much restricted to material prior to the 1830's and 1840's, while the family files may have information up to the present.

Complimentary to these two sets of files are records of births, deaths and marriages from Anglican churches scattered around Gaspé Bay and the adjoining Mal Bay. The earliest of these is dated 1823 (there are some late baptisms which give earlier dates) and we have copied the essential details of each entry up to about 1848 with selected entries as late as the early 1900's (mostly the deaths of elderly individuals). Some additional information of this type has been obtained from grave stones in a number of churchyards all along the southern coast of the Gaspé peninsula. We have also searched the PAC microfilms of the Quebec City protestant church records prior to about 1800 for any names which appear to have had some connection with the Gaspé coast during that early period. Additional information has been found in marriage bonds issued between about 1810 and 1830 (stored at the PAC); portions of the diary of an Anglican rural dean who was at New

Carlisle in the mid 1800's; and in a published compilation of births, deaths and marriages up to 1850 from Catholic churches on the Gaspé coast. This block of information (surname cards, family files and church records) is a data bank of many uses, since it brings together references accumulated over a period of time from many scattered sources. Besides the genealogical aspects it may show changes of occupation; local migrations; association with others in the ownership of land, vessels or other matters of an economic nature; and by the groupings of principals and witnesses at marriages and baptisms, something of the social structure.

Two other groups of files are labelled "Chronological" and "Subject". In the first there is a file folder for each decade from 1760 to 1900 (and one for pre-1760) in which a variety of pieces of historical information are stored. For example, there is a "Loyalist" section in the 1780's file and extracts from various censuses appear in their appropriate decade. The "Subject" file is an alphabetically arranged series of folders with such headings as "Churches and Schools", "Fishing Companies", "History" (a catch all for many things), "Military and Naval", and files for the several Atlantic Provinces and the Channel Islands. Some file folders such as "Land Records", "Shipping" and "Whaling" have become so unwieldy that together they have a file drawer virtually to themselves. Then there is that essential part of all filing systems - a file drawer labelled "Miscellaneous", in which there is correspondence, current items, etc. There is also a box called the "Map File", a number of loose-leaf binders for special purposes, exercise books of assorted notes, and the inevitable pile of unfiled material.

However, any filing system, simple or elaborate, is only a means of backing up the intangibles of correlation and memory. It is hard to say where one begins and the other leaves off, but contemplation and discussion of how new information fits (or doesn't fit) with the old is an important part of the process. For us, at least, two heads are better than one, and we often start by considering "what might have been", based on the evidence at hand. If the first assumption does not seem workable, we try other "might have beens" and may wind up with several possible answers. This in turn may lead us to a new line of investigation to attempt to choose between possibilities, since we try to avoid guesswork except as one of the stages toward fitting the pieces together. What I have just described is the scientific method of multiple hypotheses and inductive reasoning, which works just as well for genealogy and history as it does for the sciences.

Next I have to answer the question of what we are doing with the information we are accumulating. The overall objective is the reconstruction of the local history of at least parts of the Gaspé coast by trying to use the histories of individuals and groups to re-discover the history of a place. It is a kind of giant jig-saw puzzle that changes slightly every time a new piece is added and I should perhaps emphasize that for this both genealogy and the history of north-eastern North America are aids and not ends in themselves. One of my wife's objectives continues to be the history of the small community of Peninsula, which will almost certainly be a part of a more ambitious project, but that is still sometime in the future. Among my objectives are the publication of the history of the all-but-forgotten industry of building schooners and square-riggers on the Gaspé coast, and the history of whaling in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



To finally bring this to an end, let me give you a unique example of how one of these pieces of information (from a correspondent) has been of use in helping to complete a small part of our "jig-saw puzzle". During the early 1800's, an entrepreneurial group of brothers named Boyle were involved in ship-building, whaling, trans-Atlantic voyages, schemes to raise hemp for cordage and various other maritime and agricultural activities. We had found an appreciable amount of information about four of the brothers, but although we had the name of a fifth named Thomas, he was something of a mystery. We knew that he had been alive on November 6th, 1811, but he didn't appear in any genealogies of the family that we had seen, and we could only guess at his connection, if any, with his brothers' activities. One of our correspondents, Ken Annett of Quebec City, sent us xerox copies of some family documents he had obtained from a lineal descendent of a school teacher named Charles Davis who had settled at Gaspé Bay about 1800. Among them was a letter, with a number of interestingly unorthodox words and spellings, dated at Peninsula, April 10th, 1813, which I give here in an abbreviated form:

Mr. Ch<sup>s</sup> Davis

Dear Sir

I received yours with great satisfaction and in return I have sent you a few lines as an Elegy on the Death of Thomas Boyle -

.....

Stupendous Heaven! how soon they sumnance obeyd  
that heart once pregnant with conjugal fire  
in earth's dark chambers are forever lay'd  
Where alternate date and night is ever fair

But gentle reader look back and view his life  
Who like a potrate ranged the might deep  
e'en to old Neptune's low adamantine reff  
the lurking Monsters forth did sweep

With gentle care or great exerted skill  
himself contages to the Monster hugh  
then with good aim a potent strock it full  
which made the Monster eld to Deaths subterfuge

But ah! how little proved his bane  
perhaps one draught of some unkind Infectious air  
so in deaths cold ( ) I must remain  
and to my cell all mortals must repair

I hope to hear from you as soon as possible -

so I am yours

Sincerly

W<sup>m</sup> Fleming

Now we have pretty good reasons to believe that Thomas Boyle had been a harpooner and possibly master of a whaling vessel; was probably about to be married; but died of an infectious disease not long before April 10th, 1813.

However, although we thought we had an accurate idea of who lived at Peninsula at about that time, we don't have a record of anyone named Fleming. So now we have another minor mystery - who was the Gaspé Bay "poet" of the early 1800's.

## QUERIES

This regular feature of "CONNECTIONS" will help researchers to find others who are searching the same names or families, or can be used to request other information or publications. Members may place two free queries per year, additional queries or those placed by non-members may be inserted at \$2 each.

If you have a successful reply to your query, which may be of general interest, we hope you will share it with us.

Please use regular 8½" x 11" paper. Type or print queries, trying to limit them to 60 words. Tell the story of the family, then ask for specific information required.

Abbreviations: those most commonly used are shown below. Please keep for future reference.

|                   |      |                   |      |
|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| County            | Co   | Born              | b    |
| Township          | Twp  | Married           | m    |
| Order-in-Council  | OC   | Died              | d    |
| Information       | info | Baptized          | bpt  |
| About (in time)   | c    | Buried            | bd   |
| Descendents       | desc | Cemetery          | cem  |
| Ancestors         | anc  | Family            | fam  |
| Daughter          | dau  | Genealogy         | gen  |
| Son               | s    | Upper Canada      | UC   |
| Daughter of       | d/o  | Lower Canada      | LC   |
| Son of            | s/o  | Methodist         | M    |
| Wife of           | w/o  | Weslyan Methodist | WM   |
| Father            | pa   | Anglican          | CE   |
| Mother            | ma   | Presbyterian      | Pres |
| Parents           | prts | Roman Catholic    | RC   |
| Grandfather       | gdpa | Baptist           | Bapt |
| Great-great       | gg   | Sister            | Sis  |
| Great-great-great | ggg  | Brother           | Bro  |

### 1. GRIFFIN

Seek info on origins of Griffin fam who lived in Leeds Co Ont from late 18th c. Isiah d 1777 in War of Independence, his s Samuel applied for UEL Land grant. Believe other Griffins lived in Kingston-Brockville area. Where did the fam live in US?

Mrs. A. J. Turner, 454 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, P.Q. H9W 4J5

### 2. CHENIER

Evariste Chenier s/o Charles Chenier and Marie Poirier, m Flavie Latour d/o François Latour and Lucie Touchette 20 Jun 1864 at Buckingham, Co Papineau, Que. Any info on these people?

Mrs. Rosemary Chenier, 201 Columbia Drive, Hamilton, Ont. L9C 3Y8

### 3. CHENIER

Evariste John s/o Evariste Chenier and Flavie Latour b 23 Jun 1866 in Buckingham, Que. Was a trapper. M Irish girl and had seven children (William, Duncan, Pearl - lived in Michigan) don't know others. Info on first m needed. Later m Yvonne Desjardin d/o Fardinau Desjardin and Valerie Dore.

Mrs. Rosemary Chenier, 201 Columbia Drive, Hamilton, Ont. L9C 3Y8

4. VINCENT

Martha Vincent b 4 Mar 1771 NY State, d St Armand, Que 17 Oct 1860, m Leonard Vincent c 1795, b NY State c 1774, d St Armand, Que 19 Nov 1851. Have Martha's ancestry. This couple appears to have been second cousins. Need his ancestry - Bible records or obituary. They were of Huguenot origin. Will exchange.

Mrs. J. B. Owen, PO Box 1948, Peace River, Alta TOH 2X0

5. PALMER-TEES

John Palmer and w Elizabeth (Godbee) from Attleborough, Norfolk, England came to Canada c 1831. Had nine children, some born Montreal. Believe dau Maria (perhaps granddau) married a Tees. Names Blagrove, Bell, Paterson enter fam. Palmers were hairdressers, Tees were undertakers in Montreal. Have Palmers data. Need Tees info. Am related through John's dau Eliza.

Mrs. J. B. Owen, P.O. Box 1948, Peace River, Alta TOH 2X0

6. HORAN

Cornelius Horan b Ulster, Ireland. Lived near Sherbrooke, Que d pre-1841. m Martha Haney. S James m Nancy McCurdy and lived in Shipton, Que. Info on Horan required.

Mrs. Ruby Horan, 125 Jasper, Beaconsfield, Que. H9W 5R7

7. BRADFORD-VASEY

Charles Bradford b 1796 Wilts Co England, m Jane Vasey b Durham Co, England. Children: William, Fred, Caroline, md in Canada. Lived near Trenholmvile, Que. Info on Vasey family required.

Mrs. Ruby Horan, 125 Jasper, Beaconsfield, Que. H9W 5R7

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Margaret Smith sent us an interesting clipping from Stuart Shaw's column in the Toronto Sun.

Where can I get information on birth certificates for a person born in Jersey, Channel Islands? What would be the charge? What is the current fee for a search of British records of births and deaths, and what is the address?

Mr. Shaw answers "For information on birth certificates for persons born on the island of Jersey you should write: The Registrar of Births, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

"For information on persons born in England or Wales, write: Population Censuses and Surveys, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London W.C.2. In Scotland, the address is the General Register Office, New Register House, Edinburgh.

"In England and Wales, the fee for a search and a copy of the birth certificate you want is 6 pounds (\$14.40). In Scotland it is 2.40 pounds (\$6). In each case you should include an extra 12 pence for return postage.

"We were unable to discover the fee for the island of Jersey. It is probably a pretty safe guess that it is the same as the fee in England."

The past summer was a busy one for the QFHS executive. The executive committee met, as did several of the sub-committees, to prepare for the following year, and to concentrate on the Society's functional organization. In between meetings, most of the members found time to do their own genealogical research, with the usual frustrations and occasional serendipitous happenings.

The minutes of all executive meetings are brought to the general meetings so that anyone who is interested may read them. The executive meetings are open to anyone interested...check with Margaret Stead as to the date and place.

The QFHS now has a logo and letterhead, and you can see the design selected on this issue's cover. The blue brochure describing the Society is now into its second printing. The QFHS has been asked to supply speakers for some of the groups around the West Island, and we are happy to share our love of genealogy with them. Our major publicity endeavour so far was a booth and display in the Beaconsfield Shopping Centre Sept. 7, 8 and 9 as part of "Beaconsfield Info", co-ordinated by the Beaconsfield Public Library. Hugh Pollock did a lot of work organizing our participation, and we reaped the benefits of some new members.

Dr. David McDougall has agreed to be program chairman, and is planning to alternate outside speakers with QFHS members, with time at each meeting given over to the socialization and information-sharing which is so important. It looks like an interesting year!

The library committee, under the chairmanship of Margaret Turner, has taken on a massive job. The library will be catalogued with the aid of the Beaconsfield Public

Library staff, but the many papers and pamphlets will have to be bound, cards made, pockets put on, newsletters indexed, recent acquisitions catalogued, and hopefully, this committee will have time to review some of the books for the benefit of the members. Margaret estimates that it will take a year before the basic work is done, but by our next issue she hopes to have a plan whereby members can make use of the library.

The work of the QFHS depends on the commitment of its members. And the commitment is there, as anyone who walks into a meeting can see. Ruby Simla and Gordon Buchanan make sure that everyone is welcomed, and Betty Buker ensures that coffee is available.

The meetings are well planned by David McDougall, with some little surprises. At the end of the October meeting, for example, members were asked to share their good genealogical experiences from the summer. Several members told little stories that showed that sometimes luck, but more often sheer persistence, could break a "block" or open up new areas of research. Margaret Turner had some of the library material on display, and this made interesting browsing after the meeting.

The highlight of the September meeting was a presentation by David and Doris McDougall on "The Lost History of the Gaspé Coast" which is being printed in this issue.

In October, Betty Buker gave an entertaining and humorous talk about her "crash course in genealogy" and its happy conclusion. Her story hopefully will appear in these pages soon.

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

There will be no meeting of the Quebec Family History Society in December.

Starting in January, 1979, all meetings will be held the second Tuesday of each month at City Council Chambers, 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard in Beaconsfield. All meetings start at 8 p.m.

January 9 - Teri Shaw, Head Librarian at the Beaconsfield Public Library, will show how to use a reference library while doing genealogical research. (Postponed from October).

February 13 - Ken Annett of Quebec City will focus on Huguenot genealogy.

March 13 - Information sharing night.

Personal enquiry sheets available  
Mrs. Eric Joy, 91 Lakeshore Road in Beaconsfield, has a number of personal enquiry sheets from Everton Publishers which can be sent to friends and relatives asking for information. She will sell these to anyone interested for 50 cents per dozen, or 25 cents for 6 as long as supplies last. Mrs. Joy's correct telephone number is 695-9140.

### Filing cabinet needed

The QFHS is in need of a four-drawer legal size filing cabinet for its library. If anyone has an old one, or knows where we can get one on our limited budget, please contact the Society.

### Archival address

The address of the Quebec Archives in Montreal is 100 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

### LEETE family history

Liz Fraser has a copy of the Leete Family history which she will lend to anyone who is interested. The family is from the Eastern Townships and New

England. Mrs. Fraser can be reached at 695-1781.

### Successful Congress

La Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française celebrated the 35th anniversary of the founding of their organization on October 7 and 8 at CEGEP du Vieux-Montréal, with interesting programs, exhibitions, and a banquet at the Hotel Bonaventure.

Beginning as a small group in 1943, the Société now has over two thousand members from all parts of the world. Among the more than six hundred members attending the congress were Carol Lewis and Margaret Stead, members of QFHS.

### Miscellany

- Both the Archives of Quebec at Quebec and at Montreal are now open three evenings a week until 10 p.m.

- The Archives of Quebec at Quebec will be open until 11 p.m. each night when the various departments of the Archives at Quebec are brought together under one roof in the near future.

# CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC  
VOL.1 NO.3

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
MARCH 1979



QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Executive and Committees 1978-79

President Margaret Stead (Mrs. ACS), 510 ave. de l'Eglise,  
Dorval, PQ H9S 1P9

1st Vice-President Hugh Pollock, 521 Rockhill, Beaconsfield, PQ  
H9W 3G2

2nd Vice-President vacant

Recording Secretary Ruby Horan (Mrs. CD), 125 Jasper, Beaconsfield, PQ  
H9W 5R7

Corresponding Secretary Marion Hykle (Mrs. WG), 56 Jefferson Avenue, Pointe  
Claire, PQ H9R 2J8

Treasurer Rosemary Joy (Mrs. E), 91 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield,  
PQ H9W 4H8

Councillor Gwen King (Mrs. G), 85 Heritage Road, Beaconsfield, PQ  
H9W 3V2

Councillor Margaret Goldik (Mrs. L), 37 Lakeshore Road,  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H6

Councillor Prof. David McDougall, 4864 Wilson Avenue, Montreal,  
PQ H3X 3P2

Library Margaret Turner (Mrs. AJ), 454 Lakeshore Road,  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4J5

Publicity Leo Conway, 112 Beacon Hill Road, Beaconsfield, PQ  
H9W 1S7

Membership Ruby Simla (Mrs. J), 122 Westcliffe, Pointe Claire,  
PQ H9R 1M6

"Connections" Margaret Goldik (see above)

Programs Prof. David McDougall (see above)

Honourary Member - T. Shaw, Beaconsfield Public Library

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All mail to the QFHS, or "Connections" should be addressed:

Quebec Family History Society,  
P.O. Box 1026,  
Postal Station Pointe Claire,  
Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9S 4H9

\*Membership in the QFHS is \$10 per year, renewals due in September. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month (except December, July and August) at City Council Chambers, 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard, Beaconsfield, PQ.

\*"Connections" is published four times a year; September, December, March and June. Deadline for each issue is: July 31 for September, October 31 for December, January 31 for March, and April 30 for June. All queries should be in the hands of the queries editor by these dates.

\*We invite articles, news items, book reviews from all members, or interested persons. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and are not returnable.

\*To all Genealogical Societies: The Quebec Family History Society is interested in exchanging newsletters with your organization.

\*Cost per single issue is \$2.

....Membership....

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Stuart Trask has left us, as she and her husband are relocating. Gwen is a founding member of the QFHS, and contributed time, effort, common sense and humour to the difficult task of starting a genealogy society. We wish the Trasks well in their new home.

New Members

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the QFHS:

BUCK, Errol R.  
707 Rue LeLaboureur,  
Boucherville, PQ J4B 3G3

BURTCH, Mary F.  
511 Roselawn Avenue,  
Toronto, Ontario M5N 1K2

GRAF-HUBER, Trudi-Edith (Mrs.)  
104 Bathurst Avenue  
Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 4Z8

HADLEY, Judith  
27 MacIntosh Avenue,  
Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 4L5

HIPPERN, Dennis  
308 Florian Street,  
Rosemere, PQ J7A 2N6

LACHANCE, Alison (Mrs.)  
67 Queen's Road,  
Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 4G3

CHRISTIE, Noreen (Mrs. RW)  
55 Eastbourne Avenue  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5G8

GALLAGHER, Mary (Mrs. EG)  
731 Stiles Crescent,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1J 6Y9

GARRITY, R.C.B.  
186 Westcliffe Avenue,  
Pointe Claire, PQ

GETTY, Mrs. Geo. Clinton  
408 Spring Street,  
Fayetteville, New York 13066

HILL, LTC Robert D.  
5204 Richwood Drive,  
Edina, Minnesota 55424

LUNAN, Havelock S.  
6460 Monkland Avenue, #13,  
Montreal, PQ H4B 1H3

BALLANTYNE, Frances E. (Mrs)  
483 Elm Avenue,  
Westmount, Montreal, PQ H3Y 3H9

O'GALLAGHER, Sister Marianna  
St. Patrick's Convent,  
950 Des Braves,  
Quebec, PQ G1S 3C6

WILSON, Margaret (Mrs. DH)  
44 Hyde Park,  
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5L8

Change of Address

Effective May 1, 1979  
OWEN, Phyllis (Mrs. JB)  
Weir, Quebec  
JOT 2V0

TRASK, Gwen (Mrs. S)  
60 Park Avenue,  
Needham, Massachusetts 02194

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GENEALOGICAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS by Gwen P. King

Have you ever tried to read an "old style" genealogy? Name after name after name is presented; paragraph after paragraph; chapter after chapter. If you should be so fortunate, the author at least organized his material and presentation in a logical fashion, and maybe even included a generation number when introducing an ancestor, or when referring to the same person. (Thomas is an example). While you are reading about a particular individual and/or his immediate family, you are totally captivated and engrossed. Then somewhere along the line, reference is made to another relative contained within the book, due to a marriage perhaps. How much time do you spend hunting for that relative even if the page number is given? Heaven forbid if the author was not in the habit of in-



cluding at least the page number for an easier reference ... or maybe the author thought he was being helpful enough by naming the chapter. It was not thoughtlessness that prompted the author to write in this fashion, it was likely the only style to which the author had been exposed seventy-five or one hundred years ago, or even to-day.

Genealogies written or patterned after the New England Historical and Genealogical Register method in use since 1847 are easy to understand and digest. Cross-references are easy to locate. With their system, when a person is introduced as the head of a household, or separately (other than as a child of someone), that person's direct line or ascent is given as follows:

Samuel<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup>, Henry<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>1</sup>)

Samuel is of the 4th generation, Samuel's father John is of the 3rd generation, Samuel's grandfather Henry is of the 2nd generation, and Samuel's great-grandfather, William is of the first generation. Each time reference is made to Samuel<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup> Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>) it will be written as Samuel<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup> Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>). This quotation of Samuel<sup>4</sup> followed by his direct line is now his unique identification, and this particular Samuel will not be confused with another Samuel in the genealogy.

In addition to identifying a person by quoting the person's direct line, frequently you will see in a published genealogy also a number to the left of the person's name when that person is being introduced. A well known Maritime genealogist, Ross Graves, used<sup>4</sup> this system in his two-volume Schurman Genealogy. To demonstrate: when Samuel<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup> Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>) was listed as one of John<sup>3</sup> (Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>)'s children, he was assigned a number - the next sequential number as follows:

xx. John<sup>3</sup> (Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>)

A write-up, ending with a list of the children:

- i. Elizabeth Catherine Brown, born Jan. 21, 1888 (287+)
- ii. Samuel Ezra Brown, born Feb. 28, 1890 (288+)
- iii. Audrey Firth Brown, born Mar. 2, 1892 (289)  
etc. (290+)

As you went along in the book, the children were introduced as individuals or as the heads of households as their numbers arose. The above Samuel Ezra Brown<sup>4</sup> was found as the head of a household under number 288 (after 287 and before 290). Note that Audrey Firth Brown, number 289, did not have a '+' sign after her<sup>4</sup> 289, indicating that there was nothing else to report on her. Samuel Ezra Brown<sup>4</sup> (288+) likely got married so there was something else to find later in the book on him. Just look under the number 288. He will be there in sequence, and presented as follows:

288. Samuel Ezra Brown<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup> Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>)

A write-up ending with a list of his children, if applicable.

Now, is this not a very simple system? In addition to knowing Samuel<sup>4</sup> (John<sup>3</sup> Henry<sup>2</sup> William<sup>1</sup>)'s direct line each time his name is mentioned, his number of 288 can be quoted in the text or the index to help you find him.

#### Why an identification or numbering system?

This is perhaps a good time to discuss the point of why one should have a system for uniquely identifying your people and working materials. Have you ever heard a genealogist say, "Heaven forbid if my file is ever dropped!" Heaven forbid indeed, for if one does not use a logical identification system on working papers and an accident occurs, one might have a tremendous task ahead in reconstructing

the file or material. If the file contains only a few pages it does not matter perhaps, but if your working materials are massive and are not easily put back together due to the lack of a logical identification and filing system, you could be in for trouble when the seemingly inevitable accident occurs.

I personally favour the identification of documents, most research papers, all family data sheets, index cards, or whatever one uses in his work. If I am working on a pet project and have several documents, research papers, etc. out of the files, I feel much easier knowing that I can easily refile them. I know also that if I accidentally dropped all of my family data sheets from one of the loose-leaf binders, I can easily reconstruct.

Consider also, the possibility of passing over a portion of your work to another enthused person. Maybe your initial scope was too large or a kind relative wishes to become involved. Possibly too, due to ill health or an accident you are no longer able to continue your work. Or the thought of simply not being here on this earth to continue. How many times have you heard, "My Aunt Nell was really interested in the family and has left me so much material. I only wish I could understand what she was doing. I cannot make head or tail of it." Only if Aunt Nell knew about the Register Method, and used it in her work, how much easier your job would be today.

The secret to it all is using a system that is logical and makes sense to you. If you apply a logical identification or numbering system to your working papers, many of your otherwise potential problems are solved - at least a goodly portion of your filing system, your cross-references, etc. - many of the things a beginner in particular seems to get hung up on.

#### Some identification or numbering systems:

A discussion follows on a few numbering systems, their uses, advantages, and disadvantages. There are basically two types of identification or numbering systems used in genealogy - those used internally in your day-to-day work, and those used externally when you are communicating a genealogy, or a part thereof, to another person, or group of people. These systems in turn are either flexible or inflexible.

#### (1) INFLEXIBLE IDENTIFICATION

Many beginners in genealogy become totally confused regarding numbering systems. They have heard about this system or that system and do not know which one is most applicable to their needs. To the beginner, just starting a study, the consecutive numbering system, that is, the 1, 2, 3, 4..... should not be used. Even the well-seasoned genealogist eventually planning to publish does not start to number the first group of his people consecutively until he has traced all the people in the first part of his planned publication, and then he uses it only if it serves a purpose. This well-seasoned genealogist has known for ages how he plans to present the genealogy, by generation or by another common grouping, possibly a chapter for each child of the progenitor. He knows when a section is absolutely complete, and if it is the first section, he knows he can number that section consecutively any time. But how many beginners, intermediate or even well-seasoned genealogists are in this position?

Further, if you listen to someone's idea of leaving a few gaps in the otherwise consecutive numbers, please forget it too. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you will not leave a sufficient gap in a few places and then you are faced with either totally renumbering or making up your own little system to accommodate the newly discovered relatives, and by the time you are through, even you do not understand it. Whether you guessed well in the beginning of the study or not regarding the gaps to leave, you will be faced with renumbering anyway if you want consecutive numbers, for no one can guess correctly the first time around.

The consecutive numbering system should be thought of as one to be used EXTERNALLY only, that is, in communication with others, and then only for easy reference to the people presented, if that is the system of reference the presenter desires.

## (2) FLEXIBLE IDENTIFICATION

Particularly when starting a study, a genealogist needs a flexible identification or numbering system - a system that can be used with ease from the beginning of a study to the end; one that permits newly discovered relatives and information to be inserted easily with no pain or unnecessary work to the researcher.

### Method 1

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register identification method previously discussed, and hereafter called the "Register Method", answers to all the above criteria, and more; it can be used externally as well as internally on your working papers, family data sheets, files or whatever; it is a well accepted system since it has been around since 1847; and many people use it.

The only drawback I can think of in using the Register Method is that you should know the number of generations back to your progenitor - the first person in the area of your study, or the oldest person that you plan to study. If you do not know who your progenitor is or the number of generations back he is, you have the choice of using the Register Method without the generation number or with a guessed generation number that could change when you know more, or you could simply not use any system at all initially until your study is more developed.

Is not the identification of your progenitor one of the first things you will attempt to discover if not already known? If this is the case then it would not be too long before you would be using the generation portion of the Register Method, and your unique identification problems are solved.

### Method 2

Now let us try another flexible identification system, only this one will be all numbers. This system answers to all the criteria of an unique identification and a flexible system. If one understands the Register Method, this one will be easily understood also.

Suppose you know that your progenitor was the third oldest of four brothers to emigrate to your area of study. Your progenitor is then generation 1, child number 3, and is assigned the number 13 (1 is the generation, 3 is the position within the family). Suppose further that this progenitor had five children. They are of the 2nd generation and are assigned numbers as follows:

- 21 Ezra
- 22 Moses
- 23 Elizabeth
- 24 Rachel
- 25 William

To make Ezra's number unique, add his father's number of 13, as follows: 13/21 - Ezra's unique number (13 being Ezra's father's number, 2 being Ezra's generation and 1 being Ezra's birth position). To make the rest of the family's identification unique, they too have their father's number added. When referring to any one of the family, the identifications are:

- 13/21 Ezra
- 13/22 Moses
- 13/23 Elizabeth
- 13/24 Rachel
- 13/25 William

This identification number is recorded only at the top of data sheets or whatever you may be using. It is used to identify the head of the household. It is not recorded in the body of your data sheet beside the children's names. I use it in the body of a sheet when a child marries a relative or someone contained in another family I have on file, and I record the relative's identification or total number for cross-reference purposes.

Extend the above family example, and suppose Ezra (13/21) had nine children. The ninth child is Henry and his number is: 13/21/39 (13/21 being Henry's father's number, 3 being the 3rd generation, and 9 being Henry's position within the family). Henry's data sheet with Henry as the head of the household would look something like this:

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| No. 13/21/39 | Husband's name - Henry<br>(Henry's data) |
|              | Wife's name - Maude<br>(Maude's data)    |
| Children:    |  |
| 1. Emeline   |  |
| 2. Clara     |  |
| 3. Elias     |  |
| 4. Henry Jr. |  |
| etc.         |  |

Emeline's data sheet would be headed with the identification of: 13/21/39/41 - (13/21/39 being Emeline's father's number, 4 being the 4th generation, and 1 being Emeline's position within the family).

If you have more than one family under study, precede the number with the surname (or the whole name if further differentiation is required) of the respective family. For example: Brown 13/24/36/45 - Black 15/22/34/41 - E.A. Smith 11/25/312/46.

If your family progenitor is like mine, that is, unique in himself in that at the present time I do not have much information about brothers, sisters, father, mother, etc. (other than tradition), then you can drop the first generation portion of the number and simply use: Brown 24/36/45 - Black 22/34/41 etc. Eventually I hope to learn more about my ancestors across the Atlantic. If and when I do, I will catalogue them with the first generation and child birth number correctly, and my present identifications will still be unique. Further, one can use the generation numbers of '0', '-1', '-2', etc. to go back in time, generation by generation.

Have you ever tried to use the relationship tables frequently used by genealogists? Under the aforementioned system of identification (and the Register Method) you do not need a table to figure out of what relation one person in your study is to another. It is very easy. Suppose, in one study, there is a William Brown 21/36/45/56/62 and you wish to determine his relationship to Sara Kinnear, 21/36/43/514/64. Put the numbers in two columns, side by side, as follows:

| William Brown | Sara Kinnear        |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 21 .....      | same person.....21  |
| 36 .....      | same person.....36  |
| 45 .....      | siblings .....43    |
| 56 .....      | 1st cousins.....514 |
| 62 .....      | 2nd cousins.....64  |

So William Brown and Sara Kinnear are second cousins.

Method 2 numbering system should be used externally only unless you are communicating with someone else who uses or understands it. On the occasions when I use an actual working data sheet or facsimile thereof, to exchange or communicate information, the numbers (Method 2) at the top of the sheet(s) serve as an identification for me and do not interfere with the family data or the information being conveyed.

Should you wish to communicate using the Register Method (Method 1) for example in a publication or family write-up, translate the birth position portion of your number (Method 2) into the person's name; the generation numbers are the same. Translation is easy since Method 2 and the Register Method are similar.

Why do I use Method 2 internally? It is a very short flexible system; it helps keep my files in order; it provides a short cross-reference (intermarriages, calendars etc.); and since I have been using the system from the beginning, the numbers represent actual people (relatives) to me. I also use this numbering system on truly "old style" genealogical write-ups to help me more easily appreciate who is who. If the write-up represents a family I wish to keep on file, lightly pencilled numbers on my copy permits easy reference at a later date.

Yours truly,

Chapman 21/36/43/514/64/76  
Goodwin 21/31/43/51/64/76

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#### CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS AT LAKEFIELD, GORE, ARGENTEUIL COUNTY

The following cemetery list was sent in by member Hugh Pollock, who is involved in research in the Lachute area. It is excerpted from "The Parker Family History" by Donald Dean Parker, Sr. and published (mimeographed) by the author in 1952. We are using this after fruitless attempts to locate Mr. Parker after so many years. "The Parker Family History" is a monumental work, and is a tribute to Mr. Parker's love of genealogy. As well as a comprehensive view of the Parker family, it contains photographs and, as Mr. Parker says in his foreward, "A number of short essays have been included in order that present-day relatives may more adequately understand the times and conditions under which their ancestors lived in the Old Country, emigrated, and settled in the New." "Doubtless the early ancestors were so busy during their lives, helping to tame a continent and rear their families under the hardships of rigorous pioneer life, that they had little or no time to keep such a record themselves. If they had recorded some of the more essential data, so well known to them but lost to us, how much more detailed the story of their activities could have been, and how grateful we should be to them! So will our descendants feel toward us, if we leave them as full a record as we are able."

"The main cemetery in Gore Township is at Lakefield, surrounding Holy Trinity Church on all sides but the south. It is in a beautiful setting with Lake Dawson bordering it on the southeast. The cemetery and church are on the right side of the road leading from Lachute, about ten miles to the south.

1. In memory of John Parker, died Jan. 19, 1862, aged 52 years. Also his beloved wife, Esther Westgate, died April 9, 1862, aged 50 years.
2. In memory of John Parker, died Jan. 27, 1887, aged 45 years. Also his wife, Esther Rogers, died Jan. 5, 1909, aged 72 years.

- Matthew Parker, died Nov. 11, 1896, aged 29 yrs. 10 mos.  
 Allen Parker, died Mar. 7, 1882, aged 3 years, 4 mos.  
 Margaret E. Parker, died May 7, 1882, aged 10 yrs.
3. Father and Mother: William Parker, died Jan. 12, 1907, aged 65 years; Elizabeth Scott, beloved wife of William Parker, died April 11, 1894, aged 51 yrs. 3 mos. Mary A. Parker, wife of James Armstrong, died Nov. 4, 1901, aged 38 years.
  4. In memory of Deborah Parker, died July 5, 1897, aged 58 years.  
 In memory of James Parker, died June 4, 1914, aged 68 years.
  5. In memory of Elizabeth Nicholson, wife of James Scott, died June 5, 1900, aged 66 years. In memory of Mary A. Parker, beloved wife of George Scott, died Feb. 21, 1908, aged 36 years.
  6. In memory of James McDonald, died Dec. 19, 1882, aged 101 years, 6 mos., native of Co. Carlow, Ireland. Also his wife Ann, died Sept. 25, 1883, aged 63 years, native of County Cavan, Ireland.
  7. In memory of James McDonald, died Aug. 11, 1911, aged 82 yrs. 4 mos. Also his wife, Ann Robinson, died Feb. 7, 1913, aged 74 years, 5 mos.
  8. In memory of Benjamin McDonald, born Aug. 3, 1856, died Oct. 24, 1856.
  9. In memory of Jane McDonald, born Jan. 12, 1851, died Aug. 12, 1861.
  10. In memory of Melvin C. McDonald, 1904-1932.
  11. In loving memory of Ellen Westgate, beloved wife of Thomas J. Moore, born Jan. 1, 1852, died Nov. 2, 1894.
  12. Sacred to memory of Charles Moore, who departed this life April 20, 1879, aged 85 yrs., native of Co. Mayo, Ireland.
  13. Sacred to memory of George Moore, died June 1, 1898, aged 63 years.
  14. In memory of Thomas Evans, died Dec. 21, 1886, aged 66 years. Also his wife, Sydney Moore, died June 4, 1875, aged 45 years. In memory of Wm. Evans, died Dec. 31, 1870, aged 19 years & 6 mos.
  15. Robert Evans, died July 15, 1916, aged 67 years. Sarah, aged 1 yr. 3 mos. Myrtle, aged 3 yrs. Minnie, aged 3 mos. Eva, aged 5 years. Children of Robert and Bessie Evans.
  16. In loving memory of George Evans, 1865-1930.
  17. In memory of Archibald Bennett, born Sept. 5, 1827, died Feb. 24, 1901. Also his wife, Mary Nicholson, born June 15, 1830, died June 27, 1881.
  18. In loving memory of Edward Dawson, died Dec. 4, 1899, aged 80 years & 5 mos. His wife, Elizabeth Dixon died Nov. 6, 1907, aged 85 years & 5 mos. Also their daughter, Mary Ella, wife of Wm. Bradbury, died Mar. 9, 1897, aged 29 years.
  19. Jane Dawson, beloved wife of John Armstrong, died Jan. 29, 1904, aged 56 years.
  20. In memory of James Boyd, died Aug. 4, 1896, aged 63 years.
  21. In memory of James Armstrong, died Jan. 19, 1877, aged 78 years, native of County Monaghan, Ireland. Also his wife, Elizabeth Kennedy, died Aug. 8, 1886, aged 80 years, also native of County Monaghan, Ireland.
  22. In memory of Summers G.T. Hunter who died on 29th day April, 1859, aged 266 days.
  23. Thomas Hodge, died Sept. 15, 1937, aged 92 yrs., and his wife, Eliza J. Rogers, died Oct. 7, 1894, aged 40 years. Their daughter, Annie Louisa, died Dec. 30, 1897, aged 17 years 11 mos.

24. Erected to memory of William Strong of Ardvally Parish, Castlesonnor, Sligo County, Ireland, born A.D. 1800, Emigrated May 13, 1830, Landed in Quebec July 3, 1830, Arrived in Gore July 10, 1830; died Nov. 30, 1881, aged 81 yrs. 5 mos. And Jane Craig, his wife, native of County Mayo, Ireland, died July 10, 1885, aged 81 years. And to Alice Jane, born Oct. A.D. 1812, died Jan. 8 A.D. 1873. And to Margery, born Feb. A.D. 1845, died Feb. A.D. 1877, daughter of Wm. & Jane Strong. Percival M. Strong died Nov. 1, 1892, aged 3 yr. 3 mo. 16 da., and Harold M. Strong, died Nov. 9, 1892, aged 2 mos. 26 da., sons of John & Frances Strong. In memory of John Strong, died April 16, 1903, aged 65 yrs. And his wife, Frances Strong, born Jan. 30, 1859, died Jan. 18, 1920. In memory of Catherine, died Dec. 26, 1868, aged 1 day; Henry, died Aug. 17, 1871, aged 2 days; Matthew J., died Oct. 18, 1873, aged 4 years; Ernest J., died Sept. 13, 1885, aged 4 years; Margery L., died Sept. 22, 1885, aged 9 years; Alice M., died Sept. 29, 1885, aged 7 years; Eliza, died Oct. 5, 1885, aged 20 years; Walter H., died Nov. 10, 1885, aged 3 years; Thomas, died May 8, 1897, aged 30 years; Margaret Ann, died Jan. 4, 1898, aged 25 years, beloved children of Wm. & Jane Strong. William Strong, died Jan. 9, 1914, aged 77 years. Also his wife, Jane Nicholson, died Feb. 11, 1918, aged 76 years.
25. In memory of Natilda Doherty, beloved wife of George Strong, died Mar. 1, 1903, aged 23 yrs. In memory of Thomas Strong, born July 27, 1832, died Feb. 12, 1874, aged 41 yrs., 6 mos. 14 das.
26. In memory of George Rogers, died 2 May, 1884, aged 78 years. And his wife, Dora Moore, died 14 Feb., 1871, aged 39 years. Sacred to the memory of Maria Rogers, beloved wife of Alexander McKnight, died 28 Feb., 1884, aged 29 years. John Rogers, died 21 June, 1869, aged 16 years.
27. In memory of Samuel T. Rogers, Nov. 8, 1834 - Apr. 24, 1886. Also his wife, Rachel Sherritt, Oct. 22, 1842 - Nov. 10, 1925. Their children: Albert J., Nov. 16, 1871 - May 8, 1886. Alberta A., July 24, 1877 - July 8, 1899.
28. In memory of Matthew J. Rogers, died June 12, 1871, aged 25 years. And Jane, died May 22, 1892, aged 57 years. In memory of Catherine Rogers, died Nov. 5, 1867, aged 31 years. And Mary Rogers, eldest daughter of Robert Scott, died Jan. 22, 1868, aged 29 years.
29. In memory of Agnes Rogers, eldest daughter of James & Sophia Rogers, died Feb. 5, 1887, in the 39th year of her age.
30. In loving memory of Rev. Isaac Rogers, died June 16, 1887, aged 34 years.
31. In loving remembrance of Susan Rogers, eldest & beloved daughter of Matthew & Isabella Rogers, died June 19, 1895, aged 19 years, 2 mos. 29 da. In loving remembrance of George Rogers, died May 24, 1871, aged 75 years. And his beloved wife, Ann Moore, died June 24, 1882, aged 85 years, natives of Co. Mayo, Ireland. Alice Maud Cleary, beloved wife of George L. Rogers, died Dec. 25, 1916 in her 37th year. In loving memory of Isabella Hicks, wife of Matthew Rogers, died Sept. 29, 1915, aged 74 yrs. Matthew Rogers died Dec. 16, 1922, aged 85 yrs. 4 mos.
32. In memory of John Rogers, Sr., born July 3, 1828, died December 10, 1917, aged 90 years. Mary Rogers, wife of John Rogers, Sr., died Aug. 8, 1908, aged 78 years. Also her son, John Rogers, died July 6, 1906, aged 49 yrs. 6 mos.
33. In memory of John Rogers, born Mar. 14, 1841, died Aug. 18, 1913. Also his wife, Harriet Sherritt, born April 30, 1849, died Nov. 10, 1919. In memory of their son, Allan G. Rogers, born Aug. 3, 1877, died Sept. 22, 1920.
34. In memory of George Rogers, veteran of the Fenian Raid. June 8, 1835 - Feb. 4, 1927. And his wife, Elizabeth Rogers, Nov. 30, 1843 - Oct. 5, 1920.

35. In memory of Samuel Rodgers, died Nov. 6, 1907, aged 74 years.
36. In memory of James Arnott, died Apr. 20, 1934, in his 76th year.
37. Sacred to the memory of John Arnott, who died May 19, 1874, aged 41 years, 4 mo., 16 da. Also his son, James, died Oct. 3, 1871, aged 6 mo. 17 da.
38. In memory of Hazlott Hicks, died Feb. 7, 1886, aged 86 years. Also his wife, Margaret Brien, died Sep. 9, 1877, aged 75 years. John Hicks, died March 7, 1923, aged 76 years. Matilda Hicks, wife of Alex<sup>r</sup> Arnott, died May 27, 1886, aged 48 years. Alex<sup>r</sup> Arnott, died Aug. 19, 1915, aged 84 years. Robert Hicks, died Nov. 8, 1919, aged 69 years. Mary Hicks, died Dec. 5, 1924, aged 80 years. In memory of Jane Hicks, wife of Colon Arnott, died July 18, 1857, aged 36 yrs. George Hicks died Feb. 14, 1863, aged 40 years. William Hicks, died Feb. 21, 1882, aged 46 years.
39. James Scott, died Nov. 21, 1885, aged 77 yrs., and his wife, Margery Craig, died Sept. 14, 1884, aged 68 years, natives of Co. Mayo, Ireland.
40. In loving memory of James Scott, died June 13, 1918, aged 73 years.
41. In memory of Thomas Scott, died April 18, 1895, aged 51 yrs. Also his wife, Lucinda Wood, died Feb. 28, 1913, aged 60 yrs. In memory of Emma J. Scott, died May 27, 1895, aged 17 yrs. 4 mos. 10 das., eldest daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Scott.
42. Sacred to memory of Thomas Scott, born Nov. 25, 1853, died Aug. 22, 1926, and his wife, Elizabeth Dawson, born Mar. 1, 1860, died Oct. 31, 1927, and their daughter, Ethel E. J., born Nov. 22, 1896, died Mar. 12, 1913. Mary Ann, daughter of James Scott & Margery Craig, born Mar. 18, 1850, died Feb. 29, 1928.
43. In memory of Matthew Scott, died Jan. 5, 1880, aged 75 years 8 mos. Also his wife, Jane Armstrong, died Oct. 19, 1847, aged 42 years.
44. To the memory of Sarah Gane, the beloved wife of William McManes, died Nov. 25, 1866, aged 62 years.
45. Sacred to the memory of John Nicholson who died Jan. 25, 1873, aged 77 years.
46. In memory of Margaret Hammond, wife of Thomas Nicholson, died Dec. 13, 1891, aged 41 years.
47. In loving memory of Margaret Scott, wife of George Nicholson, died June 16, 1891, aged 55 years. In memory of George Nicholson, died Apr. 14, 1899, aged 72 years.
48. In memory of Thomas Woods, died Nov. 6, 1885, in 86th year of his age. Also of his wife, Lucinda Scott, died April 9th, 1866, aged 52 years, and of their son John, died Nov. 1, 1872, aged 18 years, natives of Co. Sligo, Ireland.
49. Sacred to memory of George Sherritt, died Feb. 18, 1885, aged 84 years, native of Co. Leitrim, Ireland.
50. Helen Hammond, beloved wife of Addley G. Sherritt, May 3, 1859 - Aug. 28, 1928.
51. In memory of John Silverson, died July 6, 1902, aged 75 years. Also his wife, Mary J. Hodge, died Feb. 5, 1916, aged 78 years.
52. In memory of William J. Silverson, died May 28, 1935, aged 28 years.
53. James Currens, died Oct. 1, 1886, aged 91 years. His wife, Ann Hogg, died June 24, 1891, aged 88 years, 10 mos., both natives of County Monaghan, Ireland.
54. In memory of Isiah Curry, died April 21, 1882, aged 84 years, also his wife, Abigail Riley, died Jan. 17, 1859, and Mary Riley, wife of John Boes, all natives of Coat Hill, Ireland.



55. Sacred to the memory of Catherine, wife of the Rev<sup>d</sup> J. Griffin, who departed this life on 29th June, 1862, aged 64 yrs. Also of the above named Rev<sup>d</sup> J. Griffin, died 6 May, 1867, aged 67 years.
56. Allan Noel, son of Rev. A.E. & Mary Mount, born Dec. 25, 1895, died April 29, 1897.
57. In memory of Margaret Good, wife of Michael Good, died Nov. 6, 1887, aged 50 years.
58. In loving memory of Thomas Haney, died June 10, 1879, aged 73 years. Also his son, Francis Haney, died Dec. 24, 1882, aged 32 years, 2 mos.
59. In memory of John Peet, died Jan. 18, 1912, aged 55 years & 3 mos. Percy John, died Mar. 23rd, 1904, aged 13 yrs. & 9 mos. Dora Maria, died July 15, 1905, aged 4 years, children of John and Elizabeth Peet.
60. In memory of Lucy A. Burns, wife of Thomas Reilly, Feb. 21, 1903 - aged 79 years.
61. Sacred to the memory of Claranda Jane, only and beloved daughter of Thomas and Margaret Dixon, died Nov. 5, 1895, aged 17 years, 5 mos., 5 da. Sacred to memory of James Dixon, died May 12, 1897, aged 55 years. A native of Co. Sligo, Ireland. Also his eldest daughter, Carrie, died Jan. 12, 1896, aged 24 yrs. 28 das.
62. John Robinson died Oct. 19, 1910, aged 70 years. Sarah Robinson died Oct. 1, 1906, aged 28 years.

At the direction of the author these inscriptions were faithfully copied by Miss Beatrice R. Baugh, B.A., daughter of the Rev. C.W.P. Baugh of the Holy Trinity Church, Lakefield, Quebec, in June 1940. There is also a cemetery at Shrewsbury, Gore township, about 4 miles from Lakefield; one at Mille-Iles, 5 miles northeast; one at Dunany, 4 miles southwest; and one at Louisa, 5 miles west. Miss Baugh added that 'there is an old cemetery in the woods about a mile and a half east of Lakefield, wherein the bodies of the Irish settlers who died on arrival, or shortly after, are buried. There are also a few bodies in a Methodist cemetery in the village, but most of them were moved to Lachute. There are seven or eight graves on the farm of G.L. Rogers, in addition to the others'. One stone at Lakefield was overturned and could not be read. The population of Gore township in 1940 was about 355. Daniel Parker and his wives, and others doubtless, have no tombstones."

#### INVENTAIRE DES ARCHIVES PRIVEES

"The month of December saw the start of a project unique in the cultural life of the communities comprising the County of Lachine (that is, Dorval, Lachine and Pointe Claire). Begun on December 4th, the "Inventaire des Archives Privées" is a Canada at Work program under the supervision of the National Archives of Quebec and the sponsorship of the City of Lachine".

This press release in a local paper caught our eye, so we phoned for more details. We spoke to research-

er John Todorski, a recent History graduate of McGill, who is working on this project with two other people. This team is doing a survey of all organizations, churches, businesses and individuals who are likely to have old documents. The documents, 30 years old or older, may include institutional records, business correspondence, bills of sale, contracts, property deeds, maps, photographs, post cards, etc.

Todorski said that the aim of the program was not to acquire documents,

Inventaire...

but to identify them and list them and this survey will be placed in the National Archives of Quebec in Montreal. This final summary will let researchers know what is available in the County of Lachine, and where it is located.

Hopefully it will also make people aware of the value of their documents, and of the purpose of the Archives. The Archives might eventually acquire some of these documents as people learn of the deterioration possible in improperly maintained documents.

Todorski and his team are now starting the process of contacting anyone

who might have this type of material. They are also making an inventory of the archives of the City of Lachine, Lachine being one of the seven Quebec cities that has an Archives section.

We wish Mr. Todorski well, and hope to hear more about this valuable project before it comes to an end in August 1979.

For more information contact:  
Inventaire des Archives Privées,  
1800 boulevard St. Joseph,  
Lachine, Quebec H8S 2N4

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#### MANUSCRIPT DIVISION, PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA: an overview

by Karen Osgoode

Once a researcher has familiarized himself with his material or lack of it, the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa is sure to be one of the most important stops to further discovery of information. Much of the Archives material on microfilm can also be ordered through local libraries that have microfilm readers.

One should be aware of the acquisitions, inventories and finding aids published by the Manuscript Division in volumes entitled "General Inventory Manuscripts". Also available is an edition of the Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories.

In the Reference Room on the third floor, researchers may consult the research tools prepared by the Division to facilitate access to material. This room is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. A research pass must be obtained before requesting information in the Reading Room. Advice is also available from either the Genealogical Consultant or Research Consultant. Documents borrowed from the Manuscript Division are available from the circulation desk in the Reading Room. The Reading Room is open for research twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, but the circulation desk is only open from 8:30 a.m. to 4:20 p.m. Monday to Friday. Lockers are available to place material in while researching and may be kept there for up to two weeks. Lockers are accessible twenty-four hours a day.

The most useful genealogical records in the Archives are the land, marriage, church, census and probate records.

With regard to the early church records available at the Archives, parish registers of births, marriages and deaths are the most important and commonly consulted church records. Without doubt, it is the church registers which are of the greatest value to genealogists. The quality and completeness of these records varies considerably.

Immigration records of various government departments and agencies are very important. These records are located in Record Groups 17 to 76 in the Public Records

Division. Two basic types are extant. They are, detailed lists of individuals, and correspondence files which can contain information about individuals, including their economic and social condition. The first are quite comprehensive and detailed. Microfilm copies of immigrant passenger lists are available for Quebec City from 1865 to 1900 and for Halifax between 1881 and 1899. Though passenger ships landed at other ports prior to 1900, these were the only official ports of entry for which records exist in Canada. Records after 1900 are still in the possession of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The correspondence files relating to immigration contain a lot of information of value to genealogists.

Records relating to Western Canada and the settlement of the prairies nicely complement the immigration records. The records relating to both government and private settlement activities are important sources of information about both individuals and families who settled the Canadian West. The Department of the Interior has in its records lists of settlers of the West.

Records of immigrants prior to 1867 are not very comprehensive or informative. Records which can be helpful in telling you about early emigration are: land petitions and land grants, which often include biographical details of the settler; registers of persons taking the oath of allegiance before receiving land grants; muster rolls of veterans who are to receive land; lists of the provisions and tools given to Loyalist refugees. These last can include the head of the family and the members of his household, and perhaps his regiment.

Military records available concentrate mainly on commissioned officers, who, fortunately or unfortunately as the case may be, receive far more attention in the records than do the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. However the records, both military and naval, require considerable patience and as much information possible on the historical background of the period in question, and on the subject of research. The more one knows about an individual, the more likely is the chance of success in a military and naval record search.

In conclusion, the Archives will present one with an abundant amount of information on many areas of genealogical research, only a few of which have been mentioned above. As much narrowing of subject matter as possible before the search of the Archives material begins would help the genealogist to obtain a greater chance of finding useful information related to his search.

#### Recommended Reading:

Manuscript Division, The Researcher's Guide by Françoise Caron-Houle, Ottawa 1978, Public Archives of Canada

List of Parish Registers held at the Public Archives of Canada, by John E. Coderre and Paul A. Lavoie, 1977, Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society; and other Ottawa Branch OGS publications.

## GENEALOGY AND THE CAMERA by Leon Goldik

A camera can be an important tool in genealogical research.

If you visit Aunt Sally and she lets you pore over her old photograph album, have your camera ready. This is sometimes the only way you can get a record of your ancestors' faces. And a copy of a family album can make a meaningful gift for an older relative. Just remember to write down a brief description of each photograph you are copying, along with comments. For example, "Great-Aunt Jenny seated, with two children who are standing. According to Aunt Sally, these are her two oldest children, and the picture was taken just before Jenny's husband died." By the time you have seen fifteen photographs, the details can blur. And if Aunt Sally can't remember the person, but recognizes the place, write that down too.

Next time you visit the cemetery, back up your notebook with a photograph. A tombstone can make a fine illustration for a genealogical record, particularly if the stone has an interesting design or epitaph.

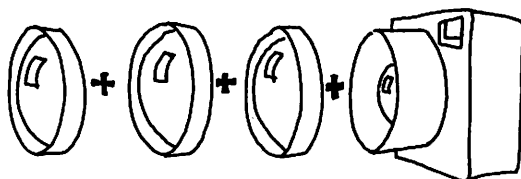
If there are old letters or documents that you cannot photocopy, you can take photographs of these too, and have an illustration of your ancestor's handwriting in your completed genealogy.

Don't forget that a family history doesn't end. A photograph of the latest family reunion is a joy. Record everyone's name, and make someone's job easier fifty years from now.

### Technical information:

Any camera can be used to make copies of documents. The problems arise when one tries to photograph something from closer than three feet, the general minimum for most cameras, although this should take in a full page of  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ ", depending on the camera. If you want to photograph smaller than a full page or copy details of a document or photograph and still get as large an image on your film as possible, you have to make certain changes to your camera.

The simplest change is to purchase a set of close-up lenses, usually +1 to +10 diopters, but +1, +2 and +3 are the most common. Each lens has a certain magnification and can be used in any combination to get the desired effect by attaching to the front of the lens. Close-up lenses will work with all types of cameras and most brands, from the simplest to the most expensive.

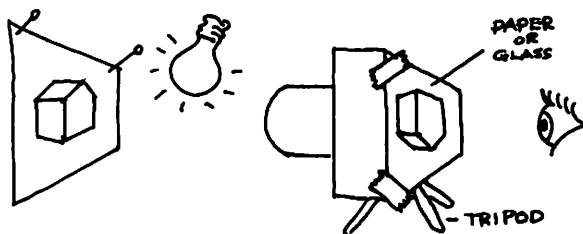


The problem with this type of set-up on simple range finder cameras is that you have no way of knowing what size the image you are getting on your film or if it is in focus, since now there is no relationship between your lens and view finder. You can of course use the charts supplied with the lens set, but this is tedious and not too precise. With an S.L.R. camera where you actually view through the lens this is no problem.

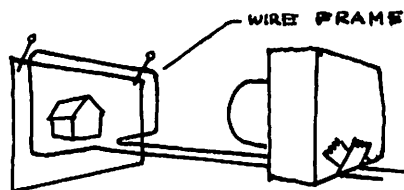
If your camera doesn't have a through-the-lens light meter but a separate window or none at all, the exposure will have to be calculated. More light is needed (aperture opened) as the magnification increases. Lens manufacturers usually provide formulas in the instructions for this. If your camera has a through-the-lens metering system, it will compensate for any magnification added.

If your camera is not an SLR reflex you will have difficulty in aligning your subject and in getting it focussed properly. Focus can be determined by formula depending on your lens and the close-up lenses added. The formula can be obtained from the instructions with the lenses or in books dealing specifically with close up photography.

A less scientific way is: open the back of the camera, place frosted glass or a piece of tracing tissue paper across the back exactly on the plane that the film would be on. Now with the back of your camera shaded with a cloth over your head (just like you see in the movies) or a cardboard box shield, move your camera around, back and forth, until your subject fills the negative area (check with an old negative). Clamp your camera in position, with a tripod or by some other means, focus your lens until the subject is as clear as possible, and mark this on your lens barrel. Now remove paper or glass, load camera, and shoot.

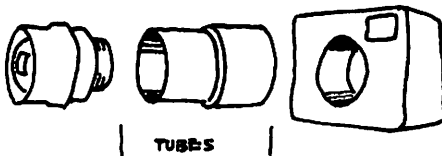


A simple way to help maintain this relationship especially if you have to move your camera around is a wire frame connected to the camera. All you have to do now is to bring your frame up to your subject and shoot. Try always to use a tripod as this will ensure a sharp picture.



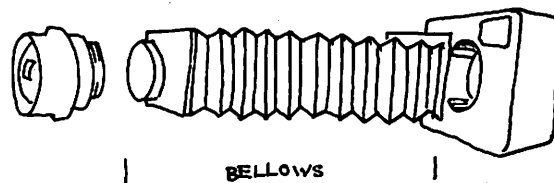
If your camera has lens interchange ability, range finder or SLR then an adaptor is available for most popular cameras, allowing the normal lens to be mounted in reverse position, thus giving a close-up effect. Still, similar problems will occur as with close-up lens, with exposure, framing and focus, unless of course you have a reflex camera.

For cameras with interchangeable lens, extension tubes can be used. These are sets of tubes that mount between the camera and the lens. They magnify the image (depending on the size of the tube) so that you can get extreme close-ups, even to photographing a single word or letter. Still unless you have a reflex camera with through-the-lens light meter system, you have the usual problems as outlined earlier.

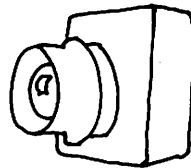


Next accessory would be the bellows attachment. This works only on cameras that have interchangeable lenses as the bellows fits in between lens and camera, extending the lens out to around four inches or so at its maximum. With this set up you

can copy (say) one face out of a group photograph, but unfortunately it will not allow you to do larger views as the bellow extension fully retracted is still too far away (large magnification) from the camera.



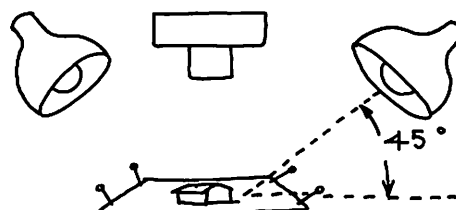
Now if you have a single lens reflex, you may purchase a macro lens which is ideal. This lens you may use as a normal lens, doing shots from landscapes to portraits, but when necessary it can focus down to a few inches. An area approximately  $2 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " will fill a frame on a 35mm film, depending on make of camera and lens. Since you see through the same lens as the camera, focus is no problem, and if you have a through-the-lens light meter, exposure is also no problem. The elements of the lens are so designed that it gives you a very flat field, ideal for document copying, with no distortion at the edges of the film.



Now that you are all set up with your chosen equipment, you must select your film. If it is a 35mm film camera, half frame,  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ", you may choose to use black and white, in which case you can mount the negative in slide holders and project them in a slide projector. The negative image poses no problem if it is only printing or writing. Or if you would like a more representational record then enlargements can be made to whatever size you like. This could be expensive if you have a lot of prints to be made, since they would have to be 8x10's or near the size of the original document in order to be readable. You might find yourself searching the want ads for enlargers and joining your local camera club.

If you choose to start in colour film, then you could again use a slide producing film for projector. Prints here would really be expensive unless you only have a few. Colour negative films are not really practical since you have to make prints which are also expensive. There is a special B&W film available for doing copy work, giving great contrast...use only on printing or writing as it doesn't reproduce grey tones. Regular Kodak Panatomic X black and white will work very well for copying photographs. Usually the slower the film (lower ASA rating) the sharper and more contrasty the results will be. If you have to photograph under poor lighting conditions then of course use a faster film, ie. 400 ASA Tri X.

Speaking of lighting, you can set up a lighting system as shown below, unless of course you have plenty of natural light.



Use reflectors with either regular bulbs, spots, or photoflood bulbs. You can even use a flash outfit. The thing to remember is to match your film to your light sources. For B&W all lighting will work. For colour film, indoor or photoflood type, use photoflood bulbs. For outdoor film, use sunlight of course, blue photoflood bulbs, or flash. Never mix your type of light source, unless you want a special effect. Check with a camera store if you are not sure.

This briefly and generally describes close-up photography. If you wish to have more specific information, there are many books that cover this subject in great length.

Recommended Reading:

Time-Life Photography series

Photographing Tombstones, technical leaflet, American Association for State and Local History

Close-up Photography by William J. Owens, Petersen Publishing Co., 1975

CANADIAN SAMPLERS

Mrs. Hyla Fox, freelance photo-journalist, is currently writing a book about Canadian samplers, and the history of their makers.

A sampler is a piece of cloth embroidered with different stitches to show off needlework skills. Educated women had for centuries done fine needlework, and their daughters started at a very young age to practice their stitches, ending up with a colourful sampler.

Mrs. Fox first became interested in samplers six years ago, and was intrigued with the idea of learning about the actual person who had worked it. The makers of the first few samplers were hard to document and trace, since Mrs. Fox had no experience in genealogical research but "gradually things got easier as I learned how to go about getting information".

"My problem now is that I'm researching so many in various museums, private collections, as well as my own, that not only are hours consumed, but I'm driven to distraction with the various time spans, areas of the country and family names, etc. Because most of the early Canadian samplers were done in the Maritimes I've been forced to learn about the best books, sources, references and finally genealogists most familiar with the area. But still it's difficult, especially in Quebec and even Ontario.

"I've been lucky in that many local historical societies, museums, part-time genealogists and antique collectors have been so willing to share their knowledge, ideas and time. Otherwise I think I'd still be struggling with sampler number one."

Mrs. Fox included slides of four samplers from Quebec, and would like to know if anyone has any information on these four young needlewomen. The colours of these samplers are fresh and charming, and the designs are really beautiful.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Jemima Bickaby (cover photo)<br>aged 9 years<br>Quebec<br>December the 18th, 1822   | 2. Elizabeth Fairfield<br>St. Sylvester<br>1868  |
| 3. Mary Bailey<br>aged 9 years<br>Compton, L.C.<br>Aug. 7, 1830<br>H.B.O. Instructress | 4. Mary Ann Mackenzie<br>Montreal<br>(Mrs. Fox has some information about<br>Mary Ann, including an early photograph). |

Mrs. Fox is also interested in locating more samplers for her book. If anyone has a sampler for sale, or would be willing to have one in the upcoming book, either from private collections or museums, samplers in either French or English, please contact Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Avenue, Downsview Ontario M3H 1C3.

#### TOUR OF MONTREAL ARCHIVES

On a Tuesday morning in January, six members of the Quebec Family History Society took part in a tour of the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal. We hope this will be the first of many such tours.

The tour was arranged through Monsieur D. Bousquet, a senior official at the Archives. It took approximately one and one-half hours.

The group first toured the restoration department, which encompasses restoration and conservation: a map three meters long was being patiently rehabilitated at the time.

Next stop was an area where old volumes were being re-bound. Since some of the volumes are very rare, this includes restoration as well. An Archives employee was re-binding a book at the time, and like the other Archives personnel, was glad to discuss his work with interested visitors.

One department seen was responsible for all the notarial records, while another was responsible for private papers left to the Archives.

Yet another area was full of photographs, slides, tapes, films, and cassettes. The group missed seeing the map collection since the head of that department was not available at the time.

M. Bousquet discussed the growth of the Quebec Archives in Montreal and the fact that the documents pertain largely to the Islands of Montreal and Laval and a section of the South Shore. As well as the church records from the Island of Montreal, it also holds the church records from Ste Hyacinthe.

One interesting fact is that the Civil Registers (births, marriages and deaths of both Catholics and non-Catholics of the Island of Montreal) have

been indexed.

M. Bousquet said they did have some published family histories, but anyone looking for a specific family history would be advised to first try the National Library at 1700 St. Denis Street in Montreal.

The Archives gets requests for information every day from all over North America. Providing people send enough information, the Archives tries to answer them as best they can with a small staff. M. Bousquet said that twelve requests in one letter (as happened recently!) was too much to handle, so it would be wise to make priorities in requests.

In parting, M. Bousquet presented the QFHS with a catalogue of the Archives holdings.

The National Archives of Quebec at Montreal are situated at 100 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal H2Y 1C1. They are open 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, and 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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#### VALLEY OF THE REMSHEG

We received a release from the Northumberland Historical Society in Pugwash, Nova Scotia, announcing the re-issuing of "The Valley of the Remsheg" by H.R. Brown (1973). This is an historical and genealogical record of the six founding families of Wallace Bay, Nova Scotia: Brown, Forshner, McKim, Peers, Tuttle, Wells. The author has provided the genealogy in an historical context. North Cumberland Historical Society, Pugwash, Nova Scotia B0K 1L0 Peter Vale, Secretary.



....executive up-date....

### Publicity

We have had good media coverage in the last few months. In November, Margaret Goldik and Rosemary Joy were interviewed by Valerie Marshall of the West Island News & Chronicle, which resulted in a half-page article.

Margaret Stead was interviewed on CJAD radio for 20 minutes in December.

Margaret Stead and Teri Shaw were featured in an article in the Montreal Gazette in January, and later that month Margaret was interviewed on CBC radio.

The wording from our brochure was printed in the autumn 1978 issue of the "Loyalist Gazette".

The Chateauguay Historical Society sent out 200 of our brochures with their last newsletter.

The "Watchman" of Lachute had an article about the QFHS in the Dec. 6, 1978 issue.

Louise Henson is now responsible for sending out notices to the media about our meetings, and is obviously doing an excellent job of publicizing the QFHS.

### Course

The QFHS is giving a course on genealogy, since the course given in the spring of 1978 was so successful.

This course will be held at the Dorval Community Centre in Dorval for six weeks starting March 26. The cost will be \$35.00 per person, which includes materials. Preference will be given to QFHS members.

The Registrars are:  
Noreen Christie  
55 Eastbourne Avenue  
Beaconsfield - 697-0619

Margo Ernst  
52 Drayton  
Pointe Claire - 695-8447

Both Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Ernst will be glad to answer any questions and to send out application forms.

### Pamphlet

Mrs. Carol Lewis, a professional genealogist, is preparing a pamphlet on sources in Quebec which the QFHS can use.

### New Society

From the Ontario Genealogical Society, Ottawa Branch News, November 1978 comes the news of a new Society, "Société de Généalogie de l'Outaouais Inc.", to promote and assist genealogical research in general and "Outaouais" family history in particular.

Further information can be had by writing to: S.G.O., C.P. 2025, Succursale "B", Hull, PQ J8X 3Z2.

### Genealogists Wanted

We are getting more and more requests for the names of people who would engage in professional genealogical research in Quebec. If anyone is interested in submitting his or her name, address and geographical area to the Editor of "Connections", we would be very pleased to compile a list of researchers and make it available.

### Census

For some time genealogists have been asking to have the 1881 census released for public use, and there is a Private Member's Bill to this end. Anyone interested in supporting this can write to their own Federal M.P. endorsing this bill.

## QUERIES

### 8. SKELTON

James Skelton settled Rock Co. Wisconsin c 1849. B Canada c 1807. M Eliza Skelton (possibly 3rd wife). Children John, James, William, Charles, George, Mary/Sarah. Need date and place of birth, and date and place of marriage. R.D. Hill, 5204 Richwood Dr., Edina, Minnesota, 55436 U.S.A.

### 9. BICKABY

Jemima Bickaby. Lived in Quebec c. 1822.  
Mrs. H. Fox, 114 Bombay Avenue, Downsview, Ont. M3H 1C3

\*\*\*\*

## UPCOMING EVENTS

All meetings to be held at City Council Chambers, 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard, Beaconsfield at 8 p.m.

- April 10 - Dr. Graham Decarie of the Concordia University history department will give a talk entitled "Potting Your Roots", about putting genealogy into historical context.
- May 8 - Margaret Goldik will discuss the search for her Cameron and Smyth forbears in the Ottawa Valley.
- June 12 - Annual meeting. Mark this date on your calendar!

Cover photo courtesy of Hyla Fox.



ISSN 0707-7130

# CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC · QUÉBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
VOL.1 NO.4

JUNE 1979



QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
Executive and Committees 1978-79

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| President               | Margaret Stead (Mrs ACS), 510 ave. de l'Eglise, Dorval, PQ H9S 1P9     |
| 1st Vice-President      | Hugh Pollock, 521 Rockhill, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3G2                   |
| 2nd Vice-President      | vacant   |
| Recording Secretary     | Ruby Horan (Mrs. CD), 125 Jasper, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 5R7             |
| Corresponding Secretary | Marion Hykle (Mrs WG), 56 Jefferson Avenue, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 2J8  |
| Treasurer               | Rosemary Joy (Mrs E), 91 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H8      |
| Councillor              | Gwen King (Mrs G), 85 Heritage Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 3V2          |
| Councillor              | Margaret Goldik (Mrs L), 37 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4H6   |
| Councillor              | Prof. David McDougall, 4864 Wilson Avenue, Montreal, PQ H3X 3P2        |
| Library                 | Margaret Turner (Mrs AJ), 454 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4J5 |
| Publicity               | Gwen King (see above)  |
| Membership              | Gwen King (see above)  |
| "Connections"           | Margaret Goldik (see above)  |
| Programs                | Prof. David McDougall (see above)                                      |
| Honourary Member        | - T. Shaw, Beaconsfield Public Library                                 |

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All mail to the QFHS, or "Connections" should be addressed:

Quebec Family History Society,  
P.O. Box 1026,  
Postal Station Pointe Claire,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9

\*Membership in the QFHS is \$10 per year, renewals due in September. Meetings are held the second Tuesday of each month (except December, July and August) at City Council Chambers, 303 Beaconsfield Boulevard, Beaconsfield, PQ.

\*"Connections" is published four times a year: September, December, March and June. Deadline for each issue is: July 31 for September, October 31 for December, January 31 for March, and April 30 for June. All queries should be in the hands of the queries editor by these dates.

\*We invite articles, news items, book reviews from all members, or interested persons. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and are not returnable.

\*To all Genealogical Societies: The Quebec Family History Society is interested in exchanging newsletters with your organization.

\*Cost per single issue is \$2.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1979 at 8:00 p.m. - 484 St. Louis Ave., Pointe Claire

Speaker: Miss Alice Lighthall, well-known historian, will be speaking about "Some of our Roots", the coming of the English, Scotch and Irish to the Montreal area.

Index to CONNECTIONS Volume 1

September 1978

Resources at the Missisquoi County Historical Museum - Doris McIntosh  
Inscriptions in a Montreal Cemetery  
Church records held in the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal  
How to buy foreign stamps  
Partial list of QFHS library holdings  
The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (review)

December 1978

Tracing French-Canadian ancestors by Mme Yvonne Lambert Tardif  
Searching for the Lost History of the Gaspé Coast by David and Doris McDougall  
Queries  
Birth certificates for the Channel Islands  
Leete family history

March 1979

Genealogical Identification Systems by Gwen P. King  
Cemetery Inscriptions at Lakefield, Gore, Argenteuil County  
Inventaire des Archives Privées (Lachine County)  
Manuscript Division, Public Archives of Canada, an Overview by Karen Osgoode  
Genealogy and the Camera by Leon Goldik  
Canadian Samplers  
Four of Montreal Archives  
Valley of the Remsheg  
Société de Généalogie de l'Outaouais (announcement)  
Queries

June 1979

Stevens Families of Nova Scotia (announcement)  
Truax family information available  
Dodge family information available  
In Anticipation by Eleanor Hammond  
Cemetery Inscriptions, Edina Protestant Cemetery, Argenteuil County  
Huguenots in Canada and Some Quebec Sources by Kenneth Annett  
Getting High on Genealogy (Buker Story) by Irene Jezek  
The British Militia and the Blockade of Quebec 1775-76 by David McDougall  
Queries  
Annual Reports

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J.B. Le Boutillier, 13 The Redlands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 2LQ, Eng.

Avoid the high postal application fees and let me search the indexes for and/or order these documents in person:

- + St. Catherine's House --Births, marriages, deaths
- + Somerset House --Wills and administrations

RESEARCH ALSO UNDERTAKEN AT THE PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE - CENSUS RETURNS

Membership.....

We are pleased to welcome the following new members to the QFHS...

78. FOX, Hyla  
114 Bombay Avenue,  
Downsview, Ontario M3H 1C3
79. GILBERTSON-YAGER, Beverley  
(Mrs. B.E.)  
103 Morley Hill,  
Kirkland, Quebec H9J 2M4
80. EAKINS, J. Warner  
14 Lansdowne Gardens,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 5B9
81. TURNER, Thomas W.  
426 SW 175 Place,  
Seattle, Washington 98166
82. GUEST, Leland H.  
371 Lorberta Lane,  
Pontiac, Michigan 48054
83. DYER, Pearl  
847 Richmond N.W.  
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49504
84. CARR, Florence A. (Mrs. D.R.)  
177 Woodside Crescent,  
Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 2N6
85. MILNE, Kathleen (Mrs. H)  
620 Guilbert Street,  
Magog, Quebec J1X 3J1
86. MULKINS, Margaret (Mrs. P.S.)  
2 Sunny Acres Road,  
Baie d'Urfé, Quebec H9X 3B6
87. GOSSE, Lois (Mrs. G.J.R.)  
11 Laurelwood Avenue,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 2R2
88. CADIEUX, Sharon (Mrs. R.N.)  
Glenburnie, Ontario K0H 1S0
89. HANCOCKS, George  
172 King Henrys Blvd.,  
Agincourt, Ontario M1T 2V6
90. WILSON, Charles C.  
7 Briar Hill Avenue,  
Cambridge, Ontario N1S 3M4
91. GARMON, Patricia (Mrs. J.M.)  
28111 Mountain Meadow Road,  
Escondido, California 92025
92. MOORE, John C.  
Box 218, 95 Lambton Street,  
Ormstown, Quebec J0S 1K0
93. ROWLAND, R. Lorne,  
44 Jackes Avenue, #606,  
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1E5
94. LABEREE, Waymer S.  
R.R. 5, Cookshire,  
Quebec J0B 1M0
95. NEWMAN, Ruth L. (Mrs. D)  
109 Marlin Crescent,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 5B2
96. HUNTER, Raoul,  
470 Lemesurier,  
Quebec, Quebec G1S 1P9
97. GRIFFIN, Joan (Mrs. D.D.)  
2948 Rustic Drive,  
San José, California 95124
98. BELONGEAY, Sharon  
250 West 85th Street, #8G  
New York, New York 10024
99. MORRISON, Kaileen (Mrs. J.N.)  
Box 1065, 20 Main Street,  
Wawa, Ontario P0S 1K0
100. ERNST, Margot R. (Mrs. J.D.)  
52 Drayton Road,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4V3
101. GOODFELLOW, George D.  
480 Lakeshore Road,  
Ville de Lery, Quebec J6M 1A3
102. LOWRY, Frances May  
64 Summerhill,  
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 2K9
103. PERKINS, Marion  
4362 Graham Drive,  
Pierrefonds, Quebec H9H 2B8
104. SAZAMA, Mae R. (Mrs. J)  
1728 N. 51 Street,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53208
105. WOODSIDE, Barbara (Mrs. O.W.)  
1712 Vista de Valle,  
Arcadia, California 91006
106. HUBERDEAU, John  
#317, 10601-100 St.  
Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 4S5
41. ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
1301 Olive Street,  
St. Louis, Missouri 63103
51. ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
Edmonton Branch Library,  
11535 - 141 Street,  
Edmonton, Alberta T5M 1T7

### Exchanges

Manitoba Genealogy Society  
Waterloo-Wellington Branch, OGS  
Hamilton Branch, OGS  
Kingston Branch, OGS  
Genealogical Newsletter of Nova Scotia  
Historical Society  
Prince Edward Island Heritage Founda-  
tion  
Glengarry Genealogical Society

### Complimentary

British Columbia Genealogical Society  
Beaconsfield Public Library

### GENEALOGISTS AVAILABLE

Some people have submitted their names as genealogists who will do research. QFHS will publish these names, but the public is requested to reach his/her own agreement with the genealogist.

Margaret Stead (Mrs. ACS)  
510 avenue de l'Eglise,  
Dorval, Quebec H9S 1P9

Carol Lewis (Mrs J)  
537 Victoria Avenue,  
Westmount, Quebec H3Y 2R3

Mrs. Jean Mott,  
R.R. 2, Brownsburg, Quebec  
JOV 1A0

### Mail Bag...

Everett L. Truax, 171 Rothsay Avenue,  
Hamilton, Ontario L8M 3G5  
Mr. Truax offers his services to anyone within the QFHS who may be working on the history of the Truaxes in or out of Quebec.

Mr. William G. Murphy, 57 Primrose Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B3A 4C6, is interested in hearing from anyone researching any "Dodge" family.

### Correction

Gwen P. King points out that in her article "Genealogical Identification Systems" March 1979, p. 7, first line, should read "Method 2 numbering system should be used internally only.." ... Sorry, Gwen!

### Change of Address

Louise Henson  
c/o Mrs. Joseph Martin  
4 College Street, #2  
Ste Anne de Bellevue, PQ H9X 1X1

### Correction

HILL; LTC Robert D.  
5204 Richwood Drive,  
Edina, Minnesota 55436

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### ALL-IRELAND IRISH GENEALOGICAL CONGRESS/WORKSHOP

The Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild is sponsoring the "first ever" all-Ireland Irish Genealogical Congress/Workshop. Scheduled to be held consecutively at the cities of Belfast, Londonderry and Dublin for two weeks beginning September 16, 1979, the Congress will conclude on Saturday September 29 with an all-day seminar workshop on advanced Irish genealogical research sources and techniques. Over 25 noted Irish records authorities and genealogical research specialists will be participating as well as conducting these sessions. Interwoven with formal presentations and a number of outstanding social events are introductions to the actual records and their repositories.

Space is limited to those who pre-register by 15 June, 1979. For further information write: Mrs. Donna R. Hotaling, 2255 Cedar Lane, Vienna, Virginia 22180; or call her at (703) 560-4496.

### THE STEVENS FAMILIES OF NOVA SCOTIA

This book traces 21 pioneering Stevens/Stephens families of the 18th and early 19th centuries down to the present day. It consists of 444 pages of text, 10 pages of introductory material and is completely indexed. Authors are R. K. Stevens and Cj Stevens. It can be ordered from Oracle Press, Inc., 178 Vernon Avenue, Yonkers, New York 10704 for the price of \$25.



In Anticipation by Eleanor Hammond

Our secular society has lost the traditional view of immortality. It has been suggested that the current movement to trace genealogy, i.e. to find "roots" is based on a desire to transmit immortality to the future through our children. I'm not sure if this was my motive when I joined the Quebec Family History Society. I know it gave me and my sister great satisfaction to find our great-great-great-grandparents' graves last summer in Abbott's Corners in Quebec.

Now I have an opportunity to explore my father's line. The Hamiltons emigrated from Scotland in 1908. My father would be 98 now and he remembered seeing Queen Victoria pass by in her carriage. He never returned to Scotland but he was a wonderful story teller and he made the country come alive for me.

My husband and I are planning a short visit. We'll be staying with a first cousin who has visited us here. Unfortunately he's not caught up in my historical fervour, but I am undaunted. Amongst my mother's effects, I found an envelope containing birth certificates back to 1850 of family in Edinburgh. These give maiden names, marriage dates and addresses. On a map I've located all the churches where baptisms occurred and the areas and streets where they lived. It may be disillusioning but no matter. I'll be living family history.

To get really into the spirit I've been reading extensively - R.L. Stevenson's "Edinburgh", "The History of the Scottish Peoples to 1830", and Antonia Fraser's comprehensive "Mary, Queen of Scots". One of my father's stories was that an ancestor was a lady-in-waiting to Mary. There's no record in Fraser's book of her name so this must be one of his "romances".

Another story that caught my imagination was about a castle (supposedly the McDuff's) on the shores of Fife. The Hamiltons holidayed there and while playing ball with a friend, the ball disappeared. The two boys found a cave, which led to a well. After several centuries the secret of how the castle was able to withstand a lengthy siege was found. What a thrill if fact should match fiction!

I've dug out my father's old photo album. There are pictures of Princess Street in Edinburgh at the turn of the century with horse drawn carts and the smokey air of Auld Reekie clearly visible. I understand they have cleaned up the pollution. There are pictures of little towns all through Midlothian and Fife - pictures my father took. Somehow I feel that I'll be assuaging some of his longing to return when I pass through these towns.

Old Town in Edinburgh was evidently a teeming jungle - I hope I'll have time to go to the Scottish Registry or to the Scottish Genealogical Research Society. It boggles my mind to think of the possibility of people in my past being part of the teeming multitude perched below Edinburgh Castle.

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CEMETERY INSCRIPTIONS - Edina Protestant Cemetery by Jean Mott

Located on Route 327 near Pinehill on a small country road in the Township of Chatham, Argenteuil County, Quebec. This is a list of the standing markers and no doubt there are others there with no markers. Copied 1972 by Mrs. Jean Mott, R.R. 2 Brownsburg, Quebec.

1. Arthur Burk Died Nov. 8, 1932 aged 78 years and 11 mos. Wife Martha Stewart Died Nov. 30, 1935 aged 79 yrs. 5 mos.
2. Nelson We Mourn Our Loss ( ). Our Twin Boys Irvan P. Died Mar. 30, 1902, age 18 mos. 7 days. Holland H. Died Mar. 23, 1902 age 18 mos. Sons of George T. and M. Kennedy.

3. Lina Veda Died June 13, 1891 aged 5 yrs. 2 mos. 19 days. 2nd daug. of George and Minnie Kennedy.
4. George T. Kennedy Died Oct. 6, 1903 aged 52 yrs. and 10 mos. Wife Marion McGibbon Born Oct. 8, 1880 D. Feb. 17, 1937. Nelson R. 2nd Son of G. T. Kennedy Died Oct. 29, 1904 aged 13 yrs. and 9 mos.
5. Henry G. Dixon born Mar. 29, 1850 Died Dec. 22, 1922. Wife Margaret O'Brien Born Apr. 1, 1848 Died Feb. 19, 1922. Margaret Emma born July 29, 1881 Died Mar. 19, 1900.
6. John Dixon Sr. Died Dec. 4, 1893 aged 55 yrs. John Dixon Jr. Died Sept. 26, 1898 aged 27 yrs. 10 mos. James Dixon Died Sept. 28, 1902 aged 29 yrs. Sons of John Dixon Sr. Sarah Marshall wife of John Dixon Died Dec. 18, 1905 aged 61 yrs.
7. Margaret Gray wife of Henry Dixon Died March 6, 1897 aged 86 yrs. Henry Dixon (illegible).
8. William Tomalty Died Apr. 18, 1875 aged 31 yrs. 14 days. Children of T. G. Tomalty. John Died Sept. 6, 1876 aged 3 yrs. Mary Jane Died Jan. 21, 1883 aged 19 yrs. Elizabeth Died Jan. 25, 1883 Infant. Henry Died Jan. 28, 1883 aged 7 yrs. Lillie A. Died Feb. 4, 1883 aged 3 yrs. Thomas Died Feb. 4, 1883 aged 12 yrs. John Died Feb. 6, 1883 aged 5 yrs.
9. John Tomalty Died Mar. 7, 1886 aged 49 yrs. Husband of Rebecca Burk. Arthur Tomalty Died Mar. 28, 1862 aged 81 yrs. Wife Catherine Gray Died May 11, 1893 aged 85 yrs.
10. Margaret Sweney wife of Thomas Carpenter Died Oct. 18, 1866 age 44 yrs. Also Infant Thomas Died Sept. 17, 1866 age 2 weeks. Thomas Carpenter Died at Ottawa Oct. 19, 1883 aged 64 yrs. 9 mos. and 4 days.
11. John Burk Died Apr. 12, 1906 aged 87 yrs. Wife Ellenor Tomalty Died Aug. 29, 1886 aged 55 yrs. 11 months.
12. Henry Died Aug. 8, 1893 age 17 yrs. Catherine Died Sept. 24, 1898 aged 44 yrs. 11 mos. Children of John and Ellen Burke.
13. William Son of Jos. and C. Kennedy Died Feb. 28, 1883 aged 17 yrs. and 20 days.
14. Catherine Tomalty wife of Joseph Kennedy Died Jan. 21, 1883 age 49 yrs. 11 mos. and 11 days. Joseph Kennedy Died Nov. 19, 1921 in his 94th year.
15. Charles Tomalty Died Mar. 5, 1900, age 20 yrs. 7 mos. 5 days. Thomas L. Died May 16, 1910 age 23 yrs. 1 mo. 25 days. James Tomalty Died July 10, 1924 aged 75 yrs. Grace Jane Green Died Oct. 19, 1929 aged 80 yrs.
16. Charlotte Tomalty Died Sept. 17, 1888 age 10 yr. 1 mo. Also Infant Brother Died Oct. 10, 1892 age 5 mos.
17. Elizabeth Burns wife of Thomas Tomalty Died Mar. 26, 1921 aged 79 yrs and 3 mos. Thomas G. Tomalty Died Dec. 1, 1913 age 75 yrs. and 8 mos. Thomas Burns Died (illegible) aged 74 yrs. Wife Jane Gray Died (illegible) aged 84 yrs.
18. Joseph Kennedy Died Dec. 21, 1867 aged 61 yrs. Husband of Elizabeth Hews Died Oct. 15, 1897 aged 78 yrs.
19. Catherine Moncrief Died Mar. 13, 1898 age 31 yrs. Robert Walter Died Oct. 10, 1889 age 4 mos. David Gauley Died Nov. 11, 1900 aged 31 yr. & 3 mos.
20. Mary Burk Wife of Geo. Moncrief Died Apr. 16, 1920 aged 90 yrs. Elizabeth Moncrief Died June 30, 1927. George Moncrief Died Aug. 15, 1902 age 73 yrs. Martha Ellen Died Feb. 5, 1883 age 14 yrs. George Died Jan. 21, 1883 age 12 yrs.
21. Rebecca Moncrief Wife of George Moncrief D. July 25, 1885 age 27 yrs. William George 1899 (illegible).

22. Sabel Moncrief Wife of D. Kennedy Born May 18, 1855 Died Aug. 10, 1934. David Kennedy Died Nov. 30, 1910 age 65 yrs. 2 mos. & 6 days. Sadia A. Kennedy Wife of J. Porter Died Apr. 1, 1920 aged 25 yrs.
23. Thomas Titley Died July 8, 1897 age 25 yrs. 11 mos. Ellie Ann Daug. of J. V. M. Titley Died Feb. 15, 1888 aged 3 yrs. 5 mos. and 17 days.
24. Minnie Kennedy Wife of Samuel Clifford Died Dec. 21, 1908 age 33 yrs. 7 mos and 3 days.
25. Beatrice M. Cooke wife of Joseph L. Kennedy Died Jan. 30, 1911 age 23 yrs. 11 mos. 19 days. Isabella youngest daug. of Joseph & Isabella Moore Died 8 Aug. 1877 age 9 yrs. 7 mos. 7 days. Erected by Sister Annie.
26. Joseph Moore Died May 28, 1901 in his 80th yr. Wife Isabella Carpenter Died Nov. 11, 1911 in her 91st yr. Their daug. Letitia Anne (Annie) of Lachute, Que. Died July 31, 1931 in her 83rd yr.
27. Ethel G. Watson Died Mar. 26, 1909 age 15 yrs. 4 mos. & 6 days. Erected by Aunt Annie Moore.
28. John Arnold Drowned at Groghan N.Y. May 29, 1923 age 34 yrs. 7 mos.
29. John Arnold Died Aug. 1, 1905 age 74 yrs. 7 mos. Margaret Died Sept. 1, 1879 age 2 yrs. Infant Son Died June 2, 1882. Baby Died Aug. 1885 age 1 mo. Thomas Arnold Died Mar. 30, 1882 age 75 yrs.
30. George Cox born Feb. 25, 1817 Died May 16, 1892. Wife Sarah Kennedy B. Feb. 25, 1837 Died June 1, 1895. Charlotte Cox Daug. of George & Sarah Cox Born May 15, 1874 Died Aug. 15, 1889 age 15 yrs.
31. Jos. Kennedy (?Father). 1917 Mary. 1913 Myrtle.
32. Rena Ellen, Daug. of Peter & Mary Mott Born Oct. 24, 1920 Died May, 1921.
33. Joseph Moncrieff Died Jan. 21, 1926 age 65 yrs. 8 mos. Wife May Kempsey Died Dec. 28, 1942 age 82 yrs. 10 mos.
34. Robert Son of Lawson & Ann Kennedy Died May 1902 age 23 yrs. 9 mos. 12 days. Lawson Kennedy Born Sept. 27, 1848 Died Jan. 14, 1917. Wife Ann J. Moncrief Born Mar. 15, 1852 Died July 13, 1930. George Died Feb. 4, 1883 age 2 yrs. 8 mos. Willie Died Apr. 12, 1885 age 12 days. Infant Boy Died Mar. 17, 1888 age 5 days. David Died Oct. 16, 1911 age 25 yrs. 7 mos. Lillie M. Kennedy wife of Ernest Kennedy B. July 8, 1892 Died Oct. 30, 1922. Sarah Ann Kennedy Died Apr. 24, 1943 age 53 yrs. 8 days.
35. David Moncrief Died Aug. 28, 1900 age 89 yrs.
36. Margaret Stannis Wife of David Moncrief Died Sept. 18, 1894 in her 80th year. Native of Co. Monaghan, Ireland. John Moncrieff Died Feb. 10, 1914 age 58 yrs.

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ADDRESS TO THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY by Kenneth J. Annett

A sixth generation Quebecker, I was born and grew up in a small, rural community on the shores of Gaspé Bay. From boyhood I was aware that my Annett family had deep roots in Gaspé. From time to time I would hear accounts of earlier days - of ships that had been built and sailed by Annett men - of the days of whaling - of expeditions in the time of my grandfather to fish for salmon on the Romaine River of the North Shore. In the homestead where I grew up were interesting souvenirs of the past: the massive old family bible with its record of family births, marriages and deaths, faded old tintype pictures of Annett seamen and militia officers, coral and

shells brought home from the Caribbean shores. In the dusty lofts of our farm buildings were to be found old, wooden salmon-spears, crafted by Gaspé Indians, and used in earlier times in conjunction with flambeaux of birch bark, to spear salmon in the river at night. As a young lad I watched the men of our family and neighbours apply traditional skills in the building of "flats" and canoes, in the knitting, roping and tanning of nets and in the preparation of seasonal expeditions to hunt moose or caribou. Echoes of earlier whaling days still persisted in the chase of the giant tuna that schooled from time to time in Gaspé Bay. Then the men of the Coffin families, descendants of the whaling family of Nantucket, and neighbours, would pursue the tuna with harpoon and lance. In these and many other ways I was, unconsciously, absorbing my heritage.

It was not, however, until I had grown and left my native Gaspé, that I came to realize the importance to me of that heritage, and began to feel an urge to search out and record the origins and history of my family. During the war, while I was on active service with the RCAF, my father sent me copies of some interesting letters he had acquired relating to our family history. Those letters provided the spark to ignite my latent interest and fire my determination to follow up on them. Any naive assumptions I may have had that this would be an easy, straightforward, task were soon rudely shattered. It would take almost three decades of intermittent and often frustrating work before I felt myself to be in a position to publish privately my history of the Annett family of Gaspé.

The search for family history, to be successful, demands a high degree of discipline, patience and perseverance. To those requirements might be added the need for creativity and flexibility in the reconstruction of the societal environment of our ancestors and the humility to modify cherished assumptions in the light of new data. To illustrate, from personal experience, I would cite work on the family of my great-great-grandfather William. Up until three years ago it seemed firmly established that his family consisted of four children. Then, skimming over some old letters in the archives of the Diocese of Quebec, I found the following information in a letter of a Mr. Tuzo, Catechist for Anse aux Beaufils and Percé in the Gaspé district to Archdeacon Mountain of Quebec: "I beg to observe that I attended a young man at Percé twice a week in his sickness by name, John Annett, the son of the jailor, who departed this life on the 13th instant aged 21 years, he shewed a pattern of resignation and died happy in the Lord, he was enter'd on Sunday, 15th, there was a large assembly upwards on 100...". This letter, found by chance, brought to light information that had never been reflected in either oral or written accounts of our family.

As I have resided in the Quebec City district for the past seventeen years and have utilized sources of information there and eastward in the Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it may be helpful, in terms of mutual aid and support, if I comment on sources of information that I have found to be useful.

1. ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC - The Quebec Provincial Archives, located on the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City. Here may be found a rich store of documentation dating from the earliest years of the founding of New France. There is a comprehensive library. A separate section of the main archives houses the valuable records of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec.
2. GENEALOGICAL SECTION OF THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES, located at 1180 Berthelot Street, Quebec City, just north of the intersection of Place Montcalm and the Grande Allée. This is the mecca for the searchers of French-Canadian family history but also provides unique resources for English family searchers. Here may be found copies of the many family histories completed to date. The early Protestant church registers of Quebec and district are held there and have been card-indexed for convenient reference. As Quebec City was at one time an important centre of English

population for the province, early records of many Canadian and American families are to be found in these registers. The Director, M. Roland J. Auger, is a recognized genealogical authority and author.

3. THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC. Housed in the old Morrin College, 44 St. Stanislas Street, Quebec City. Founded in 1824 the published "Proceedings" of the Society's distinguished membership and its reserved library contain a wealth of interesting information on early Quebec. As illustration, I recently found there a privately published journal of the career of Dr. James Douglas in the course of research on the Douglas family. The Douglas name may be known to you from the Douglas Hospital Centre of Verdun and from the philanthropy of the family to McGill College.

4. BIBLIOTHEQUE DE LA LEGISLATURE, the Legislative Library, located in "B" Block, adjacent to the Quebec Legislative Building. Here is housed a veritable treasure store of national, provincial, regional and community literature. The library has a complete collection of newspapers and journals from their first editions.

5. CHURCH HOUSE - ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, 36 des jardins Street, adjacent to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity. Here are kept some interesting records of early Anglican missions and parishes, including those quaintly entitled "dispersed Protestants".

6. LA SOCIETE HISTORIQUE DU QUEBEC, 6 de l'Université, Quebec or alternatively at the Seminaire de Quebec. This active and influential society has available more than thirty publications called "Cahiers d'Histoire" dealing with the history and people of Quebec and the texts of important addresses to meetings of the society. Recently the society met to launch their latest publication, "Les Protestants en Nouvelle-France", and to hear the introduction of its author, Marc-André Bedard.

7. LA SOCIETE DE GENEALOGIE DE QUEBEC, P.O. Box 2234, Quebec G1K 7N8. The Quebec newspaper "Le Soleil" often reflects the activities and publications of this active group. Recently it announced the publication of "Le Dictionnaire des Familles Racine en Amerique" with a sketch of its youthful 26 year old author, Denis Racine. The same issue had news of the formation of an association for the Cloutier family.

8. ARCHIVES AND PUBLICATIONS OF COUNTY AND/OR REGIONAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS IN QUEBEC. Prior to residence in the Quebec City district I lived for two decades in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. As a founding member of the Richmond County Historical Society I had contacts with other such societies in Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Brome etc. and came to appreciate the value of the records in the possession of these associations. I understand that a federation of historical societies, with its centre at Bishop's University is now being formed. This should help to facilitate reference facilities for the searcher of family history. In my own case I have found the revue of the Gaspé Historical Society of interest. That society has now been able to build and operate, with Quebec government grants, a million dollar museum at Gaspé.

9. THE COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICES OF QUEBEC. Providing one has the fortitude to overcome the all too frequent uncooperativeness of Registry Office staff and the time to delve into the records held, the Registry Offices offer valuable information on family history. Wills, property transactions, mortgage records etc. refer to interesting relationships within families and communities. In this area a knowledge of the history and distribution of the Registry Offices of Quebec is required. Thus, before the Eastern Townships had an Office at Sherbrooke, it was at Trois-Rivières that deeds were registered. As New Carlisle did not have an Office until after the Loyalist settlement it is at Percé that some of the early records are held. I might add that the Law Library of the old Quebec Court House, near the Chateau Frontenac Hotel in Quebec City has unique records of legal proceedings from very early times.

10. I cannot close out these references to Quebec sources without reference to the data that may be obtained from individuals who may share an interest in the family in question. When I was searching the life and career of the first incumbent of the Protestant parish of Quebec City after the Conquest, the Rev. Francis David de Montmollin, appointed in 1768, it was with surprise but great satisfaction that I learned of a remarkable 90-page biography of him - the work of a descendant, the Hon. George Marler, P.C. of Montreal. This detailed biography is documented with notarial references to which Marler's status gave him ready access. The first of the Marler family in Quebec, George Leonard, married Charlotte Marguerite, granddaughter of the Rev. de Montmollin and his wife Jane Bell, hence the keen interest of a descendant, the Hon. George. I am convinced that this experience is not an isolated one. It serves to emphasize the significance of "connections" in family history search.

More generally and briefly I will refer to my own experience with sources outside of Quebec.

11. THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, Ottawa. I suspect that many of you have had more experience than I with PAC and its vast collection of documents. Until now I have not had the time to visit in Ottawa and use PAC directly. I have found the research and information section helpful in identifying material available in response to my specific inquiries and the record searchers they have recommended to me have been competent and reasonable in their charges. The serious limitations of such indirect use of PAC are obvious. However, if the area of search is limited and well-defined and the professional searcher made aware of the limits of investigation, significant results may be obtained.

12. THE MORMON GENEALOGICAL LIBRARY OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. You may be familiar with this service of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Their collection of records of church registers now comprises some fifty million entries and is ever-growing. In October past the Huguenot Society of Canada invited the librarian of a branch library to speak to our annual meeting. I found that it is possible to determine, from Mrs. Johnson of the Hamilton library, what data pertaining to a specific request is on file in Salt Lake City and to obtain a reference number that facilitates the obtaining of duplicate copy. To provide a time frame, data that I requested on Jan. 6th was received on Jan. 23rd. For a given family name this service will provide a print-out of all entries in their collection.

13. THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES, Toronto, Ontario. For those whose family research may lie wholly or in part in Ontario there is a most helpful service available from the vast library resources of the University of Toronto. A computerized print-out of all references on any given topic can be obtained. My second son, Richard, had such a print-out done for me on Huguenot references. It is an impressive and most useful document.

14. THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES AND THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. As my Canadian ancestors landed in P.E.I. from England in 1771 I have been working closely with Mr. Holman, Provincial Archivist, and Miss Dale, Genealogist at the Heritage Foundation on family history. In common with the other Maritime Provinces, P.E.I. was the first home in the New World of many Canadian and American families. The Heritage Foundation's work in island and family history is being documented in its interesting publication, "The Island".

15. THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES AND FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH IN NOVA SCOTIA. I have always found the Nova Scotia Archives on the campus of Dalhousie University in Halifax to be a place of unusual fascination since my first work there nearly forty years ago. Here may be found early ship passenger lists of immigrants, records of dispossessed Acadians and documentation of Loyalist settlement. For those with particular interest in the family history of Nova Scotia the books of Dr. Esther

Clark Wright of Wolfville are unrivalled. Her latest work, "Planters and Pioneers, Nova Scotia, 1749-1775" adds to the formidable reputation she has won as an outstanding authority on Maritime family history.

16. THE ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK. The searcher after family history in New Brunswick may find, as I did, that like Caesar's Gaul it falls into three parts. While the main Archives are located on the campus of the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton, there is a significant amount of material in the seaport city of St. John. I learned this the hard way in trying to trace down the manuscripts and notes of that renowned historian of New Brunswick, Dr. Ganong. A third situation exists, in my experience, with regard to the family history of north-eastern New Brunswick, along the Bay Chaleur from the Miramichi to the Restigouche. For this region there is possibly no greater living authority than Mgr. Donat Robichaud of Beresford, near Bathurst. His recent work, "Le Grand Chipigan" is a scholarly and detailed account of the families of different origin that are associated with the region. J. E. Belliveau of Shediac is another N.B. author of family history.

17. THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF CANADA. As Director of the Society for Quebec I naturally have a particular interest in it as a source of family history. The Society does not undertake family search but does publish in its quarterly, "Huguenot Trails" information contributed by its members across Canada. The Society has close ties with the American Huguenot Society, the Huguenot Society of London and the World Huguenot Center of Paris. As a personal contribution to the Society I began some three years ago to research and write a series of monographs on Huguenot influence in Quebec. To date I have completed forty such studies on persons of Huguenot background in Quebec. This field is far from being exhausted and I will welcome any information that members of this Society may have and wish to contribute on Huguenot ancestry and/or influence.

I will merely mention my own experience with sources beyond the seas. I have twice visited the Genealogical Society of London in Harrington Gardens and have marvelled at the rich store of family history that is held there. The Society publishes excellent outlines of their resources that warrant careful study before one proceeds to search.

Though some British data, such as that held at Somerset House, is centralized and convenient of access, the English genius for decentralization certainly seems to apply in the dispersion of records in the many county centres. It is therefore important to narrow geographically the area of search as early as possible in the game. Better still if one can locate a member of the family, resident in Britain, who is interested in family history. My own enquiries led me to such a person, Norman Annett of Devon, who has been most helpful with regard to family history and with whom my family has developed a close and warm relationship.

My experience with the Ulster Historical Foundation is of more recent date. This Foundation, located at 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast will provide assistance to the descendants of Ulster people who seek knowledge of their ancestors. Among the interesting publications of the Foundation is its "Gravestone Inscription Series" - some 17 volumes to date. Fees for search by the Foundation seem rather steep and there is a waiting period of at least six months for the start of any new search.

As my maternal grandfather grew up and received his education in St. Ouen of Jersey in the Channel Islands and as many Gaspesian families whose descendants are now found throughout Canada originated in the Channel Isles, particularly Jersey and Guernsey, I have been interested in that source of family history. I was introduced to the publications of La Société Jersaise by the late Arthur Le Gros and have more recently had correspondence with the Jersey author, George F. Le Feuvre and the noted genealogist, Dr. Frank Le Maistre. I have also corresponded with Mrs. Marion Turk of Parma, Ohio. Her book, "The Quiet Adventurers in America" published some years ago now, has a sequel, "The Quiet Adventurers in Canada" about to be published.

As you may know many French Huguenot families sought refuge in the Channel Islands from religious persecution. Thus the searcher of the history of Channel Island families may well find they will be led to the mainland of Europe, as in my own case, when my grandfather's birthplace was at St. Brieuc, in Brittany.

This opportunity to meet with you and to share some of my "do-it-yourself" experiences in family history search is appreciated. I hope that through sharing information and experiences the Quebec Family History Society will succeed in its worthy aims and objectives.

#### GETTING HIGH ON GENEALOGY by Irene Jezek

What's your idea of a genealogist? Bookish, introspective, given to peering into dusty archives for long-dead ancestors? Poring over old faded maps with a magnifying glass? Betty Buker certainly doesn't fit this picture but this is where an alert, inquiring mind led her. An attractive young woman of 28, with a lively turn of phrase, she was born and raised on the Miramichi River in New Brunswick.

She met her husband-to-be, Gail Buker, in Alberta. They are now settled in Quebec and, with time on her hands, she was delighted when, in 1977 a letter from Gail's cousin arrived, inviting them to a family reunion the following July. An avid outdoor hunter, this seemed an ideal time for her to go hunting for ancestors. She knew very little about the Bukers. Gail's father had died before their marriage and his mother had remarried. However, it was not a name one bumped into every day. There could not be too many Bukers around, and a family tree going back to Gail's great-grandfather on both sides would be enough, she felt. She hadn't the vaguest idea how to set about it but a keen curiosity and lots of energy helped. The quest for Bukers was on!

First of all, she ransacked the house looking for memorabilia - certificates, wills, diaries, birthday books, old photos, anything that might pin down dates of births, deaths and marriages. It wasn't much but Aunt Merle Buker out West supplied more names and dates. She then knew she was looking for William Henry, Gail's grandfather, who was born in Brockville, Ontario and Maria Barr, his grandmother, born in Irondale, Ontario.

What next? A glance through the local church bulletin in March, announced a five-week genealogy course was to be given by the recently formed Quebec Family History Society, which was to prove of invaluable help to her. She told them at the first meeting that she wanted to research back at least three generations by July and was greeted with some amusement. Genealogy was a long, slow process she was told, involving a great deal of letter-writing, researching and patience. At that point they didn't know Betty. She was already busy looking through the membership list of the Ontario Genealogical Society and was startled to find the address of a John Buker who lived in Utah.

"What luck" she thought, "a distant Buker who might come up with all kinds of information." John, however, didn't live at that address any more and finding him was going to occupy some of her time for a few more months.

The genealogy course was leading her off on the right track and she was writing one letter per week to an unknown Buker out of the cross Canada telephone directories available at her local library. Correspondence with various Record and Statistic Offices was growing as she tried to verify dates. April and May saw her spending time at the Public Archives in Ottawa, making use of the genealogist there, groping through manuscripts, atlases and maps and going cross-eyed over microfilms of censuses, cemetery lists and Upper Canada Land Petitions. She discovered that censuses from 1851, 1861 and 1871 not only gave the name of the property owner but of the type of dwelling he lived in, his religion and the age, sex and occupation of



everyone living in the household. So she was beginning to form a small picture of the people behind the names.

Gail was coming into the picture too and when he and Betty went off to Brockville in May to meet Lorne Buker, the courthouse fronted with cobblestones and the beautiful old churches and stone houses were taking their minds back in time to days of pioneer settlements when Gail's ancestors were arriving in Canada. As they went from library to City Hall to Courthouse to newspaper office, they were bumping into people like 70-year old Bill Nedlow, just getting married again, who told them about a Charlie Buker whom he knew once over in New Bliss or Greenbush. And the astonished Edna Buker in Toronto, who was told over the telephone that they were tracing Bukers and if she wanted to read her grandfather's Will they had just photocopied it in Brockville. "Well, I never knew he made one," said Edna.

"At this point," Betty continues, "The project really started to bubble. Between May 18th and 26th I wrote 50 letters to Bukers across Canada and the States. I was up at six-thirty typing, had some coffee, and by ten minutes past nine I was standing by the door waiting for the mailman. Then I was typing until two-thirty, gathering up all the loose ends."

The Bukers were coming alive but the birthdate of William Henry was proving elusive. Betty enlisted the help of a genealogist in Prescott, who found in an 1871 Census Return that in Brockville there had lived Gail's great-grandfather, Henry Buker, 24 years old, a cooper (one who bound barrels), his wife Lydia age 19, and one-year old William Henry. Grandfather had been found! She had been hearing about him from many sources and could now follow him West to Golden, British Columbia, where he lied about his age to impress Maria Barr. But marry her he did and they crossed the mountains again in 1909 to settle in the tiny village of Namaka, Alberta surrounded by the huge Blackfoot Indian reservation. Grain elevators were going up, Namaka was thriving and William Henry opened a hotel. A fire destroyed it so he opened a General Store and owned the only safe in town where the grain companies kept their cash to pay the farmers. He was robbed and the money went, but the safe remains in the family. They reared five children and one of them, Gail's father, was to grow up and take over the General Store and the gas pump and the licensed pool table. He also took over a few other things - the county bus, the Post Office, the rural mail route and the CPR station. As Betty says, "He was everything except the town dog-catcher." Today Namaka is a backwater, abandoned by the CPR mainline to the South and the Trans-Canada Highway to the North.

The battle with the Bukers was progressing well, so Betty felt it was time to turn her attention to the Barrs, especially to Maria Barr, Gail's grandmother. Here luck was on her side; in the person of Ron Curry, a hitherto unknown second cousin, living in Haliburton Ontario. His mother was Jessie Barr, a sister to Maria. An historian and ex-mayor of the town, Ron had traced the Barr family back to Scotland and written a history of Haliburton village 1864-1964. From him she learned about Peter Barr who came over from Scotland and knew an Indian squaw named Swan. His first wife died walking home on their wedding night. Luckier with his second wife, Maria Pretty, he had a son, also Peter who married Elizabeth McKay. Her family had taken fourteen weeks to sail over from Scotland in 1832 to join the Lanark Settlement in Ontario. Grandmother Maria was one of Peter and Elizabeth's seven children, born after they had moved as a young pioneer family to the Haliburton Highlands.

Maria came alive in an old photo - serious, wearing spectacles, dressed in a high lace collar, a fob watch pinned to her dark dress. Betty visited their old home in Irondale, the date 1877 visible over the door, and now standing empty. But the store they operated in Gooderham is still run to this day by a fourth generation Ronald Barr.

July came and Betty had what she wanted; enough dates and information to draw up a family tree of several generations. She had copies made of some old photos, of

marriage and birth certificates and a few short histories and put them all into yellow folders. She took one each for cousins and aunts and uncles to the reunion in British Columbia where they were a great success.

This was not to be the end. Betty was hooked. John Buker from Utah had been found, and informed her that he had been tracing his Buker ancestors for over ten years. The only Mormon Buker, he told her Gail was probably descended from one Taylor Buker, for Bukers had moved north from the States to Ontario. In addition, he informed her that his grandfather was a Fayette Buker who had married Hannah Agnes Clarke from New Brunswick.

"The name struck a chord somewhere," Betty says. "In no time flat I'd written to an uncle in New Brunswick. Sure enough he'd known a Hannah Agnes Clarke, who had lived in Upper Nelson right across the Miramichi River from my grandparents' home in Upper Derby. He thought they'd been distantly related."

Some research brought forth the name of John Clarke whose child Abraham, was the grandfather of Hannah Agnes, who married Fayette Buker. Another child, Hannah, married John McKinley who turned out to be Betty's great-great-grandfather. As very often happens in Canadian genealogy she had found an ancestor common to both herself and to Gail.

What has she learned about genealogy? She's learned about its fascination. She knows how to search for documents, that birth, death and marriage certificates are primary source material, and cemeteries are second source. That one must be cautious and verify each step before going further otherwise hours of work may be wasted.

I asked her if genealogy had changed her attitudes. Had it taught her something about Gail as a human being?

She thought for a moment. "I have a deeper appreciation of the family now, not just Gail. I can understand the reality of character traits and I can find humour in them and I have a strong urge to put families together where there has been a split or just carelessness. Blood is really thicker than water. The Bukers have real positive personalities, all of them. Gail is like his cousin in Haliburton and his grandfather - strong, committed and fussy like his Uncle Rae. But I know Gail has to be as he is. You can't argue with genes."

There is still a lot of work ahead for Betty for the jigsaw is never complete. Names to follow up, like Melvin and Taylor and Johannes and Hiram and 18th century David and two Jobs who had a dispute. There's tracing to tackle in England and in the Netherlands, historical reading to be done among the rare books in McGill's McLelland Library.

Her horizons are broadening. There are many other Bukers in it with her across North America. She is part of their community now and a year from now John from Utah will be letting her know the date of the five-year reunion of Bukers he organizes in Vancouver. She'll be meeting 150 of them then. One invitation has led her to the States, across Canada to the Pacific, and back to her own Miramichi River in New Brunswick.

As Betty says, "The world is so big, it throws you!"

\*\*\*\*

## The British Militia and the "Blockade of Quebec" 1775-1776

by David McDougall

Among the earliest military events of the American Revolutionary War was the invasion of Canada by American troops. On November 13, 1775, Montreal surrendered with no resistance to General Montgomery's army which had arrived via Lake Champlain, and on November 15th, Benedict Arnold appeared before Quebec with a force of 500 men, which was all that remained of 1200 which had begun an ill-considered overland march from the Maine coast. Montgomery and Arnold joined their forces on December 3rd to besiege Quebec with an "army" of about 1000 effective troops. The Americans made one attempt to capture the town in a snowstorm on the morning of December 31st but after some sharp but localized fighting, Montgomery was killed, Arnold wounded and the Americans were driven off. The American "blockade" of Quebec lasted until May 6th, 1776, when the first British naval vessels reached the town through the drifting ice of the St. Lawrence River. A month and a half later, the Americans beat a hasty and undignified retreat back across the border and made no further attempts to invade Canada for the rest of the war.

The British and Canadian defenders of the town of Quebec consisted of about 1100-1200 men, of which only about 200 were members of British regiments. Another 300 were the British militia which had been formed from civilians in Quebec the previous September. The remainder consisted of the Canadian Militia made up of French-Canadians and a number of sailors. When hostilities finally ended in 1783, the Loyalists who had been driven out of their homes in the revolting American colonies became entitled to grants of land in the remaining British North American possessions but no similar provision was made for the militia (either British or Canadian) which had held off the besieging American troops at Quebec.

About twenty years after the successful defense of Quebec, the commanding officer of the British Militia, Colonel Henry Caldwell, began petitioning the government for land grants for his men which would be comparable to the grants given to the refugee Loyalists. After about 10 years of trying he finally succeeded in obtaining grants in the townships of Milton and Granby in the Eastern Townships of Quebec although by that time many of the British Militia had either died or settled elsewhere. In lists attached to a succession of petitions he gave the names of about 175 militiamen (and their widows), which have been rearranged alphabetically below. (See several documents in the Lower Canada Land Records, RG 1 L3L, Public Archives of Canada microfilm C-2514, under the name "Caldwell"). In the following, surnames are given as spelled in the original lists (some are difficult to read) which may not be the same as later usage. For example McGraw later became McCrae and there is probably some duplication, for example Ecuyer and L'Ecuyer. Several of the militia men became well known Quebec merchants and others established themselves elsewhere in Quebec, including an appreciable number who settled along the lower St. Lawrence river and the Bay of Chaleur. In the nearly two centuries since, their descendants have probably scattered all over North America.

Ainslie, Thos (Captain)  
Alsopp, Geo.  
Anderson, Francis  
    widow, Mary Ann Amure  
Applebon, Chs.  
    widow  
Barclay, David  
Begin, Etienne  
Bellanger, Joseph  
Bennet, Francis  
Bettez, Jacob  
Black, George

Blackwood, John  
Blewett, David  
Boutillier, William  
Brander, Alexander  
Brodericke, Michael  
Buchanan, John  
Burns, William  
Caldwell, Henry (Colonel)  
Cameron, Andrew (Lieutenant)  
Campbell, William  
Chaperon, Louis  
Chisholm, Alexander

Chisholm, John  
 Conrad, Michael  
 Crane, George  
 Crebassa, Henry  
     widow, Angeliqye Tancray  
 Cummings, Richard  
 Cunningham, Daniel (?)  
 Curtis, Stephen  
 Daley, Dennis  
 Danford, Jacob  
 Davard, Thomas  
 Davey, John  
 Davidson, James  
 Davidson, Thomas  
 Dean, Edwd.  
 Doe, Andrew  
 Donahew, John  
 Donaldson, William  
 Donavan,  
     widow  
 Ecuyer, Simon  
     widow, Honesa (?) Voyer  
 Edmond,  
     widow  
 Ferguson, Archibald  
 Finlay, Hugh (Lieutenant)  
 Forbes, John  
     widow  
 Fraser, Alexander  
 Fraser, Alexander  
 Fraser, Alex.  
     widow, Mary Fraser  
 Fraser, Hugh  
 Fraser, John  
 Fraser, Simon  
 Gale, Benjamin  
     widow, Elizabeth Gates  
 Gaw, William  
     widow  
 Grant, Charles (Captain)  
     widow, Jane Holmes Blackwood  
 Grant, Sir William  
 Grant, William  
 Grasse, Edward  
     widow, Mary Litton  
 Gregory, George (Lieut. Artillery)  
 Hackett, Thomas  
 Hadden, Robert  
 Hall, William  
 Harrison, Edward (Captain)  
 Hay, William  
 Heiser, John  
     widow, Elizabeth Mingserson  
 Henderson, Donald  
 Henly, Thos.  
 Hetter (Hetler?), Jacob

Hill, John  
 Horn, John  
     widow  
 Houseman, John  
 Hubert, C.  
     widow, Mary Doucet  
 Jenkins, George  
 Johnson, Alex. (Captain)  
 Johnson, James (Captain)  
 Judah, Isaac  
 Kelly, Thomas  
 Kennedy, Daniel (Donald?)  
 Killuck, John  
 King, George  
 Labadie, Peter  
 Laforme, Etienne  
 Laforme, John  
 Laforme, P.  
 Lane, William  
 Lannel, Thomas  
     widow  
 L'Ecuyer (Major)  
     widow  
 L'Ecuyer, Simon  
 Lees, John (Ensign)  
 Levasseur, Michael  
 Lindsay, William (Lieutenant)  
 Lister, Robert (Captain)  
 Lundy, Peter  
 Lynd, David  
 Lynd, John  
 Marchand, Nicholas  
 Marrion, Pierre  
     widow  
 McCambridge, Arch.  
     widow, Mary Richards  
 McCauly, Zachary  
 McCleod, John  
 McClure, George  
 McCraw, Duncan  
 McCraw, John  
 McDonald, John  
 McDonald, Ronald  
     widow  
 McDonell, Duncan  
     widow, Mary McDonell  
 McGee, Hugh  
 McGennis, Angus  
 McIntyre, Angus  
 McIntyre, Niel  
 McIntosh, John  
     widow  
 McKenzie, Duncan  
 McKenzie, Finlay  
 McKenzie, Murdock  
 McKenzie, William

|                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| McLeland, Duncan                   | Ritchie, Hugh                   |
| McMillon, John, Sr.                | Robb, John                      |
| McMullan, John                     | Roberts, Isaac                  |
| widow                              | Robichaud, Eph.                 |
| McNider, (Lieutenant)              | Robichaud, Francis              |
| McNiel, Angus                      | Robinson, John                  |
| McNiel, Roderick                   | Ross, John                      |
| McPherson, John                    | Saul, John                      |
| McQuarters, Hugh                   | Scott, Thomas (Lieutenant)      |
| Melvin, John                       | Simon, Francis                  |
| widow, Reine Guillis               | Simpson, John                   |
| Mills, Peter (Adjutant, Artillery) | Sinclair, George                |
| Monro, James                       | Sinclair, James (Quartermaster) |
| widow                              | Smith, Lauchlin                 |
| Morrian, Francis                   | Smith, John Rodolph             |
| widow, Catherine Petitclair        | Tetley, John                    |
| Munro, John                        | Thomas, John                    |
| Murray, Richard (Lieutenant)       | Thompson, James                 |
| widow, Josette Turpin              | Tranquil, Joseph                |
| Nairne, John                       | Vanfelson, Anthony              |
| Near, Alexander                    | Vanfelson, Wm.                  |
| Oakley, James                      | widow, Josette Lacroise         |
| O'Donnell, P.                      | Vanfelson, Wm.                  |
| widow                              | widow, Josette Lacroise         |
| Osburn, William                    | Voyer, Joseph                   |
| Petry, Frederick                   | Wallace, Alexander              |
| Phillips, Robert                   | Walker, Thos.                   |
| Phillips, Samuel (Ensign)          | Walsh, William                  |
| Powers, Joseph                     | Wild, (Wilse?), George          |
| Purss, John                        | Wilde, Cornelius                |
| Rainey, John                       | William, Jenkins                |
| Rassel (Russel?), Robert           | Wills, Meridith (Ensign)        |
| Rattee (Raltee?), Louis            | Wilson, Peter                   |
| Renaud, John (Ensign)              | Wood (?), James                 |
| widow, Martha Sheldon              | Woolsey, Robert                 |
| Richard, Bazire                    | Thompson, George                |
| Phillips, William                  | widow                           |

One of the oddities of the way some people view Quebec's history is a kind of amnesia about events of the past which elsewhere would merit some acclaim for the men and women involved. A New England militiaman who had marched on a one or two day "alarm" of a threat of a British attack during the American Revolution is remembered with pride by his descendants. However, the militiamen in Canada, besieged all winter in Quebec, facing American bullets, the threat of short rations and the knowledge that there could be no reinforcements until late spring, seems now to have been nearly forgotten. Currently, although historical amnesia appears to be becoming more pronounced in Quebec, their descendants should remember and be proud that there was a British Militia in 1775-76, because without them there would be no country called Canada.

## QUERIES

This regular feature of CONNECTIONS will help researchers to find others who are searching the same names or families, or can be used to request other information or publications. Members may place two free queries per year, additional queries or those placed by non-members may be inserted at \$2 each.

Please address requests to Queries Editor, CONNECTIONS, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9

### 10. SHEA

John, w Elizabeth, lived in Quebec City. Children Sarah, Jane, James, Eliza, John, Wesley, William, Mary Sise, bpt St. Andrews Church of Scotland. A William Shea aged about 72 d 1818. John d 1821. Who were John's prts? Or any data on above.

Mrs. L. Fitton, R.R. 3, Clifford, Ontario NOG 1M0

### 11. CAMERON

John Alexander, b Cumberland, Ont. c 1861. Moved to Washington State c 1880. M Julina Hageuer (Kageur) of Olympia, Wash c 1892. Lived in Seattle. Had 3 children, Alfred, Eda, Claribel. Any info welcome.

Mrs. L. Goldik, 37 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 4H6

### 12. BAXTER

Stephen, farmer Lorneville, Cumberland Co., N.S. B 19 Apr 1794, d 27 Apr 1877, buried in Lorneville cemetery. M in Sackville, N.B. 1821 to Ann(nie) Goodwin(en) d/o Jonathan Goodwin and Elizabeth Chappell. Where was Stephen born? Parents?

Mrs. G. E. King, 85 Heritage Road, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 3V2

### 13. GOODWIN(EN)

Thomas, settled today's Lorneville, Cumberland Co., N.S. S/o David Goodwin b 19 Jul 1764 and Widow Woodward who supposedly settled Stewiacke, N.S. area. Want birth date (c 1790) and place, death date, and wife of Thomas.

Mrs. G. E. King, 85 Heritage Road, Beaconsfield, Quebec H9W 3V2

### 14. SKELTON

James b Canada East c 1807 m Eliza Taylor (b Canada East c 1817) c 1836. Children John b Canada East c 1837, James 3 Jul 1839, William b Canada East c 1841, Charles and George b N.Y. 1844 and 1846, Mary/Sarah b Dundas Co. Canada West 23 Jul 1848. Family settled in Rock Co. Wisconsin (Johnstown) c 1849. Where and when was James born, and where and when married. Where was Mary/Sarah born?

LTC R.D. Hill, 5204 Richwood Drive, Edina, Minn. U.S.A. 55436

### 15. HARDY

Susannah, b 31 Aug 1832, d 4 Feb 1894, d/o Eliphalet Hardy and Margaret Gauthier. M George McKenzie (d 13 Jan 1899) s/o George McKenzie and Anne Sutherland (d 5 Apr 1872), possible sis of Senator Arthur Sutherland? Any into on these families who resided and are bd at The Gore, near Thurso, Que.

L.H. Guest, 371 Lorberta, Pontiac, Michiga U.S.A. 48054

### 16. McDONNELL

Austin b Strathglas, Invernesshire, Scotland 1795. Came to Quebec c 1816. Settled in Dundee, Huntingdon Co. M Isabel McRae of Lancaster To. Glen. Ont. 4 con Lot 28. Were RCs. Had at least 7 children. Isabel d in Dundee 1853, Austin d 1879 Kent Co Ontario while living with s Augustine. Need info on family and ancs.

Mrs. D. Griffin, 2948 Rustic Drive, San Jose, Cal. U.S.A. 95124

## The President's Report

This report has been prepared six weeks before the annual meeting in time for the April 30th deadline of Connections.

Let me begin by stating that it has been an exciting and challenging year in the life of our newly formed Quebec Family History Society. I have been amazed and pleased to discover how willingly members have been, when asked, to volunteer their services for various committees, projects, etc.

Teri Shaw is the head librarian of the Beaconsfield Public Library. Although she is not involved in tracing her roots, Teri became aware of the need for an anglophone genealogical group and set the wheels in motion for the formation of such a body. In the first months of the Society, Teri organized and chaired the meetings. She arranged for the development of a beginner's genealogical course. After expenses were paid, which included an honorarium for the lecturers, publicity costs and materials for the course, the Society not only doubled its membership but also realized a profit. When QFHS seemed to be on a solid footing Teri withdrew her chairmanship. However, she is always available to give counsel and guidance to the Society and especially to the Library Committee. As a gesture of the Society's appreciation, Teri was made the first honorary member of our Society in March, 1978 and is member number 1 on the membership list.

The Society is also indebted to the City of Beaconsfield for the use, free of charge, of the Council Chambers for our monthly general meetings, library meetings, etc.

The Society's quarterly CONNECTIONS, commenced publication in September 1978 using the name suggested by our Society's 1st vice-president Hugh Pollock. Our Editor of CONNECTIONS, Margaret Goldik, and her committee are to be congratulated for their work. A very special "thank you" is also due to Mr. D. V. Ronald for printing CONNECTIONS. Without his generous assistance, QFHS would not be able to produce a nicely printed periodical and at the same time develop its library and other projects.

Our membership has tripled from 33 individuals a year ago to 107 institutional and individual members as of April 30, 1979. Membership Chairman since the end of January, Gwen King, has organized the Society's membership lists and developed a program of membership promotion which is already beginning to be reflected in our number of members.

Our Society now has a logo. From a poster drawing by Henn Arvo, Leon Goldik designed the logo and prepared the art work for our letterhead, membership cards and front cover for CONNECTIONS. Our Society sincerely appreciates the contribution of these two gentlemen.

Various members of the Society have arranged to have our QFHS letterheads and flyers printed free of charge. QFHS is fortunate to have such good friends.

QFHS is giving its second course for beginners in genealogy. The first of six sessions of this course began March 26, 1979 at the Dorval Community Centre. As a result of the publicity efforts of the registrar Margo Ernst, the course was filled with twenty-six enthusiastic participants and there is a waiting list for a fall course.

Program Chairman David McDougall has been responsible for the varied and interesting monthly meetings. Probably the highlight was the Irish Genealogical Seminar held in April this year at which the guest speaker was Brian Trainor,

Deputy Keeper of the Records for the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. Arrangements for Mr. Trainor's visit to North America were made by Donna R. Hotaling of Vienna, Virginia and the North American Representative of the Ulster Historical Foundation. Thank you to Donna and her assistant, Elsie Ernst for bringing Mr. Trainor to Montreal.

Our Library Chairman Margaret Turner began the difficult task of organizing a basic genealogical library for the Society and her work will be carried forward by the incoming chairman.

Our 1st vice-president Hugh Pollock, among other things, successfully planned for the representation of the Society at the Beaconsfield INFO days at the Beaconsfield Shopping Centre.

Louise Hensen took over preparing publicity for general meetings at the end of November. Through her efforts a lot of interest in the Society was generated resulting in notices in the press, on radio and T.V. Following the appearance of an article about the Society in the Gazette in January, close to thirty phone enquiries were received.

Prior to this time, the News & Chronicle published a half-page presentation about tracing ancestors following an interview with Margaret Goldik and Rosemary Joy. In addition, three telephone interviews about QFHS were broadcast on CBC's morning program Daybreak as well as one telephone interview on CJAD's early evening program. At the end of March, Louise Hensen was obliged to resign as her family was moving to Korea. Gwen King is continuing her work until the end of the Society's year in June.

Our treasurer, Rosemary Joy, very willingly has taken care of the Society's monies since the inception of QFHS. Our recording secretary Ruby Horan has been very obliging and conscientious. Our 2nd vice-president Gwen Trask with all her assistance and advice, has been missed since her move to Boston in January of this year. To these three ladies who are retiring from the Executive, must be accorded our sincere thanks.

Many other members have made significant contributions - Marion Hykle clearing the Society's post office box, distributing the mail to various members of the executive, responding to enquiries, etc., Ruby Simla, Gordon Buchanan, Betty Buker and Irene Jezek assisting at general meetings. Thank you to everyone who has helped in any way to further the aims of the Society.

QFHS has received guidance, publicity and other help from many individuals and groups outside our membership. The Chateaugay Historical Society enclosed nearly 200 of our flyers in a mailing to their membership. The editor, John Chard, of the Loyalist Gazette printed a column describing QFHS. We have received encouragement and advice from staff members of L'Archives Nationales du Québec à Québec, L'Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal, La Société Généalogique canadienne-française, Manitoba Genealogical Society, Ontario Genealogical Society and many others. The Society is very grateful to all who have been of assistance.

In the coming year it is expected QFHS will continue to flourish. The QFHS library should be available to the membership on a regular basis by September. Surnames and geographical areas being researched by our members are being collected and will likely be organized into a Surname Directory for publication. A special project has been undertaken to collect information regarding genealogical sources available in and/or about Quebec, for publication.



There has been an indication of interest from various parts of Quebec by small groups of anglophones interested in family research. In the coming year we may see the beginning of one or more QFHS branches.

It has been a most rewarding year for me, as president of the Society, to see many of the goals set out by the founding group gradually being achieved, made possible by the enthusiastic and energetic contributions of many people.

Margaret Smith Stead

Proposed Executive - 1979-80

|                    |                          |                           |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Proposed EXECUTIVE | President                | Margaret Stead            |
|                    | 1st Vice-president       | Hugh Pollock              |
|                    | 2nd Vice-president       | Margaret Turner           |
|                    | Treasurer                | Catherine Durning         |
|                    | Recording Secretary      | Vacant                    |
|                    | Corresponding Secretary  | Marion Hykle              |
|                    | Councillor (One Year)    | David McDougall           |
|                    | Councillor (Two Years)   | Margaret Goldik           |
|                    | Councillor (Three Years) | Margaret Smith            |
| COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN | Connections              | Margaret Goldik           |
|                    | Library                  | Beverley Gilbertson-Yager |
|                    | Membership               | Margot Ernst              |
|                    | Public Relations         | Gwen King                 |
|                    | Program Chairman         | David McDougall           |
|                    | Refreshments             | Irene Jezek               |
|                    | Telephone                | Noreen Christie           |
|                    | Welcoming                | Ruby Simla                |

Nominating Committee  
Gwen King  
Margaret Smith  
Beverley Gilbertson-Yager

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

At the end of our first and formative year 1977/78 we had a membership of 33 individuals including one honorary member. Of these, 25 renewed their membership for the current year. By April 30, 1979 our membership, representing the North American continent, has more than tripled as follows:

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| Individuals  | 97         |
| Institutions | 10         |
|              | <u>107</u> |

A further breakdown of our membership is:

|               |                    |    |                |
|---------------|--------------------|----|----------------|
| <u>Canada</u> | Atlantic Provinces | 3  |                |
|               | Quebec - local     | 58 |                |
|               | other              | 11 |                |
|               | Ontario            | 17 |                |
|               | Western Provinces  | 2  | Canadian Total |

|                      |          |   |       |   |               |
|----------------------|----------|---|-------|---|---------------|
| <u>United States</u> | Vermont  | 1 | Maine | 1 |               |
|                      | New York | 2 | Mass. | 1 |               |
|                      | Minn.    | 1 | Mich. | 2 |               |
|                      | Miss.    | 1 | Wisc. | 3 |               |
|                      | Calif.   | 3 | Wash. | 1 | U.S. Total 16 |

The Quebec Family History Society is also associated with ten other genealogical groups through the exchange of CONNECTIONS with the other groups' periodicals.

A campaign has recently been undertaken to familiarize QFHS to several institutions - institutions that may wish to exchange their periodicals or newsletters with us, possibly join QFHS, or simply learn of our existence. We are sending information about QFHS to selected groups such as genealogical and historical societies, universities, colleges and schools, libraries, archives, business groups, etc. throughout the world.

Gwen P. King

WELCOMING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Welcoming Committee, consisting of Gordon Buchanan and Ruby Simla, were in attendance at the Society's general meetings to greet members and guests, and to give information to those guests interested in joining our Society.

We have now acquired a permanent Guest Register and, commencing with our April 10, 1979 meeting, all visitors are invited to sign their names in this register.

We are pleased to report a steady increase in attendance at our general meetings.

Ruby Simla

LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT

The library committee was formed in September, 1979. The chairman of the library committee and the president of our Society met, on several occasions, with Teri Shaw, head librarian of Beaconsfield Public Library. Ms. Shaw has been advising and guiding us in the preparation of our library.

At the general meeting in January the library material was displayed. In February we held our first committee meeting. A secretary was appointed to take minutes of that meeting and all subsequent meetings.

The committee met again in April with Teri Shaw and the planning of the past year began to take shape. It was decided to circulate our material as soon as it could be prepared by the committee. Several new books were purchased and some donated material was received.

Books and pamphlets will again be on display at the May meeting and it is hoped that circulation will begin in September.

Margaret E. Turner

Financial Statements

March 31, 1979

I have examined the balance sheet of the Quebec Family History Society/La Société de l'Histoire des Familles du Québec as at March 31, 1979 and the statement of receipts and disbursements and general reserve for the thirteen months then ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests and other procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

It was impractical for me to extend my examination of contributions received beyond accounting for amounts so recorded. Subject thereto, in my opinion these financial statements present fairly, on a cash basis of accounting, the financial position of the Society as at March 31, 1979 and the receipt and disbursement of funds for the thirteen months then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Barry E. Yager  
Chartered Accountant

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
AND GENERAL RESERVE

FOR THE THIRTEEN MONTHS ENDED  
MARCH 31, 1979

Receipts:

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Membership fees          | \$1,074.00 |
| Genealogical course fees | 1,350.00   |
| Miscellaneous            | 59.71      |
|                          | <hr/>      |
|                          | 2,483.71   |

Disbursements:

|                              |        |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Genealogical publications    | 322.21 |
| Genealogical course expenses | 315.35 |
| Newsletter expenses          | 165.36 |
| Other operating expenses     | 137.75 |
|                              | <hr/>  |
|                              | 940.77 |

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| Excess of receipts over disbursements,<br>representing balance of the general reserve<br>at end of year | <hr/> <hr/> |
|   | \$1,542.94  |

CONNECTIONS REPORT

Margaret Goldik

Thanks are due to many people: to D.V. Ronald who does the printing, to Greta Hambleton who did the typing, artwork and layout for the first issue, to Doris McDougall, Margaret Smith and Karen Osgoode for research, writing, collating, sticking on labels, and all the work that goes into a newsletter.

The next year will no doubt see some changes. We would like to hear from anyone with comments, suggestions, articles, in short anything that will make CONNECTIONS a reflection of your interests.

### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY REPORT

News of our Society's formation in genealogical publications and by word of mouth has brought us thirty-two enquiries from people searching for information about their Quebec ancestors. In our response to these queries a copy of our brochure was included, resulting in a number of new members.

A total of twenty-six other letters were written in the nature of thank-you's, business etc.; as well as letters to several Canadian Societies who some time ago expressed the desire to exchange newsletters with us. As a consequence, we are exchanging with the Alberta Genealogical Society, Manitoba Genealogical Society, the American-French Genealogical Society (Rhode Island), Nova Scotia Genealogical Society, as well as the following branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society: Kingston, Waterloo-Wellington, and Hamilton. This past week we received samples from the Prince Edward Island and Glengarry Genealogical Societies expressing their wish to exchange.

We hope to compile a form letter to be sent to people who request information, advising them that we have printed several pages of sources which we would send them for a small fee.

Marion Hykle

### PROGRAM CHAIRMAN REPORT

The monthly meetings of the 1978/79 year were a cross-section of speakers and activities of genealogical interest.

- June - Annual Meeting. Mrs. Doris McIntosh discussed the genealogical resources at the Missisquoi County Historical Museum
- Sept - QFHS member David McDougall spoke about the work he and his wife are doing on the local history of the Gaspé coast
- Oct - QFHS member Betty Buker gave an entertaining explanation of tracing the Buker family
- Nov - Information sharing night in which members were encouraged to discuss their investigations
- Jan - QFHS member Teri Shaw talked about the genealogical facilities at the Beaconsfield Public Library
- Feb - QFHS member Kenneth Annett spoke on the Huguenots in Canada, and went on to describe his experiences with genealogical resources in Quebec and the Maritimes
- Mar - Library night. Some discussion of ways of recording information.
- Apr - Prof. Graeme Decarie gave a talk entitled "Potting Your Roots"
- Apr 23 - Special meeting held at Vanier Library, Concordia University. Brian Trainor, Public Records Office in Northern Ireland explained the problems of genealogical work in Ireland
- May - QFHS member Margaret Goldik spoke on tracing her ancestors in the Ottawa Valley area.

### PROPOSED OUTING

The Brome County Museum at Knowlton has offered QFHS members a group tour. This is an area of great historical interest, as well as being perfect for a family outing, with a public beach and picnic facilities. Anyone interested in being part of a summer/fall tour, contact David McDougall at 486-2157.

