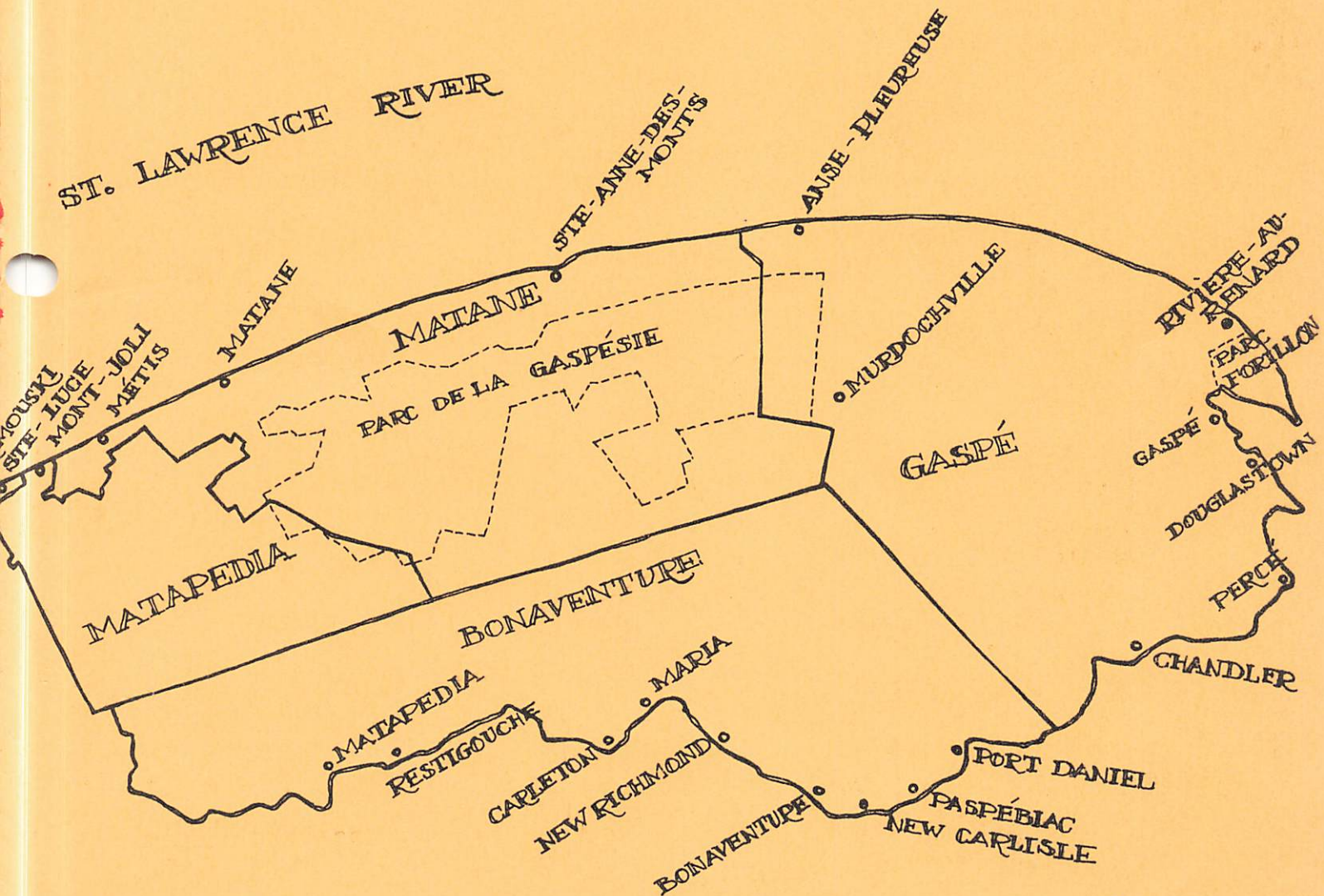


CONNECTIONS

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

VOL. 3 NO. 3

MARCH 1981



Quebec Family History Society 1980 - 1981

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All mail to the Quebec Family History Society, or **Connections** should be addressed: Quebec Family History Society, PO Box **1026**, Postal Station Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9.

Advertisements cost \$2.50 per insertion, and we reserve the right to refuse advertisements, even when accompanied by payment.

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Cost per single issue is \$3.00

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Cover map by Cynthia Dow

Letter From the Editor

This is being written on a cold January afternoon, and I hope that when this reaches you the winter snows will be starting to melt, and spring might be almost in view.

Pride of place in this issue is being given to the presentation of Mr. John Ruch. He addressed the QFHS last November, and as much of his speech as possible is being presented here, along with the questions and answers from the session after the meeting. Even if one is not interested in German genealogy per se, Mr. Ruch provides fascinating examples of sound genealogical principles being applied.

In this issue also, Irene Jezek catches the spirit and enthusiasm of the January "show and tell" meeting, and Cynthia Dow shares some information on the Gaspé.

There is also another installment of the "Members' Interests" - five names per person from the surname index list. If your names have not yet appeared, and you have filled out and returned the form, have patience, we hope to get them all down in the next couple of issues.

I would like to remind you of the QFHS library, which is open for business on Mondays. There is a wealth of material there.

If you have typing skills, and some spare time, both the library and Connections could use your services. We can provide the typewriter.

Happy Easter.

Margaret Goldik

The QFHS welcomes the following new members...

- 308A GARRITY, Maureen (Mrs R)
186 Westcliffe Ave., Pointe
Claire, PQ H9R 1M6
- 309 SUTHERLAND, Marion (Mrs A)
Box 329, Danville, PQ JOA 1A0
- 310 LAKE, Sharon, 1735-7ieme
Rang, RR 2, St-Cyrille-de-
Wendover, PQ JOC 1H0
- 311 OUELLET, Louise, RR 2,
Site 14, Comp. 64, Westbank,
B.C. VOA 2A0
- 312 CONRAD, Ralph, 575 Golf
Ave. Apt. 216, Beaconsfield,
PQ H9W 6A4
- 313 PELLETIER, Amelia (Mrs JR)
280 Mackenzie Ave.,
Oromocto, NB E2V 1L1
- 314 RIMMER, Jewel (Mrs CH)
267 Mortlake Ave.,
St. Lambert, PQ J4P 3C4
- 315 McMORRAN, James C.
23 Macaulay Ave.,
St. Lambert, PQ J4R 2G5
- 316 MacLENNAN, Nina
770 Lakeshore Dr., Apt PH-3,
Dorval, Que H9S 2C3
- 317 CONDON, Eileen P (Mrs JP)
67 Marquis Crescent, Regina,
Saskatchewan S4S 6J8
- 318 COSTIGAN, Beryl, 106 Ash-
ington Rd., Pointe Claire,
PQ H9R 2Z2
- 319 CRABTREE, Duane E.
255 Washington St.,
Arlington MA 02174 USA
- 320 MASTINE, Susan C.
RR 1, Danville PQ JOA 1A0
- 321 ROAST, Kenneth N.
70 Maple Cres., Beaconsfield,
PQ H9W 4T4
- 322 SYLVESTRE, Janet (Mrs JL)
General Delivery,
Edson, Alberta T0E 0P0
- 323 BEAUCHAMP, Maurice
2054 Guertin St.
St. Laurent, PQ H4L 4E4
- 324 BEAUDET, Andrée
3023 Monsabré, Montreal,
PQ H1N 2L4

325 MacMILLAN, Mrs. George
PO Box 1407,
Uxbridge, Ont. LOC 1K0

326 PIPER, Allan D. (Capt)
58 College St., PO Box 238,
Tweed, Ont. KOK 3J0

327 GEMMELL, Christina
1 Richview Road, Apt. 507A,
Islington, Ont. M9A 4M5

328 TOMLIN, Linda
1513 - 94 Ave.,
Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1H2

Changes of Address

208 PATTE, David J.
33 Maple Crescent,
Beaconsfield, PQ H9W 4T3

47 SMITH, Margaret (Mrs D)
4074 Côte des Neiges,
Montreal, PQ H3H 1W6

Exchanges

Manitoba Genealogical Society
Waterloo-Wellington Branch OGS
Nova Scotia Historical Society
Alberta Genealogical Society
Hamilton Branch OGS
Kingston Branch OGS
Glengarry Genealogical Society
Prince Edward Island Genealo-
gical Society
American-French Genealogical
Society
Genealogical Forum of Portland,
Oregon
American-Canadian Genealogical
Society of New Hampshire
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
The Ontario Historical Society
Louisiana Genealogical & Histor-
ical Society
Kent Branch OGS
Birmingham & Midland Society
for Genealogy and Heraldry
North Cheshire Family History
Society
Essex Society for Family History
West Surrey Family History Society
Sussex Family History Group
Huguenot Society of Canada
Milwaukee County Genealogical
Society
Leeds and Grenville Branch OGS
Seattle Genealogical Society
Dutchess County Genealogical
Society

Exchanges continued

Toronto Branch OGS
Oxfordshire Family History Society
Hampshire Genealogical society
Kent Family History Society
Devon Family Historian
New Brunswick Genealogy Society
British Columbia Genealogist
Suffolk Genealogy Society
"Lost in Canada"
Genealogical Society of Vermont
The Loyalist Gazette
Arkansas Genealogical Society
Palm Beach County Genealogical Society

Genealogical Society of Okaloosa County
Ashtabula County Genealogical Society
South Carolina Historic Society
North Middlesex Family History Society
Nottinghamshire Family History Society
Ontario Genealogical Society
Ottawa Branch OGS
Maine Genealogical Society
Hertfordshire Family History Society
Massachusetts Society of Genealogists

From Dick Garrity of the Publications Committee comes the welcome news that his books and forms are available by post. Please address all orders to:

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

1. Genealogical Books:

Searching for Your Ancestors by Gilbert H. Doane
\$2.25 plus .35 postage
The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by Eric Jonason
\$11.00 plus .80 postage
Discovering Your Family Tree (English Ancestors) by David Ireland
\$2.50 plus .25 postage

2. Tree Charts

1. Ancestral Chart Fan-shaped nine generations
\$3.00 plus .35 postage
2. Family Chart, aunts, uncles, cousins, 6 generations
\$3.00 plus .35 postage

3. Genealogical Forms

1. Ancestral Lineage (5 generations)
2. Family Group (husband, wife, children - details)
3. Biographical (blank sheets for narrative)

| | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------|-----------------|------|---------|------|
| 25 sheets | reg. paper | 1.25 | long-life paper | 2.50 | postage | .40 |
| 50 sheets | | 2.00 | | 3.50 | | .65 |
| 100 sheets | | 3.00 | | 6.00 | | 1.00 |

The Gaspé Peninsula by Cynthia Dow

The Gaspé Peninsula juts into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separating the Baie des Chaleurs on the south from the St. Lawrence River on the north. The peninsula lies at 48 to 50 degrees north latitude and 64 to 69 degrees west longitude. Geographically speaking, it is an eastern extension of the Appalachian mountain range, the mountains here being called the Shick-Shocks, derived from a native name. The mountains reach an altitude of over 5,000 feet at Mont Jacques-Cartier.

As is characteristic of Appalachia in general, the geological formations are diverse, and bear deposits of copper, nickel, lead, zinc and some evidence of asbestos. There is a great abundance of fossil material, most easily found along the coast at Percé and Gaspé, and at Miguasha. The red sandstone which is visible along much of the coast is reminiscent of Prince Edward Island, and some parts of New Brunswick.

The topography of the Peninsula varies greatly from north to south. The north and east coasts are generally rugged with high cliffs and few natural harbours. There is very little good farmland here, since the soil is thin and acidic.

The southern coast, on the other hand, slopes more gently to the sea, and there are many sandy beaches and sheltered bays and coves. Many of the beaches are covered with agates and semi-precious stones. Farmland here is more abundant, and along some rivers the soil is thick and rich with alluvial deposits.

The Peninsula's interior is criss-crossed by many streams and some of the finest salmon rivers in the world. The interior is largely unsettled and the wilderness reserves shelter moose, deer, caribou, black bear, and other species. Parc Forillon on the easternmost tip of the Gaspé is perhaps the area where one can see the most spectacular scenery - jagged cliffs rise 500 feet and more from the rocky sea bottom. Like those of Bonaventure Island, off Percé, these cliffs are a refuge for a great variety of birds.

The climate of the Gaspé is, in one word, unpredictable. Because of the variations of the coast, a sheltered town may be warm and sunny, while a village at the mercy of the sea winds only thirty miles away may be fogged in and cool. In the winter heavy snow accumulation, especially in the interior, is usual. Prevailing winds are from the west, which helps to mitigate the influence of the sea.

Gaspé History

The native people of the Gaspé are the Micmac (originally El'nu), and reminders of their vibrant culture remain in the place-names, folk medicines, and perhaps also in that special love of the natural surroundings which is a characteristic of both native and non-native populations. Micmac baskets and snow shoes are internally renowned.

There are two Micmac villages, Maria and Restigouche, in Bonaventure County, and also a few scattered families in Gaspé County. The Micmac tribal territory covers most of eastern Canada, except Newfoundland.

The Gaspé Coast has had a long and varied history which is often overlooked in Canadian history books, except for the traditional chapter on Jacques Cartier, of course! This oversight is unfortunate, for the Gaspé has been a refuge for almost every one of Canada's major ethnic groups: Acadians, Loyalists, Scottish Highlanders, Irish Catholics and Channel Island Huguenots, all fleeing persecution or poor economic conditions in their native lands.

There is a definite settlement pattern discernible in the Gaspé. The Acadians who arrived between 1755 and 1760, and afterwards, settled in three main locations: Paspébiac, Bonaventure, and Tracadie (now Carleton). Some Acadians had settled as early as the 1750's near the large native village at Restigouche, but they were dispersed during the Battle of Restigouche in 1760 (which was, by the way, the final battle in the Seven Years' War between Britain and France).

Between 1760 and 1780 there was no official development of the area, but the fishing people of the Channel Islands started to establish what were to become very prosperous fishing businesses. They concentrated their stations along the eastern coast from Paspébiac to Rivière-au-Renard.

Three townships were set aside for the Loyalists who were led to the area under the direction of Lt-Governor Cox in 1784. These were Douglstown, New Carlisle and New Richmond. Most of the Loyalists who had been tradesmen and merchants in the Thirteen Colonies, settled down to till the soil and exploit the rich forests.

From the early 1800's onwards, the Gaspé was an important source of timber, furs, fish and other raw materials for Britain. Empty lumber ships on their return from Europe were often over-loaded with immigrants, mostly Scottish Highlanders and Irish Catholics, who settled on the good farmland between Port Daniel and Matapedia.

The distinction between the areas of settlement of the farming versus the fishing people is made clearer by analysing the religious tendencies among the Protestant settlers. From Matapedia to New Carlisle, the United Church is more numerous (once the Presbyterian Church, or Church of Scotland), while from New Carlisle to Gaspé one finds more Anglican Churches (generally established by the Jersey people).

The Roman Catholic Church, of course, thrives all along the coast. The first Catholic missionaries arrived at Percé to live year-round in 1619, and were much in evidence all through that century, despite the fact that French/English hostility often interrupted their ministry. Many of the first Protestant settlers attended the Catholic services until their own churches could be organized.

Since 1860 or so, the Gaspé has seen an increasingly high rate of out migration, caused by a slow deterioration of the timber trade, and a resulting economic slump, while at the same time more fertile lands were being opened up in Canada West.

Part 2 in June issue

coming events.....

March 10 at the Lachine Municipal Library in Lachine, Mr. George Van Koughnett of the United Empire Loyalists will discuss "Heraldry".

April 14, at the Lachine Municipal Library. This will be a joint meeting with the United Empire Loyalist Association, Heritage Branch, Montreal. Dr. John Sainsbury will speak on the subject "English Supporters of the American Revolution".

May 12, at the Lachine Municipal Library. Guest speaker will be Mr. Gerald Rogers of the Châteauguay Valley Historical Society.

June 9, at the Lachine Municipal Library. Annual General Meeting.

From our mail bag.....

Certificates: From Le M emo, the Quebec Government information report... "Birth and marriage certificates for the years before 1980 may now be obtained at the Court House in the judicial district where the event took place. Application may be made in person at the office, or in writing. In the latter event, it is important to give the name and address, the date and place of birth (name of the hospital and municipality), or of the marriage (name of the church, synagogue or town hall as well as municipality). For marriages and births registered in 1980, applications for certificates should be made at the division of the Population Register in Quebec City.

Colorado For anyone travelling in this part of the country next autumn, Mrs. Margaret Bothel, 2625 28th Avenue, Greeley, Colorado 80631 tells us of the 2nd Annual Seminar to be held Sept. 11 and 12, sponsored by the Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies. It will be held in Denver.

Maine Roots The Courier-Gazette, 22 Main Street, Camden, Maine 04843 has a genealogy column "Your Side of the Family" which is accepting free queries for people with Maine roots. Send queries on 3x5 file cards, and capitalize entire names.

West Sussex Genealogists Guide to the West Sussex Record Office by Peter M. Wilkinson is now available from The County Archivist, West Sussex Record Office, County Hall, Chichester, England PO19 1RN. The cost is  1.25 plus 43 pence postage (surface rate).

Ireland A quarterly newsletter, Inside Ireland, carries regular features on genealogy. The address is 46 Lower Bagot Street, Dublin 2.

Ottawa Seminar The Ottawa Branch OGS is sponsoring a seminar March

27 and 28 at a cost of \$12.50 per person. Resource people are D. Wilson of Sheridan College, J. Brian Gilchrist, columnist for Toronto Daily Star, and Pat Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada. Registration fee should be mailed by March 9 to The Seminar, Ottawa Branch OGS, PO Box 8346, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H8.

Ontario Seminar The OGS Seminar will be held at McMaster University in Hamilton, May 15-17. For more information write Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 310, Dundas, Ontario L9H 5G1.

Maine Youville Labonte, 267 ~~Minor~~ Avenue, Auburn, ME 04210 send us information of Marriage Repertoires of the State of Maine which are now available. They include Lewiston, Waterville, Biddeford, and Westbrook.

Quebec Repertoire des Mariages de St-Joachim de Chateauguay, County Chateauguay 1736-1963 is now available at a price of \$12 from: Abb e Bruno Julien, 101 Notre-Dame, Chateauguay, Quebec J6J 4T4.

France: Barking Up That Family Tree, a practical book in English for researching ancestry in France is available from Cook-McDowell Publications, Inc., 719 East Sixth Street, Owensboro, Kentucky 42301 for \$8.75 ppd (US).

Quebec The Inventaire des Minutes Notariales de Barthelemy Joliette 1810-1848 is now available. It includes a biography of M Joliette plus 15,000 references and an index by category of acts. Order from: Normand Robert, 143 rue Labrie, St-Eustache, Quebec at a cost of \$22 US.

Boucher Rochelle Wallis, 18 Raymond Street, Welland, Ontario L3C 4P4 is interested in learning more about Jean Baptiste Boucher (dit Belleville) who died in Ste-Croix Lafontaine Ont 1871 aged 67 years. Born the son of Antoine Boucher and Catherine Racine, he was born in Canada East.

Magdalen Islands M Tetreux of 11 Westdale Drive, Welland, Ont L3C 2S1 would like to hear from anyone researching in the Magdalene Islands, particularly descendants of Benjamin Turnbull and Mille Anderson (c 1831).

Researcher Available Miss Sylvie Tremblay is willing to do research for a fee in the Quebec City area. Her address is: 2015 Hélène Boulé St-Foy, Quebec G1V 4J3.

Irish in Quebec Sister Marianne O'Gallagher reminds us that there will be an hour long documentary on the Irish in Quebec on the CBC-TV programme "Reflets d'Un Pays". It will be shown on March 11, according to early information, but you would be advised to check with your local CBC station.

Gaspé The Rotary Club of New Richmond has had its history book published: Cascapedia Bay Heritage: The History of New Richmond and Environs. It includes photographs and census data, and is available for \$7 from I.R. Robertson CP 128, New Richmond PQ G0C 2B0.

Members' Interests QFHS is planning a more comprehensive catalogue of members' interests. It will highlight members' special skills, interests, areas of research and some family names for which information is sought. Forms will be coming to you with the membership renewal in June, and we hope you will return them as soon as possible.

Missisquoi As many of you will have noticed, Missisquoi was not on the cover map in September.

Mrs. JV Ellis, Archivist for the Missisquoi Historical Society, sent us a copy of a Quebec map of 1914 with Missisquoi clearly marked as part of the Eastern Townships.

She also sent us a photocopy of a page from a geography book dated 1835 which says: "Missisco County is situated between Lake Memphremagog and lake Champlain. It is

bounded on the north by Shefford County, on the east by Stanstead County, on the south by the State of Vermont, and on the west by Missisco bay and Rouville County. It is thirty miles long from east to west and fifteen miles wide from north to south, and contains three hundred and sixty square miles. This county contains three townships and one seigniory, viz:-
Sutton 2280
Dunham 2220
Stanbridge 2330
Seigniory of St. Armand 3021
Total 8,801

This is a small but well settled county, and the soil is generally well cultivated and productive. It is well watered by Missisco River, Pike River, and the head branches of Yamaska river. It also contains several beautiful ponds. Swamps are numerous but not extensive, and most of them might, it is thought, be easily drained. This county contains several small villages, the most important of which are Redford village, in Stanbridge, Dunham Flats in Dunham, and Philipsburgh and Freligsburgh in St. Armand. Population in 1831, 8,801."

The township of Dunham, where Mrs. Ellis lives, was the first township to be erected when in 1796 ten square miles of virgin land was granted to Sir Thomas Dunn and 34 associates.

There are of course two historical societies, not one. They are:

Missisquoi Historical Society,
PO Box 186,
Stanbridge East, Quebec
JOJ 2H0

Brome County Historical Society,
PO Box 690,
Knowlton, Quebec
JOE 1V0.

Our apologies to all our friends in Missisquoi.

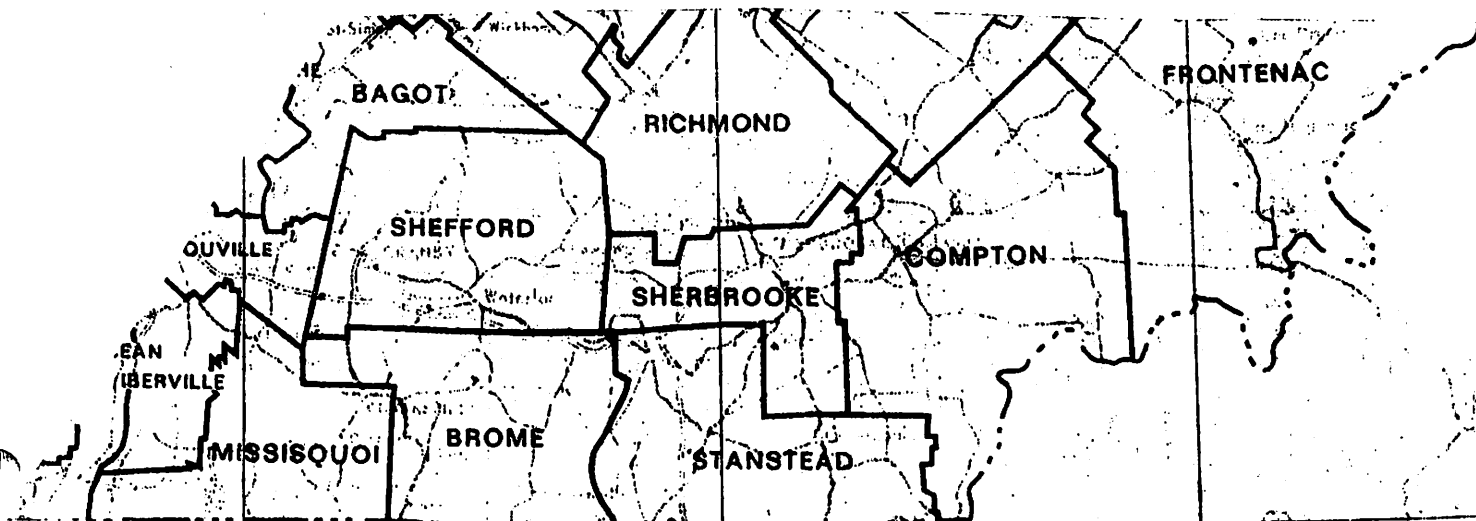
See map page 11

Members' Interests

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| BATTLE | Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Ont. | J. Battle, 46 Watterson Rd., Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6 |
| BECK | Gaspé Co. | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Red- lands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent GB BR3 2LQ |
| BLACK | Halton Co. Ont. | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Red- lands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent GB BR3 2LQ |
| BLOUIN | Montreal, Ile d'Orleans | G. Laurence, 86 Country Rd., Demarest, NJ 07627 |
| BOLLEINE | Jersey, Channel Isls Gaspé Co., PQ | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Red- lands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent GB BR3 2LQ |
| CAMERON | Quebec City, St-Basile, Portneuf Co., PQ | J. Battle, 46 Watterson Rd., Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6 |
| CASS | Gaspé Coast | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Red- lands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent GB BR3 2LQ |
| CLARKE | Edinburgh, Scotland | E. Hammond, 321 Lanthier, #11, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 5K6 |
| DAYTON | Fredericton, NB North Carolina, NY | E. Hammond, 321 Lanthier, #11, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 5K6 |
| DAWSON | Edinburgh, Scotland | E. Hammond, 321 Lanthier, #11, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 5K6 |
| DeWITT | Montreal, Chateauguay Basin, DeWittville PQ | D. Briggs, 116 Kenyon Avenue, Kensington, Calif. 94708 |
| FERGUSON | Montreal, Chateauguay Basin, DeWittville PQ | D. Briggs, 116 Kenyon, Kensington, Calif. 94708 |
| HAMILTON | Edinburgh, Scotland | E. Hammond, 321 Lanthier, #11, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 5K6 |
| HAMMOND | Kings Clear NB Perth, Maine | E. Hammond, 321 Lanthier, #11, Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 5K6 |
| HIGGINS | Montreal | J. Battle, 46 Watterson Rd., Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6 |
| HUBERDEAU | France, Quebec, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Manitoba | J. Huberdeau, 29 Gatewood Ave., St. Albert, Alberta T8N 1A1 |
| KNOX | Shawville, PQ | D. Swarthout, RD Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328 |
| LAURENCE (LORANCE) | Montreal, Boucher- ville, PQ | G. Laurence, 86 Country Rd., Demarest, NJ 07627 |
| MADDEN | Quebec City PQ | J. Battle, 46 Watterson Rd., Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6 |

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| MERCIER | Montmagny PQ | G. Laurence, 86 Country Road, Demarest, NJ 07627 |
| MURPHY | Montreal PQ | J. Battle, 46 Watterson Road, Baie d'Urfé, PQ H9X 3C6 |
| PEPLER | Melbourne, PQ | M. Perkins, 4362 Graham Drive, Pierrefonds, PQ H9H 2B8 |
| QUART(Z) | Eastern Ont. | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Redlands, Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent, Eng. BR3 2LQ |
| SCHIMPF | Eastern Ont. | J. Le Boutillier, 13 the Redlands, Beckenham, Kent, England BR3 2LQ |
| SMITH | Shawville PQ | D. Swarthout, RD Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328 |
| SOWDEN | York, England Port Hope, Ont. | S. Holland, 608 Transit Road, Victoria, BC V8S 4Z5 |
| SPILSBURG | England, Colborne, Peterboro, Ont. | S. Holland, 608 Transit Road, Victoria, BC V8S 4Z5 |
| SYMONS | Dundee, PQ | J. Davis, 341 Brock Ave. N., Montreal West, PQ H4X 2G4 |
| TAYLOR | Richmond, PQ | J. Davis, 341 Brock Ave. N., Montreal West, PQ H4X 2G4 |
| TORRANCE | Scotland, Montreal, Toronto Ont. | S. Holland, 608 Transit Road, Victoria, BC V8S 4Z5 |
| WADLEIGH | Danville, St-Felix- de-Kingsey PQ | J. Church, 284 Tudor Court, Pointe Claire, PQ H9P 1Z5 |
| WILSON | Shawville, PQ | D. Swarthout, RD Box 118, Deansboro, NY 13328 |

Please note that Mr. Holland is in VICTORIA, not Vancouver BC



Germanic Genealogy.

by

John E. Ruch

Germanic genealogy is a relatively important division of North American genealogic research. For anyone born in North America of mixed parentage there is a good possibility that a Germanic strain lies in his background. Germans have been arriving here in Quebec since the 17th century. As early as 1664 Hans Bern(h)ardt bought land near Quebec City. Numbers of Germans settled in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia in the mid-18th century. In the 1780's the United Empire Loyalists arrived from the American Colonies, and among them - especially in Quebec and Ontario - possibly 15 out of every 100 were of Germanic origin. That was only the beginning. It is reckoned that up to the year 1900, outside of the British and French communities, the Germans formed more than half of the population remaining. Having established that Germanic Genealogy is potentially a vast subject, let me know concentrate upon German history.

GERMAN HISTORY AND THE PALATINATE

The area of my chief interest for some time now has been the Rhine River Valley. This legendary stream rises in the mountains of Switzerland and flows west and then north to empty into the North Sea - what used to be called until 1914, the German Ocean. It has been a main channel of trade and communication since pre-historic times, and is central to the development of west German culture and civilization. For the majority of North American tourists the Rhine River is Germany, and it has been for over a century and a half.

In the central region of the Rhine, let me single out the Palatinate extending along the west bank south from Bingen to the Lauter River, and on the east from the Main River for many miles south embracing the ancient Palatine capital, Heidelberg. Palatine Germans are a very common subject in genealogical magazines and local histories of the eastern United States and Canada. But before we cross the ocean to America, consider the Palatinate in the context of European history.

"Germania" was the term used by the Romans to denote the lands occupied by Germanic tribes. It was rather a vague term. Today it is used in a somewhat less vague manner to refer to all the lands in Germany and around its borders where Germanic languages and forms of culture survive. In late pre-historic times Germanic tribes swept down from the northeast across the plains and hills now considered to be their home. Sometimes they followed, sometimes they drove the Celtic race ahead of them. In the time of Julius Caesar they met and clashed with the Roman conquerors of Gaul near the Rhine. This checked the advance of both powers until the Roman withdrew, and the Germans invaded.

These tribes left their mark on modern Germany, for they tended to settle in particular areas and gave their names to the land: in the northeast the Saxons to Saxony; in the southeast the Thuringians to Thuringia; in the southwest were the Allemans - from whom the French derive their word for German, "Allemagne"; and finally in the northwest the Franks. From the latter derive the names for a province, "Franconia", its capital "Frankfurt", the nation of "France" and its coin the "franc". A few centuries later - the 5th and 6th - at least three Germanic tribes crossed the English channel and invaded Britain: the Jutes, Angles and Saxons. From the Angles England took its name, and in retrospect

a certain pride in its "Anglo-Saxon" past. Thus areas of Britain shared with much of central Europe a basic common culture. One word may help show this: "knight" in English is the same as the German "knecht"; in later ages English softened its sound by ignoring the "k" and "gh". The Germans slowly pressed the Celtic races back into the western mountains and they referred to them as "foreigners" or "strangers", in their Germanic word "Welsch" - and Wales today still is the home of the "Welshman".

Statistically speaking, all native English born of English parents in this present century descend from every family which lived in England in the 11th century - that is a million people or so. So all can claim descent from both Anglo-Saxons and their Norman French conquerors, but few can prove a single line back that far.

Among proven British genealogies two dozen or less can be shown to ascend to the companions of William the Conqueror. Going further back into the mists of time perhaps half a dozen can trace themselves as far as another five generations into the Anglo-Saxon age. Fittingly, among the oldest pedigree is that of the Royal family. In one line it descends directly from the kings of that older period, and the succession of monarchs is clearly established for 63 sovereigns. The Mountbattens have also a distinguished line ascending through the Germanic family of Brattenberg into the remote past.

The greatest of the Frankish kings who held sway over Germania and Gaul was Charles the Great. By 800 A.D. his Carolingian Empire reached 1,200 miles east to west, and north to south. This included a small part of Spain, all of modern France, Austria, Switzerland, and half of West Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia. Charles was a most remarkable ruler, and his name is still honoured in many languages as Charlemagne, Carolus Magnus, and Karl der Grösse. He believed he was restoring the dignity and power of the Roman Empire; under his protection the Roman church flourished, and Roman models were imitated in the arts and letters.

Europe is heir to many relics of Charlemagne's reign; e.g. his cathedral at Aix-la-Chapelle, a place in northwest German actually called Aachen. Also a strip of miscellaneous territories near the Rhine was inherited from him by his grandson and great-grandson in succession, Lothair I and Lothair II, and after them was called Lotharii Regnum or Lotharingia, in modern German Lothringen, and in French Lorraine. This old duchy and the rest of the valley are estimated to hold four times as many people today as they did a thousand years ago. Mathematicians tell us that there were about 36 generations back to the year 800, and in that time we have all had an enormous number of direct ancestors - totalling up 2 parents, 4 grandparents, 8 great-grandparents, 16 great-great-grandparents, and so on.

Tens of thousands of people in our ancestry are directly related to each of us individually; this means in the setting of the Rhine region that every native born there in the 20th century is likely descended from every fertile couple which dwelt there in the valley in the time of Charles the Great, and possibly from Charles himself.

Actually descent from Karl der Grösse (Charlemagne) is not the rarest thing in genealogy. What is unusual, however, is that it can be proved by documents in many cases, and several studies have been devoted to the subject. What are the probabilities of, say, an Alsatian proving such a descent? Most local people can not ascend farther than

that great watershed of German history, the Thirty Years War, which means the mid-17th century.

There are certain areas, particularly towns, which have preserved numerous documents of earlier ages. Consequently, the families of townsmen, merchants and craftsmen can often be traced back into the Middle Ages from about 1600 as far as fifteen generations. But - unless they were related to the upper middle-class or old nobility, the limit is the 13th century. Only the oldest, and usually highest, nobility are documented back to the great Charles and beyond him for some centuries. The usual word for this old nobility is Uradel, the original nobles.

Canada fell heir to many descendants of the Uradel of the eastern European territories following the various revolutions which drove out many thousands of the middle and lower classes as well. Germans had colonized parts even of Russia centuries before.

The power structure of this early Mediaeval empire was fairly simple, although spread over a vast conglomeration of territories. Germany, for example, was divided into numerous districts, or counties, each being a Gau - hence Oberammergeau (Upper Ammer District). Customary Germanic titles and units of the locality were also known by comparable Latin names. There was an official appointed to represent the emperor in each Gau. This Graf, as he was called, was also referred to in Latin as a comes, or in English a count. He was responsible for tax collection and legal procedures. Following the great age of Karl der Grösse, his empire suffered a decline in power. Local officials usurped the imperial powers and territories, so that the once wide realm disintegrated, partly aided by numerous divisions through inheritances. The counts seized their offices and territories making them personal and hereditary properties.

I want to dwell on the counts and their derivation for a specific reason. The most important counts were called in Latin style "comes palatini", literally, the companions of the palace - a title almost as old as the Roman hills. When the ancient Roman emperor's mansion, or "palace" (palatium in Latin) was on the Palatine Hill and his council met there, its members were known as comes palatini. The German emperor's council centuries later was known by the same title, and when trusted councillors were sent out into the imperial districts to govern, they carried the same title with them "companions of the palace". Now the important districts governed by these men took on the classification from their governors. So the lands controlled by comes palatini were called "palatinates" after them. These "counts palatine" were essentially civil officers. They were opposed by other powerful men who were elected to lead troops in time of war. These were called the "dukes" or Herzogen. The once powerful counts fell from power one by one as the dukes staged coups and took over their districts. At last there remained one single count palatine, and his territory was the one and only remaining county palatine in Germany. Hence it comes about that there was a province called the Palatinate (die Pfalz), and its ruler was the hereditary Count Palatine (der Pfalzgraf). We will come back to this subject later.

One point particularly puzzling to outsiders is the fact that for centuries what was essentially a Germanic power bore the name of Roman Empire. As already indicated, Karl der Grösse (Charlemagne) considered himself defender of the faith and protector of the popes. He used his power to this end, and was acknowledged by the pope as Roman Emperor. Roman institutions served as models for his own churches and schools.

But it was not for another three centuries that a German king was thoroughly inspired by ancient Rome.

He was Frederick I of the Red Beard, known to Germany as Rotbart, and to history as Barbarossa, and dreamed of restoring the glory of the Roman Empire, and first sanctified its title as the "Holy Roman Empire"; he even had Charlemagne canonized.

Voltaire was unlikely to have been the first person to note that the Holy Roman Empire was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire. (To be more accurate, but less witty, the full name was "The Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation", as if to say, the old business now under a new management.) However, Voltaire observed the changes which had come about since the days of the empire's greatness.

The power of the emperor had shrunk as his territories were usurped by feudal lords. They reigned in semi-independence paying little more than lip-service to the imperial throne. The office of emperor itself was an elected one, and a powerful group of eight princes became the electors of the empire. Their title was Kurfurst, usually rendered in English as Electoral Prince, or simply Elector. Although from the late Middle Ages on the House of Hapsburg regarded the throne as their rightful inheritance, each new candidate had to submit to the demands of the Electors, and to sign these agreements called "Capitulations", before his election.

The rise of Protestantism in the German states became a major problem with the revolt of Martin Luther in the early 16th century. The subsequent history of the land was drastically affected by divisions in the Roman Church which led to Protestantism and thence into numerous sub-divisions or sects - most of them hostile to each other. Doubtless every family in Germania at the time was somehow affected by the religious strife which made a chaos of their country in the next three centuries. The first act of this drama covered the defection of many northern princes from the Catholic faith, some through religious conviction, some through an insatiable greed. They confiscated rich church lands and properties, and fostered the break-away faith. The act closed with a war between a Catholic alliance and a Protestant one, followed by a compromise treaty which recognized Lutheranism in 1555. Both parties regarded it merely as a breathing space. The Catholic church needed to reform itself, to eliminate the corruption which had been the initial cause of much protest and opposition. It also needed to regroup its forces and restore their strength for a war of reconquest. The Protestant princes needed time to consolidate and secure their new holdings and positions.

The church had been vastly wealthy holding much land accumulated over the centuries and developed into a very threatening power. The first struggle against Protestantism had sapped its strength, but within two generations a new war broke out led by a bigotted emperor. This dreadful series of battles and devastations lasted thirty years (1618 to 1648), and thus gave it its name, although in Germany it was usually called simply the "Great War". There were many causes but religious intolerance and a general contest for territory and power led the rest. Every European nation became embroiled and was affected in some manner by the war. In the end, perhaps the only gainers were certain princes whose lands escaped the most warfare, and all the princes whose independences and power had increased. The losers were the people, the towns and the emperor.

At the height of the Middle Ages Germany had the greatest number, the most prosperous, and the most populous towns in Europe. They were centres of economy and industry and traded internationally. They enjoyed special protection and privileges. Indeed several dozen cities had extraordinary status as Imperial Free Cities, Reichsfreistadte. Trade and the crafts as well as the arts flourished until the wars came, when Nürnberg, Augsburg, Strasbourg and many others had their brilliance dimmed or extinguished.

Parts of central Europe, particularly the Rhine valley, were completely exhausted. The Palatinate lost one-third of its population, most of its settlements, wealth, industry and agriculture. Some areas recovered in the next fifty years, but the Rhine territories served as a constant battleground for French, German and foreign armies, and continued in misery into the next century. It was in the interest of France to keep the German states divided and weak, so that she could dominate European politics. French prime ministers, such as Cardinal Richelieu played them off against each other, and supported Protestant princes against the threat of the Catholic emperor.

One progressive step as a result of the Treaty of Westphalia was the recognition of the Calvinist or Reformed faith. This branch of Protestantism had grown strong in Switzerland and spread concurrently with the rise of Lutheranism. But both Catholic and Lutheran princes alike had persecuted such Reformists in their territories. A retrogressive step was the continuance of an absurd and intolerant principle "cuius regno, eius religio" - loosely translated, the prince's religion is the state religion. In effect, this meant that a state must adopt the religion professed by its sovereign, and if the prince or his successor changed his religion, all his subjects must do likewise. This doctrine was carried to incredible lengths, resulting in much persecution of non-conformists, and in innumerable cases to their expulsion from their homelands. Their properties were often confiscated or disposed of at ludicrously low prices in the one week they were allowed to remain. They then had to seek asylum in a state which protected their particular religious faith. Thus throughout the years from the late 16th on into the 18th century we are observers of a sad and unedifying spectacle: an almost constant movement of peoples driven out of their homes and from state to state on the basis of their religion. We also see the movement of armies some hostile, some friendly, mostly indifferent to the refugees.

All of this has great import for the genealogist. Only by knowing the history of the time and place can he understand the otherwise erratic progress of his ancestors.

A map showing the movements of religious refugees is criss-crossed with lines - north-south and east-west. Protestants flee from Czechoslovakia, Austria and Bavaria into north Germany. Anabaptists or Mennonites flee in various directions, east, west and north. French Protestants, often called Huguenots, flee into Switzerland, the Palatinate and the Netherlands. Quakers flee from England into the Netherlands, as also do Scotch Catholics into France and Italy. Finally, with increasing frequency we find the lines of flight taking a westward direction from their former places of haven toward North America - a continent of more or less toleration. Thus is explainable the history of a Mennonite family such as Beam, which took its name from Bohemia in Czechoslovakia, i.e. Bohmen. After various vicissitudes they settled in New Jersey only to be uprooted once again by the American Revolution. This time fleeing from the intolerance of political zealots

they fled north to settle in the Niagara district of Ontario. John Beam founded the place named after him, Beamsville, about 1790, and was reputedly the first farmer to have grown peaches in that area.

The rivalry of religions gave birth to a new class of records which took note of the common man. Previously, most of these people would have escaped notice, except occasionally as taxpayers or holders of land. With the multiplication of faiths, it became necessary to have precise baptismal records to know who belonged and who did not. You cannot persecute someone with a clear conscience unless you have good reason to believe he is a heretic. So keeping the church register was introduced in the mid-16th century, and slowly caught on as the proper thing to do. Unfortunately, these records are very irregularly preserved, partly because of neglect, partly because of destruction by fire or war, and partly because religious intolerance militated against the survival of records of the numerous sects - most of which held together clandestinely, and with little administrative organization.

The disintegration of the empire into innumerable small states did not help the archivist. Every minor principality needed its army and bureaucracy, and every petty prince needed his palace and court. Somebody had to pay for it; somebody had to collect and keep records of those who paid and those who had not. So every little state had records, but what impedes our use of them in research is that each had its own system of taxes, duties, weights, measures and coinage, and its own different set of requirements for record-keeping. Considering that in the 18th century there were about 360 of these states, you can appreciate the problems of tracing an itinerant family.

Many attempts have been made over the centuries to group the smaller states under the umbrellas of a few larger principalities. Napoleon subdued, threatened, blackmailed or bribed many of the tiny territories, and arranged them into kingdoms and grandduchies. The Duke of Bavaria, for example, threw in his lot with the French in order to gather more power and property. He was promoted to the rank of king, and managed to hold onto his new possessions after the disappearance of Napoleon. Later in the 19th century another old method of acquiring small states was revived - "buying off" the princes. This process was known as "mediatising". Even though a new German Empire was established, centred upon the Prussian power of the Hohenzollern family, no truly permanent central archive was set up.

As there were various groupings and regroupings of states, through inheritance, conquest or purchase, so there followed similar movements of state archives. Some concrete progress has been made in this century through centralization of records at least of provincial documents in provincial capitals. This has been fairly well done in the Palatinate, where church and civil records for the west-bank territories are mainly located at Speyer. Needless to say local municipal records mostly remain in town halls, etc. A really thorough study has to be made sometime to determine whether the modern boundary of a county (Kreise) or township (Bezirk) or community (Gemeinde) still adheres to old lines.

A glaring example of changed boundaries is Breisach on the Rhine which used to be in Alsace. One day, about three centuries ago the Rhine River decided to change direction. It now flows on the west side of Breisach, instead of the east, which places the town in Germany.

I mentioned in passing that a new German Empire was established in the 19th century. The old Holy Roman Empire had been a lame duck at

the time of Napoleon's invasion. Having his own designs upon an imperial title, Napoleon forced the emperor to renounce the claims of the Hapsburgs and adopt the style "Emperor of the Austro-Hungarian Empire". Thus the stage was cleared for a more powerful monarch to build a German collection of states, and become German emperor. Besides sheer physical military power, the men from Brandenburg needed moral support to secure the leadership of the proposed empire. At the assembly of German states one family alone commanded the respect of all, the royal house of Bavaria. King Ludwig II represented the oldest reigning family in Germany: beside them the Hapsburgs were upstarts. It was he who after long deliberation swung the majority by his decision to vote for Hohenzollern.

This leads me back to the Palatinate by way of a short digression on the Bavarian prince's ancestry. The family name was Wittelsbach, and they held power of various degrees for at least eight centuries into the present age. It divided into two principal branches: the senior line became the hereditary counts palatine of the Rhine from 1214 on; the junior branch years later became dukes of Bavaria. In virtue of their premier position in the old empire, the counts palatine held vice-regal position, and were in degree of precedence second only to the Holy Roman Emperor himself. This priority and seniority seems to have been the cause of considerable envy and rivalry on the part of the Bavarian line. It frequently placed the two branches on the opposite sides of political and religious quarrels. There were numerous branchings of both families, and their territorial possessions were divided and sub-divided many times by inheritance. However, many of the lines died out, while few prospered. The units of land were re-united. The main line of the senior house was extinguished, but one of its junior branches survived to inherit the Palatinate. Then before long the Bavarian line disappeared and the count palatine moved up to inherit the dukedom, and later through Napoleon's machinations became king of Bavaria. It was grimly ironic that Bavaria should see the heir of its hated rival become her own monarch. Hence it was that the Palatinate belonged during the 19th century to the Kingdom of Bavaria.

LANGUAGE - A USEFUL TOOL FOR THE GENEALOGIST

Next to a large fortune, a familiarity with the German language is the most useful tool a genealogist can have in researching German ancestry. Knowing at least some vocabulary and grammar opens the doors to a vast treasure of written and printed information on the subject. One need not even travel to Germany to have access to much of this material. The Mormon (Latter Day Saints) Library in Salt Lake City, Utah, took stock of its microfilmed German resources two years ago, and calculated that it has 50,000 reels of film of Church registers, municipal records, state documents, and rare source books and references. It is estimated that their photographers have covered only 15% of the useful material in Germany.

The language also helps one with numerous problems of names, locations and correcting errors caused by American misunderstanding of German originals. English-speakers while possessing a tongue that incorporates a common linguistic origin have to a certain extent been cut off from the continental traditions.

To mention only three factors, I shall cite: first, the overlay of Norman French upon Old English; secondly, the use of Latin as the universal lingua franca; and thirdly, the partial replacement of Latin by French in the 17th century as the language of international diplomacy and learning. All of these have distanced us from what was once

a dialect close to our own: Take only a few place names for example. In a great many cases we know the names of towns and cities only in their English or French rendition: Nürnberg we know as Nuremberg; Trier is often called Trèves, Aachen as Aix-la-Chapelle, and München as Munich. Occasionally one even finds Regensburg under its old Latin form as Ratisbona. Titles of Graf, Herzog, Freiherr etc. are known here only by English or French equivalents - count, duke, baron.

There are many dialects of German within the nation and on its borders, but knowledge of the main dialect is helpful in coping with related languages such as Dutch and the Scandinavian tongues. The dominant form is called Hochdeutsch (High German) not from any innate superiority, but because it was the dialect of the people in the higher lands away from the low seacoast where Plattdeutsch or Low German was spoken. It became a standard, official language for the very good reason that Luther used it in his translation of the Bible, thus obtaining for the dialect a wide audience and considerable prestige. The word Deutsch, of course, derives from the old north Germanic tribe the Teutons, and means simply "the people", or "the country" and is equivalent to the Eskimo use of "Innuit" for themselves. We use it loosely for the Netherlanders as "Dutchmen" and for the Germans of Pennsylvania as "Pennsylvania Dutch".

The German language may be easier for an Englishman or Scotchman to learn than for a Canadian since it has broad "a"'s and gutteral "ch"'s, is precise and often imperative in its pronunciation and emphasis. Basic differences from English are the following:

| <u>German</u> | = | <u>English</u> | |
|---------------|---|----------------|------------|
| au | = | ow | as in fowl |
| ie | = | ee | as in see |
| ei | = | ey | as in eye |
| eu | = | oy | as in boy |
| u | = | oo | as in soon |
| v | = | f | as in fun |
| w | = | v | as in vim |

An unfamiliar accent is the Umlaut shown by the mark of two dots ("") which represents an abbreviated "e". In printing the Umlaut is often omitted and a letter "e" is inserted immediately after the letter it affected.

SCIENCE OF NAMES (NAMENKUNDE)

The technical aspect of each genealogical tool has received a great deal of study in Germany, not least the science of names. Here on this continent much work has been done, particularly in Pennsylvania on the transformation of German names into English forms. The German scholar can frequently tell from an old name the person's general area of origin sometimes his religion, and possibly even about his ancestry. The American can usually suggest the original German form of an immigrant's name. In fact, foreign names have been so frequently anglicized here that the genealogist's first problem is to determine the ancestor's proper name, before he can proceed farther back in research in North America - let alone trace across the ocean to the place of birth. Since this is the path most of us follow, let us consider the basic possibilities of name change.

The three usual ways of altering a surname are (1) translation, (2) spelling it in English style, according to the sound and (3)

changing the form of it to look like an English word. Many names translate easily and directly because they are close to the English meaning: Muhler is miller, Weber is weaver, Schmitt is smith. Others are not so easily recognized: Zimmermann is carpenter, Seidensticker is silk-weaver, Schwarz is black, etc. In the other two kinds of name change, according to sound or appearance, there is a wide variation in vowel changes, but not so much in consonants. So it is to the pattern of consonants one must look for guidance. The guttural "ch" however was nearly always changed in the 18th century into English "gh" and "j" became "y". A German name that looks "almost" English is frequently tidied up, e.g. Reichert becomes Richards. Quite often a long name is shortened, especially for an actor to have a good "image". Thus Friedrich Austerlitz became Fred Astaire.

In old records one has to be very careful about the exact form in which a name is found. There are many qualifications that could apply to its significance. Take an imaginary ancestor called, say, Johann Sebastian Bach. In an American church register he might have been recorded as Brook, Baugh, Back, Bauch, Basch, even Pach, etc. His given names could have been in nickname form. For Johann I have counted ten, for Sebastian I find at least seven, diminutives. But remember conservative people often followed an old naming system in which a son was given his father's name first, followed by a grandfather's name. Since all the sons received their father's first name, the boys were actually called by their second given name, in this case Sebastien, or Bastin, etc.

A favourite pattern of naming children, but not universally used, was:

1. eldest son - father's usual name + father's father's name
2. second son - father's usual name + mother's father's name
3. eldest daughter - mother's usual name + father's mother's name
4. second daughter - mother's usual name + mother's mother's name

Other points to look for in given names are: those which were popular in a particular region, such as Casper, Melchior and Balthasar in the Cologne area where the cult of the Three Kings, or Magi was strong. Again, from 1550 on into the 1800's the Catholic church clung to New Testament names, and as if in reaction, the Calvinists and some other Protestant sects adopted Old Testament names.

The family name may well indicate the ancient location of your early ancestors, but is less likely to point to a significant fact about the particular immigrant's origin, e.g. Bayer as in Bayer Aspirin, means Bavarian. Surnames originated from different practices in different areas, or from different requirements within one area, e.g. from a father's name, or a trade, or home location as Irving Berlin. One irritating characteristic of the period before about 1800 is the frequency with which people changed their surnames, and the reliance of officials even in school registers, etc. of using only people's given names.

Fortunately there are several good name dictionaries. So we can find out whether a name is localized: Nick Auf Der Maur has a Swiss name; Ruch is also Swiss, and originated near Bern. Schulz is or was common only in certain southern districts of Germany. Florian and Kilian as given names are localized. Florian in particular is Austrian.

THE HENDERSHOTS: A PALATINE FAMILY OF THE GREAT AUSWANDERUNG

The subject which has been my main interest is the family of my mother, the Hendershots. They may be described as belonging to the

"great migration" of Palatines in 1709. I shall deal first with some of the principal problems we encountered in researching them, and then give a summary of the more interesting parts of their history.

We had a few printed publications to begin with: a collection of family tables, privately published in 1961; a leaflet outlining the Canadian branch lineage of the 1930's; and a few small articles on the family which appeared from 1894 on. Most of those items which were produced by members of the family included a brief outline of family history which evidently all derived from the same tradition. They contained essentially three elements:

1. A tradition that the family was descended from the noble Bavarian family of von Hayderschatt.
2. They fled from religious oppression and the disasters of war, and had their estates confiscated.
3. They arrived in New York in 1710, and settled in New Jersey.

Nearly every family has some tradition of noble kinship, and nine times out of ten it is fiction. However, if there are some grounds to believe it contains a particle of truth, the story should be investigated. There is much more likelihood of finding information about a family that was noble than there is about a peasant family. Our tradition of a noble origin was not documented, but place and date of ennoblement were mentioned. Reference to a standard work on coats of arms showed that indeed a Hayderschatt family had received ennoblement in 1912 at Regensburg, but nothing else could be found out about them for 18 months. The only point upon which experts agreed was that the name Hayderschatt could not have evolved into Hendershot because the "y" would not have shifted into an "n". Many other shifts take place in German consonants but vowels do not shift into consonants ordinarily.

b = p
c = k
f = v
g = k
t = d
z = ts

Analysing this evidence to find the minutest clues gave me two or three particular lines of enquiry to follow. This led in a roundabout way to the discovery of one original document of 1613, some correspondence of 1893, and a modern descendant of the noble family. This demonstrated that beyond a doubt our family story was rubbish, and had in fact been concocted in 1893 to explain our origin in an acceptable way.

There were some tell-tale signs that gave away the whole show. First, the creator of the tale based his "tradition" on the assumption that the scant information given in the reference book was accurate. In fact, there was a critical error in the entry which invalidated his basic "proof". He claimed to have the same coat-of-arms as was described in the book. He did, because the artist had drawn the design based on the book's description. But the book's description was wrong. This is best shown by a diagram.

The arms described in Riestap's Armorial General have a gold chevron on a blue background between three silver stars. A certified copy of the original grant of arms has a drawing of the proper arms as well as a written description of them. The authentic arms had two gold points in counterpoints instead of a chevron.

A second point that betrayed the story-teller was that he claimed his family was Bavarian, as was the Hayderschatt family. It turned out that Bavaria was merely the location in which the original document was issued. The nobles were from Luxembourg.

So we may learn from this experience that even if the tale of a noble connection is false, it should be investigated to demonstrate its falsity, and if possible to find the origin of the legend. It is most important to know the source of erroneous information, so that other information coming from the same source may be treated with great caution. We now know the story-teller's identity (he died in 1940) and can consult his records with care. Again, we can see that a knowledge of heraldry has its uses, and further it should be noted that in cases of genuine noble ancestry it is a most important tool in tracing documents, properties and relationships.

It was not terribly difficult to document the Hendershot family line and trace it back through a name change about 1750 to the original immigrant. The fact that Michael Henneschiedt arrived with his family in 1710 placed him among the large group of Palatine immigrants coming in at that time. Study of the history of that migration led us directly to documents showing that they came by way of England from the port of Rotterdam. If anyone gets this far, and has no further tradition or fact to rely on, he encounters an enormous obstacle. The thousands of Palatines were not accurately documented, and they originated in hundreds of towns, hamlets and communities.

It needs to be explained that from late 1709 onward, the word "Palatine" was used freely and loosely to describe any refugee German in Great Britain and North America, much as "Pennsylvania Dutch" was used in the 19th century, and "D.P." was after 1945. Queen Anne, as "Protector of the Faith" had offered persecuted Palatine Protestants asylum in England. They were Lutherans as was the Queen's husband. However, her generosity was so appealing that tens of thousands of Germans, Swiss and Alsatians swarmed to England - both Protestants and Catholics. Far from all being refugees from persecution, many were looking for a fresh start in a new land. The more these people are studied, the more we find that the Palatines were only a fraction of the whole group. "Palatines" actually came from a score of principalities and territories, mostly those bordering on the Rhine and its tributaries.

Palatine researchers are fortunate now. Many sources of information are available since much effort has been devoted to the topic. There is even a centre for compiling information on emigrants called "die Heimatstelle" at Kaiserslautern in the Palatinate. I should emphasize that the German words for Palatinate and Palatines are die Pfalz and die Pfälzer, for those are the key words in correspondence with Germany. Further, a number of recent discoveries and publications to appear in the foreseeable future, will provide many break-throughs in Palatine research. In particular mention should be made of Henry Jones who took it upon himself to locate the places of origin of the eight hundred families which came to America in that first great wave of German migration in 1709-10. He has now reached over 500 finds, and plans to start publishing within the next few years.

I am sure you know the infinitely frustrating replies from experts and authorities overseas who cannot help. They can only work successfully if one can give them specific and carefully directed questions.

After long consideration of the probabilities, I tried several directions of search. First I wrote to the Heimatstelle which replied that my family was not native to the Palatinate, for they had files on those whose names which were native. The Hendershot name was actually an English version of the immigrant's surname which had been written on passenger lists as Hinterschied, or Henneschiedt. It was these Germanic forms I enquired about. Hinterschied makes sense; it means "behind the clearing". So we searched for a place of that name - without success. Eventually it turned out that we should not have tried so hard to make sense. That name was actually the result of 18th century clerks trying to make sense out of the other name Henneschiedt. Now, some people tended to shy away from that form, while others were even attracted to it for its scatological value. In English it would be pronounced "Henshite". That makes Victorian grandmothers turn purple. In German, that pronunciation has exactly the same meaning as the English sound, and some genealogists suggested it was one of those insulting surnames given to nameless peasants by vindictive or mischievous census-takers.

At length three clues to the family's place of origin appeared in rapid succession. Henry Jones believed he came with a group from near Lauterecken, from a village called Hohenöllen. Secondly, a country minister, Rev. Kuby, near Kaiserslautern, had just read my advertisement for information immediately after seeing a family of this name in a parish register. The location was Naumburger Hof. Thirdly, Dr. Else Emrich in Munich happened to see a person of the same surname from Bayerfeld mentioned in a Bavarian newspaper dated 1818. She had remembered the name from my letter of enquiry about six months earlier. The first two places were one mile apart. The third place was twenty-five miles away. Clearly we were very close to a home location.

Acting on the usual principles of zeroing-in on parish registers, local land documents, and detailed maps, we found a mass of information on the ancestral farm. There was not a great deal of detail about the emigrant, but enough about the family to give a fascinating view of their life. There are still a great many questions unanswered, but what better ending to a two-year search could there be than to find a article on the farm's history, a surveyed map, and written description of it, and enough registrations to build a tree of the German family covering four generations.

We now know from these documents that my 7th great-grandfather Wilhelm came from the Duchy of Berg, an area roughly south-east of Düsseldorf. His name appears to have derived from one of several similarly named villages all located near each other: Hänscheid, Honscheid or Hönscheid, about 20 miles east of Bonn on the Rhine. He turned up in the Palatinate in 1673 with his brother-in-law and obtained a permanent hereditary lease of the Naumburger Hof estate. Many German immigrants came from such a farm or Hof, which was a farm owned by a nobleman and rented out to common farmers. This particular one was owned by the Duke of Zweibrücken, a member of the count palatine's family. The ducal accounts and papers are now in the State Archives at Speyer, and include three deed boxes full of records of this farm. It is known that the farm existed already in 1268, but these records begin only about 1540 when it was a flourishing, 500-acre estate.

The story from 1618 onward is a tale of warfare, plunder, destruction and misery. Listen to the progress of the farmers: at the beginning of the war, Spanish troops plundered the Hof, stole all cattle and

damaged the buildings. After four years of being abandoned, the farm was taken up by a squatter for six years. In 1632 Swedish cavalry completely ravaged the farm, and from an inventory we know what they took right down to the number of cheeses, eggs and gallons of butter. The farmer died of grief. In 1642 soldiers stole the whole harvest of oats. Again in 1647 troops stole all moveables and destroyed crops. In 1648 the war ended but the crops failed. Various farmers worked the land but it was now infertile and poor. In despair that ever again the old pre-war prosperity would come, the duke's steward rented the Hof on a permanent lease at an annual payment of 15 bushels each of rye and oats. Permanence of a lease gave a farmer security to develop and rebuild the farm at his own expense.

This is where my ancestor Wilhelm Hönscheidt comes in. With assistance from the duke, the farm was rebuilt. But conditions don't seem to have got much better. In 1675 another army plundered the Hof. Wilhelm quarreled with his brother-in-law, and the latter left him to farm alone. In 1679 another army raided the farm. Snails ate remaining crops. In 1681-82 hail flattened the crops. Production went down for Wilhelm was in bad health. When the duke asked the rent collector why the Hof was so far behind in rent, the official replied, "It is not well managed because Wilhelm goes fishing too often."

In 1688 the French invaded, and they dominated this area for decades more. Wilhelm, who had been a lapsed Catholic, died, and his four younger children were removed from their home by Franciscans on the grounds that half of the family should be Catholic - the mother, a Lutheran, could claim only the eldest four. After the youngsters had been indoctrinated they were returned. The mother complained to the duke in later years that this division made a living hell of her life with constant religious quarrels among her children. They married within their respective religions and brought their new mates home to live. At one point, with no money or surplus crops to pay taxes, old Maria turned over all her animals to the duke - and still owed him two florins besides. She must have had an indomitable will: in 1689 she took on the responsibilities of managing the farm and continued in charge for thirty years until she was about eighty years of age. A plague of snails in 1694, a destructive hailstorm in 1696 did not stop her. Wars continued, armies came and went. Barely ten years later there was even worse.

So there was not just one cause by many that made Palatines discontented: a threat of religious oppression, an invasion of 1707, a crop failure, the coldest winter in living memory 1708-09 and famine. About this time agents of William Penn passed up the Rhine preaching the blessings of life in Pennsylvania and the generosity of good Queen Anne. People from the Rhine Valley packed up by the thousand and fled to England. The wonder is not that so many left, but that so many were willing to stay at home.

The British government could not cope with so many thousand refugees on its doorstep. So they divided the "Palatinates" into groups and sent them away: some to America, some to Ireland, some to France - the last being Catholic.

Wilhelm and Maria Hönscheid's (more commonly Heneschiedt) eldest son Michael, with his neighbours, headed for America. From this point on we have more record of him than previously. Now in addition to church registers, there are government and court records to rely on.

For about two years Michael worked, probably as a foreman, on the government's pine-tar project on the Hudson River. When this failed the Palatines split up. Some stayed among the Hudson Dutch. Michael took his family south to New Jersey where the Palatines found good land was going cheap. They settled in Hunterdon County, and later generations branched out into other counties and colonies. Michael was a strong character: illiterate, tenacious, argumentative and irascible. Most of what we know of him comes from Lutheran ministers' diaries. Their accounts of him are somewhat biased and a little too self-righteous. Only one of these pastors, the great Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, can be fully believed. After Rev. Weygand visited the Michael on his death bed, he wrote: "This man had stained his soul with many sins of unrighteousness as I learned from many people who have known him from his youth up!" Weygand had a running feud with the old man, and his attitude is not to be wondered at.

This quotation does however contain a valuable observation for the genealogist. Michael had settled, indeed had travelled, in company with friends and neighbours from the Palatinate to England, then to New York, and again to New Jersey. It was usual for these emigrants to move in parties of between thirty and twenty families - which group would thus contain a number of men skilled in different crafts and labours, and thus be virtually self-sufficient. This means, that we should study the group to understand where they came from; what was going on; and how they lived, and in this way be able to fill in the gaps in knowledge of our own ancestors' history.

How do the Palatine's descendants fit into local history? By and large they were peaceful settlers who brought their trades and farming skills to benefit the new land. At the American Revolution many families were divided. The Palatines had enjoyed royal protection, and a new life under the British. They fought their battles about religion in the church, not about politics in the town hall. The elder generations remembered Queen Anne and remained loyal. Thus two of Michael's grandsons joined loyalist regiments alongside other New Jersey volunteers. Their younger cousins joined the rebels. When the rebels won, the Loyalists came to Canada among hundreds of other Palatine descendants.

Here I want to interject an observation on an American obsession. You know the "Mayflower Complex" - everyone would like to be descended from the earliest settlers. In our case, every family claims descent from Michael the first immigrant of the clan Hendershot. Yet we have recently discovered that there were numerous other families of the German surname arriving through the 18th to the 20th centuries. Similarly, all Canadian Hendershots claim descent from Peter, the Loyalist soldier - unless they know otherwise. I found that Peter's brother (or cousin) arrived long after the Revolution looking for land. He settled near Toronto with 17 of his 23 children. A lot of relationships are forgotten in two centuries. So there are many descendants of both families who are uncertain of their origin.

The Canadian branch of the family settled first as farmers among many other Germanic people in the Niagara peninsula - Pennsylvanians, Palatines, Dutch and Mennonites of various origins. The man with the two dozen children was called variously Christian and Christopher. He was a cooper, perennially in debt. One of his encounters with the law shows how harsh the system could be in the 1790's. He spent a year in jail in New Jersey without having had a hearing, or being charged.

Finally, he and his family were let go with only the clothes on their backs. His son John joined the Canadian militia in 1812, but could only be induced to swear allegiance to the king after spending several days in the infamous "black hole" guardhouse at Niagara. A few days later while on sentry duty near Queenston he was killed by an American sniper, thus becoming the first casualty of that war on the Niagara frontier. It was his son Christopher who became a rebel in 1837 and was jailed in the London district. Meanwhile, back in Niagara, Jacob, grandson of the Loyalist Peter, was getting knocked about by invaders from the United States who invaded local forests and swamps.

Those Hendershots who remained around Niagara frequently became business- or tradesmen. Another grandson of the Loyalist, William Bradley, was a financial wizard. He made a fortune in land speculation, and in a ship's chandler business linked to the Welland Canal. He was first reeve of Thorold, and his nephews, whom he supported in their early business ventures, were prominent in Welland County. One became first mayor of Welland, the county seat.

In this paper I have mentioned only one woman - that doughty old Hoffrau, my 7th great-grandmother Anna Maria. Needless to say there would have been no descendants without the wives and mothers. Sometimes we do not even have a name for them. When we have their names, we know practically nothing else about them. However, they took part in the back-breaking labour of building, and constantly rebuilding, in the old world, and in pioneering in the new. In this the history of the Palatines is parallel to the history of all the other 18th and 19th century immigrants who struck out for themselves into the Canadian wilderness.

Eastern German Families: For German families who migrated first toward the east and Russia, there is or was a publication called Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 631 D Street, Lincoln Nebraska 68502.

Hessian Troops: There has appeared in the last few years an extensive publication on this subject: Franz Eckhart G. (compiler), Hessian Troops in America, Archivschule, Marburg, Germany 1972. This is in 3 to 5 volumes. It gives full names, birth years, towns of origin, military units, and several other items of information on about 15,000 troops. In other publications it is becoming referred to as HETRINA.

Weller (Surname): This could be a German name. It does occur in north Germany, sometimes as WELLE. It means the area in which a spring or well is found. In the form WELLER it occurs mainly in Westphalia. Someone who is researching families of this name is: Mr. Robert J. Gruchalla, Neche, North Dakota 58265.

Boddy (Surname): This could be an English version of a German surname. In northern Germany there is the name BODE, BODEN (BOHDEN) derived from an old given name BODO in the Middle Ages. One version of this which is common around Heidelberg is BOTH, BOTHE. Evidently another form exists as BODDI(E)N. (Source: Hans Bahlow, NAMENLEXIKON).

Germans in Ottawa Valley: There may be some useful information in either the Canadian Mosaic or in: Jean R. Burnet, Ethnic Groups in Upper Canada, Ontario Historical Society, Toronto 1972.

BURKHOLDER (Surname)

This family may have originated in Switzerland and come to North America by way of the Palatinate (Pfalz in German). Reaman mentions the following people:

- BURKHOLDER, William - German descent, from Pennsylvania, settled in York County Ontario in York Twp, Conc. 4 about 1800; came with a group between 1796-1812 (p 225).
- BURKHOLDER, Family - German descent, from Pennsylvania. Settled in Markham Twp, York County about 1804-07; came with several other families (p 226).
- BURKHOLDER, Christian - from Switzerland to Lancaset County, Pennsylvania in 1755; came to Waterloo County Ontario in 1818 (p 231).
- BURKHOLDER, Surname occurs in the Palatinate in the area of the city Kaiserslautern still (p 235).

Suggestion: If you haven't already tried the Kitchener, Ontario Library, and the genealogical section of the Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg, for information, you should.

Show and Tell by Irene Jezek

There was a lively and very interesting "Show and Tell" meeting at Lachine Library on January 13. Many people came laden with books, pamphlets, files, photo albums and certificates, plus a wealth of fascinating stories. Once again, as genealogists we were reminded by many that "it pays to get in touch" and "to keep in touch" with other sources. One never knows wherefrom a helping hand, an unexpected letter or an interesting historical tidbit will come.

Prof. McDougall brought in a family chart which much to everyone's surprise, he proceeded to roll out on the floor halfway across the room. It was put together by a 2nd cousin of the McDougall's and needed some corrections but now serves as a great ice-breaker as he rolls out the chart and says "Here's the family" when contacting distant cousins.

While showing us a series of maps of land ownership in Gaspé region of Quebec, where his wife's family comes from, (and where 6 lines go back to the same man)

Prof. McDougall pointed out how useful tracing land grants can be and how it is possible to watch the development of the early communities. He also mentioned the co-operation between genealogists as he told us about the help he gave to a young man from Massachusetts who didn't even know his grandparents, and who eventually traced his family back 8 generations. In return, this young man helped him at the New England Historical Society Library.

Salli Dyson has 8 albums, one for each of her great-grandparents in which she has photographs and information about each person in the family coming up to the present day. She brought in one to show us. While living in England for 10 years, she did a lot of research and also fell prey to the fascination of photo-hunting. A baronet turned up in the family and she was able to photograph his ancestral paintings back to the early 1800's. She managed to bring together this same baronet and her father whom she realized

had been at Cambridge University together, and although of the same name, had never met each other.

As she collected more photographs she noticed a particular kind of face kept cropping up through 7 generations - there was a classic Ricketts face. Where it was impossible to find a photo anywhere, she has placed in the album something of interest concerning the life of that person. For instance, parts of the family were in India for 150 years, and from the India Office in London she obtained pieces of historic interest, e.g. a battle where one ancestor was killed.

She has many books on genealogy in Britain including most of the Society of Genealogists's magazines back to 1925 and is willing to help anyone who is researching in London, England.

Barbara Douglas showed us a very interesting book called "Visit Through Quebec's Past" with drawings by James Cockburn who was an officer and an artist in Quebec City around 1830. More of a draughtsman than an artist, he gives us a glimpse of the buildings, the port, the barracks, and the surrounding countryside and the life in Quebec as it was then. Barbara's ancestors came to Quebec in 1828 and anyone interested in the Hudson-Como area, the Eastern Townships, the Dissenters and the Anglican Church in Montreal should talk to her.

Ruth Broughton brought in two interesting articles she has just obtained. Her father died in December at the age of 92, and among his belongings she found a form, dated 1904, which was an application for work as an apprentice ironmonger. He was 14 years old then and he spent three years as an apprentice before emigrating to Canada in 1907. She also showed us a 1902 medallion given to her father by the Mayor of Dunstable, Bedfordshire in recognition of his academic proficiency and good citizenship. She mentioned, as an aside, that her brother, an Ontario farmer,

when he saw her genealogy sheets remarked with dry humour, "Oh, I understand these; I've been doing it for years with my pure-bred cattle!"

Dorothy Weller had many reference books about Ontario and England, notably Sussex and Yorkshire and photographs going back to 1850. She showed us the Historical Atlas of Carlton County, Ontario giving landowners and tenants, and told us about an unexpected windfall she received through the OGS from a lady in Ottawa who was paralleling her own family and who supplied a wealth of information back to the 1700's. She also owned a copy of a thesis from the University of Glasgow on the ironworks in Lanarkshire, Scotland owned by Dorothy's ancestors, the Wilsons in the early 18th century.

Lou Brown encourages us to try copying old photographs. When a child she used to spend rainy days looking through boxes of old family photos but it wasn't until a year or so ago that she decided to sort through and try to name some of them for future generations. Among many photos she showed, one was an old tintype of a woman whose features reminded her of someone. She believed it could be her grandmother who died before she was born. It took 8 months to confirm it, but after sending out numerous photocopies she can now date it around 1875. Although an amateur, she has found it possible to make copies and to enlarge old photos with an SLR camera. She makes use of a music stand or the fridge to hold the photo (stick it to the fridge with a magnet) and then snaps it from a tripod-mounted camera.

Dick Garrity's message was that it is possible to gain genealogical information overseas but it takes a lot of correspondence to do it. He has 9 binders to prove it! He has obtained much information from joining family

history and historical societies and from newspapers abroad and in Canada. Having established names, he is now studying the historical backgrounds and finding it most rewarding, particularly in the Cape Cod area where his wife's mother's ancestors were among the first ten families to settle in Nantucket.

Anyone speak Gaelic? Dick has found that his name was originally spelt MAGOIREACHTAIGH in Gaelic and he'd be very glad of help in discovering more about it.

Marie Clarke's forbears came over with the Palatines from Germany via Holland, and England to the Mohawk Valley in New York State. She brought in a load of books on German ancestry and maps of the Valley plus much information on Dundas County, Ontario. Many early UEL settlers there had joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York headed by Sir John Johnson and the 1st Battalion settled in Dundas County. Marie, in tracing her family, has found several interesting links with Upper Canada Village in Ontario. Cook's Tavern, one of the old houses in this reconstructed village, belonged to a 3rd great-grandfather, Michael Cook (then spelt Koch) and was used as General Wilkinsons HQ during the war of 1812. A 4th great-grandfather, Philip Chrysler, was a brother of John of Chrysler farm.

Mr. R.L. Freeman reminds us to check thoroughly whether research has already been done into a family name. He was looking for other Freeman's when he wrote to the Federation of Family History Societies in England, but a correspondent named White wrote back and asked what he wanted to know because Freeman's had married into families she was researching. She then provided him with a family tree back to 1680!

Fran Lowry found an elderly person at one meeting of the QFHS at the Griffith-McConnell Home. She is the widow of Edwin Holgate, the

great "Group of Seven" painter. Mrs. Holgate must have many stories to tell and Fran reminded us that we should make use of the resources in Senior Citizens Homes.

Marion Hykle, our corresponding secretary, has had an interchange of letters with a minister in Wales who was looking for his wife's grandparents. They lived in Westmount from 1875-1885. Marion was able to put them in touch with a relative and they are coming to visit Montreal. It's a switch, but people do come here from Britain to trace ancestors!

Margaret Heelan has been searching for a book, the Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, 2nd Edition, 1850-1853 by John Burke. Does anyone know where to find it?

It is obvious that we have a treasure fund of stories to be found in our Society. Connections would be glad if you would write down these stories of encounters, searches (successful or otherwise) and brushes with history or interesting people, no matter how short they are, so that they can be published for others to read.

Q U E R I E S

Members may place two free queries per year; additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted at \$2 each. Please print or type query; keep each query to one individual or one family unit; limit 60 words.

93. LOCHEAD - WYLIE (Wyllie)
Robert and wife Jane from nr Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Homesteaded on Grand Ligne, Ste. Therese, Que. Info on ancestors.
Mrs. L. Schmidt, 1323 Lakeshore Rd, Sarnia, Ont. N7S 2L9
94. DONALD
Jane m Alex MacDonald merchant at St. Laurent. Remarried
David Millar, merchant of Ville St. Laurent who was b Ste Therese
s/o William & Janet Scott. Issue of marrs: Clara m John Robertson,
Alexina m Robert Muir, Marjory m Rev W. McKibbon, Norman Miller
m Annie Coughtry, David Allan Millar m Eliza Lochhead.
same as 93.
95. WARREN
Seeking info Lewis Warren b 14 Mar 1780 in Canada, s/o Moses.
Gladly share info or search records in So. Carolina.
G. Warren, Rt 1, Box 70, Gable, SC 29051, USA
96. CROFTON - DUDBERIDGE
Walter Cavendish m Elizabeth Miriam 25 Apr 1849, St. George's
Anglican Church, Montreal. Need prts names and place of origin.
E. Crofton, 88 Braeside Rd, Toronto, Ont. M4N 1X7
97. HAYDEN - ADAMS
Where did Abraham Hayden come from? Who was his wife? Where did
he marry? Who were his parents? He first shows up in 1777
Census of Gaspé. Known ch; Francis m John Adams (mine), Ellen,
Genevieve, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, Hannah, John, Emelie. Will
freely exchange help.
Mrs. P. Scott Garmon, 28111 Mountain Meadow Rd, Escondido, Cal. 92025
98. HARDY - GAUTHIER
Eliphalet b 1808 in New York and wife Margaret, resided and died
the Gore of Lochaber, Papineau Co, Que. Also Margaret Campbell m
1852 James McKenzie.
L.H.Guest, 371 Lorberta, Pontiac, Mi, USA 48054
99. LOCHHEAD
Robert b 1820 Ayrshire, Scotland m Janet Wylie of Kilmarnock.
Lived at Ste Thérèse de Blainville. Ch: John, David, Thomas,
Janet, Agnes, Jean, James, Eliza. Wish to correspond with anyone
working on this family.
Mrs. J. Packham, 37 Donlea Dr, Hamilton, Ont. L8T 1K5
100. KIRKPATRICK
Alexander b 1820 Co Antrim, Ireland, d 25 Sept 1902. M Nancy
Anne Brown b 1830 Aberdeen. M in Morin Heights, Que in 1854,
moved to Manitoba in 1879. Ch: Jane, Agnes, James, Mary, Daniel,
William, Alexander. With to correspond with anyone working on
this family.
same as 99

- 101 MITCHELL
Henry A. b 21 May 1830 Stanstead, Que. Moved 1845 to Pembroke, Ont with Mother, sis and bro George. Granted land on Allumette Island 1864. Would like names of prts and grndprts. Grandfather poss UEL (George?). Any info.
Mrs. L. Brady, 1324 Snowdon St. Ottawa, Ont. K1A 7P4
- 102 FRASER
John, farmer of Rivière Rouge, Argenteuil Co, m 17 Aug 1808 Margery McIntyre at St. Gabriel St. Presbyterian Church, Montreal. Would like any earlier info on him. Info traded
B. Merriman, RR1, Puslinch, Ont. NOB 2J0
- 103 TARTE
Ambrose b ca 1787, m Rhoda Freeman, b 1799, d/o John Freeman and --- Surette. Moved to NY and Vt from Que. \$50 reward for proof of marriage of Ambrose and Rhoda.
R.J.Tarte, Box 215, Ashland, MA 01721, USA
- 104 KELLY
John b pre-1810 m 1820s Anne Walsh, wid of Ned Curran. Moved to St Malachy, Cte Dorchester from Westmeath, Wexford, Ireland 1834. Any info on family: Owen & Annie Doherty, Elizabeth & John O'Farell, Bridget & Thomas Doherty, John & Catherine Leonard m 1857, Peter, Ann & John Cassidy.
C. Harrison, 1668 Chagnon No.1, Sherbrooke, Que. J1H 3Y9
- 105 DOHERTY
from Ireland, poss Londonderry, to St Malachy, Cte Dorchester via Quebec city ca 1830. John William m Maria Downes, Annie b ca 1830 m Owen Kelly, Robert, Joseph to USA, Thomas d ca 1870 m Bridget Kelly d 1920 Bury. Any info on parents and fam.
same as 104
- 106 HARRISON
Thomas b ca 1809 England d 1884 Compton Cte. M. Lucy --- from England. Came to America via Vt pre 1840 with mother, Francis b ca 1774 England d 1851 Compton Cte. Any info? Ch: Thomas b 1840 d 1929 m 1862 Esther J. Barber; Jane m George Goosvenor Lasell 1867, James b 1843 d 1927 m 1874 L.M.Gilbert, m 1882 Maria Andrews, Francis b 1844, Harriet b 1846 d 1887 m John J. Bishop, Mary Ann b 24 Dec 1850, Lucy Ann b 25 Jun 1853. Any info?
Same as 104
- 107 ROLF(E)
Moses b ca 1740 d ca 1845 m Judith Cheney, Vt. Moses b England? Ch: Moses jr & Diane Bishop, Joseph b ca 1790 d 1852 m 1816 Rowena Lothrop, Esther b 1785 d 1863 m Truman Andrews, Benjamin m Betsy Moulton, Samuel, Gershom d 1872, John Clarke b 1799 d 1884 m 1823 Lucy T. Bishop. Any info.
same as 104

- 108 TAYLOR
Robert m widow Lady Macgrierson. With ch Robert and twins James and Alex left Perthshire, Scotland via Delaware, Kingston to Montreal as miller. Canadian ch Peter c 1814 (Hanna Tully), Christina (James Anderson), William 1818 (Rebecca Tully), John, Jane (Alexander Small). Peter & William to Ont. c 1842 as millers. Any info.
B. Taylor, 224 Morningside, Westhill., Ont. M1E 3E1
- 109 CLARK - DOUGLAS
Place, date of marr, prts of Steven Clark and Euphemy Douglas.
Dau Euphemy m Joseph Roquebrune (Larocque) at St André d'Argenteuil (St Andrews E) 15 Apr 1850. Any info appreciated.
C.F. Larocque, 4036 Notre Dame, Trois-Rivières-Ouest, Que. G9A 4Z5
- 110 DuTREMBLAY
Maj. Villebond m --- Nugent of Wexford, Ireland, had 12 ch.
Mrs. DuTremblay d ca 1913 in Quebec City 103 years old. Any info.
T. Walsh, 129 Pine Lawn Ave, London, Ont. N5Z 2R3
- 111 HAMMOND (HEMOND)
Henry, origin Ireland, m Frances Dawson. Lived in Lachute 1853.
Dau Mary Ann. Could have lived at St. Andre. Any info appreciated.
same as 110
- 112 BAKER
Search for descendants of John and Edward b ca 1850 LaPrairie, Que.
s/o John and Francis (Ward). May have moved to Vt in 1870.
N. Baker, 33 Alamein Dr, Kingston, Ont. K7L 4R7
- 113 LAWSON
Desdendants of William b 1867 St. Constant, Que. Moved to farm near Newport, Vt ca 1870.
same as 112
- 114 MEAD
Mary of Burlington, Vt m Benjamin Torrance of Quebec City, 23 Apr 1825 in Burlington. Lived in Quebec City. Ch: John Nov 1826, Mary Mead Jan 1829, Eliza Feb 1830. Mary d 11 Oct 1830 age 23. Godmothers at several baptisms were Eliza Mead and Louisa Mead, presumed to be Mary's sis. Any info on prts of Mary Mead of Burlington?
S.S.Holland, 608 Transit Rd, Victoria, BC V8S 4Z5
- 115 BROWN - RAYFORD
Louis (Lewis) b 1751 d 1817, m Salome b 1782 d 1847. In 1796 lived 28 St.Paul St. Montreal as druggist. Became doctor by 1817 Both bd Christchurch Anglican, Montreal. Son Christian Julius b 1796, bptd 1797 in Christchurch. Any info welcome.
MrsC. Gemmell, Apt 507A, 1 Richview Rd, Islington, Ont. m9a 4M5

- 116 BROWN - TERRY
 Christian Julius b 1796 Montreal m Eliza Terry b 1801 Boston, USA
 Ch: Edward m Evilena Eager b 1819, Francis b 1821 m Eliza Grisdale,
 Julius b 1825 m Lydia Cropley, Alfred b 1832, Rachel Doty b 1834
 m Wm Noad, Eliza b 1837, William b 1838, Albert b 1840 m Sarah Grant.
 All b Montréal. Fam moved to Pittsburgh Twp Frontenac Co. Ont
 between 1861-1871. Any info and/or contact with desc. welcomed.
 same as 115
- 117 BOUCHER (dit Belleville)
 Antoine b Canada E. m Catherine Racine also b Canada E. St. Anicet
 or Trois Rivieres. Ch: Pierre, Toussaint, Edouard, Jean Baptiste
 ba ca 1804 m Josette Adam dit Laramée. Info welcome.
 Mrs. R. Wallis, 18 Raymond St, Welland, Ont. L3C 4P4
- 118 BUCHANAN
 Charles Lang b 27 Oct 1872 Anderston, Burgh of Glasgow, Scotland.
 Prts Malcolm and Agnes Laughlan m 19 Apr 1861. Desire info on fam
 G.E. Buchanan, 98 Charles Ave, Pte Claire, Que. H9R 4L1
- 119 McLEAN
 Christina b 4 Jul 1875 area St. Andrews East, Que. Prts John and
 Margaret Cameron. Desire info on fam.
 same as 118
- 120 LAWRENCE - BONISTEEL
 Oliver s/o Cornelius Lawrence & --- Coomwell, m Maria Bonisteel
 b 1804 Sidney Township, Hastings Co. Ont. d/o Charles Bonisteel.
 Ch: Cornelius, George, Ezekiel, Charles. Wish to know date &
 place of marr. Oliver's place and date of death.
 J. Benoit, 58 Belmont, Pte Claire, Que H9R 2N3

RICHARDS Families in 21 States and 3 Provinces are helping each other with research. Annual newsletter is \$2.50. Listing of all members' lines of descent available for \$2.50. Write: Richards Family History Society, c/o Chuck S. Richards, 137 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116 USA.

Publishers' Catalogues in the Library

The Library has a number of small catalogues published by various companies, listing the material they have for sale. These catalogues are not necessarily all genealogical information, but by going through them you can usually find some listings which specify that they contain some or much such information. Since most members probably don't know that these exist, and many have not yet come to the Library, this information is being missed. Where an item might be of interest to a fair number of the membership, the Library has considered purchasing to add to its collection, however, there may be members who would consider purchasing for their own benefit, and perhaps later share the contents with other interested members. An example of this happened at the January Show and Tell meeting. The other kind of example is The Illustrated Atlas of the Eastern Townships, recently purchased for the Library.

Some of these catalogues carry Accession numbers, but not all yet, and rather than file them in their numerical order among the book collection, it has been decided to keep them together, grouped by publisher's name.

To give an example of the type of information which might be of value to members, following are some listings from catalogues received during 1980:

Basic Reference Books on Genealogy, Heraldry and Local History, published by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, Maryland. List A-15, Item No. 5450.

Smith, Frank - A GENEALOGICAL GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND. An Alphabetical Dictionary of Places, with their Location, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Population, and the Date of the Earliest Entry in the Registers of Entry in the Registers of Every Ancient Parish in England. xv, 599 pp. (1968). 1977. \$20.00

Item No. 830.

Burke, John, and John Bernard Burke. BURKE'S GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC HISTORY OF THE EXTINCT AND DORMANT BARONETCIES OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND. Illus. 644 pp. Second Edition. (1841). 1977. \$20.00

Item No. 4990.

Robison, Jeannie F.-J., and Henrietta C. Bartlett. GENEALOGICAL RECORDS. Manuscript Entries of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Taken from Family Bibles, 1581-1917. Illus. xv, 331 pp., indexed. (1917). 1972. \$15.00 (Referring back to the index, this book is listed under New York State).

Huronian Canadiana Books, published by Helen and John Wray, Alliston, Ontario. List 101, January 1980

Item No. 86.

Chittick, Hattie: HANTSPORT ON AVON...(N. p., 1968) 47 pp., illus. A history of a Nova Scotia town. Mainly lists of names. \$15.00

Item No. 400.

Orchard, Joseph. THE LAND I LOVE. A History of the Pioneers and Their Descendants of Menesing, Ontario 1855 to 1972...(Orillia, 1972) Second edition, with revisions. 134 pp., illus., card covers. \$8.00

Item No. 424.

Pomeroy, E.M.: WILLIAM SAUNDERS AND HIS FIVE SONS...(Toronto, 1956) 192 pp., illus., index. \$5.00

Mika Publications for Schools, Libraries, Collectors and Genealogists,
published by Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario. Catalogue No. 9.
Page No. 22

PIONEER LIFE ON THE BAY OF QUINTE. Introduction by William F.E. Morley.
This extensive work is comprised of histories and genealogies of about
320 families and includes biographical sketches of many individuals.
Many of the articles cover several pages, each constituting in itself a
settlement history of the area occupied by successive generations and
branches of the same family. An Index of over 2400 names has been added.
The region of settlement covered in this volume extends from Kingston to
Trenton and includes the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington,
Hastings and Prince Edward. The book is made even more valuable to the
genealogist by carrying the histories of many of the families back to
first settlement in the American Colonies in the seventeenth century
and then bringing the accounts forward into the twentieth century.
Originally published by Rolph & Clark, 1905. First Facsimile Edition
published by Mika Pub. Co., 1972. Second Facs. Ed. pub. by Mika, 1976.
ISBN 0-919302-28-9, 9 x 6, 1030 pp., hardcover, \$35.00

Page No. 30

GRAVESTONES OF GLENGARRY, Vol. 1 - Williamstown, by Alex W. Fraser, U.E.
The first volume in a planned series recording Glengarry County's grave-
stone inscriptions deals with two pioneer cemeteries in Williamstown,
Ontario: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church cemetery and St. Andrew's
Presbyterian (now United) Church cemetery. Also included is the small
cemetery on the third concession of Charlottenburgh, known as Free Church
or Grinley's cemetery. Over 800 gravestone markings have been recorded,
representing well over 2,600 names of pioneers buried in the Williamstown
cemeteries, in an effort to preserve valuable information for genealogists.
Publ. by Mika Publ. Co., 1976. ISBN 0-919303-08-0, 9 x 6, illus. hardcover,
250 pp., \$20

Catalogue of Canadiana, published by Dora Hood's Book Room, Toronto.
No. 116.

Item No. 15

Carr, D.H. A HISTORY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE HENDERSON OF BANFFSHIRE?
SCOTLAND, 1790-1975. London, Ont., 1975. (Card cover, 236 pp., index,
illus.) \$20.00

Item No. 22

Dewar, L.G. A HISTORY OF MY FAMILY AND THE FAMILY FARM AT NEW PERTH,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND...and a short history of New Perth, P.E.I., 1976(?)
(Card cover, illus., 160 pp.) \$8.00

Item No. 32

THE HISTORY OF THE INNES FAMILY, 1843-1963. Tillsonburg, Ont., n.d.
(Card cover, 36 pp., illus.) \$6.00

There are many more items in each of these catalogues, and many more
catalogues. There are price ranges from \$3.00 - up, covering many other
areas, United Empire Loyalists, Huguenots, items printed in French, etc.
We'll try to gather a few more examples, so look for them in the next issue.

The Library

B. Gilbertson

The Library, located at 16⁴ Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, is open every Monday from 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. and from 7:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. The library (and the society) now has a telephone number - 697-5939 to aid you in your research. You can now reserve a book, make a suggestion for purchase, or check to see if a particular book, periodical or article is in the library simply by calling the library on a Monday during the hours indicated above. Library material is loaned for a two week period. Please remember to either call the library or come in person to renew as this saves us a call to remind you. All those people with overdue material are requested to immediately call the library for renewal! We will be instituting a fine for overdue material in the Spring, so don't get caught - it could prove expensive! There are a number of items which seem to have disappeared from the library (we have no outcard for them). Please check to see if we forgot to take the card from the back of any material which you might have. No system is infallible and we need your help to make the library function properly.

The Library Committee meets every third Monday of the month at 7:15 p.m. at the library, and new members are always welcome.

Of interest in the Library

The July/August 1980 issue of the Genealogical Helper has published the 1980 Directory of Genealogical Societies, Libraries, Periodicals and Professionals. This is a comprehensive list of active genealogical societies and libraries located in the U.S., Canada, and other countries. There is also a current list of genealogical periodicals which cover special localities. Professional researchers are also included for the areas where they specialize in research. A photocopy of this article will eventually be added to our library.

Library Accession List

- 400 Mannion, J.J. The Peopling of Newfoundland, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Newfoundland, 1977
- 401 Dumais, Raymond Liste des Paroisses dont Les Registres Sont Conservés aux Archives Nationales du Québec a Montréal, 1979
- 402 Gregoire, Jeanne Guide du Généalogiste, Guerin 1974
- 403 Tarte, R.J. Your Genealogical Heritage - New England States, Frank Genealogical Forms, 1977
- 404 Tarte, R.J. Trace Your Roots (Family Tree), Frank Genealogical Forms, 1978
- 405 Burchall, M.J. and Warren, Judy 1980 National Genealogical Directory, Federation of Family History Societies, 1980
- 406 Gardner, D.E. et al Genealogical Atlas of Ireland, Stevenson's Genealogical Centre, 1972
- 407 Suess, J.H. Central European Genealogical Terminology, Everton Publishers, 1978
- 408 Jensen, L.D. A Genealogical Handbook of German Research, published by author, 1978

- 409 Smith, C.N. & Smith, A.P. Encyclopedia of German-American Genealogical Research, Bowker & Co. Research, 1976
- 410 Channell, L.S. History of Compton County and sketches of the Eastern Townships, Mika Publishing 1975
- 411 Mayhew, H.C. History of the Gabriel and George Kerr Families published by author in 1976, donated by Mrs. C. Helen Harper
- 413 Record of Tombstones in St. Georges Church Cemetery, Clarenceville Quebec, n.d.
- 412 Gibson, J.S.W. A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions: where to look for wills, Gulliver Press 1980
- 414 Creighton, Helen A Life in Folklore (Nova Scotia) McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd. 1975 donated by Gwen King
- 415 Courteau, Elmer The King's Daughters Reprinted from 'Lost' in Canada, 1976 (55 pages)
- 416 Stevens, G. Ogilvie in Canada, Pioneer Millers 1801-1951, Ogilvie Flour Mills 1951, donated by Terry McDonnell
- 417 Stuart, M. Scottish Family History Genealogical Publishing Co, 1979
- 418 Harrison, Phyllis (ed.) The Home Children, Watson & Dwyer Publishing Company, 1979
- 419 Bagnell, K. The Little Immigrants, (The Orphans Who Came to Canada) Macmillan of Canada, 1980
- 420 Wilson, D. Readings in Ontario Genealogical Sources, A selection of presentations given at the Conference on Ontario Genealogical Sources held at Toronto, Ontario October 27-29, 1978
- 421 St. Patrick's School St. Patrick's Reunion 1980 donated by Sister Marianne O'Gallagher
- 422 Pine, L.G. Sons of the Conqueror (Descendents of Norman Ancestry) Charles E Tuttle C. 1973

I would like to thank all those people who have so generously donated material to the library. The library does not have a large budget for the purchase of material, and donations are greatly appreciated!!

The Quebec Family History Society
is pleased to announce
Its 2nd Genealogy Seminar

To be held Saturday, April 4, 1981 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Town Hall of Montreal West, 50 Westminster Avenue South,
Montreal West.

Cost: \$12.50 to non-QFHS members, \$7.50 to QFHS members,
\$2 to senior citizens

Speakers: John E. Ruch will discuss the Loyalists of Quebec
Sister Marianna O'Gallagher will discuss the Irish
of Quebec

A representative of the Public Archives of Canada
in Ottawa will address the subject of preparing
one's material for deposit in the Archives, or
for publication.

Parking: There is limited parking at the rear of the Town
Hall.

Buses: No. 90 bus goes down Westminster Avenue South in
Montreal West.

From Centre-ville: From the Atwater Metro Station,
catch No. 90 bus on the north side of St. Catherine
West of Atwater Avenue.

From West Island: The Terminus for the No. 90 bus
is the Dorval Shopping Centre.

Highway: The direct exit to Montreal West off the 2-20 has
been closed, so motorists will have to take the
Ville St-Pierre exit.

For more information: Marilou Collins 341-3209
Elizabeth O'Neill 481-7608
Margaret Goldik 697-3873

Please make cheques payable to The Quebec Family History Society

Registration forms and payment should be mailed to:

Marilou Collins,
5094 Victoria Avenue, #14,
Montreal, Quebec H3W 2N3

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