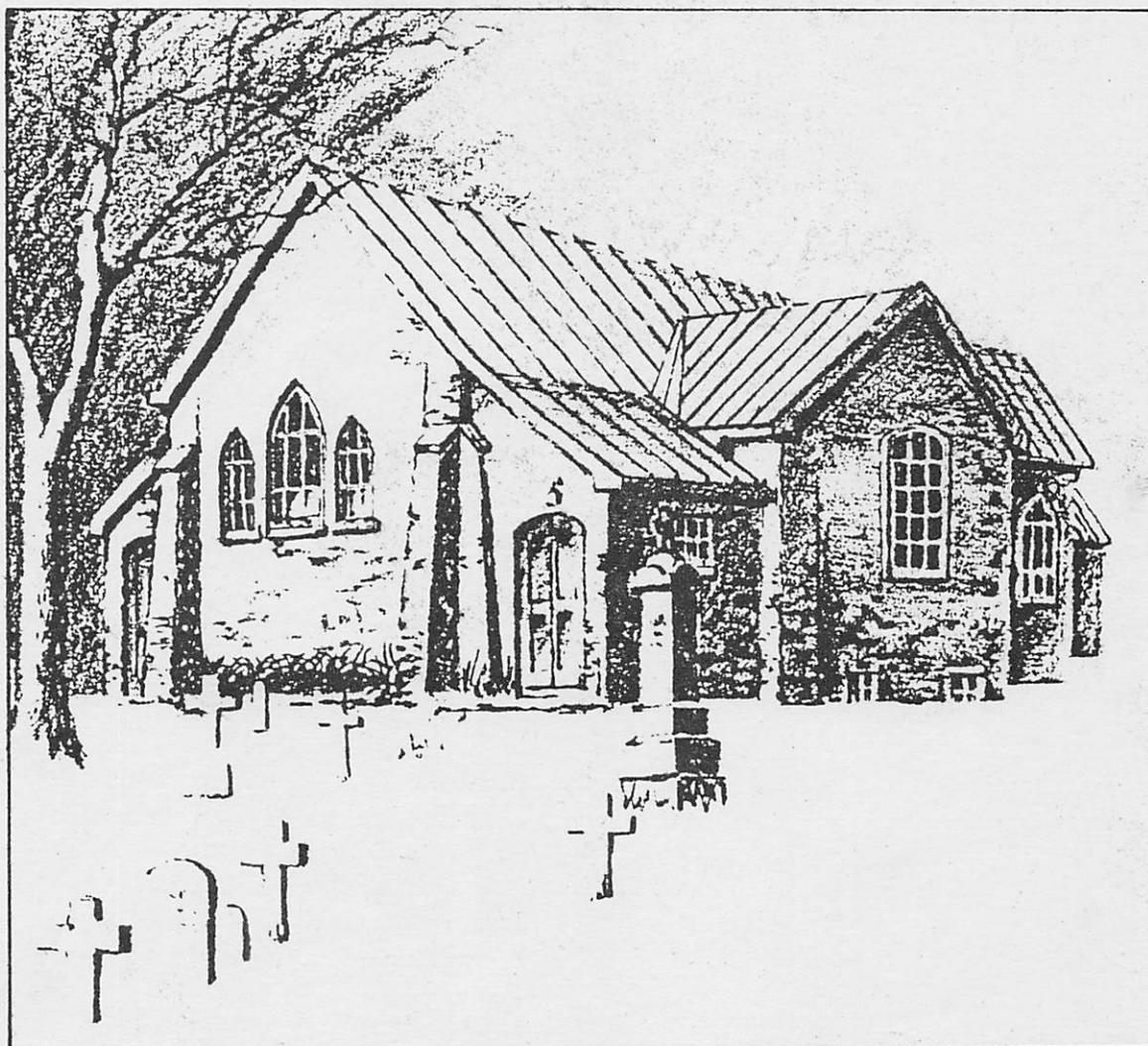


CONNECTIONS

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

VOL.4 NO.1

SEPTEMBER 1981



St. Stephen's Church

LACHINE, QUE.

Quebec Family History Society 1981 - 1982

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In this issue...

Editorial	page 4
St. Stephen's Church	6
Further notes on Argenteuil County	8
Mail bag	8
Genealogical Data	9
Queries	16
Catalogues in the QFHS Library	17
Library Accession List	20

Annual General Meeting

The annual general meeting of the Quebec Family History Society was held the second Tuesday in June at the Lachine Municipal Library.

Annual reports were approved and the new executive was voted in. The retiring members of the executive were thanked by new President Richard Garrity, with special thanks to Past President Margaret Stead.

After the annual business, Dr. Graham Decarie of Concordia University gave an illustrated talk about the Anglophone in Quebec. Dr. Decarie was very informative and amusing withal...one possible ethnic origin of Ramezay (of the famous Chateau de Ramezay in Old Montreal) was a Scottish family exiled to France...Ramsay, in fact.

Dr. Decarie is a founder of the Centre for the Study of Anglophone Quebec, 7141 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. (879-7267, ext. 465)

Coming Events...

Please note that the September meeting of the QFHS will be held on the third Tuesday of September - September 15 - instead of the second Tuesday as is our usual custom.

September 15 - Brother Hoyt, High Councilman of Mt. Royal Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints will be our guest speaker on this occasion.

October 13 - Margaret Turner, Editor of Connections, will give a talk entitled "Leave No Stone Unturned". Special emphasis will be placed on guidance for the beginning genealogist.

November 10 - Dick Garrity, our new president, will speak on "Photography in Genealogy".

All meetings to be held at the Lachine Municipal Library at 7:30 p.m.

Editorial

As the warm days of summer shorten and the cool autumn evenings begin, it is time to reflect on our personal achievements in genealogy over the past summer. On a larger scale I would also like readers to join me in reflecting on the past three years of the Quebec Family History Society which was born on a dream of a small group of people who were intensely interested in genealogy.

The first issue of this journal was brought to birth by Margaret Goldik who says that she really had had no experience in editing a journal. Margaret must have had a sixth sense about it because from the first issue we have been proud to be associated with "Connections". It is with some trepidation that I take on a task that has been done so well by Mrs. Goldik. Bear with me, members, until I become more adept at editing! Join with me, members, in thanking our former editor for the excellent job she has done for the past three years. She will be remaining on the "Connections" committee along with many other able people to be a guide and comfort as I "learn the ropes".

Overseeing the birth and growth of the QFHS has been Margaret Stead, our past president. She has been our guiding light, teacher and fund of knowledge in building our Society. We owe her a great debt of gratitude for her outstanding leadership. Dick Garrity, our new president, and I look forward to continuing to build on the firm foundation that has been passed on to us.

As our fourth year begins, and as you reflect on the personal genealogical work you have done, I would ask that you share with "Connections" some of your findings that might be of interest to other members. The highlight of my own summer was a family reunion last July that brought together 54 members of one of my families. We were able to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the arrival of our progenitor in Canada. In future issues of "Connections" we would like to present articles about family reunions, cemetery discoveries, lost relatives, family papers, etc. Please share your experiences with us and we will try to print what would be of value to others.

In this issue we present an article by Gwen King, a founder member, about Genealogical Data, which we hope will be of help to you when collating much of the information you have gathered over the summer months. A summer highlight in the Montreal area was the 150th anniversary of St. Stephens Church in Lachine. A picture of this church graces our cover and QFHS member, Margaret Oke, has contributed a story of the church.

PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST with long experience in genealogical studies in the U.K. will do research. Special field, Scotland and northern counties of England. Member of London based Society of Genealogists, the Scottish Genealogy Society and a number of local family history and genealogical societies in U.K. Please contact Mr. Hugh B. L. Russell, 10 Greenhill Park, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH10 4DW.

The QFHS welcomes the following
new members...

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Gingras: (Genras-Jhangraw-Jangra-
Gingrass-Ghangraw-Gingraw, etc.)
Raymond Gingras, 111 Poirier
St., St-Nicolas, Que. G0S 2Z0,
will exchange info on these
families, anywhere and any date.
All are descendants of Charles
Gingreau (1641-1710) m at Quebec
on 5 Nov 1675 to Marie-Françoise
Amiot. Photo of Gingreau's an-
cestral village in Vendée, France
sent free on request. A genea-
logy is in preparation.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH by Mrs. Margaret Oke.

The little stone church pictured on the cover of this issue of 'CONNECTIONS' is St. Stephen's Church on 12th Avenue in Lachine. Last June, they celebrated their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, this being the oldest Anglican Church building on the Island of Montreal. Special services were held and the City of Lachine honoured their birthday with an evening of music and an exhibition in the Maison du Brasseur of historical objects, documents and pictures, some over one hundred years old. A visit to the exhibit in July gave me a sense of how old this church is, and looking at the early pictures, the hand-written letters and the fine handwork of the ladies so long ago gave me a feeling of history.

An early (1731) census showed an entirely French population in Lachine, but as the years passed in the eighteenth century the fur-traders made their headquarters there, so English and Scottish men came as employees of the companies together with tradesmen and farmers. A group of these individuals made the acquaintance of the Chaplain, Rev. Brookes Brydges Stevens, to the British Forces stationed on St. Helen's Island, and persuaded him to conduct services in Lachine. One of the most treasured artifacts on display was a letter Rev. Stevens wrote to Archdeacon G.J. Mountain at Quebec City requesting permission to establish a church in Lachine. Permission was granted and he served without pay until he left the military service. In the letter he outlines an arrangement by which he can have a service for the soldiers at the garrison and reach Lachine in time to conduct a service. They met first in the homes then a chapel was set up in a storeroom of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Early in 1831 Mr. William Gordon gave land for a church and cemetery to a group of trustees, one of which was Rev. Stevens. The building of a stone church, 42 feet by 32 feet was begun and the Rector's wife asked to lay the corner stone in July and services were held in the fall of the same year. Dedication did not take place until 1843 when the church was free of debt, during this time the rector established churches on the west island communities. St. Stephen's was known as 'The English Chapel at Lachine'. In 1845 the membership had grown to 211 and they made more space by moving the altar but in 1909 they added an addition across the front, as we see it today. This necessitated moving some tombstones into the wall of the entry.

The church is now located beside the Convent of the Sisters of Saint Anne, but in 1831 it was next to the home of Sir George Simpson, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, with the Headquarters and Store across the road beside the lake. The Sisters invited the parishoners to hold their garden party in the convent garden this past spring during the anniversary celebrations.

The portrait of Rev. Brookes Brydges Stevens is of a young man, very frail looking and beside it was a photograph of the Royal Commission appointing him a Chaplain in the British Forces of the Duke of Wellington. He was born in a rectory in England, attended Jesus College, took a charge for one year then went to the war in Europe. In 1815 he came to Canada and was stationed at St. Helen's Island.

In 1820 he went to Niagara and while there, met and married Miss Elisabeth Nelles of Grimsby, returning the next year to Montreal. In 1832 he left the Chaplaincy Service and became rector of St. Stephen's Church. He served there the rest of his life which ended in 1834 and he was buried before the altar of his church. His wife lived to be 66 and his four children grew up and their descendents from across Canada still visit the church in Lachine.

The picture of Col. J. Wilgress is of a stern-visaged man of military bearing, shown in the exhibition as one of the trustees. He had been the Commandant of the King's Post at the eastern entrance to Lachine and when he retired, elected to stay in Canada. Lachine began east of the boundary today in what is now the west end of LaSalle. He had a large orchard and the farmer next door was Mr. Charles Penner, another trustee. He also grew apples and had 70 acres of hops. Mr. Ashburnan Cecil Newman Esq., who was another trustee, had another orchard in the area that continued into the 1940's.

The churchyard of St. Stephen's is the resting place for many of the early people of Lachine but also for travellers. The first burial was of a Mr. William McIntosh, who had travelled west many times with the fur trade and held important posts with the Hudson's Bay Company, deciding to stay in Lachine when he retired. His stone is the only one surrounded by an iron railing. All travel in those days passed through Lachine on the way west, so some of the stones mark the last resting place for some who never reached their destination and the family had to travel on without them. A book on display shows a hand-lettered front "Births, Marriages and Deaths 1834-1854". A few earlier are recorded in the military records by Rev. Stevens before the church was built. It lists 12 victims of Typhus, that contagious disease also called ship's fever, who in the notes says 'buried the same day'. Such was the fear of the disease that the rector dug many of the graves himself. This was a Rev. William Bennett Bond who in later years went on to become the Primate of Canada. Most of the victims were from Ireland. Another group are victims of an explosion on the lake. The boilers of the S.S. Shamrock burst and of the 120 persons on board, 60 died and stones show a family of 10 by the name of Pierson all perished and are buried in the churchyard. A family of 7 children with their father Mr. Cousins, are also commemorated by a stone at the back of the cemetery. Descendents of both these families visit Lachine.

In the late 1800's a Sunday School was organized and records kept. Displayed is a 'Cross and Crown Certificate' awarded to Olive Marsh for meeting the requirements and a gold seal for perfect attendance in 1909.

A history of St. Stephen's Church was written by Mr. George Merchant and is well researched and was revised in 1956 and a copy placed in the Lachine Library. In it I found the list and description of gifts to the church most interesting.

In 1956 at another anniversary, the City of Lachine had erected a Lytch Gate at the entrance to the Churchyard designating it an historical site. This year a request has gone to the Quebec Government to declare the church and churchyard historical property. It is truly worth a visit to feel the atmosphere created by the church setting as you go through the gate up the path to the church with the stones so long there. In summary St. Stephen's represents a very real part of the family history of Quebec.

From the mail bag...

Conference on English Genealogical Sources: Family History and Genealogy. This conference will be held Oct 23, 24 25, 1981 at the Holiday Inn, Hwy 427, Toronto, Ont. Three of the five speakers at the conference are coming from England. For further information on this meeting, contact Catherine Tanner, Registrar, Humansphere Inc., 238 Savoy Cres., Oakville Ont. L6L 1Y3, or telephone (416) 626-5465. A manual containing the complete or condensed version of the conference speeches will be published so that if you cannot attend the manual will be on sale after the conference.

Change of Address: The new address of the Massachusetts Society of Genealogy is P.O. Box 266, Dorchester Centre, Mass. 02124 U.S.A.

Genealogical Resources in the Edmonton Area is a book that has just been published by the Edmonton branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society. Write to the Edmonton Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society, Box 754, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2L4. Cost is \$12 per copy plus \$1.50 for postage and handling.

Gaspé? Mrs. Joyce Buckland, P.O. Box 1003, North Highlands, California 95660 USA finds it difficult to find any records in the Gaspé area that are BEFORE 1800. Do any of our readers have any suggestions?

Wanted: Our library in Pointe Claire has a very lovely, thick, beige, carpet on the floor. We are desperately in need of a vacuum cleaner to keep it clean. If any of our members has an old one that they would like to donate to the Society it would be much appreciated.

Appreciation: We wish to express our thanks to Mrs. Nina McLennan who has typed each member's name and address on 3x5 cards for our surname index. The index is available for membership usage at the library.

Further Notes on Argenteuil County...

In the June 1981 issue of Connections the cover featured a map of Argenteuil County, and an article about the county by Jean Mott. Since then we have discovered a history of Arundel which was compiled by the Women's Institute of that town in 1954. The history is traced from 1856 to 1954. We now have a copy of this little book in our library. Some early settlers mentioned in it are as follows:

The first settler - William THOMSON of Glasgow, Scotland who located there in 1856. In 1857 he was followed by William and David STANIFORTH of England. During the next twenty years the following families took up residence in Arundel - McGrandle, Riddle, Cooke, Graham, Bennett, Moore, Scott, Smith, Brown, Fillion, Kidd, Morrison, Swail. The first Post Master was Mr. Wm. Thomson in 1857. Mr. Wm. Staniforth built the first Saw Mill in 1858. The first cheese factory was erected in 1893 by Wm. Graham, Jr.

We also received for the QFHS library a copy of the booklet recording the history of the Arundel United church from 1866 to 1966.

If any of our out-of-town members think that either of these little books would be of interest to them they could send for photocopies of them at a nominal charge for reproduction and postage.

GENEALOGICAL DATA ORGANIZATION AND GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

by Gwen King.

Introduction

No matter where we look in the field of genealogy we are talking about information - locating where to go to find it, retrieving it, organizing it, evaluating it - which is perhaps the most important aspect of our work - sharing our results, etc. This applies to any type of information we might be seeking, be it histories, genealogies, maps, vital statistics, wills, deeds, geographical studies and so on. Also we have to understand how Archives, Museums, Libraries and other people organize their information; and we have to be able to organize our own so that our material works for us, and not us for the material. Getting ourselves organized is half the battle which will be covered only too briefly later.

Isn't it wonderful that so many people's imaginations have been captured in this genealogical field? We may not know why - nostalgia, an interest in history, geography, plain curiosity, a study of social trends of the past, pedigrees, maybe just wanting to know who our ancestors are; perhaps trying to understand who we are. Certainly it can be a great challenge; there are so many skills that can be applied in this field that it is entirely left up to your imagination as to what aspect of genealogy you want to concentrate on. Likely it depends upon what captures your interest the most. We put all the skills we use and what we are doing under the umbrella of 'Genealogy' or 'Family History'. You might be a lawyer, doctor, clerk, plumber, systems analyst, minister, photographer, researcher, housewife; you might have a full-time job or no specific job; anyone's interests can be captured ever so easily; no doubt for a lifetime. Do you know of anyone who willingly left this field while living? Be aware of the entrapment - but such an interesting one indeed!

Do you suppose that job counsellors of the future will warn the innocent, unwary person of the lifetime commitment? Can you picture Universities, Colleges and high schools in years to come trying to determine why thousands got into the field of genealogy? They will analyse it from top to bottom - there will likely be special courses on the 'History of Genealogy' and just possibly some of the following reasons will be discussed:

1. History comes alive in a meaningful way; history and politics of 100-200 or more years ago are repeating themselves, even of 1000-2000 or more years ago.
2. The pace of life is very fast today and changing so rapidly that the search into the past is peaceful; yet what we discover is not necessarily peaceful.

Many of our ancestors moved in an attempt to find peace - peace of mind, freedom to think and worship based on their beliefs; freedom to explore a new life in a totally different environment where they hoped job and other opportunities would be better. The various wars had a great impact on a country's economic situation and with whom the people could trade freely. There were famines causing great hordes of

- people to move, simply to satisfy man's basic needs for survival. These were often traumatic times and the more we understand the various situations the better we can appreciate what some of our ancestors went through, and why.
3. Exploration - the freedom to explore. It does not seem to matter whether we discover anything or not for exploring can be fun in itself.
 4. The thrill of discovery - regardless of how insignificant the discovery may be. It is something we hadn't known before, or something we had not seen. Do you recall the feeling you had when you read your ancestor's diary written 150 or 200 years ago? Can you recall how you felt when you saw your great, great grandparent's picture for the first time? It is a wonderful feeling and hard to describe, but you know what it is like. And the harder you worked to find whatever you were seeking, the bigger the thrill or satisfaction.
 5. The discovery of new contacts - others who have a similar interest to ourselves. Only a person interested in genealogy understands another who is interested, and no doubt this is another reason so many new societies are formed. Yes, we want to share our experiences, problems and resources and discover new solutions together, but can you honestly say there are many in your usual environment who want to hear about your latest discovery? Many people get very turned off, so we keep it to ourselves, or talk amongst ourselves, so as not to bore others. And yet, we can so easily bore one another with unnecessary detail about our families and our search. I don't intend to talk about all my Goodwins and Chapmans, my Baxters, Lowthers, Oxleys, the Smiths, Blacks and Greenos etc. We like to hear about the HOW you did it, possibly the why, but WHAT problems did you encounter, and HOW did you get around them? What tips can you give or share? How did you encounter your new contact?
 6. Do we enter this field because it tantalizes our imaginations? Each project we undertake can be different and for different reasons. We can study a population to or from a country, or to/from a specific geographical area, a religious group, any group with a common denominator. That denominator could be the fact that the people are from the same family, often your own family. Eventually I would like to be able to study various populations for different reasons, but I find my time is primarily taken, at the moment, in gathering base information, and evaluating this material. Certainly this is a very important step for there is no sense in analyzing groups of anything based on incorrect data. As we say in the automation field - 'Garbage in - garbage out'. You have to start with sound information. But the potential of analyzing groups of related people or families, whatever your common denominator may be, has not been realized yet. And we have a long way to go. We are still at Stage 1 - that of attempting to have a good solid research base. Dr. and Mrs. McDougall of

our Society are undertaking a tremendous study in the Gaspé area of Quebec. Terry Punch, well-known Maritime Genealogist and historian, is studying all people over an early 60 year period in Lunenburg Co., N.S. where the early Germans settled. Terry is using pencil and paper techniques to develop the results he wants, and he is finding it a very laborious task. These people are the pioneers of Stage 2 genealogical research and they are to be commended for their huge undertaking. No doubt the Heritage Branch, Montreal U.E.L. Project 1983 is a pioneering effort also, based on what John Ruch said in the Canadian Genealogist. (Vol.2 No.1 1980 page 7) There has been no comprehensive study done on the Loyalists of Quebec before; either on those who stayed or who happened to pass through.

Quality of our work.

Let's talk about our endeavours in this field as individuals and the quality of our work. If we had to set up some rules to guide us, I would perhaps list the following as most important:

- Rule 1: Use good sound research - the proving beyond a reasonable doubt;
- the evaluation of the information or data collected even from prime or direct sources. Col. Leonard Smith, a Certified Genealogist living in Florida, recently said in correspondence that he had sent in for Archives data on one of his ancestors, had two sets come back - both accepted - and both different. Most 'How To' books talk around the subject of the quality of one's research. Two good books that address the problem are Val D. Greenwood's The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy, 1973, in Q.F.H.S. Library and a more recent one by Noel C. Stevenson Genealogical Evidence 1979 by Aegean Park Press, also in our library. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer and experienced genealogist, and seeks the truth from a lawyer's point of view.
- Rule 2: Use good journalistic rules and principles - internally in your work and externally when communicating to others.
- Rule 3: Use acceptable genealogical presentations to the public in a logical manner such that cross-references are made easy.
- Rule 4: Whether you are planning to publish or not, your material is liable to be used by someone in the future; your private files by an interested descendant, or in an Archive amongst a Collection or manuscript so others can benefit from your work.

Will they be able to understand what you were doing or thinking? Do you remember what you were thinking 3 months ago when you went on to another part of your study? Leave yourself good research notes; take time to summarize your conclusions; label it 'Be kind to myself time'. Take this time while it is fresh in your mind and before starting something new in your endeavours.

Rule 5: This rule is a simple one. If you are planning to publish, would you please provide a complete Index. Many of the old county histories and genealogies are full of leads and general background information. But more often than not there is not an Index, or if there is one, it is incomplete. No one wants to have to go through the book again to refer to a small part, and no one's memory is good enough to recall exactly the page let alone the chapter. The History of Pugwash (Nova Scotia) by James Smith, 1978 does not have an index.

The book is full of history and prime and secondary source genealogical information. Prof. or Dr. Stevens, co-author of the recent The Stevens Families of Nova Scotia, a Certified Genealogist, now of Louisiana, took the time to keypunch and sort keywords for this history. He found 13,000 cross references and sent the print-out to the North Cumberland Historical Society in Pugwash. They plan to publish the index, but why wasn't this a part of the original book? And this was 1978.

Rule 6: There are other basic principles which could be included also, that of sharing your information. Share it with other people interested, Archives or Museums, Societies - both Historical and Genealogical. Any effort taken to share is usually returned a hundred-fold; and you will meet some most interesting people, as you know.

Rule 7: Possibly another rule could be, if you are having a problem, especially in obtaining information, share your problem - maybe others have had a similar experience. Possibly through a co-ordinated effort,

something can be done about it. For example, Churches are notorious for hording their information. Col. Leonard Smith published three Roman Catholic Parish Registers not too long ago. Obviously he shouldn't have, for the N.S. Bishop has closed the records unless the researcher agrees not to publish. Why are the church records in so many cases so secretive, or so difficult to get at? Church archives, or individual parishes or churches, hold some of the best genealogical records around; and sometimes the only surviving record. If the information is on micro-film and RESTRICTED we cannot use the copier, instead we will spend hour upon hour copying the same information by hand. And what a shame too! Yet many churches have shared this same information with the Mormon system in Salt Lake City. I do not understand the reasoning behind it all.

Genealogical Information:

One of my areas of interest in any field is information. This encompasses almost any aspect of information:

- Information - Availability
- Communication
- Accuracy or reliability
- Organization
- Storage
- Retrievability
- Security and back-up
- Analyses

In the field of genealogy the same interests apply. I like to see the information made available conveniently; communicated clearly from each source hopefully once only; organized for efficient storage and easy retrieval. Further, I would like to think the information was accurate and reliable but know it has to be evaluated; I wish it to be as secure as possible from hazards like fire, car accidents when travelling to other sources, etc., so I will provide as much back-up as I feel is required, and that I can afford, based on good management rules. I also want to be able to analyze my information statistically for such things as average age upon death or marriage by generation, or for certain groups within the study, etc.

Accuracy and Reliability:

With accounting systems or information, it is relatively easy to provide accuracy or reliability tests to prove the information - called control totals as a part of good audit procedures. This is simply to prove that the information was recorded accurately at the source, and was communicated correctly. But in the field of genealogy, often only common sense rules apply as discussed earlier. Does this piece of information seem probable? If it seems probable, does it appear

accurate? If you have more than one source, do they contradict one another? Which source appears to be more reliable? Does this source nearly always prove reliable? Even gravestones are sometimes inaccurate, as you know, particularly regarding the date of birth. Frequently, I have noticed, the person described on the gravestone didn't really know his/her age, so how would a spouse or child know the date for gravestone inscription? Sometimes too, gravestones were erected many years after the event of death. And with time, memories do fade. Have you noticed the age discrepancies recorded on Census Returns within only a ten year period? How much a person aged in ten years, or how little! I have a bachelor great Uncle who was living with his widowed mother in 1871. He was 54. By 1881, he was shown as 56, and married to a 17 year old lassie. Now, maybe, he just felt younger. But I also suspect he truly did not know his age.

Availability and Retrievability.

I would like to expound on the availability and retrievability of information for a moment. Information can be made available - but, is it retrievable? Even if you visit the Archives of your choice, for example, are their indexes complete? How much reference material are you missing? The following is a quote from an expert in the field with years of experience:

"Most Archives have some card files and indexes, but what is in them is so 'chancey' it scares me. For instance, someone might be working on their material who did research into one person or family, and occasionally 8 or 28 cards were made up and added to the index files. This creates the impression that there is a lot of information in the files; but, in fact, some very prominent personalities (with records in our Archives) are not even represented by one card. One former Chief Justice has two cards, while a famous singer has 150".

To quote further:

"Then someone comes and shuffles a drawerful of index cards, and perhaps puts them back upside down, back to front, or what have you".

On the other side of the coin, even if information is retrievable, is it conveniently available? That is, without having to be on the site of the Archives? The Public Archives of New Brunswick makes some of its prime and secondary source material available on microfilm through the inter-library loan system. Certainly not all of it, but I consider the New Brunswick Archives one of the more advanced in this area. I believe the Public Archives in Quebec, Nova Scotia and P.E.I. (and possibly others) to be in another boat. That is, the researcher has to be on location to enjoy the benefits of the information.

Think of the average genealogist of today for a moment. There are thousands of people who suddenly discovered in the later 1970's that they had an interest in their ancestors and family trees. Unless one's ancestors are very unique, the information being sought today is located all over creation. And yes, the whole bunch of us will go to great lengths to 'get at' the information, one way or another. If it is within Canada or the nearer states in particular (sometimes even further), we will plan vacation trips around it, or other special trips, all for the sake of satisfying our insatiable curiosity. But that's the way it is in this field. The average genealogist of today, too, is younger than in the past and often

with a young family, making the logistics of 'getting at' or 'to' the information a little more difficult.

The thought occurs to me that if so many thousands of us are doing all this travelling now, is our genealogical research going to reduce when it becomes more costly to travel? Will our research reduce by a third simply because our precious resource will cost three times as much? I doubt it - for, be it right or wrong, I doubt that the majority of us would let that stand in our way. But there are other solutions. Instead of all of us travelling to the source of the information, let's have the information travel to us. In the long run it would not likely be any more costly, and after a while, it would likely prove cheaper.

Terry Punch said recently in an article in the genealogical section of the BLUENOSE MAGAZINE:

"Even if all three Maritime provinces found themselves transformed into oil sheikdoms tomorrow, the finances would not enable the solution of the problem to be as rapid as people require. The problem is that the staff of archives and other places with records is insufficient to cope with indexing and listing the thousands of names in their document holdings.

I therefore urge everyone to consider doing something about the state of affairs. We can work harder to impress on our public officials, elected and appointed, that we want more funds directed towards the hiring of more staff. This staff would specifically work on facilitating indexing and improving data retrieval for genealogical purposes. Through societies and committees, work can be undertaken on a voluntary basis on record sources. Also, why should 50 people search through the same record for 50 different purposes, when one copyist could arrange that record so that it is available for quicker inspection by anyone? There is a need for a comprehensive genealogical policy in this area.

Each of us with an interest in genealogy in the Maritimes can do something. Let's do it and not spend more time talking about it!"

While Mr. Punch is speaking of the Maritimes, nevertheless, the same message can apply anywhere in this field.

Even if the information is recopied for total legibility, how will it be conveyed to the thousands of users? Certainly printing and publishing it all is not the answer. There is too much of it and the printers and copiers are already going wild with genealogies alone filling our public and private libraries plus archives and other record repositories. It is also becoming very expensive to publish let alone to house all the material. What will we do when the information for the next decade is released (1891)?

The Mormon computer based system in Salt Lake City, Utah, is a big step in the right direction. Like everyone else, I eagerly await the opening of a closer branch office. Their computer system will help satisfy some of our immediate needs. I sincerely hope, however, that each of us in all the countries where information was gathered, realizes what is happening. Will we in Canada be saying

in 10-20 years time:

"We never seem to learn. Here we have given away another of our precious resources. Like our land and control of many of our companies, now we have given away our information".

And only to satisfy an immediate need!

I believe in sharing too, but should we not be doing something about the situation in Canada first? Should we not be sharing with Canadians first? Should we not be getting our house in order first?

Queries

127 CHAPPELL

In search of info on the pts of Loren C. Chappell b 16 Dec 1880 p Potton PQ Canada d 30 Aug 1940 p. Brattleboro Windham Vt. Fa Byron W. Chappell b Sutton Brome PQ Canada and ma Alma E. Sargent b Potton PQ Canada. Married about 1876-77.

Beverley Johnson, 6808 N. Boulevard, Tampa FL 33604 U.S.A.

128 LARCHE

Hus Larche (L'Archeveque, Benoit (Benjamin), wife Barbeau, Mathilde. Request date and place of birth of parents and names of their children.

H.M. Sawyer, 18 So. Carolina, Pittsfield, MA 01201 U.S.A.

129 LARCHE

Hus Larche (L'Archeveque, Benoit (Benjamin), wife Daoust, Virginie. request date and place of birth of wife also names of children.

H.M. Sawyer, 18 So. Carolina, Pittsfield, MA 01201 U.S.A.

130 RIBOT

Wanted: all occurrences for name Ribot. A sampler was found and I am anxious to establish Cdn identity. It is signed "Antonia Ribot, an 1820". A dealer in the US picked the sampler from a house where the owner advised that it had been made by her Quebec ancestor. That is all available info.

Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Ave., Downsview, Ont M3H 1C3

Publishers' Catalogues in the Library

Heritage Books Inc., 3602 Maureen, Suite 117, Bowie, Md. 20715, has a 16 page listing for people with some American blood in them. Each item mentioned contains genealogical information:

1. The Fowler family: a genealogical memoir of the descendants of Philip and Mary Fowler of Ipswich, Mass., by Matthew Adams Stickney. 1883, 247 pp., 5½x8½, ill., index, cloth. \$12.00
2. The book of Dow: genealogical memoirs of the descendants of Henry Dow, 1637, Thomas Dow, 1639, and others of the name, immigrants to America during Colonial times; also the allied family of Nudd, by Robert Piercy Dow. 1929, 1013 pp., 6x10, index, cloth. \$40.00
3. Boston births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, 1630-1699 and Boston births, 1700-1800. (Includes some fragmentary records for the years between 1800 and 1817.) (1883, 1894) reprint, 2 vols. in 1, 281 & 379 pp., index, cloth. \$22.50
4. Passengers to America: a consolidation of ship passenger lists from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, ed. by Michael Tepper. (1620-1836, though 17th-century arrivals predominate.) (1847-1961) reprint, 554 pp., 6x9, index, cloth. \$17.50
5. New England Annals: history and genealogy. Vol. 1, ed. by Laird C. Towle. A compilation of valuable out-of-print sources now reprinted with a master index. 1980, 510 pp., 6x9, index, cloth. \$20.00
6. Drake in England, by Sir Anthony Wagner, Garter King of Arms. Traces several Drake families in England & gives ancestry of Robert Drake of Hampton, N.H. back to about 1300. 1970 rev. ed., 119 pp., 8x12, maps, bibli., index, cloth. \$7.50

The Augustan Society, 1510 Cravens Ave., Torrance, CA 90501, has a list of general items, such as

1. Italian family research, J. Konrad. 19 maps & ill., 49 pp., 8½x11, card. Historical background, Italian immigration, instructions on research in U.S. and to continue it in Italy. \$4.50
2. Address book for Germanic genealogy. E. Thode. (List of addresses covering Germany, Austria & Switzerland, as well as Eastern & Central European countries, of archives, societies, genealogists, church archives, publishers.) 1980 rev. ed., 64 pp., 8½x11, card. \$6.00
3. List of U.S. newspapers & periodicals carrying genealogy query columns. 9 pp., 8½x11, stapled. Gives addresses, listed by state. \$2.00
4. Magazines for which subscriptions are available: Be-Ne-Lux Genealogist; Eastern and Central European Genealogist; French Genealogist; Germanic Genealogist, etc. (All are printed in English)

Huroniana Canadiana Books, List 106. (Box 685, Alliston, Ontario L0M 1A0)

Item 74 - Davidson, W.H.: An account of the life of William Davidson otherwise John Godsmen of Banffshire and Aberdeenshire in Scotland and Miramichi in British North America. (Saint John, N.B., 1947) 60 pp., ill., card cover. Publication 6 N.B. Mus. \$15.00

Item 136 - Annals of Calais, Maine, and St. Stephen, N.B., including the village of Miltown, Me. and the present town of Milltown, N.B. (Calais, 1875), 208 pp., much genealogical material, spine slightly torn. \$100.00

Item 170 - MacMillan, S.: The emigration of Lochaber MacMillans to Canada in 1802. (n.p. 1958), 15 pp., ill., card covers. Glengarry settlers. \$15.00

Item 185 - Morice, A.G.: The Macdonell family in Canada (reprinted from Cdn. Historical Review, 1929). 59 pp., card covers. \$20.00

Item 273 - Victoria County, N.B.: The story of the Scotch colony. (1873, 9N.p., N.d.) 28 pp., wraps. These Scot. settlers landed at St. John 1873, settled at Stonehaven, Kincardine. Describes voyage over, gives lists of ships' passengers and settlers. Scarce \$45.00

Item 334 - Langdon, John E.: Clock and watchmakers and allied workers in Canada, 1700 to 1900 (T., 1976) xix, 195 pp., index, card covers. Compiled list of names with dates and places worked. \$8.00

William P. Wolfe Inc., P.O. Box 1190, Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 5K7
Tel. (514)697-1630. Antiquarian books & prints.

Catalogue 42

Item 304 - History & biographical gazeteer of Montreal to the year 1892. Montreal. 1892. Small 4to, modern cloth, 1 leaf, 531 p., illustrations (minor dampstains). \$100.00

Item 335 - Day (Mrs. C.M.) Pioneers of the Eastern Townships: A work containing official & reliable information respecting the formation of settlements, with incidents of their early history; and details of adventures, perils & deliverances. Montreal: John Lovell. 1863. Autograph signature of Harry B. Shufelt, noted historian. \$75.00

Item 450 - Ontario Historical Society. Papers and Records. Vol. 1. Toronto: William Briggs. 1899. 140 p. illustrations (removed from bound volume). Contains much genealogical material, particularly of U.E. Loyalists. \$50.00

Catalogue 45

Item 26 - Dau's Society Blue Book for Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec. A Social Directory. A reliable directory to over 3500 of the elite families of Montreal, Ottawa and Quebec...Ed. for 1905-6. Montreal : Dau Publishing Co., c.1905. 273pp. Orig. gilt dec. cloth. \$40.00

Item 68 - Figler, Bernard. Lillian and Archie Freiman biographies. Montreal : 1962. 331pp. Ports. d.j. \$15.00

Item 269 - Grant, Francis J. The Grants of Corrimony. Lerwick: T. & J. Manson, 1895. 44pp. Illus. Author's inscription. Uncut. Boards bumped. (Some Canadian interest). \$50.00

A couple of other items I found interesting, but not from publishers' catalogues:

National Library News (Ottawa), March, 1981 issue

Effective June 1, 1981, 3 levels of service for interlibrary loans are in effect. 1. Basic search - only standard location tools will be searched for these requests. These tools will include the manual union catalogues, DOBIS and REFCATSS. The bibliographic information as supplied by the requesting library will be used. No verification work will be done except to recheck the cited verification source for spelling or transmission errors. A turn-around time of 24 hours is anticipated for this level of service. 2. Verification search - a basic verification as well as location search will be conducted using standard verification sources to establish accurate bibliographic data. Only Canadian location tools will be searched, including miscellaneous Canadian library catalogues and union lists. Five days is the estimated turn-around time for these requests. 3. In-depth search - an extensive verification and location search will be conducted using all available sources for Canadian and non-Canadian locations. When necessary, subject bibliographies, on-line data bases and issuing agencies will be consulted. Non-Canadian location tools will include the OCLC on-line system, the National Union Catalog - Register of Additional Locations of the Library of Congress, foreign library catalogues and union lists. If the location search is unsuccessful, the publisher's address or similar title will be suggested to the requesting library. A status report will be issued after 30 days to the requestor, if necessary.

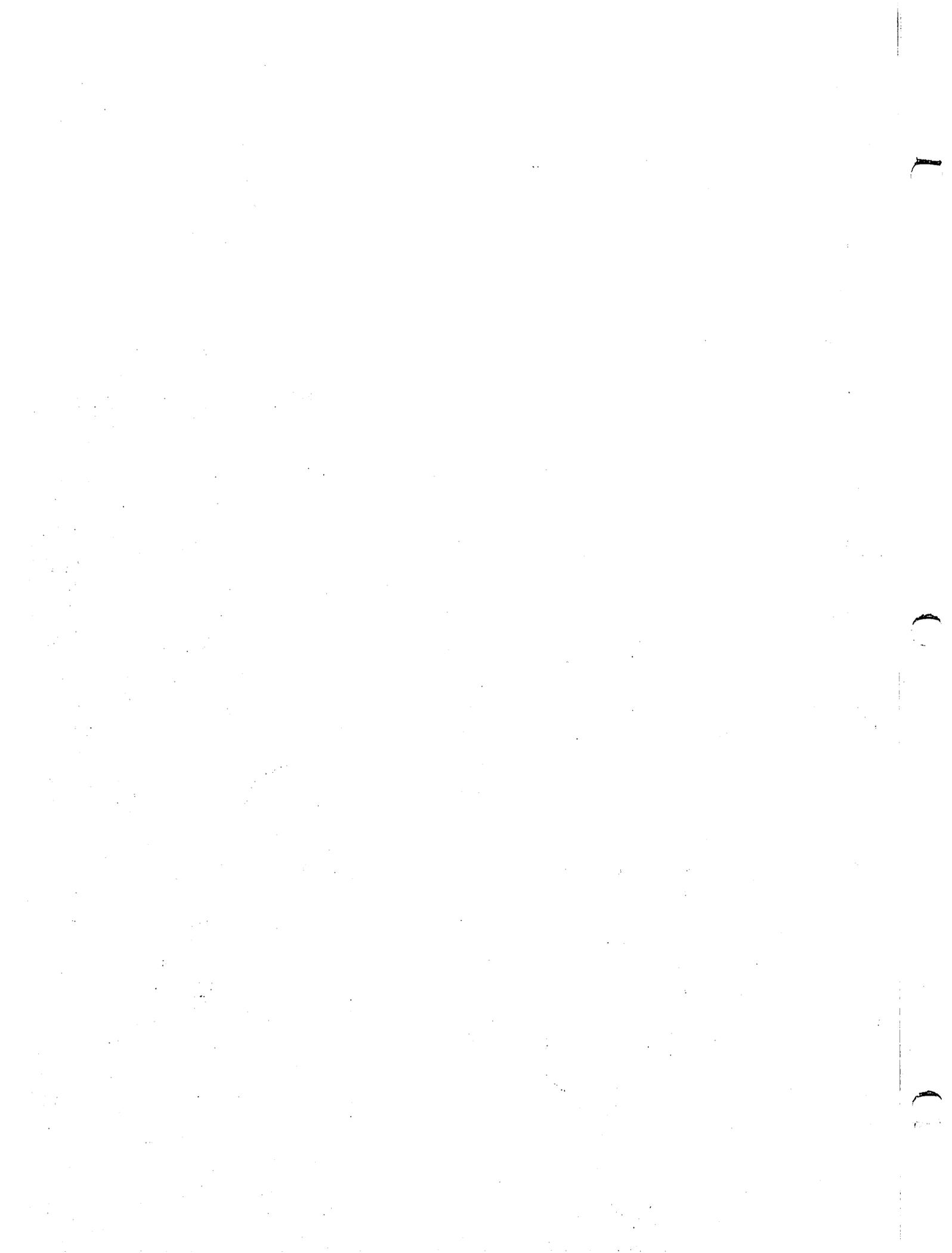
Canadian Genealogist

Awhile back, there was a 3 page article, entitled "In search of Scottish ancestry? Try the McLaughlin Library, University of Guelph, Ontario." Another article, shorter, appears in the Vol. 20, No. 2, 1981 O.G.S. Families, entitled "The Scottish Collection in the Library of the University of Guelph."

Again, in Families, same issue, a 6 page article on "Family Photographs - How to prolong their life."

Library Accession List

- 476 Barbeau, Marius, I Have Seen Quebec, Macmillan Company of Canada, 1957, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 477 Fetherstonhaugh, R.C., The 24th Battalion, C.E.F., Victoria Rifles of Canada)1814-1919) Gazette Printing Company, 1930, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 478 Odds and Ends from a Regimental Diary, 1923, donated by J. Beauchamp
- 479 Macaulay, T.B. The History of England, Vol. 1
- 480 Macaulay, T.B. The History of England, Vol. 3
- 481 Macaulay, T.B. The History of England, Vol. 4
- 482 Macaulay, T.B. The History of England, Vol. 5, Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, n.d. all volumes donated by J. Beauchamp, Lachine Library
- 483 Lives of Celebrated American Indians, Boston, J.E. Hickman, 1843?, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 484 The Manners, Customs, & Antiquities of the Indians, J.E. Hickman, Boston, 1844 donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 485 Tayler, Rev. C.B., Memorials of the English Martyrs, Harper & Brothers, 1853, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 486 Edwards, B.B. Biography of Self-Taught Men, J.E. Tilton, New York, 1859, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 487 Brown, J.B. Views of Canada and the Colonists, Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1851, donated by J. Beauchamp of the Lachine Library
- 488 Harper, W.T.L. Megantic County Tombstones, donated by the author
- 489 Canadian Historical Association, Historical Papers, Montreal 1980
A selection from the papers presented at the annual meeting held in Montreal, 1980, Canadian Historical Association
- 490 Genealogical and Local History Books in Print, Genealogical Books in Print, 1981
- 491 The Way We Were, 1908 - Calais, St. Stephen, Woodland, Eastport, Campobello, St. Andrews (N.B. & Maine)
- 492 Coudy, Julien (ed.) The Huguenot Wars - an eyewitness account, Chilton Book Company, 1969
- 493 Librairie Beauchemin, Le Canada Ecclesiastique, Librairie Beauchemin Limitee, 1954, donated by Margaret Goldik
- 494 Muraschi, T.F. Ferriol - Ferryall, A Family History in America, 1976
- 495 Ruch, J. Project 1983 - Book List (Books in the Collection of Heritage Branch, U.E.L., Montreal, 1981.)
- 496 Sellar, R. The History of Huntingdon and of the seigniories of Beauharnois and Chateauguay, 1975
- 497 Gilchrist, J. Quebec Women's Institutes 1911-1961, The First Fifty Years .

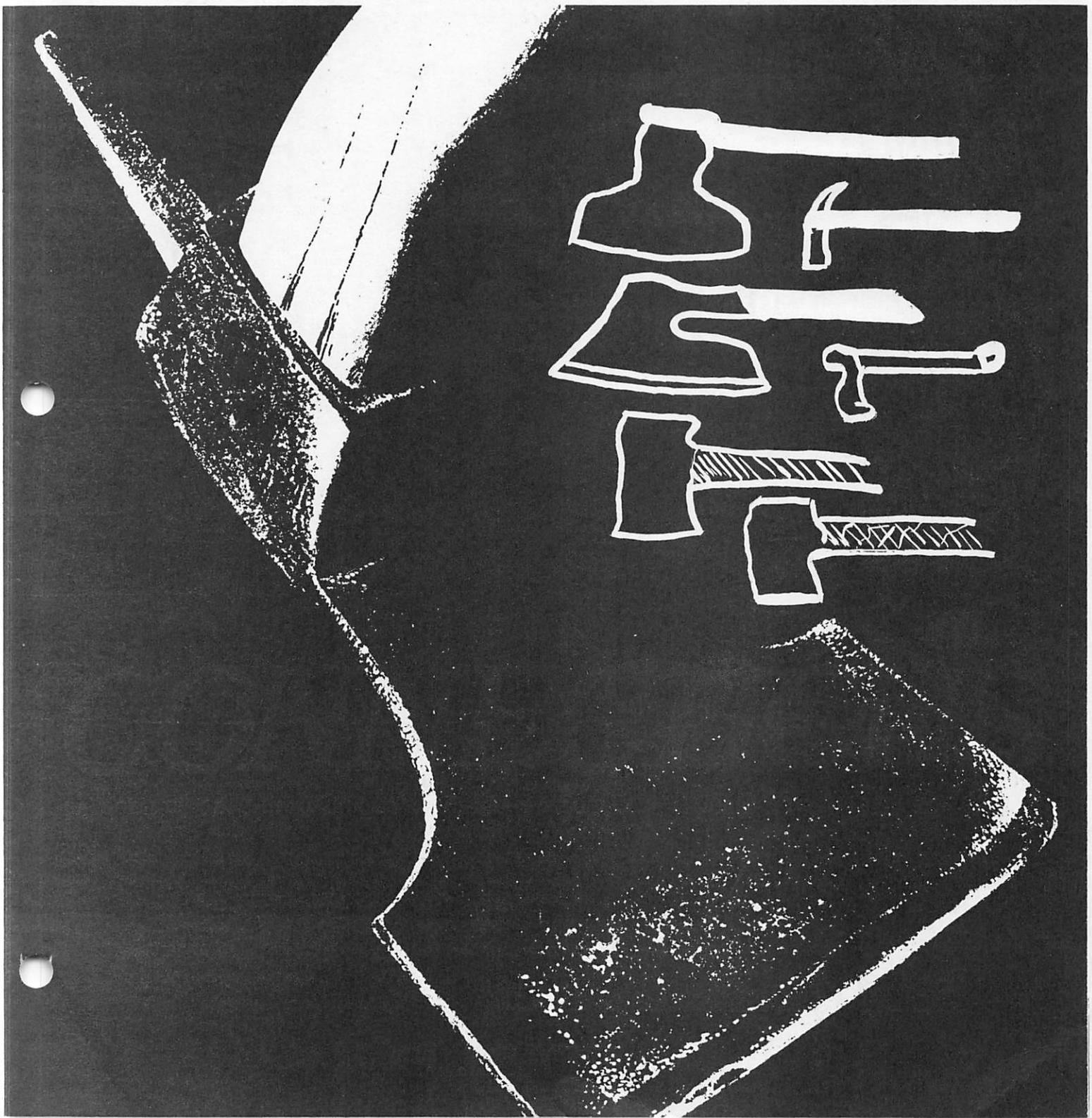


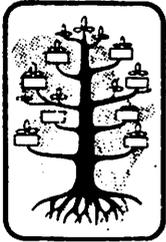
CONNECTIONS

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

VOL.4 NO.2

DECEMBER 1981





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

The Quebec Family History Society is a non-profit organization concentrating on English genealogical research in Quebec with an office/library in Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Mailing Address: Box 1026
Postal Station
Pointe Claire,
Pointe Claire, PQ
H9S 4H9

Telephone: 514-697-5939

Office Hours: 10:00 to 15:00 h each Monday. Mr. Glen Gourlay, Information Co-ordinator, is in attendance and visitors are welcome.

Library Hours: The library is open during the above office hours and on the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of the month from 19:00 to 21:00 h. For members wishing to use the library on Saturdays, please contact Salli Dyson at 845-2950 and for Sundays call Margaret Heelan at 697-0449. Special arrangements to use the library on other occasions can be made with the librarian.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

PAST PRESIDENT:	Mrs. Margaret Stead
PRESIDENT:	R.C.B. Garrity, 186 Westcliffe Ave., Pointe Claire, PQ 697-1238
VICE-PRESIDENT:	Kerr Canning, 30 Garden City, Ste Anne de Bellevue, 457-6735
TREASURER:	Mrs. Dorothy Weller
RECORDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. Nina MacLennan
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY:	Mrs. Joan Benoit, 58 Belmont Ave., Pointe Claire, PQ 694-2377
COUNCILLOR (1 year):	Mrs. Margaret Smith
COUNCILLOR (2 years):	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill
COUNCILLOR (3 years):	Mrs. Salli Dyson
MEMBERSHIP:	Mrs. Margaret Mulkins
PUBLIC RELATIONS:	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill, 124 Brock Avenue N, Montreal West 481-7608
LIBRARIAN:	Mrs. Beverley Gilbertson-Yager
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN:	Glen Gourlay
CONNECTIONS EDITOR:	Mrs. Margaret Turner, 454 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield 697-5654
BRANCH CO-ORDINATOR:	Dr. David McDougall
EXCHANGE CO-ORDINATOR:	Glen Gourlay
TELEPHONE:	Mrs. Lou Brown
WELCOMING:	Mrs. Fran Lowry
REFRESHMENTS:	Mrs. Irene Jezek
PROGRAMME:	Kerr Canning
PUBLICATIONS:	Richard Garrity

Regular meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month from September to June (except December) at 19:30 h at the Lachine Municipal Library, St Antoine Street, Lachine.

QFHS

CATALOGUE OF MEMBERS' INTERESTS

We are very happy to announce that our first Catalogue of Members' Interests will be ready for distribution with the March issue of Connections. The cost will be \$3.00 each.

Please clip and mail the following form by February 10th.

Quebec Family History Society

Catalogue of Members' Interests 1982

Please send me ____ copy (ies) of the 1982 Catalogue of Members' Interests. I enclose cheque/M.O. for \$3.00 to cover costs and mailing.

NAME _____ Membership No. _____

ADDRESS _____

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	3
Notices	4
From the mailbag	5
English Rural Newspapers in Quebec	5
Help offered	6
New Members	7
What's in a Name?	8
Occupations and Genealogy	9
Queries	22
Library Accession List	26

EDITORIAL

When you receive this issue of "Connections" you will be busily preparing for the holiday season. I wish you all a very Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah and a very happy and prosperous New Year. May 1982 be filled with many genealogical 'finds' for all our members. If you are planning a family reunion in 1982 be sure to begin preparations very early in the new year. Six months is not too long to make preparations. Good luck.

May I suggest three books that might interest you. The Little Immigrants by Kenneth Bagnell. This book about 'Home' children has recently been issued in paperback; Quebec Women's Institute Pioneers available from the Extension Department, Macdonald Campus of McGill University; and Lark Rise to Candleford by Flora Thompson, an autobiography in Penguin paperback by a woman who grew up in rural England in the 1880's. Why not leave a copy of this issue of "Connections" lying around in a strategic place for your family to see. They may get an idea for your Christmas gift!

Connections is published 4 times a year; September, December, March and June. Deadlines are July 31, October 31, January 31 and April 30. All queries should be in the hands of the Queries Editor by these dates.

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

Back numbers and additional copies cost \$3.00

Membership is \$10.00 per year and is payable on September 1st.

NOTICES

Coming Events

January 12 Members' Night - Be prepared for a "show and tell" evening. Be prepared to share some of your work with fellow members.

February 9 - Dr. H. Senior, Professor of History at McGill University will speak on the "Early History of the Eastern Townships".

March 9 - Mr. Bill Overy will present a talk entitled "Knee Deep in English Red Tape". This will be a guide for people preparing to go to England to do research.

SEMINARS

SEMINARS

SEMINARS

The program committee is offering to arrange evening and/or Saturday seminars on any of the following topics: HOW TO START TRACING ANCESTORS; SEARCHING FOR ANCESTORS WHO LIVED IN - Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New England, England, Scotland, Ireland.

In addition the committee hopes to hold one or two day long Workshops. To help decide on a set of subjects the following are some suggestions:

- 1) Translating English handwriting of the 16th and 17th centuries;
- 2) Tombstone inscriptions, recording and reading;
- 3) Ways of recording and presenting your tree;
- 4) Heraldry, a basic idea;
- 5) How to use provincial and federal Archives;
- 6) British record offices.

Interested persons are asked to write the society or phone Bill Overy, 695-7494; Kerr Canning, 457-6735; or Margaret Stead, 631-6190.

VISIT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF QUEBEC in Montreal. We have been offered a 2½ hour conducted tour covering the genealogical section, its photos, map holdings, private papers and reading room. Those members wishing to join this tour near the end of January, please call Salli Dyson, 845-2950.

John Abbott College is prepared to offer a course entitled "Recording Your Past" which is designed to help you with the effective writing of your family or local history. This will be given once a week in the daytime beginning in January, if numbers warrant. Member, Irene Jezek is just completing the fall course and found it very useful. Call John Abbott College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Continuing Education Department (457-6610) for further information.

Correspondence with the Mormon Church should be addressed to: Reference Correspondence, The Genealogical Society, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, 50 E. North Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84150, U.S.A. Mention what you are interested in, giving approximate dates and ask for a few copies of a request form for making searches.

Note Microfilms are held in Salt Lake City prior to 1871 only.

From the mailbag...

The Missisquoi Historical Society opened the Doris Jones McIntosh Annex in Stanbridge East last May 31st. There are good facilities in the Archives room for visiting researchers to work alone or with the help of the Archivist. Members of QFHS may recall that Mrs. McIntosh was our first guest speaker when our Society was formed.

Mrs. Jean Mott #114 of Brownsburg, PQ will help others trace their ancestors in Argenteuil. She has to charge a small fee to defray expenses. She is most familiar with the Townships of Gore, Chatham, Harrington, Grenville and knows something of the others. She informs us that The History of Argenteuil, Quebec by C. Thomas has been republished by the Argenteuil Historical Society at a cost of \$25. This book was originally called The History of Argenteuil, Quebec and the County of Prescott, Ontario. They hope to do the section on Prescott at a later date. Two hundred and fifty copies were printed. For the address of the society please contact Mrs. Mott.

Macdonald College of McGill University has given us the following list which should be of considerable help to members with roots in rural Quebec.

English rural Newspapers in Quebec...

SPEC
P.O. Box 99
New Carlisle, PQ GOC 120
418-752-2247

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph
980 Holland Avenue
Quebec, PQ GIS 3T1
418-688-9330.

The Gleaner
220 Chateauguay St.
P.O. Box 130
Huntingdon, PQ JOS 1H0
514-264-5364

The Townships Sun
Box 28
Lennoxville, PQ J1M 1Z3
819-566-7424 or 566-8554

Low Down to Hull and Back News
Chelsea, PQ JOX 1N0
819-827-0321

The Stanstead Journal
Rock Island, Quebec JOB 2K0
819-876-5153

The Record
P.O. Box 1200
Sherbrooke, PQ J1H 5L6
819-569-9525

The Equity,
Box 430
Shawville, PQ JOX 2Y0

The Victory
53 St. Eustache Street
St. Eustache, PQ J7R 2L2
514-473-1700

Hudson Gazette
P.O. Box 70
Hudson, PQ JOP 1H0
514-458-5482

The Watchman
P.O. Box 220
Lachute, PQ J8H 3X3
514-562-2494

The Aylmer Bulletin
478 de Bruyne Crescent
Aylmer, PQ J9H 5N7
819-684-6428

Rouyn-Noranda Press
82 Perreault Street
West Rouyn, PQ J9X 3C2
819-762-4000

The Val d Or Star
1095 3rd Avenue
Val d Or, PQ J9P 4A9
819-825-3755

Macdonald Journal
Box 284, Extension Department
Macdonald College
Ste Anne de Bellevue PQ H9X 1C0
514-457-2000 ext. 261

HELP OFFERED

Mrs. Doras Briggs #302, 116 Kenyon Ave., Kensington CA 94709 is willing to check her personal reference works for members if they need help in the following states: California, Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania.

PLEASE REMEMBER when you write to Mrs. Briggs or any other member or genealogical source to enclose a stamped addressed envelope. (s.a.e.) When writing to the United States enclose American stamps. The present rate of postage for a letter mailed in the U.S. is 20¢. When writing to Canada for information please enclose Canadian stamps. The Canadian rate at the moment is 17¢ but is expected to rise substantially in the new year. If you do not have stamps of the country to which you are writing you may purchase an International Reply Coupon from any post office. These are useful when writing to European countries. You will need 1 coupon for surface mail and two for air mail...however, if you think that the letter will be heavier include a third coupon.

New member Bill Overy #372, 131 Dieppe Avenue, Pointe Claire PQ H9R 1X5 has sent the following letter:

'To introduce myself my name is Bill Overy and I have just moved into Pointe Claire from the U.K. I have been working on Family History for the last 5 years and would be pleased to help anyone who is working in Kent or Sussex. The names I have researched are Overy, Epps and Bottle, and apart from the actual work I have bought quite a few books from the U.K. which are on the Kent and Sussex histories.

To help in research I am also fluent in Elizabethan Secretary hand and if it is written in English, I can usually decipher it.

"I have put the Overy story on to tape and have a few slides on documents used in research. I am in contact with a number of Societies in Kent and Sussex, so maybe I can help in this way.

"I have left a copy of my book list with the Librarian and I also have various booklets and leaflets available.

"I hope I can be of use to someone, but whether I can or not I am sure we will gain somewhere down the line".

New member Patricia Wallace #385, 31 Melbourne Place, North Berwick, East Lothian, Scotland, is "interested in doing searches".

Joanne McLaren #265 asks whether there is a list of service men serving under General Wolfe available anywhere? David McDougall #38 has given this answer for her: "The muster rolls of some regiments that were in Quebec from 1759-1763 are available in the Military Records of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa".

PROFESSIONAL GENEALOGIST with long experience in genealogical studies in the U.K. will do research. Special field, Scotland and northern counties of England. Member of London based Society of Genealogists, the Scottish Genealogy Society and a number of local family history and genealogical societies in the U.K. Please contact Mr. Hugh B. L. Russell, 10 Greenhill Park, Edinburgh, Scotland EH10 4DW.

QFHS welcomes the following
new members...

377 FINN, Mrs. James R.
Old Lake Colby Rd. Box 103
Saranac Lake, New York 12983

378 HOLLAND, Mr and Mrs J
8035 Nehru Street
Brossard, PQ J4Y 1Z2

379 DUBRUL, George
1208 Lytle Way
Abilene, Texas 79602

380 SHERMERHORN, Louisa
Box 225, Postal Stn "A"
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 2A1

381 BAILEY, Mrs Albina
Hayden Pond Road,
Dudley, Mass. 01570

382 PETRIN, George H
71 Statler Avenue
Somerset, MA 02725

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384 WARNER, John A.
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385 WALLACE, Mrs P. M.
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Scotland

387 PIBUS, R. S.
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Lachine, PQ H8T 2S3

388 ETIENNE, J.A.
27 Chauret
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389 ROGERS, Mrs. R.W. Jr.
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390 SEGUIN, Miss Rita
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395 GUIBAULT, Mrs. Nadine
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396 CAMERON, Mrs. L.E.
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397 FRASER, R. A.
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399 SMITH, Mrs. D.
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400 MOORE, Mrs. Barbara
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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Member Karen Osgood did a little sleuthing and found that occupations are often responsible for the surnames people adopted. The names below are descended from English ancestors and can be related to professional offices and trade names.

BACKSTER (Baxter) - originally female baker, now either sex.

BADGER (Cadger, Hawker) - one who buys and sells corn and other commodities.

BARKER - tanner of leather

BOND - bondman, serf

BOWERMAN (Boorman, Borman, Burman, Boorer) - guardian of lord's honour.

BOWMAN (Bowyer) - maker and dealer in arrows, archer

BUTLER - in aristocracy, arranged for the serving of the king's wine

CARTER - one who drives a cart, stable headman

CARTWRIGHT - wright or maker of cart

CHAMBERLAIN - official or servant of an inn

CHAPMAN - buyer or seller, merchant, travelling dealer

CLARK - (Clerk, Clerkson) - man of education, keeper of records

COATES - dweller by or in the cote or cottage, employed to look after the sheepcote

COLLIER - maker and seller of charcoal, one who works in a coal mine

COOPER - maker of barrels, tubs

COUCHER (Couchman) - couch maker

DEXTER - dyer

DUKE - possession of a leading position in the community

FLETCHER - maker and seller of arrows

FROBISHER (Furbisher) - armour polisher

GLOVER - maker and seller of gloves

GRIEVE (Greeve) - bailiff or reeve, manager of a farm

GROSVENOR - chief or great huntsman

HELLIER (Hillier) - slater or tiler of roofs

HORNER - one who works or deals in horns, hornblower

JAGGER - carrier carter, pedlar, hawk

LORIMER (Loriner) maker of spurs and metal bits and mountings for horses, worker in wrought iron and small metalware

MARSHAL - in aristocracy, looked after marshalling of guests and chief functions of royal households, an officer who regulates tournaments, combat, order at feasts and assemblies.

MASON - builder in stone or brick

MERCHANT - one who barter and deals

PANTHER (Panter) - one in charge of household pantry

PARSONS - servant of the parson

PITMAN - one who works in a pit

PROCTER - manager or agent, especially in church court

ROPER - one who makes ropes and nets

SALTER - maker and dealer in salt

cont'd on page 21.....

Occupations and Genealogy

David J. McDougall

Whether it concerns individuals, a family or a group of families, both continuity and change of their occupations and the explanations for them adds a fascinating sideline to genealogy. In its ultimate development the inter-relationships of families who have been engaged in the development and operation of businesses and industries is used by economic historians to help explain the economic history of a town or a region. However, for the genealogist an interest in the interconnections of occupations with family research probably begins when you say to yourself "Why did he (she or they) do that for a living?" or "What made them change their occupations at that time?". I have attempted to find answers to these questions for several individuals and families and although I cannot give any fool-proof rules I can make some suggestions which may be helpful in analysing why the occupants of your family tree did what they did for a living.

Along with the usual genealogical data of births, marriages and deaths, the place to start is a record for each individual of every reference to occupation with the date and place. Arranged chronologically this will give you a thumbnail sketch of their career, perhaps starting with "student" and ending with what they were doing just prior to their death. Occasionally this may produce some surprises but don't ignore them just because they do not fit with the family traditions. What you may have done is to uncover an incident which was either unwittingly or deliberately left out of the family story. As an example, one of my great uncles is said to have begun his business career as a bank clerk and continued in banking until he retired as general manager of the bank. The fact that he actually began as a partner in a Montreal grocery store which appears to have been far from successful has, perhaps understandably, been forgotten.

You probably already have some indications of your predecessors occupations, but here are several Canadian sources which you should check for more information:

- 1) The manuscript Canadian censuses (1831-1881) which almost always give the occupations for adult males and occasionally for adult females.
- 2) City, county and provincial directories. These rarely have any information about the rural population and are not always accurate. It has been my experience that, compared to the date of publication, the lag time between gathering the information and getting it into print may make them several years out of date.
- 3) Church records are sometimes a mine of information on occupations but it also depends on the recording style of the minister or priest who made the entries. Occupations may be noted at weddings and burials, for the father at baptisms and less frequently for the witnesses at all three. References to the wife and children sometimes include the occupation of the father even after his death.

4) Legal documents such as wills, land transfers, partnership agreements, etc., generally give the occupations of the people involved. However, notaries who prepare such documents in the province of Quebec sometimes seem to have used a gentle kind of flattery by describing individuals as "Gentlemen" when some other term might have been more specific. Another type of legal document are court records of civil and criminal cases which usually note the occupations of the defendant, plaintiff and witnesses.

5) Published information including local histories; collections of biographies (a number of these were produced in the latter part of the 1800's and early 1900's in which the publication of a biography required a subscription, with the result that they can be a source of information on individuals of only moderate distinction who were prepared to pay the fee); obituaries, which may list only the more impressive occupations; newspaper reports and advertisements (in particular the small town weeklies which frequently had correspondents in the still smaller communities they served.)

6) A unique source of information which was published annually, but unfortunately for only about a decade beginning in 1879, are the "Dominion Annual Registers" edited by Henry J. Morgan. These attempted with some success to be a compendium of virtually everything which made the news in Canada. In them you are likely to find everything from the activities of the Governor General to the details of particularly gory murders and the deaths of down-and-outs which happened under unusual circumstances. Each volume has a remarkably complete name index.

At this point you should consider what life was probably like for many people during the past few centuries. A kind of occupational watershed has taken place during the past two hundred years which is somewhat loosely called the industrial revolution. It did not happen abruptly and began in different places at different times but we can pick an approximate date of somewhat before 1800 for parts of Great Britain and western Europe, about 1850 for parts of Canada and somewhere between these dates for parts of the United States. Using the word "community" to describe anything from a hamlet to a country, in a non-industrial community it was fairly typical for sons to not only follow their fathers occupations, but to also marry the daughters of men in very similar occupations and to continue to live near the place where they were born. In such circumstances a change in an individuals work may reflect as simple an event as a newly married man taking up his father-in-law's occupation, or one as far reaching as the economic crisis faced by the Scottish hand-weavers with the advent of the power loom at the beginning of the 1800's. In the latter case you might also find that several members of the family, including in-laws, changed their occupation and may have coupled this with a move to another location. The shift to large centers of population which typified the "industrial revolution" and the increasing flow of emigrants to North America which took place more or less concurrently, made it increasingly likely that the occupation of a son would differ from that of both his father and father-in-law.

If you are tracing two or more family lines back in time you may be in a position to compare the occupations of a father, son and grandfather but there are problems in trying to compare the occupations of your great great (or more) grandfathers, primarily because that far back your several ancestral lines may have lived in widely separated locations and had different backgrounds. It is preferable to try to compare the occupations of a direct ancestor not only with his father and son but also with his brothers, uncles, cousins and nephews. In this way you have one or more groups of people who are connected by kinship and marriage and in general lived at about the same place and time. With such a larger group it is easier to see both continuity of occupation and changes within a community which may reflect an upheaval in either economic or social conditions.

There are a number of reasons for both continuity and change of occupation which seem to be of frequent occurrence. Here are some of them:

- Continuity:
- 1) The kind of work available at a particular place over a period of time.
 - 2) The occupations of the social group to which the family belonged.
 - 3) Family businesses, including farming and similar occupations.
 - 4) Occupations "traditional" within a family which often included the opportunity for apprenticeship in a skilled trade or formal training in a profession.
- Change:
- 1) Economic, including "boom" and "bust", industrial developments and technological changes.
 - 2) Political, including war; revolution, peace and government policies.
 - 3) Social, including changes in living conditions (food, shelter) and educational opportunities.
 - 4) Emigration, particularly where the move was to a place where climatic, economic or political conditions were very different.
 - 5) Personal choice - probably the most difficult reason to try to analyse.

Changes of occupation were most probably the result of a multiplicity of reasons rather than a single one. A variety of examples might be cited but one that I have noted is that minor government posts in Canada during the 1800's and the early 1900's were particularly susceptible to political change. The election of a Conservative Government in 1867, 1878 and 1911 and a Liberal one in 1872 and 1896 may thus provide a simple explanation for such changes of occupation. However, on the one hand you should also take into account the abilities which made an individual eligible for a government job, and on the other that the political party's success or failure at the polls can be traced to a complex of local, national and international events.

There are a few kinds of statements about occupations which should only be accepted with the greatest caution:

- 1) Upward and downward mobility: There is a facile assumption that changes that can be viewed from a distance in time as success or failure can be explained by upward or downward mobility. This idea has been enshrined in two mottos - "America the land of opportunity" and "Shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves in three generations". If you familiarize yourself with the sociological, economic and political conditions of the past you should be able to find better explanations.
- 2) Family traits: Some inherited characteristics may either aid or hinder an individual in specific occupations. As one example, short-sightedness, which can be inherited, is an obvious disadvantage in occupations which require keen eyesight. However, whether inherited characteristics are physical or mental, they are distributed irregularly through both families and generations and you should be wary of "family traits" to explain occupations.
- 3) Stereotypes: With remarkable frequency you are likely to come across statements to the effect - "Grandfather said that back in Scotland they were a bunch of sheep stealers". In such a case, two things should be kept in mind, the first being that the statement was probably made by someone who neither knew nor cared what his ancestors did but had an idea that all Scots, especially Highlanders, stole sheep. The second is that within a Highland clan, stealing sheep cattle or horses from an unfriendly neighbouring clan was a perfectly respectable occupation. In a similar way a "pirate" may well have been a privateersman sailing under letters of marque issued by his government during a period of hostilities with another nation. These are "bad" stereotypes, but "good" stereotypes should be accepted with similar caution.

I can now turn to some of my own findings, along with some comments on work done by others, to illustrate a number of the factors I have listed above. To do so, however, it is first necessary to consider some aspects of Canadian history. During the last half of the 1800's and the early years of the 1900's up to the first World War, Canada was a place in rapid transition. Politically, what had been a group of provinces and territories governed independently of each other became a new country which almost from the start was having political problems in the east and west. During this period of sixty odd years, immigration from Great Britain into the industrial centers of Quebec and Ontario reached its peak, there was a great out-migration from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, much of which was to the industrial centers of New England, and a flood of European settlers into the empty lands which became the Prairie Provinces. Economically there were depressions in the 1850's, a period of prosperity during the 1860's, and a quarter century of depression from the 1870's to the 1890's. The "Trail of '98" gold rush to the Yukon was a product of that depression and the hordes of men and some women who came to Dawson Creek and Whitehorse were, in many cases, either unemployed at home or dissatisfied with "work-a-day" jobs. Perhaps the greatest change was the transition over that period of time from a mercantile economy based on farming,

furs, and timber to an industrial economy which ran initially on water power, then on steam and finally on electricity and the internal combustion engine. From about 1810 to 1850, steam power had come increasingly into use for ocean and river transportation, but Canada's railroads were only starting to be of any importance at the mid-century mark. In the 1860's, mining, pulp and paper and the petroleum industries began to develop; in the 1880's telephones and the electric light began to be used commercially; about 1900 the first major hydro-electric power developments were begun in Quebec and Ontario and were followed shortly thereafter with the commercial use of radio and the airplane. During this period of quite remarkable changes, many individuals continued to make their living much as their families had done in the past but others, by accident or design, began to be employed in the new kinds of jobs which were becoming available. In some cases these new occupations could be filled with unskilled labour but many others required either on-the-job apprenticeships or a specialized technical education.

As an extreme example of the opportunities which these changes made available, Louis Adelard Senecal seems to have typified this period of rapid transition. Although he and the names of the business organizations with which he was associated are almost unknown today, he was unquestionably one of the most remarkable French-Canadians of the 19th century. He was born at Varennes, Lower Canada in 1829, a member of a farming family, lived for two years in Vermont where he appears to have obtained most of his formal education, and became a general store keeper at Pierreville, near where the St. Francis river joins the St. Lawrence. Beginning in 1853 when he was twenty-four, his occupations and activities over the next quarter century included the following:

Owner and sometimes captain of a small fleet of river steamboats plying the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Sorel; on the Yamaska river; between St. Francis and Sorel; between Montreal and Quebec City; and on the Richelieu river and Lake Champlain to the State of New York.

Owner and operator of lumbering operations and about a dozen saw mills.

Simultaneously a member of the Quebec legislature and the Federal Parliament; somewhat later instrumental in forcing the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; and shortly before he died appointed to the Senate of Canada.

Builder of the Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska Counties railroad; the Laurentian railroad; and the Levis and Kennebec railroad; manager of the South Eastern railroad which included the famous ice bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Montreal; General superintendent of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental railroad; head of a syndicate which purchased the North Shore railroad from the Quebec government; financier of the Jacques Cartier Junction railroad; and member of a group who purchased and operated the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Springhill coal mine in Nova Scotia.

President of the Montreal Street Railway Company which was the nucleus of the present day Montreal Transportation Commission; and president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the nucleus of the present day Canada Steamship Lines.

Interests in textile mills, pulp and paper mills and early hydro-electric power developments.

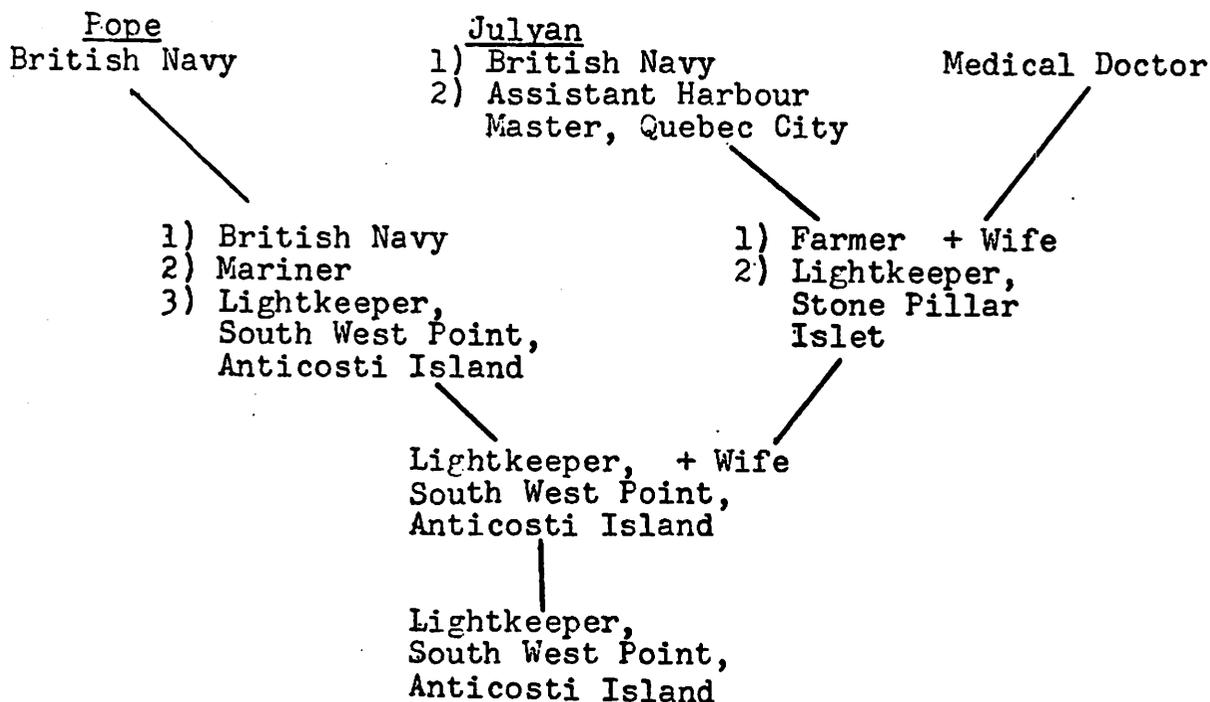
He died in 1887 at the age of fifty eight leaving several married daughters.

We can now consider two examples of traditional occupations. The first, which with justifiable family pride illustrates a very long tradition of skilled artisanship, is on a plaque on one of the walls of the Henry Birks Ste. Catherine Street store, jewellers and silversmiths in Montreal since 1849:

The Guild of Cutlers - Sheffield
Incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1624

1564 Richard Birks Juror	1720 Henry Birks Freeman	1760 John Birks The Assistant
1635 Thomas Birks Cutler	1724 Jonathan Birks The Master	1766 William Birks The Master
1698 William Birks Freeman		1795 William Birks The Master

A second example covering a shorter span of time is the Pope family of lighthouse keepers who for three generations operated the isolated South West Point lighthouse on Anticosti Island from 1842 to 1900. The family had a maritime and naval background and as an illustration of men marrying women from similar backgrounds, one of the lightkeepers, Edward Pope, married a daughter of Charles Julyan, the lightkeeper of the lighthouse on the tiny Stone Pillar islet in the St. Lawrence River. That courtship had to be carried on over about 400 miles of water in the summer and ice in the winter. The following modified genealogical chart shows the occupations of successive generations of the families:



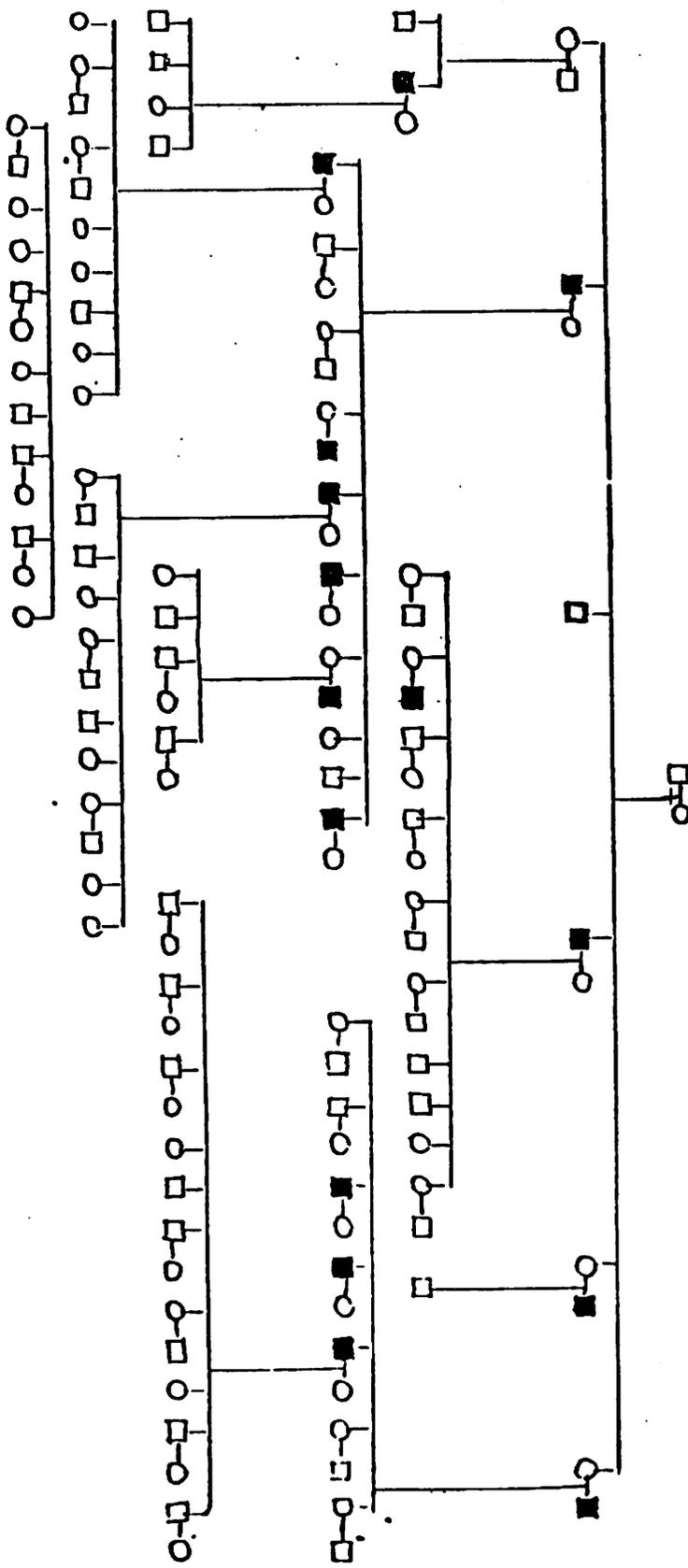
In many cases what may appear at first glance to be a traditional occupation can more aptly be described as a family business and on occasions such businesses disappear under the pressures of economic and technological change. During the 19th century, ten or so families living around Gaspé Bay were engaged in whaling using stoutly built schooners which carried two whale boats equipped with harpoons and lances and manned with crews of fifteen who used techniques identical to those of the whalers of New England. This industry began at Gaspé Bay in the very early 1800's, reached its peak in the 1850's, was in rapid decline in the 1870's and had vanished by the 1890's. It's disappearance was the result of the combined effects of the substitution of kerosene for whale oil for lighting, the disappearance of some types of whales from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the long economic depression from the 1870's to the 1890's. Whaling in Canadian waters was revived about 1900 by Norwegians who used steam-powered whaling vessels and the harpoon gun, but by then the Gaspé Bay whalers had been effectively out of the business for two or three decades.

One of these whaling families were the Harbours, the first of whom to arrive in Canada was John Harbour, born at Diss, Norfolkshire, England in 1769. He spent most of his adult life in Quebec City as coachman for the redoubtable Rev. Joseph Mountain, the first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, whose see included all of Lower and Upper Canada (now the southern parts of Quebec and Ontario). John Harbour died in 1812 when his oldest child was about thirteen and the family had moved to their mother's home on Gaspé Bay by at least the early 1820's. This was during the depression which followed the Napoleonic wars, and the first occupation on record for the two surviving sons was "trader", which meant that they were buying fish from the Gaspé fishermen using goods instead of cash or credit. By the early 1830's both men were whalers but the younger one apparently did not find that life to his taste and became a cooper, making barrels for whale oil. This was a specialized trade which was an essential adjunct to the whaling industry. The older brother, who had been born in Quebec City in 1798, was master of a whaling schooner by the mid-1830's, at first employed by a local merchant and then as owner of his own vessel. He continued in that occupation until he was 75 years old and the whaling industry had nearly disappeared. His choice of occupation was probably because two of his uncles by marriage were whalers.

The accompanying modified genealogical chart of four generations of the Harbour family illustrates the tendencies for family members to engage in a family business, for daughters to marry men in the same occupation, and the fact that some kinds of occupations disappear as the result of economic and technological change. In addition to the two surviving sons of the second generation becoming whalers (although one subsequently was a cooper), two of the three daughters married whalers. In the third generation, if the cooper's family is excepted, none of whom became whalers, out of eleven male first cousins eight whaled for a living. However, nearly all the fourth generation were born after 1850 and of the forty-four cousins of that generation none either whaled or married whalers for the simple reason that by the time they had reached maturity, the Gaspé Bay whaling industry had virtually disappeared. Only one of the youngest males of the third generation is known to have been still whaling as late as the 1880's and he was a son-in-law of the last of the active whaling captains. The employment of relatives by the

whaling captains was a common characteristic but in addition, because whaling required a combination of physical strength, agility and a certain fearlessness, a less obvious one was probably some selectivity within the families based on inherited physical and mental traits.

HARBOUR FAMILY



□ male:
 ○ female
 ■ whaler

In a similar but sometimes more complicated way, the inter-connections through kinship and marriage of the financiers, owners and managers of industrial and mercantile complexes have been used by researchers to help unravel the economic histories of a number of 18th and 19th century business organizations in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Some examples of such studies which relate to Canada include: a) merchants of the island of Jersey who were engaged in the shipment of dried codfish from eastern Canada to Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean, the West Indies and South America as well as trade with England and the countries of the Baltic (Robin, Janvrin, Nicolle, Pipon, Poingdestre, Maingay, King, Gossett, Durell, DeLisle and Grassie families) (Ommer 1978); b) the merchants and sailing ship owners of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia (Killam, Lovitt, Durkee, Dudman, Moses and Clements families) (Panting 1978); c) shipping and timber exporting companies of Liverpool and Glasgow in Great Britain; Saint John, Dalhousie and Campbellton in New Brunswick; and Quebec City and Montreal in Quebec (Pollock, Gilmour, Rankin and Ritchie families) (Ommer 1978); and d) the iron and steel industries of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia (Carmichael, McGregor, Walker, McCall and other families) (McCann 1980). A frequent observation of such studies is that among the descendants of the men who created new industrial and commercial enterprises during the 18th and 19th centuries, the children of the entrepreneurs carried on the business begun by their fathers but the grandchildren generally engaged in quite different occupations. This entrepreneurial family pattern is probably the result of a number of factors among which may be included both the sale and loss of the family enterprises, enhanced opportunities to enter the professions, and in some cases, personal choice. A corollary of this is that businesses which remain under family control and management for more than a century are, in most cases, exceptional.

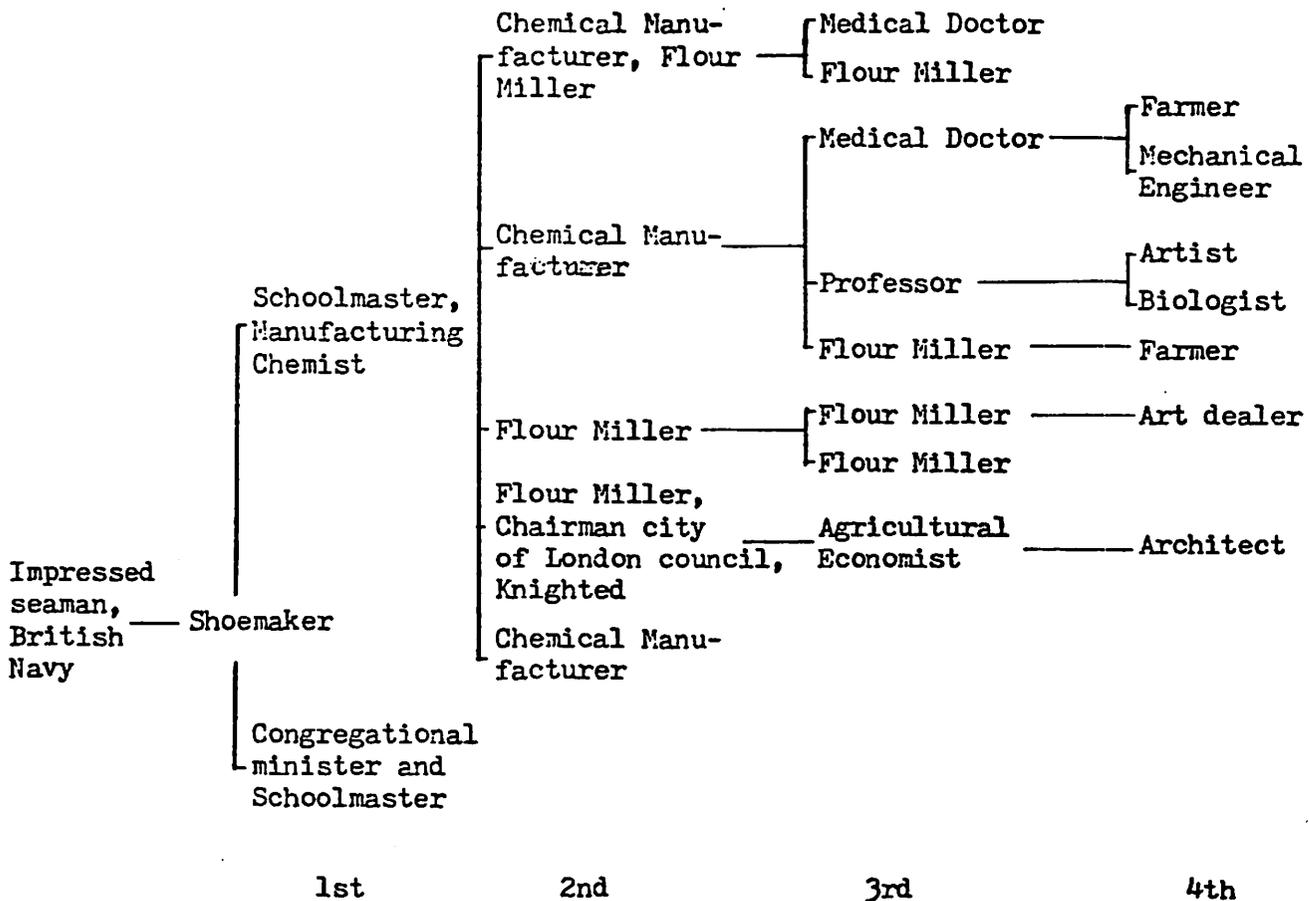
In Canada during the first part of the 1800's, business organizations tended to be family owned and were essentially partnerships. Information on the names of the people involved can usually be found in partnership agreements drawn up in Quebec by notaries and elsewhere by lawyers. By the latter part of the 1800's, "Limited" companies (chartered companies with limited liability) began to replace business partnerships but the names of the company's directors often show that there were still strong family connections. This tendency was so common that the names of the board of directors of moderate sized Canadian companies in the late 1800's and early 1900's can be a clue to family relationships. Some sources of information which may be helpful in finding lists of board members and details of company organization and operations include:

- 1) The Canada Gazette and the journals of the several legislative assemblies for petitions and grants of company charter.
- 2) Annual reports of federal and provincial government departments (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mines, etc) for information on owners and operations.
- 3) Early compilations of the financial aspects of company operations such as Houston's Annual Financial Review (1900 et seq), Poor's Manual of Railroads, Moody's Manual.
- 4) Collections of the annual reports of public chartered companies.

5) Histories of industries and of individual companies.

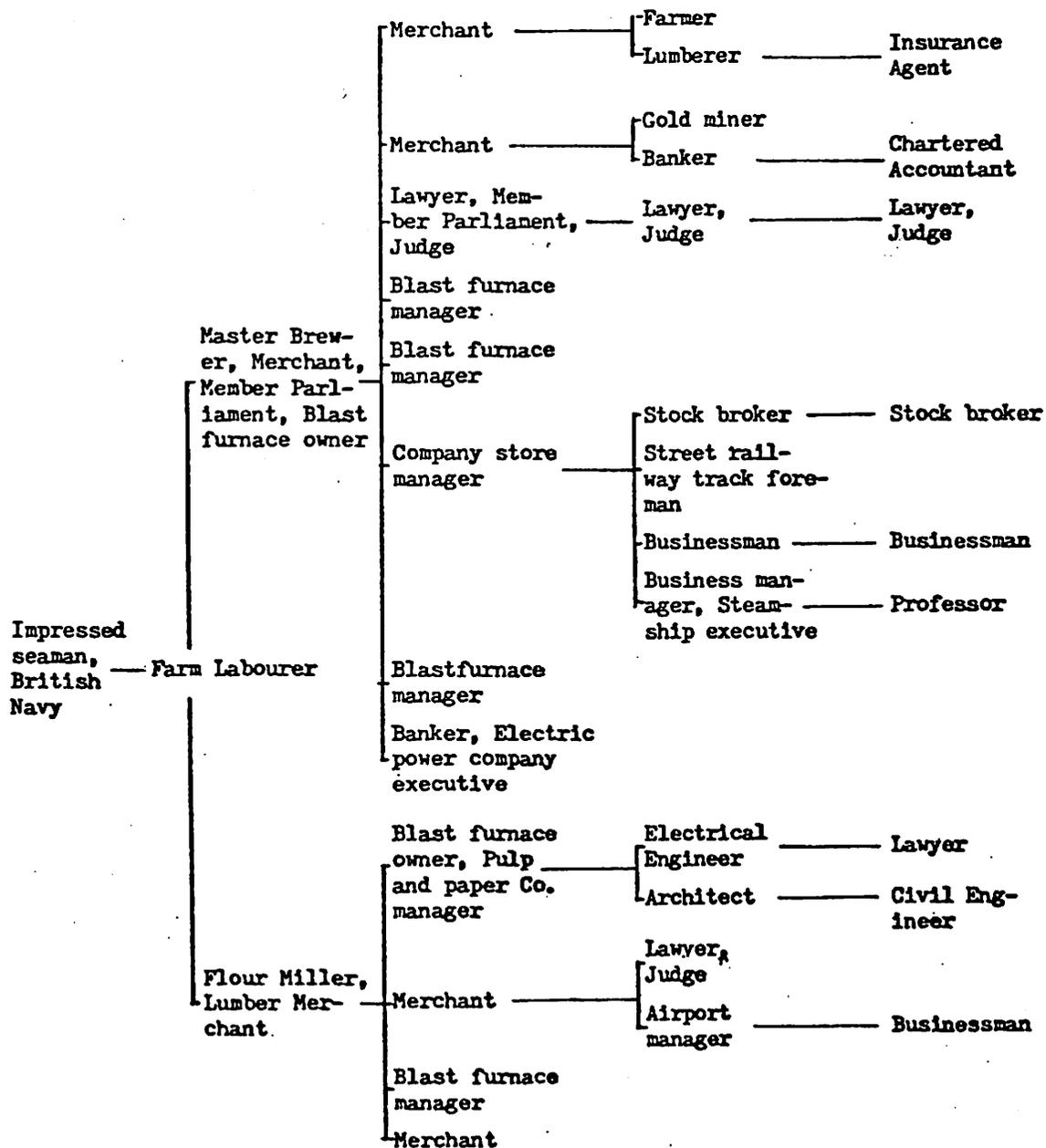
Several lines descended from Alexander McDougall can be used to illustrate the entrepreneurial patten. He was baptized at Ladykirk near Coldstream on the Scottish border in 1750, impressed into the British Navy at the age of about sixteen, returned to Scotland and was married there in 1778 only to die six years later, leaving two very young sons and a daughter who were brought up by their mother's brother. One of his grandsons was a school teacher turned industrial chemist who, among other chemical inventions, began manufacturing a self-raising flour. His sons energetically expanded the family businesses in Manchester and London and it is somewhat difficult to decide if the father or the sons should be described as the entrepreneur. Before 1900 some of the sons began to divest themselves of their interests in the businesses and eventually both the industrial chemist and the flour milling firm passed into other hands, the latter becoming part of the British food conglomerate, Rank-Hovis-McDougall. The following occupational chart of the male members of the English branches of the family shows the change of occupations which took place in the third and fourth generations. There are some complexities as the result of the emigration of several members of the family, beginning circa 1900, to Australia, South Africa and Canada and the deaths of several others in the first World War.

Occupations of English Branches of the descendants of Alexander McDougall



Two other grandsons of Alexander McDougall emigrated to Lower Canada in the 1830's and both became well-to-do merchants who included among their other interests the ownership and operation of blast furnaces for the production of pig iron. During the 1860's and early 1870's, members of the family were mining and manufacturing nearly all of the iron produced in Canada, most of which was being used in the production of railway car wheels at a Montreal foundry. Even as late as the end of the 1880's about twenty percent of Canada's iron production came from blast furnaces managed by members of the family, but rapid advances in metallurgical technology had made that type of blast furnace obsolete before 1900. The occupational chart of the male members of the Canadian branches shows that by the third generation the occupations of most were very different from their father's.

Occupations of Canadian Branches of the descendants of Alexander McDougall



1st

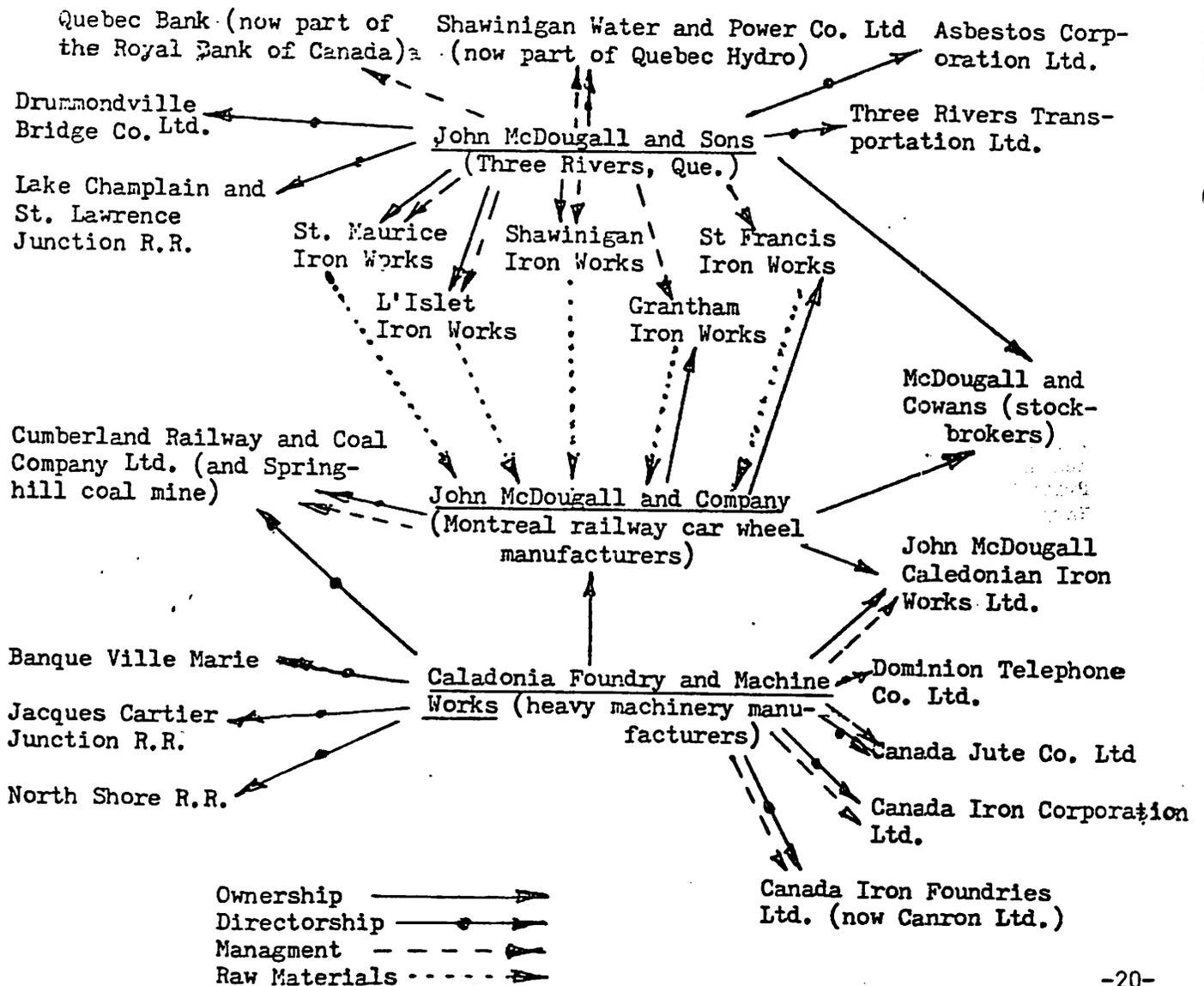
2nd

3rd

4th

Entrepreneurial Family Generations

The inter-relationships of ownership, directorship and management in partnerships and chartered companies can be treated as a type of flow diagram. The following diagram shows a number of the organizations which stemmed from the family partnership of one of Alexander McDougall's grandsons and his seven sons - John McDougall and Sons of Three Rivers (Trois Riviers), Quebec - and another, apparently unrelated, John McDougall of Montreal who, beginning with the Caledonia Foundry and Machine Works, later established a railway car wheel foundry which contracted for virtually the entire iron production of the blast furnaces owned by John McDougall and Sons in Three Rivers. The foundry was a partnership with John McDougall's brother-in-law Robert Cowans and from these two industrial bases the partners and their five sons expanded into other partnerships and chartered companies (the latter shown by the suffix "Ltd.") The earliest of the business and industrial organizations shown on the diagram were begun in the 1850's, several were defunct by 1900 and of those which survived into the 1920's and beyond, only one (established about 1900) continued with any executive or managerial representation of the third generation of any of the families concerned.



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cont'd from page 8

SCRIVENER - one who writes books, copies manuscripts and had a connection with the law

SEWARD - sow herd or keeper of pigs

SMITH - workers at the smithy, metal workers

SQUIRE - shield bearer, attend a knight

SPENCER (Spenser) - butler or steward

TUCKER - fuller, one who cleanses and thickens cloth

WARD - guardian, watchman

WEBSTER - weaver

WRIGHT - constructor

TREE

Let's climb the family tree
Take hold of father,
Swing on to his shoulder,
Catch at an uncle's thigh,

I tug at a branch; it snaps,
Rotten? Perhaps that one
Embezzled the family fortune.
I gaze up through the gaps

Kick at the trunk; scramble
Through the scratch of shade,
Stand on Aunt Maud;
Balance; almost tumble.

In the green light, and up
There is long ago.
This backward-growing tree
Is seeded from the top.

Limb over limb; look where
High above the leaves
Great great great grandfather waves;
A cloud in the clear air.

By Laurence Lerner in London Sunday Times, September, 1981

QUERIES - October 30, 1981

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

140. McCaffery - Pigeon

John b 20 July 1851, d 1950 St. Hyacinthe, (his parents, Michael McCaffery b. Donegal, Ireland and Catherine ?). M. Apr 1884 in area of Black Lake or St. Ferdinand de Halifax to Ann Pidgeon, b 12 April 1862, d. 1928 Sherbrooke (her parents, John Pidgeon and Julia ?). Any info on both families.

Mrs. P. Brown, 5 Pembroke Cres., Chatham, Ont. N7L 2J3

141. Largy (later Larigee) - Maloney

Edward James, son of James Largy from Ireland and Annie Cairns (Keanns) b. 12 Feb 1861 St. Ferdinand de Halifax, d. 20 Aug 1941 Ascot Corner. M. Mary Maloney, dau of Patrick Mullowney (Maloney) of Castlebar, Co. Mayo and Catherine McCafferty of Learned Plain, b. 7 Apr 1865 at Lennoxville, d. 22 May 1946 Ascot Corner. Info sought on McCafferty

Mrs. P. Brown, 5 Pembroke Cres., Chatham, Ont. N7L 2J3

142. Thibodeau - Broulette

Stephen b. ca 1800 Quebec, m. (Mary) Marie Broulett b. ca. 1805 Que. M. ca 1824-25 Quebec (Sorel?). Ch. Stephen b 1825 Quebec, d. 1854 Ontario, John b. 1827 Quebec m. Margaret ?, Gilbert b. 1832 Quebec, d. 1919 Ontario, m. Anne Ausman, Ontario. Paul b. 1840 Ontario, Peter b. 1842 Ontario, Margaret b. 1845 Ontario, Alexander b 1847 Innisfil Twp. Simcoe Co. Ontario, M. Jennie Bayne 20 Aug 1874, d. 5 Aug 1939 Toronto. Methodist Minister. Who were parents of Stephen and Mary? Will correspond with anyone searching this name. They were Protestants

Mrs. H. Denning, Bar VX Ranch, P O Bo 505, Turner Valley, Alta. T0L 2A0

143. Dewitt

Charles b 1795 Windham, Connecticut, USA. To Montreal escape draft war 1812. Worked for brother Jacob. M. Elizabeth Ferguson, settled Desittville, ran boats on St. Lawrence, owned Mill; 13 children. Dau. Caroline m John Graham of Huntingdon, to Iowa 1855. Need Elizabeth's ancestry. Appreciate contact desc. Charles & Elizabeth.

Mrs. D. Briggs, 116 Kenyon Ave., Kinsington, Cal. USA 94708

144. Haley

Clark b 1831 Quebec, s/o Nathaniel Haley. M. Amanda Lee 6 Oct 1855, St. Regis Falls, NY, d/o Benjamin Lee and Electa Doud (Daud).

Mrs. M. Haley, Box 647 Walker, Minn. USA 56484

145. Terriau (Theriot)

Seeking family of Edouard s/o Edouard Theriot and Leocadie Ouellet. B. 1832 Ile Vert, Quebec. M. Genevieve Ouellet, 2nd Marie Jeanne Poirier d/o Jean Poirer and Julie Mailhot.

Mrs. M. Haley, Box 674, Walker, Minn. USA 56484

146. Gaŕlick

Rev. Reuben b 1743 New Milford, Connecticut, USA; d 1809 Waterloo, Shefford, Quebec. M. Lucy ?. Loyalist during Revolutionary War, given land in Canada. Was physician and minister. Need any info.

Mrs. S. Woolman, 1185 Hillside Dr., ZPO Box 83, Kewaskum, Wis. 53040, USA

147. Holbrook-Perkins-Blanchard

Abram b 1807 Vermont; d 1859 Iowa. M Azubah Perkins, b 1809 Mansonville Quebec, d/o David Perkins and Judith Blanchard. Appreciate any info.

Mrs. S. Woolman, 1185 Hillside Dr. PO Box 83, Kewaskum, Wis. USA 53040

148. Chearby

Need shire/town origin William, b in UK ca 1650. M. Marie Ann Millet at St. Laurent, Isle d'Orleans, 1722. s/o Thomas and Anne Decliz. William lived in Quebec City during the 1720s, Montreal and Charlbourg before settling in Lavaltrie where he d 1757.

Mr. T. Sherby 226 Durand, East Lansing, Mich, USA 48823

149. Murdock - Lee

Seeking info George Lee, b 1818 Quebec, m Mary Anne Jane (Nancy(b Quebec 1822 ~~xxx~~ Dau Elizabeth b Nov 1839 Quebec. In CrossHill, Ont. 1850 census. Went west 1870s. Need Quebec info who parents and fam were.

Mrs. H. Dunick, Anchor :oint, 904--950 Drake St., Vancouver, BC V6Z 2B9

150. Lafayette - Harkness

Mary Harkness w/o Michael Lafayette, b 1819 Glengarry Co. Ont. d/o William Harkness and Flora MacIntosh. Ch. Barbara, James, Wm. Alex b 1822. In 1859 Mary Lafayette wid. m Noah Peck in Brockville. Seek info on Lafayette and Harkness fam.

Mrs. H. Dunick 904-950 Drake St. Vancouver, BC V6Z 2B9

151. Dobie

James and Agnes Brown, with 5 sons, 2 daus, came from Scotland 1832 to St. Augustin, Deux Montagnes area. Desc. living there 1920s. Wish to know if James and Agness bd in Que. Any info on desc. Will answer all correspondence on Dobie family.

Mrs. L. Shermerhorn,

152. CRAIG

Stephen m Catherine Johnson (Gotson/Jotson) p/o Jean Jacques Craig (dit Morris), m Françoise Lepoust 16 Aug 1784 Trois-Rivieres. Catherine remarried 19 Feb 1769 William Morris, Sgt. of 8th Regt., Quebec Trinity Church. Any info on these people (except Leproust). May be connected with military or fur trade.

Sister L. Penchi, Box 145, Genoa, WI, USA 64632

153. LONG

Any info on Loyalists: Abraham, Cpt 2 NJV, Alexander RFA, James 74th BMG, John from Mass., Peter, William. Trying to locate kin of Philip Long KAR. Pls check your Long family tree, perhaps you have a branch missing

Mr. G. Long, ZPO Box 199, Clair, Madawaska, NB EOL 1B0

154. LONG

Philip (b ?), m Marie Julie Couillard Després 6 Dec 1792 Holy Trinity Cathedral, Que. d. in Clair, NB. Ch. Judith b 1795, Constance b 1798, Jean-Baptiste b 1800, Philip II b 1806, Emmanuel b 1808, Suzanne b 1813. Looking for desc. Will gladly exchange info.

Mr. G. Long, PO Box 199, Clair, Madawaska, NB, EOL 1B0

155. Davidson - Thompson

William L. 1831-1909, m Mary Thompson 1830-1921. Need date of marriage. 1st w Elizabeth Lancaster 1833-1882. M 1853 in St. James Church, Hudson, but moved to Ely Township following year.

Mrs. B. Douglas, 10 Terra Nova Drive, Kirkland, Que. H9J 1M7

156. Grieve - Johnston

Robert Sellers' history of Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Beauharnois, lists 1st settlers of 7th concession, Ormstown Twp - William Grieve, Lot 17, William Johnston, Lot 18. No further info available. Can any member help?

Mr. G. Crouse, PO Box 212, Bloomfield, Ont. KOK 1G0

157. MATCHET (T) (E)

Seek info on Samuel, arr Quebec ca 1829 from Ireland. Some ch. William, John, Mary, Sarah, Elizabeth m William Martin, James Shields bap 1845 Church of Scotland, Georgetown, Beauharnois.

Mrs. J. Evans, 400 Beverly Hill, Billings, Mt, USA 59101

158. PICKARD

Need data James and Esther (Wood) from Leeds, England. Ch. Pollina, Sarah, Joseph, William Hargrave bd 1855 St. James Anglican Church, Ormstown

Mrs. J. EVANS, 400 Beverly Hill, Billings, Mt, USA 59101

159. CHARRON

seeking prts and sblings of Marie Louise Charron, b 179801805 Enosburg, Vt. or vicinity. M. Louis Bissonnette (louis & Marie Louise Girard, Varennes) ca 1824. Known lived 1830-1834 St. Charles-sur-Richelieu, Que. where Joseph, Narcisse, Moyse born. Sister of Louis (Louise) m Antoine Charron 5 Aug 1822, St. Charles-sur-Richelieu. Is Antoine any relation to Marie Louise Charron?

Mrs. J. Swanson, 1778 N. Marian Ave., Thousand Oaks, Cal. USA 91360

160. PRICE

Info on p/o Laura Isobel Price Gavey, b Gaspé, m John Gave b Guernsey, Channel Islands 1799 d 1864 Gaspé. Need birth date for Laura Isobel Price

Mrs. S. O'Neil, 1909 Yact Puritan, Newport Beach, Ca. USA 92660

161. SOUTHWORTH (SOUTHARD)

Need proof of birth of Lydia d/o Solomon and Sally at St. Armand area in 1807. Grndprts Uriah and Patience lived in St. Armand 1807-1814, according to genealogy of Constance Southworth by Webber in 1905

Mrs. F. Litke, 1523 C. St. SW? Ephrata, WA, USA 98823

162. BEATTIE

Edward b Co. Antrim Ireland ca 1800, d 1874, bur Mille Isle, Gorge Twp Argenteuil Co. Wife 1st - Mary McGaughy d pre-1842. 2nd - m Ellen Goodfellow 1844. Ch. Mary Anne b ca 1825 m 1844 Wm. Lister, Robert b 1828 m 1850 Isabella McGaughy, John b 1831 m 1851 Jane Elliot, Edward b 1835 m 1875 Margaret McFaul, James b 1839 m 1859 Sarah Lister, Wm. b 1846 m Eliza Graham 1887, Samuel b 1852 m Agnes McGrandle, Dawson b 1852 m Mary Kerr, David b 1854 m Mary Chapman, Elizabeth b 1856 m Samuel Dawson, Jane b 1837 m John Snooks.

Mrs. Jean Mott, RR2, Brownsburg, Que. JOV 1A0

163. MACLEAN (MCLEAN)

Duncan b 1790 Isle of Mull, Scotland m Mary McArthur b 1790. Came to Avoca, Grenville Twp. Argenteuil Co. ca 1830. Were living on 1871 census.

Mrs. Jean Mott, RR8, Brownsburg, Que. JOV 1A0

164. KEMPFER

Need prts of Frederick Lewis. Dau Ann m Robert William Smollett ca 1841 New Carlisle, Que.

Mrs. R. Rogers, Jr., 339 Pershing Dr., New Kensington, Pa. USA 15068

165. STARNES

Philip, fam in New Carlisle, Que. by 1820. Said to be UEL descendents; need proof either way.

Mrs. R.W. Rogers, Jr., 339 Pershing Dr., New Kensington, Pa. 15068 USA

Library Accession List

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- 499 Armstrong, J. Lloyd, Clarendon and Shawville, Dickson Enterprises, Shawville, 1980
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- 502 Rattray, B.A., The Scot in British North America, Vol. 1, Maclear and Company, Toronto, 1880.
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- 507 Lecoq, Andree (ed.), The Quebec Legal Telephone Directory, 1978 donated by Margaret K. Stead.
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- 509 Johnston & Bacon Ltd., Johnston's Clan Map of the Scottish Highlands donated by Barbara Douglas.
- 510 Shaw, R.L., Proud Heritage: A History of the National Council of Women of Canada, Ryerson Press, 1957, donated by Margaret Oke.
- 511 Hills, Theo. L., The St. Francis to the Chaudiere, 1830. A study in the Historical Geography of Southeastern Quebec, Reprinted from The Canadian Geographer, 1955.
- 512 Massy, R.W., A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Index, Society of Genealogists, 1979, donated by Salli Dyson.
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- 514 Megantic County Cemetery Inscriptions and Information of Microfilm Numbers at Genealogical Society of Utah in Salt Lake City, donated by Helen Harper.
- 515 Mallory, Enid, Canada's First Boat People, article from Canadian Weekend, 1979, (2 pages), donated by Margaret Turner.
- 516 Arundel Women's Institute, Arundel 1856-1954, Arundel Women's Institute 1954.
- 517 MacArthur, Mrs. Sam, History of the United Church of Arundel, 1866-1966, 1966.
- 518 Members of Harrington-Rouge River Home and School Association, A History of Harrington and Community, 1962, donated by Clarence Dode
- 519 Museum of the Historical Society of Argenteuil County, brochure
- 520 Mimeault, Mario; Les Registres Gaspesiens, Saint-Patrick de Douglastown 1845-1978, published 1981, donated by the author
- 521 La Commission Scolaire du Sault Saint-Louis, Historical Notes on Sault Saint-Louis (Lachine, LaSalle, St. Pierre).
- 522 Gibson, J.S.W., Census Returns 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871 on Microfilm, Gulliver Publishing and the Federation of Family History Societies, 1981.
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- 524 Palgrave, D.A., Forming a One Name Group, FFHS, 1981.
- 525 Rayment, J.L., Notes on the recording of Monumental Inscriptions, FFHS, 1981, 3rd edition.

- 526 Green, Howell, Projecting Family History, A Short Guide to Audio/Visual Construction, FFHS, 1979.
- 527 Walcot, M. & Gibson, J., Marriage Indexes: How to find them, use them, and compile one., FFHS, 1980.
- 528 Saul, P.A., Directory of Family History Project Co-ordinators, FFHS, 1981
- 529 Gibson, J & Chapman, C., Census Indexes and Indexing, FFHS, 1981
- 530 Gibson, J & Peskett, P., Record Offices: How to Find Them, FFHS, 1981
- 532 Gibson, J., Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations, FFHS, 1981 A Guide to their Location and Indexes.
- 531 Gibson, J., A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions, FFHS, 1980.
- 533 Pelling, George, Beginning Your Family History, FFHS, 1980
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- 535 A.G.R.A., The Association of Genealogists and Record Agents: List of Members 1981/1982, A.G.R.A. 1981 12 pages, U.K.
- 536 Epps, Bernard, The Outlaw of the Megantic, McClelland and Stewart, 1973.
- 537 Reid, W. Harold, The Presbyterian Church: St. Andrews and Lachute, Quebec 1818-1932, 1979
- 538 Hamilton, Ross., Prominent Men of Canada, 1931-32, National Publishing Company
- 539 Canadian Newspaper Service, National Reference Book on Canadian Personalities, 1948.
- 540 Wagner, Sir Anthony, Heralds and Ancestors, Colonnade Books, 1978 donated by Salli Dyson.
- 541 Marks, R. & Payne, A. British Heraldry, British Museum, 1978, donated by Salli Dyson.
- 542 O.G.S., A Guide to Ontario Cemetery Transcribing
- 543 Laliberte, Y, & Dodd, Clarence, St. Mungo's United Church Cemetery Argenteuil County, Ottawa Branch, O.G.S. 79-6, donated by Clarence Dodd.
- 544 Robichaud, D., Le Grand Chipagan, Histoire de Shippagan, l'imprimerie Gagne Ltee., 1976, donated by Phyllis McPheeters.
- 545 Rayburn, A., Geographical Names of Prince Edward Island, Dept. of Energy, Mines and Resources, 1973, donated by Margaret K. Stead.
- 546 Evans, Patrick, The Wrights, A Genealogical Study of the first settlers in Canada's National Capital Region, National Capital Commission, 1977, donated by Shirley Spellsbury.

On behalf of the QFHS, the library committee would like to thank all those generous people who have donated material to the library. Please keep the donations coming! Incidentally, it is also possible to donate money to the library fund.

The library is in need of filing cabinets with 3"x5" drawers, a pair of large scissors, and shelving. Please call Glen Gourlay if you could donate any of these items.

We would like to remind you that material is loaned for a two week period, that you can renew once by telephone (if no one has reserved the book), and that overdue material will cost you 25¢ per week per item. If the material is not returned within a reasonable delay, the names of those people with overdue items will be published in Connections. If you are a member of the executive and you take an item when no one is on duty, please leave the outcard with your name signed.

We welcome suggestions for purchase. Please call the library on a Monday or pop a note into the mail addressed to the Library Committee.

TÉMISCANINGUE

ABLITIBI

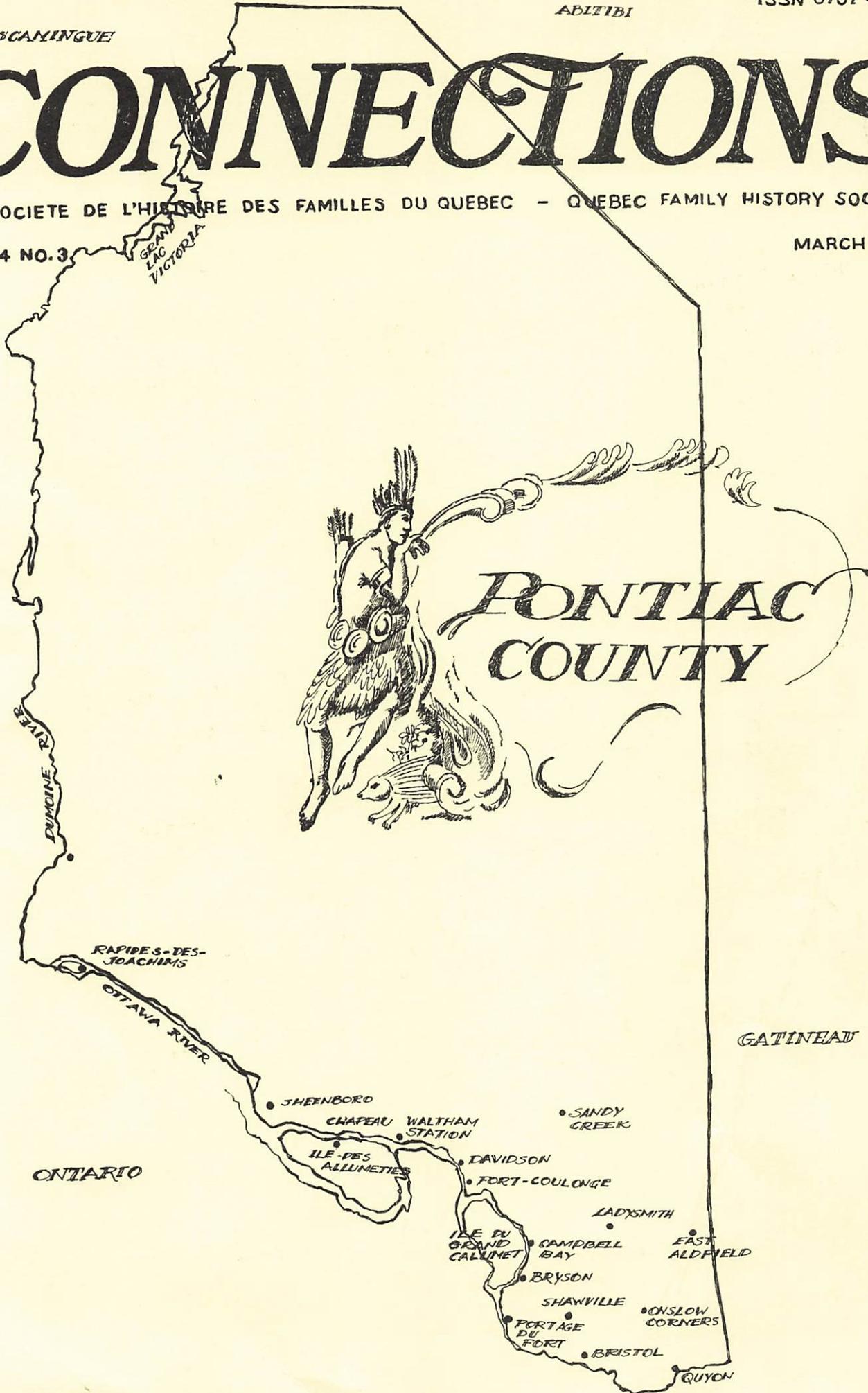
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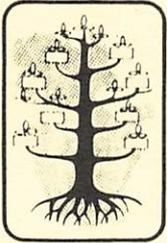
CONNECTIONS

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

VOL. 4 NO. 3

MARCH 1982





LA SOCIETE DE L'HISTOIRE
DES FAMILLES DU QUEBEC
QUEBEC FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY

The Quebec Family History Society is a non-profit organization concentrating on English genealogical research in Quebec with an office/library in Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Mailing Address: Box 1026
Postal Station
Pointe Claire,
Pointe Claire, PQ
H9S 4H9

Telephone: 514-697-5939

Office Hours: 10:00 to 15:00 h each Monday. Mr. Glen Gourlay, Information Co-ordinator, is in attendance and visitors are welcome.

Library Hours: The library is open during the above office hours and on the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of the month from 19:00 to 21:00 h. For members wishing to use the library on Saturdays, please contact Salli Dyson at 845-2950 and for Sundays call Margaret Heelan at 697-0449. Special arrangements to use the library on other occasions can be made with the librarian.

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VICE-PRESIDENT:	Kerr Canning, 30 Garden City, Ste Anne de Bellevue, 457-6735
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REFRESHMENTS:	Mrs. Irene Jezek
PROGRAMME:	Kerr Canning
PUBLICATIONS:	Richard Garrity

Regular meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month from September to June (except December) at 19:30 h at the Lachine Municipal Library, St Antoine Street, Lachine.

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	3
Coming Events	4
From The Mailbag	5
New Members	7
Pontiac County - by Margaret Goldik	9
On The Trail of Ancestor Antoine - by Adrienne Leduc	15
Tour of the Archives Nationale Du Québec à Montréal - by Beverley Gilbertson	18
French Weekly Newspapers of Quebec	20
Mormon Records	21
Queries	22
Library Accession List	26

EDITORIAL

Included with this issue of Connections you will find your copy of the first edition of our "Catalogue of Members' Interests". A catalogue is one of the essential tools for a person searching his family roots. Some of us are fortunate enough to find in these catalogues someone who, like ourselves, is searching for the same family. What a joy it is to make contact with a fellow genealogist in another city, another country, or possibly just a few blocks away with whom one can share information. Even if you belong to several societies there may be only one catalogue of members' interests in which you are lucky enough to find what you want. That one may show up in this 1982 edition for you. We would be happy to hear from you if this catalogue has been a help to you.

I would like to mention and thank some of the members who have devoted many hours of work in putting together this catalogue. Glen Gourlay deserves very special mention for overseeing the project and for setting the target of March for getting it ready. When a specific date is set for finishing a project then the workers know that they must put special effort into it and see that the date is met. Maureen Garrity spent many months typing cards for the filing system but she had to give up the work when she was suddenly taken ill at the end of December. Maureen is still in hospital as this goes to press. We wish her well and feel sure that she will be pleased to see the finished product. Nina McLennan spent many hours typing the names for the catalogue and Margaret Mulkins assisted with the membership lists. Our president, Dick Garrity, oversaw everything and added his encouragement to all involved. We owe a great debt of gratitude to these members for their outstanding work.

Another first for the Society is the acquisition of a microfiche reader for our library. We are most grateful to Mr. Malcolm McLennan of Toronto who donated this machine which is so important to work in genealogical research. Mr. Brian Gourlay attended our meeting in January to demonstrate and explain the functions and capabilities of the new reader. There is a section inside Connections this month about Mormon records and you will note that there is mention made at the end of the article about using their records on our machine.

Coming Events

March 9 - Dr. H. Senior, Professor of History at McGill University will speak on "The Early History of the Eastern Townships".

April 13 - To be Announced

May 11 - Professor David McDougall will present a talk entitled "Great-Grandfather and the Iron Works: Some McDougall Family History".

June 8 - Mr. A. Paul Goodman will speak on "The British Army in North America in the Seven Years War".

Some Events Taking Place Out of Town

Seminars...

1. A Seminar on Family History hosted by the Ottawa Branch of the OGS will be held Friday March 26 from 7-10 p.m. and Saturday March 27 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The topic will be "The Irish: Immigration, Settlement, Family History". One of our own members, Sister Marianna O'Gallagher, will be one of the resource team, making a presentation on "The Irish of Quebec City" on Saturday afternoon at 2 p.m. and at 8 p.m. on Friday evening she will speak on "The Grosse Isle Story". For further information contact the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H8.

2. The O.G.S. Seminar '82 is to be held this year on May 14, 15 and 16 at the University of Guelph. The theme for 1982 will revolve around the Scots - the Scottish people, Scottish studies, Scottish emigration and Scottish settlement. The University of Guelph's McLaughlin Library houses one of the outstanding collections of Scottish material available on this continent and plans are being made for those attending the seminar to have access there. (I suggest reading an article on this library in Families Vol. 20, No. 4, 1981 for good background material before visiting. Ed.)

3. Family Reunion - Duquettes, Damours, Dions, Johnstons (Delauriers) will be holding a family reunion in Flinton, Ontario on July 4th and 5th, 1982. These families came from Lower Canada to Upper Canada c. 1853. All connections from anywhere invited. Please contact Mrs. Joan Duquette, 480 Harvey Street, North Bay, Ontario, P1B 4G9.

Mailbag...

The Annals of Megantic County by Dugald McKenzie McKillop first published in Massachusetts in 1902 was reprinted in Inverness, Quebec in 1966. Barbara Kathan #364 reports that this is about the Irish and Scottish settlement and is full of information for genealogists. Copies are available by writing to Mrs. Cora McKillop Mimmaugh, Inverness, Quebec. Telephone 453-2601.

Mario Mimeault of Gaspé, PQ has donated an index of the marriages celebrated in Douglastown, County of Gaspé to our library. In this index he has also included marriages of people born in Douglastown but married in other parts of Quebec and Canada. Douglastown was settled by many Irish families who arrived during the 19th century, and the village is still inhabited by a large number of the descendants of these people. If you would like to own a copy of this index yourself you may send \$9 (includes postage) to Mr. Mimeault at C.P. 278, Gaspé Quebec G0C 1R0. Other indexes published by him and available at his address or at the Musée de Gaspé, C.P. 680, Gaspé, PQ, are as follows: Parish of St. Albert de Gaspé 1869-1977 and Pointe Navarre, C. Gaspé 1947-77 at \$3 each postpaid; B. Mets de la Ste Famille de Pabos 1751-1759, Ste Anne de la Restigouche 1759-1795 at \$7 postpaid.

In preparation is Port Daniel 1845-1980.

Mrs. Renée Tetreault #341 has very kindly sent a companion list to our listing of English newspapers in the small towns of Quebec. We publish in this issue a list of the French weekly newspapers in the province.

One of the newspapers mentioned in last month's list of English newspapers was the Townships Sun. There was a rumour circulating that the Sun might have to fold due to lack of funds. This is not so. However, the Townships Sun would welcome subscribers or donations to keep going.

Professor David McDougall informs us that censuses of 1921, 1935 and 1945 of Newfoundland are available at the Public Archives of Newfoundland.

Gordon Crouse #243 reports that he has used the Reprint Service of the Chicago Tribune with great results. News items and Obituaries have been indexed and dated and photocopies may be had for a fee. Send \$3 (non-refundable) per subject, or name. This will start the search. The address is: The Chicago Tribune, Reprint Service, Editorial Information Centre, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 60611 Illinois.

The Basic Charge of \$10 includes two legal size photocopies

of information. This will be refunded if they are unable to provide information requested. A charge of \$3 per photocopy page over two pages. Mrs. Augusta Jewell is in charge of this department.

Mr. Crouse found data on Rev. John R. Heyworth, 1881-1967, and his wife, Isabella Burger. The latter was a Granddaughter of Charles M. Murray and his wife, Markie Grieve, all early residents of Chicago who emigrated there from Montreal in the 1840's. Rev. Heyworth was also of the Montreal district.

Once again the stamp question rears its ugly head. We can now report that Canadian postal rates to the United States are now 35c. To the UK they have risen to 60c airmail rate. The International Reply Coupons have risen to 85c. Would members from the USA and other countries please bear this in mind when sending a s.a.e. to Canada.

Mrs. Nadine Guilbault, #395, 2110 Strongs Ave., Stevens Point, WI 54481, USA writes that first class postage in the USA is now 20c. She would be willing to buy American stamps for someone who sends her the correct amount of money, and lets her know how many stamps he/she wants, and in return would like someone to buy Canadian stamps for her.

Newfoundland

- No Stranger to 'Sea Tragedies'

The following account of two Sea Tragedies which took place at Flat Islands, Newfoundland, was submitted by Lottie A. Senior, Clerk of Session of the Red Harbour Pastoral Charge of the United Church of Canada. They were recorded in church records.

"On August 22, 1892, there was a sea tragedy recorded of the loss of the schooner 'Reason', and ten men of her crew in an August gale.

128 Isaac Crann, Master, 33 yrs
129 Nathaniel Collins, Seaman, 28 yrs
130 John Senior, Seaman, 24 yrs
131 Charles Clarke, Seaman, 28 yrs
132 Ephraim Collins, Seaman, 22 yrs
133 Henry Senior, Seaman, 26 yrs
134 William Senior, Seaman, 30 yrs
135 Charles Senior, Seaman, 22 yrs
136 Abram Crann, Seaman, 22 yrs
137 Albert Joyce, Seaman, 19 yrs

Rev. W.A. Bartlett wrote in the Register as follows: 'Supposed to have drowned during a storm on the 22nd of August, 1892, ten of the finest young men of the Islands were lost. Isaac Crann, Master of the schooner 'Reason' was the leader of the church choir. Abram Crann and Ephraim Collins were members of two Boards. This Circuit has met with an unreparable loss by the foundering of the ill-fated Reason' and all her crew. Our regular services and also our social services, miss the voices of Isaac Crann, Ephraim Collins, John Senior. These were the first to lead in prayers and singing. Respectfully, W. A. Bartlett, Minister.'

....cont'd on page 19

QFHS welcomes the following
new members...

386 YEATS, Mrs. Alison V B
124A Westminster Ave No, Apt 2
Montreal West, PQ, H3Z 1Z4

399 LENSMAN, Mr Jeffery B
507 Sharon Drive
Memphis, Tenn, 38122

402 ST JOHN, Mrs Helen V
82 Elmwood Avenue
Pointe Claire, PQ, H9R 2M4

403 EVANS, Mrs Joan M
400 Beverly Hill
Billings, MT, 59101

404 HORSMAN, Mr John G
685 Third Avenue
New York, N Y, 10017

405 FENTON, Mrs Marjorie
P O Box 436
Maple, Ontario, LOJ 1EO

406 LOTHRAP, Mr John H
57 Main Street, P O Box 161
Westminster, Mass, 01473

407 TRINNELL, Mr John R
5 - 249 Lake Avenue East
Carleton Place, Ont, K7C 1J4

408 BAKER, Miss Lorri
23 Creekwood Drive
West Hill, Ont, M1E 4L6

409 NEWCOMB, Gertrude E
2745 Starlington Drive
Boise, Idaho, 83702

410 BAILEY, Mrs R B
71 Strathearn Avenue North
Montreal West, PQ, H4X 1X6

411 COFFIN, Mrs L B
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Ormstown, PQ, JOS 1KO

412 THORNTON, Ms Glenda B
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Hudson Heights, PQ, JOP 1JO

413 GRANT, Mr N Darrell
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414 THOMSON, Zoel M
416 Ridge View Dr, 4 Seasons
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415 HOTCHKISS, Mr James A
309 Herman Drive
North Syracuse, N Y, 13212

416 DUPUIS, Mrs DeLores
P O Box 562
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417 DANA, Mr Gene
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418A DAVIS, Miss Ruth J
3447 Wilson Avenue
Montreal, PQ, H4A 2T6

419A DAVIS, Miss Marianne
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420 HARTLEY, Mrs Dorothy
17405 South Woodland Road
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421 SKILLING, Mr George
R R #1
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422 McEwen, Mrs Joan J
81 Maurice Street
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423 GIBBONS, Mr Don
4 Adelaide Street
Grimsby, Ontario

424 STEWART, Mrs Janet
211 Rosedale Street
Rosemere, Quebec, J7A 3J4

425 JENNE, Mr Edwin L
145 Hall Street
East Farnham, PQ, JOE 1N0

426 RANKIN, Mrs Lynne
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427 FAULKNER, Mr Robert A
17005 Beaver Circle
Stongsville, Ohio, 44136

428 BERTOCCHI, Jane
8721 East Highland
Scottsdale, Arizona, 85251

429 BREWER, Mrs. Barbara
35539 Mission Boulevard
Fremont, CA, 94536

430 DOBBIE, Ms Sandra
15 Ballymena Court
North York, Ontario, M3C 2B8

431 FINNEGAN, Mrs Alice
315 Spruce Street
Anaconda, MT, 59711

432 MALLETT, Mr Charles M
1830 Eagle Falls Drive
Houston, Texas, 77077

433 MARTIN, Mr Donald S
116 Spartan Crescent
Pointe Claire, PQ, H9R 3R5

434 MORETTI, Lynne
231 Brigantine Circle
Norwell, Mass, 02061

435 RILEY, Mrs. Lyla A
3205 - 43rd Avenue
Red Deer, Alta, T4N 3B1

436 ZEAGMAN, Mr Michael T
3589 Place Joel
Fabreville, Laval, PQ H7P 5C7

I-22 Social Science Depart
Metro Toronto Library Board
789 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ont, M4W 2G8

Change of Address

28 FINDLAY, Mrs Karen
1265 Graham Boulevard, #12
Town Mount Royal, PQ, H3P 2G5

94 LABEREE, Mr Waymer S
R R #1
Martinville, PQ, JOB 2A0

250 DOW, Miss Cynthia M
C P 1032
New Richmond, PQ, GOC 2B0

290 ARMSTRONG, Mr J Lloyd
11 Elke Drive
Nepean, Ontario, K2J 2B9

311 OUELLET, Miss Louise M
R R #2, Sit 14, Comp 64
2887 Aberdeen Road
Westbank, B C, VOA 2A0

I would like to thank J. Lloyd Armstrong and S. Wyman MacKechnie for their help in preparing the article on Pontiac County which appears in this issue. Mr. Armstrong provided a map, and some helpful advice, and through him, Mr. MacKechnie made available to me his article on Pontiac County.

- Margaret Goldik

Pontiac County by Margaret Goldik

Pontiac County is one of the most westerly counties of the Province of Quebec. It lies between Gatineau County on the east, Temiskaming (Témiscaminge) on the west, and the Ottawa River forms the south-western boundary.

About ten thousand square miles in area, much of the northern region consists of large provincial parks, timber and game preserves, and is somewhat mountainous in many areas.

As evidenced by the place names, most of the early settlers were English-speaking. The English-speaking population still comprise more than half the population, and in fact between 1961 and 1971 there was an increased percentage of English speakers.

The history of this part of Quebec (and Ontario) is well worth investigating, as it contains most of the familiar elements of early Canadian history. It is necessary to discuss the Ottawa River as this was vital to the settlement of the area. Even today the population density is highest along the river frontage. Genealogically speaking it is important to remember that a river which forms a political boundary to us, was less important to our ancestors. Family ties (and records) can generally be found either in Ontario or Quebec along the Ottawa River.

The Ottawa River was used as a waterway for millenia. According to archeological evidence, Morrison Island near Ile-aux-Allumettes, was once the home of the copper-working Laurentian Indians, five thousand years ago. The source of the Ottawa is Lake Capimichigama, about 155 miles north of Ottawa. It once encompassed many spectacular falls and rapids (many now harnessed as hydro-electric power) in its 700-miles course to the Lake of Two Mountains which drains into the St. Lawrence by the Island of Montreal. The beauty of the area is unforgettable.

Samuel de Champlain was the first man to keep a written record of his journey along the Ottawa. He sent out young men as a matter of policy to live with the Indians and learn their languages. One of these young men, Nicolas de Vigneau, told Champlain (mendaciously, as it turned out) that he had travelled up the Ottawa to Hudson's Bay.

On May 27, 1613 Champlain set out from Ile-Sainte-Hélène below the Lachine Rapids to discover a northern route to the far east, and to persuade the Indians to bring their furs to Lachine. His route in Renfrew County, Ontario and Pontiac County, Québec has long been known as the 'Champlain Trail'. An astrolabe was found in Cobden, Ontario in 1867 which is purported to have been lost by Champlain on June 7, 1613. On this first voyage he

travelled as far as Morrison's Island (called Allumette Island under the French régime). On his second trip two years later he travelled as far as Huronia.

The next to travel and chart the river were the missionaries: Joseph Le Caron, Jean de Brébeuf, Charles Garnier, Gabriel Lalement and Antoine Daniel. Jesuit priests had built a mission at Sainte-Marie-aux-Hurons, near present day Midland in 1639, and used the Ottawa River as the route to reach it, although missionaries had been in the area for about fifteen years before that date.

The next important group of people were the fur traders. The fur trade was a monopoly of various groups, always with the addition of some individualists who ignored the charters. The Ottawa River generally was within the territory of the French traders. They did not, however, reign supreme. The Iroquois Indians closed the route occasionally, and the presence of the Iroquois along the lower Ottawa also sometimes forced the Hurons and the Algonquins to travel the upper Ottawa to the St. Maurice or Saguenay Rivers, and hence to Trois-Rivières to trade with the French. The Algonquins of Allumette Island also caused complications, demanding toll for voyageurs traversing the Allumette Lakes.

The names of the fur traders who used the Ottawa River route are a roll call of Canada's past: Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, Chevalier de Troyes, Nicolas Perrot, Radisson and Groseilliers, La Vérendrye, Alexander Mackenzie, Alexander Henry, John Macdonnell and Nicholas Garry. The accounts of their travels over the breath-taking rapids, falls and portage routes make fascinating reading.

Under British rule (from 1763) the British and American merchants first controlled the fur trade from Montreal, but as costs mounted, they were forced to co-operate and form companies. The North West Company was formed in 1779, and it merged with its rival the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821.

Fort Coulonge was once a French trading post, four miles above the present village of Fort Coulonge. The Sieur de Coulonge, Nicolas d'Ailleboust de Mathet, spent the winter there in 1694-95. Under British rule it became a post of the North West Company, then came under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company until it closed in 1855.

Joseph Mondion was the earliest settler in the area, bringing his family to Mondion's Point on Pontiac Bay (Big Bay) in 1786. He set up a farm and a supply depot for the fur trade, but sold the property in 1800 to Forsyth Richardson and Company of Montreal. The North West Company eventually had a post there. Mondion's Point was known as Hudson's Point in 1858, and after 1863 Julian's Point, after Joseph Julian who had a trading post there.

In 1822 young John McLean established a Hudson's Bay Company post at Chats Falls (called Chats House) which closed in 1837. In 1823 he followed rival traders up the Ottawa and was stationed at Fort Coulonge. He built a post on Allumette Island, and later that year was sent by John Siveright, Chief Trader for the area, to Upper Allumette Lake where he built another trading post. This was probably near the present site of Fort William. The Lac des Allumette post was known as Fort William as early as 1832, and had a post office in 1848.

The French had a fur trading post at the mouth of the Rivière du Moine (now spelled Dumoine) before 1760, and later the Hudson's Bay had a post there. The man-made Holden Lake above the Des Joachimes Generating Station drowned the site. In the late 1800's the village of Rapides-des-Joachimes (where there was another fur trading post) was known as Aberdeen, and it actually is in the township of Aberdeen, but the name did not last. "Des Joachimes" is locally pronounced "Da Swisha".

Although there was a Hudson's Bay Post at Grand Lac Victoria well into the 1900's, by the 1860's the fur trade was all but extinct in the region, and lumbering was becoming increasingly important. Around this time the government started building roads which made settlement much easier. There was good farm land, especially on the river frontage, but the absence of roads made it difficult of access. The early settlers were mainly American, Scotch and Irish. Many of them followed the lumber camps and stayed to settle.

Philemon Wright had a lumber shanty on Pontiac Bay in 1814. It is this man who gave his name to Wrightsville (now Hull). His son Ruggles Wright had men working on his lumber slide, and John Egan of Aylmer (later founder of Eganville, Ontario) had sawmills built at Chat's Falls and later at Quyon. Other lumbering names in the area are Bryson, Gillies, Gilmour, J. R. Booth, E. B. Eddy, and Joseph Wyman (brother-in-law of Philemon Wright) who settled a large tract in Onslow Township and built the first saw mill in the area. A. H. McDonnell built a saw-mill on the site of Rock Portage in the 1850's. The mill was bought by W. Lefevre in 1863 who operated it until 1876 when it was flooded at the completion of the Culbute Canal and Dam. This dam was built in 1873-76 so that steamers could bypass the L'Islet rapids. The canal went into service just as the extension of the Canada Central Railway reduced the need for the canal, and it was abandoned in 1889.

In the mid-19th century, a period of rapid expansion and settlement, the Union Railroad was constructed between Pontiac Village and Union Village. This was a horse-drawn railroad (in effect a portage) built by Union Forwarding Company which operated steamers on the various lakes and channels to Rapides-des-Joachimes.

Lumbering is still important in the area, but Pontiac County also has excellent hunting and fishing, and has many summer resorts. The best known, perhaps, are Norway Bay (so called from the stands of Norway pine) and Sand Bay.

Another important feature of Pontiac County today are the many hydro-electric developments. One such is at Waltham on the Rivière Noire; and near Bryson (once known as Havelock) the Bryson Generating Station was put into use at Calumet Falls.

This area has also long been known for its mineral deposits. The Moss Mine, near Quyon, was once the world's leading producer of molybdenite. The Bristol Mines, north of Quyon, operated in the late 19th-century, then re-opened in the 1950's until 1977. Calumet Island is the site of a base-metal mine.

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In 1792-93 the lands fronting the Ottawa River were laid out into townships. In 1795 Majors Gale and Duberger produced a map designating 17 of the present townships, although these were not proclaimed by statute until the 19th century. Before 1966 an additional 9 townships had been proclaimed. In May 1966 Quebec officially designated 85 more townships in the interior of the county, some partly in Témiscamingue. Onslow was one of the first townships surveyed, in 1808. According to S. Wyman Mac Kechnie, "Except for Joseph Wyman, around 1825, and John C. Mohr who settled a few miles farther east about 1840, settlers were slow in coming. In some areas squatters moved in before surveys were made, sometimes causing problems later as the task of surveying was being undertaken."

Lower Canada was divided into 21 electoral counties as early as 1792. All of the province west of Montreal along the Ottawa River was known as the County of York. In 1829 the County of York was divided into the counties of Vaudreuil, Deux-Montagnes and Ottawa. In 1853 the County of Pontiac was detached from the western part of Ottawa County. Some towns now in Pontiac County have the early (1842) census records in Ottawa County; for example Bristol, Chichester, Litchfield, Onslow, Sheen and Waltham. Census records for Témiscamingue are generally listed under Pontiac County.

The county seat for Pontiac was first in Portage du Fort, then in Bryson from 1872, and in the late 1920's was moved to Campbell's Bay where it remains today. This is where the Court Records are kept, and the records of municipal government.

There is no 19th century land ownership map of this area per se: but the Walling map of Lanark and Renfrew (Ontario) of 1863 included part of Pontiac County, and Chapeau and Allumette Islands. Landowners' names are shown for Allumette and Calumet Islands.

The Union List of Canadian Newspapers held by Canadian Libraries lists the following holdings of the Pontiac County newspapers: Fort Coulonge Réveil and Pontiac Presse (1960's, '70's); Pontiac Pioneer and Portage-du-Fort General Advertiser (c 1861-1871); Pontiac Advance of Quyon (c 1872-1913); Shawville Equity (1883-present); Pontiac News of Shawville (1880-1883).

At one time only Roman Catholic priests and Anglican ministers were allowed to perform marriages or hold civil registers. Marriages between two Protestants were in most cases performed by Anglican ministers and would therefore be entered on those church records. In the Ottawa Valley area the Methodist (now United Church) circuit riders were the first preachers/missionaries in the area. The Baptists followed in the 1830's. The Presbyterians (Church of Scotland) opened a church in the Township of Litchfield near Portage du Fort in 1829. This was the first church of any kind in Pontiac County. The Anglican church came in about the same time. A full coverage of this subject will be found in "Clarendon and Shawville" by J. Lloyd Armstrong.

Montreal Presbytery of United Church Offices, 3480 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal.

Montreal/Ottawa Conference, United Church of Canada, McGill University Archives, 3459 McTavish Street, Montreal H3A 1Y1

Anglican Church House, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2J6

Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec, 217 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2M2

The Association of Regular Baptist Churches, 337 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ontario M5B 2C7

The Presbyterian Church in Canada, 85 St. Clair Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M8

Pontiac Historical Society, Miss Annie Gamble, Shawville, PQ

Société de Généalogique de l'Outaouais Inc., C.P. 2025, Succursale "B", Hull, Quebec J8X 3Z2

Institute for Historical Research on the Outaouais, C.P. 1875, Station "B", Hull, Quebec J8X 3Z1

Archives of Quebec in Hull, 170 rue de l'Hôtel, de Ville, Hull, Quebec J8X 4C2

Shawville Equity, Box 430, Shawville, Quebec JOX 2Y0

Cemeteries known to have been copied (from Lost in Canada)

Quyon St. Mary PAC Finding Aid 962

Low, United Church PAC Finding Aid 962

Bristol Township, Norway Bay, Ottawa Branch OGS Publ. 78-2

(United Cemetery, Lots 9 and 10, Range 1; and Anglican Cemetery Lot 10, Range 2)

Clarendon Township, St. Paul Anglican, Shawville; Ottawa Branch OGS Library

Clarendon Township, Maple Grove Pentecostal and United; Ottawa Branch Library C-69
Clarendon Township Cems. and Municipal Recs., Ottawa Branch OGS Library C-70
Clarendon Township Thorne Municipal Recs., Ottawa Branch Library C-71
Merrifield Family Cemetery, Eardley Township, Pontiac County, Ottawa Branch News, Vol. XIII, No. 4, 1980

Of interest...

Parish Registers in the Public Archives and National Library, compiled by John E. Coderre and Paul A. Lavoie, revised 15 July 1980, Ottawa Branch OGS publication 80-3.
Church Archives in the United States and Canada, a Bibliography by Edmund L. Binsfield. American Archivist V 21, No. 3, 1958
"The O'Mearas of the Upper Ottawa" by J. E. O'Meara. Families Ontario Genealogical Society, V 18, No. 3, 1979
The Upper Ottawa Valley by Clyde Kennedy, Renfrew, 1970
1842 census returns, Clarendon Township, QFHS Library
Notes on pioneer families of the Shawville area, including Coynes, Sparling, Dagg, McDowell, Draper, Connelly, Judd, Cone, Shaw, Quale (Queal), Rooney, Hobbs, Dods, McCord, Flood, Mee, Dean, Little, Dale, Smiley, Rowat; donated by G. Crouse (QFHS Library)
Inventory of Anglican Church registers of St. Paul's Parish of Clarendon Township; donated by G. Crouse (QFHS Library)
Clarendon and Shawville, J. Lloyd Armstrong, Dickson Enterprises, Shawville, Quebec, 1980 (QFHS Library)
The Paternal Ancestors of James Labelle, Pontiac County, Quebec, prepared by E. Cahill, Montreal, 1977. Ottawa Branch OGS Library.
Comté Ottawa County 1800's by Evelyn Burke, 1980. Centre de Généalogie, S.C. 240 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6G2
Pontiac Treasures in Song and Story, co-ordinated by Venetia Crawford. Pontiac Printshop, Shawville, Quebec JOX 2Y0
Lone Sentinel of the Past by S. Wyman MacKechnie (pioneer cemetery near Portage du Fort), Ottawa Branch News V. XIII, No. 1, 1980.
Mariages du Comté de Pontiac 1836-1973, Montreal, Editions Bergeron et Fils, 1976, Ottawa Branch Library.
The Doyles of the Ottawa Valley by Denzil J. Doyle, Ottawa 1977,
The Acres Families of Carleton County, Ontario by David Patrick Acres, Families, Ontario Genealogical Society, V. 20, No. 3, 1981
Reflections of the Walkers of Bristol Township, Quebec and Muskoka, a letter by John Walker dated 1890. Ottawa Branch News, V. XIII, 1980
Militia List for Hull, Eardley and Onslow c 1808, Ottawa Branch News, Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1980
Well Remembered by S. Wyman MacKechnie, RR 4, Quyon, Quebec JOX 2V0. A fictionalized account of actual personalities and events in and around Quyon, as remembered by the author.
What Men They Were! by S. Wyman MacKechnie, Dickson Enterprises, Shawville, Quebec.

ON THE TRAIL OF ANCESTOR ANTOINE by Adrienne Leduc.

Canada's centennial year awakened in many Canadian families a new interest in their heritage. Like others in our village of Pine Grove, Ontario, our five children completed scrapbooks and took part in a community project designed to trace the route followed by Etienne Brûlé, the first white man to see Lake Ontario.

My own knowledge of Canadian history was limited. Born in Holland, I had married my husband Maurice in 1945, a year after he had landed in Normandy with the 4th Canadian Armored Division, and joined him in Montreal the following year. Until 1967, I had given little thought to the family ancestry but, caught up in centennial fever, I was struck by my husband's nonchalance about his Norman descent. Increasingly, the early history of Canada intrigued me. How many generations of Maurice's ancestors had gone before? Who was the first Canadian Leduc?

Consulting the Quebec National Archives, I traced my in-laws' ancestry through the marriage records of the towns of St. Bruno, Chambly, Beloeil, Verchères and, finally Cap-de-la-Madeleine. In the last place, I found listed in the census of 1666 our first Canadian ancestor from France, Antoine Leduc. Ten years earlier, Antoine had left his parents, Jean Leduc and Françoise Desaubries of Louvetot in the archdiocese of Rouen, Normandy, to emigrate to North America.

Maurice and I visited the farm at Cap-de-la-Madeleine where Antoine had worked as a hired hand, and the old St. Michel estate near Sillery, where Jean-Baptiste, the elder of Antoine's two sons, had lived. And we located the former seigneurie of St. Blain, near Verchères; where Antoine's second son, Pierre-Charles, had settled more than 250 years ago.

Several months later, Maurice was transferred to Vancouver. There I resorted to the large selection of Quebec history books, genealogical periodicals and census records at the University of British Columbia. Telephone directories of U.S. and Canadian cities also provided clues. Soon my files contained the names of 2000 of Antoine's descendants, spread over ten generations and throughout the continent.

Leads from the university combined with trips to archives in Quebec provided some vivid glimpses of Antoine's life in 17th-century Canada. For example, notaries' records showed that he had rented a 3½-year-old black, pregnant cow for 20 livres a year, payable in money or pelts. The lease of his homestead at Grondines, 80 arpents in size, obliged him to pay each year 40 sols in silver money and two big capons as his seigneurial dues.

I continued to trace Antoine along the St. Lawrence River, where he farmed the land and went on distant journeys to barter with Indians. I learned that Antoine's wife, Jeanne Fauchaux, was one of 800 young women called filles du roy - orphans for the most part, sent to Canada to marry and populate the country, their trip financed by France's royal treasury. Once chosen, they embarked for the distant land, knowing little of what to expect. I could imagine Jeanne's fears, for almost 300 years later, I too had apprehensively set out on a similar journey, crossing the Atlantic Ocean with a thousand other war brides also at government expense.

There remained the puzzle of Antoine's background. Although I had

studied numerous yellowed documents and written several letters to France, I could find no sure trace of him in his native country. In a last effort, Maurice and I decided to visit Normandy, going first to Louvetot, near Caudebec-en-Caux, on the banks of the River Seine, where I believed Antoine had come from. Again no trace of a Leduc in their 17th-century registers.

Not for several years did I learn - from correspondence with the archives' director in Rouen - that there had once been another Louvetot in the region. Situated halfway between Dieppe and Rouen, this Louvetot had been amalgamated with a neighboring village called Grigneuseville. Anxiously I wrote to the mayor there. On an unforgettable day in 1978, he confirmed that the Louvetot registers of the 17th century were dotted with Leduc names. Where else but Normandy would Maurice and I go for our next vacation!

In September 1978, Maurice and I made the trip to Normandy again and in the mayor's office in Grigneuseville I eagerly copied from the old, brittle Louvetot registers the Leduc genealogy, dating back to 1612 and the birth of Antoine's father. The Maurice and I drove to the hamlet of Louvetot itself, now only a sandy crossroads with embankments on both sides to protect neighboring farmland from the blustering winds.

Here at the cross roads stood the 13th-century church of Sainte Marie Madeleine, built of flint and torchis, a mixture of clay and straw. Around the church was a small cemetery which most likely contained the graves of Antoine's parents, his three brothers and two sisters. Inside the church was a rather long epitaph to Nicolas Leduc, Antoine's great-uncle and parish priest of Louvetot who died in 1626.

On September 17th, 1978, at 10 a.m., the church bell tolled to call a special mass in memory of the Leduc-Desaubries family and their descendants, now settled in Canada. It was a moving moment as my heart went out to Antoine's mother. I thought of the many times she must have prayed in this church for her adventurous young son. For Antoine, with his love of ships and travel, had hired himself out as a sailor, and at age 13, sailing from Dieppe, had left his homeland forever. Now the crossroads at Louvetot is named Place Antoine-Leduc, in memory of Antoine.

We found more strange links with the family past. Maurice recalled that he had travelled the road from Rouen to Neufchâtel-en-Bray close by Louvetot as the Canadian Army swept through Normandy, liberating his ancestral hamlet. At Dieppe, I walked along the seashore, trying to reach back more than 300 years to the time when Antoine had left that port aboard the Saint-Sébastien, a 28-gun man-of-war that carried him to the New World. It was as if I were looking into the mists of history across the sea to Canada's beginnings.

Back in Canada, I followed the exploits of the early French explorers, traders and settlers. In the cold pages of history books I tried to follow Antoine as he had braved the Canadian wilderness. One day at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, I held a slim volume published in 1840 by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. As I flipped through its pages, a passage leaped out at me. In the summer of 1682, three Frenchmen - Leduc, Abraham and Lachapelle - had been attacked by the Iroquois at Teiaigon (now Baby Point in Toronto). They had lost their cargoes but kept their scalps. Was this Leduc our Antoine? Had he travelled 850 kilometres from Trois-Rivières to Teiaigon in a birchbark canoe?

I found my answers in the legal records of the period. At that time Governor Frontenac was granting fur-trading permis to 25 noblemen and seigneurs each year. The traders then formed partnerships with others, equipped canoes and engaged men. Conditions for the journeys were generally laid down in a notary's contract.

Leafing through old contracts at the Quebec National Archives, I discovered that, during the first two months of 1682, Antoine had sold two bulls, paid off his debts and had a marriage contract drawn up, something he had neglected to do for 11 years. He willed 500 livres to his wife. Was he getting ready to leave on an extended trip?

I began an intensive search through hundreds of filing cards containing entries of notaries' documents, willing Antoine's name to be among them. The my heart skipped a beat. One card read: "17 mai 1682. Marché entre Louis Dandonneau Sieur du Sablon, Desmarais, Moreau, des Islets et Leduc."

Two of the six men mentioned in this contract were Antoine and his friend Paul Abraham, called Desmarais. With three men in each canoe, they had paddled to the Great Lakes to trade for furs with the Indians. Antoine and his five companions each had permission to carry a gun and one white blanket, a hood, four shirts and a pair of leggings to trade for their own profit.

To avoid the 20 portages necessary along the Ottawa River route from Montreal to Georgian Bay, they had paddled to Lake Ontario stopping at Teiaigon where the Indians attacked them. Thence, they had portaged along the east bank of the Humber River to reach the Holland River, where they had put their canoes back into the water. They had paddled across Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay, and on to the fur-trading post on the island of Michilimackinac. It was almost the same route taken by Etienne Brûlé.

While tracing the Leduc ancestry, I had discovered that Antoine and his companions had portaged along the Humber right behind our former home in Pine Grove. To the surprise of our family, Antoine's trail had come full circle and he himself had come to life for us, no longer just a name in some dusty corner of the archives.

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This article is reproduced by kind permission of Mrs. Adrienne Leduc. It previously appeared in French in "Selection" du Reader's Digest, March 1979 and in English in the Reader's Digest of September 1979. Since writing the article Mrs. Leduc reports that Louvetot has its Place Antoine Leduc where a plaque has been installed reading "PLACE ANTOINE LEDUC NÉ A LOUVETOT PIONNIER CANADIEN DU XVII^e SIECLE". The church has been declared an historical monument and is now being restored.

With the data gathered in her research which led through archives and census records, across the Atlantic to a Norman village and right back to their own backyard, Mrs. Leduc is writing a book about the family.

For some years she has been teaching Genealogy and Family History classes in the Vancouver area and for anyone with the family name LEDUC her address is 2710 Crescentview Drive, North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 2V1 - she would be interested in hearing from you.

Tour of the Archives Nationales
Du Québec à Montréal

By Beverley Gilbertson

On December 10, 1981 a small group of QFHS members toured the National Archives of Quebec in Montreal which is situated on 100 Notre Dame Street East in Old Montreal.

We were met at 9:30 a.m. by Claude Minotto, who is in charge of the Public Records Section. Mr. Minotto gave us a brief overview of the National Archives, its' objectives and uses. The National Archives is a network of nine regional centres which conserves documents from government organizations, municipalities, private organizations, and families. These documents may be of economic, scientific, cultural, social, or historical value. The nine regional centres are in the following cities: Montreal, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Hull, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Rouyn, Sherbrooke and Sept-Iles. The public records section houses all records produced by government departments in the Montreal area. The National Archives in Quebec City keeps the records produced by government departments in their area, and so on. Regarding municipal records, Mr. Minotto said that the Archives in Montreal has some records of municipal governments and Montreal area school boards, but that most keep their own records.

Jean-Marc Garant then spoke to us concerning local collections. He showed us

some intriguing old documents. One, dated 1736, was entitled "How to Build a Street" and concerned the Chemin du Roy! These local collections include judicial affairs, audiences in public court, wedding contracts, private contracts, promissory notes, land books, and private documents such as the letter Grandma sent you, old photographs or post cards. There is a list of the collections available in the main reading room.

We were then conducted to Mlle Céline Larivière who gave us a very fascinating talk on her section, that of photographs and audio-visual archives. Housed in this section are 75 different collections of photographs, films, post cards, records, cassettes, drawings, engravings and posters dating from 1845-1978. About 80% of the material dates from after 1930. We viewed examples of old photographs and drawings and were treated to a brief television recording of the 1976 Montreal Olympics! Sources for this archival material are writers, artists, government, and families who donate their private collections. Mlle Larivière presented us with a list of the collections in her section and this can be obtained from our own QFHS library. The list is updated every four months and our copy is dated September 15, 1981. Index cards

are also available in this section.

Following this, Mr. Garant spoke to us regarding the map archives, and we were allowed to examine a selection of old maps. These are approximately 293,000 documents housed in this section, and these pertain to Montreal and surrounding areas. About 4000 of these are indexed; a list of maps is available in the reading room.

Our last stop was the reading room, the area most often used by genealogists. Mr. Christian Lantel gave us a brief tour of the reading room which has numerous indices of Catholic marriages, baptisms, and deaths in the Montreal area. There are some recordings of Protestant and Jewish marriages, baptisms and deaths in books, and some books listing notaries and marriage contracts from 1600 to 1800 approximately. All information stops at 1875. If you are looking for vital statistics after this date, you must go to the Palais de Justice of the area that concerns you. A comprehensive index of all parishes covered in the reading room is available, and we should have a xerox copy of this in our own library by printing time. It is called "Guide de Consultation de l'Etat Civil Conservé aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal".

The National Archives are open from 8:30 to 12:00 and from 1:30 to 4:30 Monday to Friday. They are not open

on Saturday. The telephone number is 873-3064. Our sincere thanks go to Salli Dyson, who arranged the tour but was unfortunately unable to attend.

cont'd from p. 6

On August 25, 1927, another sea tragedy occurred and is recorded in the Death Register as follows: 'Captain Albert Loughlin with five seamen, Frederick E. Loughlin, 29 yrs., Charles J. Loughlin, 22 yrs., Herman Peach, 25 yrs., William G. Hampton, 24 yrs., and Joshua Stacey, 18 yrs., were lost at sea when the 'John C. Loughlin' of Red Hr., P.B., running from Cape St. Mary's in the gale of August 25th, was thrown out. The Captain lashed himself to the main pole head and was taken off the next morning. When sighted from land on the 25th, he was alive and making distress signals. Because of raging seas, nothing then could be done to rescue him. Next morning when rescuers reached him, he was not long dead. Boat went from Flat Islands and conveyed the body home where burial was made in the cemetery on Flat Islands. The saddest fishing disaster since 35 years. Respectfully, Rev. Cecil R. Webber."

Article submitted by Joan Benoit, taken from a Newfoundland Cookbook.



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Mormon Records

We were fortunate to have as our speaker at the September 1981 meeting, Mr. Van C. Hoyt of the Mormon Church. Mr. Hoyt travelled to Montreal from New York State to present a most interesting talk on Mormon records. The following is a summary of the research clues that he spoke about.

1. Vacation in Salt Lake City for a week or two and work at the Genealogical Society's Library. It is open to the public at no charge.
2. Use the microfilm collection of the Salt Lake library by first visiting a branch genealogical library. The closest one is in Ottawa, in our chapel on Prince of Wales Drive. It works like this:
 - a. Visit the branch library and look at the card catalogue of Salt Lake library, which the branch library has on microfilm.
 - b. Decide which microfilm(s) you want to study personally.
 - c. Fill out a request form asking for the microfilm(s).
 - d. When the microfilm(s) arrive (three to six weeks probably) you will be notified.
 - e. Visit the branch library again to study the film(s) and perhaps to order others you would like to see. (Films cost about \$2.75 each to have mailed to the branch library.)

Also at the Ottawa branch library they have a copy of the IGI (International Genealogical Index). This is a large index on microfiche, geographically divided, of all names and data fed into the Salt Lake computer over the last several years. (Christenings from English parish records are one example)

Another branch library is in Toronto, at 95 Melbert Road, Etobicoke, Ontario, M9C 4V3 (621-4607). Phone ahead for times it is open.

3. Write to the Genealogical Society for copies of the research request forms. Each of these will allow you to have one particular person checked for in up to three large, indexed area of the records (50c each check, or \$1.50 for all three - I recommend trying all three). These checks include:

1. IGI referred to above
2. Archive Records, which are our Family group sheets
3. Temple Index Bureau Records

The information possible on these three types of indexes varies, and one would likely add to the information of another, if you are fortunate enough to have an ancestor in these records.

4. Write to the Genealogical Society for a list of ac-

credited researchers living close to the Salt Lake library. They will do research in the library for you for a fee.

5. Take correspondence courses from Brigham Young University in genealogy.

The Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City welcomes non-member's submission of records of their own research on their own family lines. These pedigrees should be sent in on our forms, however, so they fit the archive's binders, etc. No temple work can be done from these records so submitted, but they would be made available for research for everyone in the future! If members are interested in having a copy of their pedigrees stored in the Salt Lake library for research and preservation, Mr. Hoyt can make the appropriate forms available to your association.

As mentioned in the editorial we now have our own Microfiche Reader. At the moment we are negotiating with officials at Salt Lake City to obtain our own edition of the IGI for our library and we are hopeful that this will be available to us by September. This will indeed be a great treasure among our holdings.

Q U E R I E S

165.

RADLEY - HAY - Looking for Edward (Edwin ?) Radley who lived in Montreal about 1936, or any of his descendeants. Need info on prts, William Radley and Kate Hay, who lived in Toronto but born in Eng.

Joyce Buckland, P.O. Box 1003, North Highlands, CA 95660 USA

167.

MAYOU (MAYHEW, MAILLIOUX) - Edward, b. 28 Sept 1829 Quebec, Entered USA in 1846 via Vermont, probably with brother. M. Rosella De Mau in New York and moved to Minnesota. Wish to learn prts names, and where family lived in Quebec.

Dorothy Hartley, 17405 South Woodland Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120 USA

168.

O'TOOLE -TOOL - SMITH - Andrew O'Toole (Andre Tool). Living London Eng. 1829, Cascapedia, Bonaventure Co. Que. 1832-1848. M. Jane Smith. Jane 18 1861 census as widow. Any help appreciated.

Mrs. P. Scott Garmon, 28111 Mtn. Meadow Rd., Escondido, Ca 92025, USA

169.

GRANT - McGregor - Archibald Grant m Christian McGregor 5 Sept 1854, St. Andrews East Parish, River Rouge, Argenteuil. Christian d/o Alexander and Christian McGregor, Côte de Midi. Info wanted on prts and siblings of Archibald.

Barbara Macey, R.R. 1, Osgoode, Ont. KOA 2W0

170.

QUELCH - Henry, m. Mary Purcell (Purcole), emigrated to Canada from Queens County, Ireland 1830-1840. Son Henry m. Bridget Maher (father, Philip Maher), Notre Dame Church, Montreal 5 Jun 1854. Any info on Quelch family.

R. M. Quelch

2138 S.W. 16th Circle, Deerfield Beach, FL. 33441 USA

171.

POTVIN - Michel, b. Baie St. Paul early 1800. Helped found St. Pauls Church, Hudson Falls, N.Y. M. (?) Lee, Ireland. Son William Lee b. pre 1870. William Mayor of Hudson Falls late 1800s, early 1900. Any info appreciated.

Mrs. J. Jacques, 8602 Basswood, Apt. 5, Pierrefonds, Que. H8Y 1S7

172.

MATCHET - Samual from Ireland ca 1829 with several children. 1851 lived St. Malachie Parish, Beauharnois, Que. Children: William m. Pollina Pickard, St. Martine Parish, John, James Shields, Mary, Sarah. Need all date on Sanual including names and dates of wives, where buried, children.

Joan Evans

173.

PICKARD - James from Armley, near Leeds, York, England with wife Esther Wood. Children Pollina, Sara and Joseph. Settled Ormstown, Que. Where buried?

Joan Matchette Evans, 400 Beverly Hill, Billings, Montana 59101 USA

174.

PATTON - George, emigrated to St. Helen's Island around 1803. Any info?

Mrs. R. Chapman, 51 St. David, Goderich, Ont. N7A 1L4

175.

L'ARCHEVÊQUE Benjamin (Benoit) - m. 1) Mathilde Barbeau 29 Apr 1839, 2) Virginie Daoust 6 Aug 1879 - would like names and birth dates of children.

H.M. Sawyer

176.

NERON (NERO)- Vital m. 1) Mathilda (Domitilde Mailloux Sept. 1850, 2) Eulalie Powpea 11 Nov 1864. Would like names and birth dates of children. Will exchange

H. M. Sawyer, 18 So. Carolina Ave., Pittsfield, Ma 01201 USA

177.

HULL - Lenore (Eleanor) b. St. John, N.B. m. John McEwen b. Perthshire, Scotland 1796, av. St. John 1815. Settled somewhere in Quebec prior to 1850; two sons b. Quebec, moved to Wentworth, Wellington County, Ont. ca 1852. Who were Lenore's parents? Where in Quebec John and Alexander b?

Mrs. Joan McEwen, 81 Maurice St., Timmins, Ont. P4R 1G9

178.

CLARK - Alexander b 1796 d 1834 bd Coulle, Aboyne, Scotland s/o Alexander of Wealthytown Parish of Keig. Any info.

E. Bromby

179.

BOURASSA - Obeline b 1850 Levis sis of Joe, Jean Baptiste, Pitronelle, etc. Maiden name of mother was Sanson. Info on prts

E. Bromby

180.

BROMBY - All of England. John, Henry, Mary d 1841 Sculcoates, Ann d 1838 Hull, Thomas d 1839 Hull, Elizabeth d 1841 South Shields, Ann d 1840 Nottingham, George Thomas d 1840 Newton Abbey, Abel d 1839 Poole, Elizabeth d 1840 Poole. Any info

Ed Bromby

181.

JOHNSTON - Baptist b Ireland ca 1820 m Ann Kelly. Children b Montreal: Ann 1850, William B 1848. Any info.

Ed Bromby

182.

BROMBY - PATRICK - John b England 1774 d Montreal 14 Dec 1859 m Frances Patrick b 1780 d 4 Oct 1843. Any info.

Ed Bromby

183.

CLARK - Allan b 28 Dec 1849 Coulle, Aboyne, Scotland settled in Barre (Montpelier) Vermont, m Maggie. Believe trade to have been stonemason. Children Lizzie, Bella, Allan, Gertie, Peggy, Gladys, Fanny, Maggie. Any info.

Ed Bromby, 2270 Chadillon Ave., Dorval, Que. H9P 1I4

184.

COCHRANE - LYNCH - James m Mary Lynch c 1819, Church of Ireland, prob Donegal or Londonderry Co. Settled in Compton or Hatley, Que by 1820. Mary bur 1877 Compton. Ch. Mathew Henry 1823-1903, Eleanor 1821-1905, Mary Anne 1826-1915, Charlotte 1835-1912, all b Compton. Need to confirm birth and marriage data of James and Mary. Seeking death and bur of James, not found in Que archives.

Mr. J. T. Abbot

185.

BRISCO - CASSILS - HOLT - Ch of Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane of Compton, Que. William Francis m 1857 Helen Mary Brisco, Ermina Maria m 1876 Charles Cassils, Mabel Gertrude m 1868 Charles Holt. Seek info on chil and grandchildren

Mr. J. T. Abbott, 118 Wilson Rd., Bedford, Mass. 01730 USA

186.

FAULKNER - GILMORE - Charles b 1773, locale and exact date unknown. M Mary Gilmore 8 May 1797, Christ Church Anglican, Montreal. Searching for prts. Also searching birth and death records of Henri Antoine Falkner, s/o Charles, m Catherine Trudel 21 Jan 1828 at St. Francois d'Assise, Longue Pointe, Montreal.

Mr. R. Faulkner, 17005 Beaver Circle, Stongsville, Ohio 44136 USA

187.

GUILBAULT - CHAPUT - wish to correspond with others working on these lines from the Montreal and Napierville area.

Nadine Guilbault, 2110 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point, WI 54481 USA

188.

RANKIN - CLARK - Sarah Ann Turnbull b 1841 m John Rankin; Catherine Turnbull b 1844 m Simeon Clark(e). Looking for descendants of and family Bible for above.

Mrs. R. M. Tetreault, 11 Westdale Drive, Welland, Ont. L3C 2S1

189.
McKEAGE, NELSON, STEVENS, CORDICK, WARK - Wish to correspond with anyone re above surnames. George McKeage and Letitia Nelson came to Megantic Co. ca 1826. Son Robert m Matilda, d/o Robert and Jane (Davis) Stevens. Son John m Martha, d/o George and Susan (Miller) Suitor and m Sarah, d/o John and Jane (Wark) Cordick.

N. D. Grant, Box 2731, Sta. M, Calgary, Alta. T2P 3C2

190.
BALLER - HESSE - Lewis Baller m Barbara Hesse and raised nine children in Quebec City. Eldest was Sophia Wilhelmina b 5 Sept 1870. Seeking info re ancestors and desc.

S. Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Court, North York, Ont. M3C 2B8

Because there is a wealth of information in many of the Publishers' catalogues or flyers, which might interest members, and only a few items can appear in Connections, these catalogues will now be brought to the monthly meetings. A second reason for this change is that by the time catalogue items appear in Connections, some are already out of date.

I saw an item (4 pages) written by Ken Gilmore, member of Bruce and Grey branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, titled, "Searching for American Ancestry". This listed some sources in the eastern U.S., personally used by the writer, and found helpful. This will also be available at the next meeting.

-Margaret Heelan

Catalogue of Members' Interests

If you did not send in the form that was enclosed in the December issue of CONNECTIONS to order your copy of the Catalogue of Members' Interests you may receive a copy by sending \$3.50 to the QFHS.



Library Accession List

- 547 Richmond County Historical Society, The Tread of Pioneers: Annals of Richmond County and Vicinity, Vol. 1, Richmond County Historical Society, 1966.
- 548 Richmond County Historical Society, The Tread of Pioneers: Annals of Richmond County and Vicinity, Vol. 2, Richmond County Historical Society, 1966.
- 549 Vedettes 1960, (Who's Who en français), Société Nouvelle de Publicité Incorporée, 1960
- 550 Newman, P.C., Flame of Power; Intimate Profiles of Canada's Greatest Businessmen, Longman, Green & Co., 1959.
- 551 Rempel, Siegfried, The Care of Black and White Photographic Collections: Identification of Processes, Technical Bulletin No. 6, Canadian Conservation Institute, 1979.
- 552 Rempel, Siegfried, The Care of Black and White Photographic Collections: Cleaning and Stabilization, Technical Bulletin No. 9, Canadian Conservation Institute, 1980.
- 555 Connolly, V., New Brunswick (Miramichi area); some family names, 1978.
- 556 Searching Crown Land Grants in Quebec, O.G.S., Ottawa Branch News, 1976, 1 page
- 557 Missisquoi Historical Society, Inventory of Cemeteries, S.W. Quebec, donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 558 Hannay, James, The History of Acadia from its' first discovery to its' surrender to England, J&A McMillan, St. John, New Brunswick, 1879, donated by John Dunphy (Non-Circulating)
- 559 Andrews, John, History of the War with America, France, Spain and Holland 1775-1783, Vol. 2, London, 1786. Donated by John Dunphy.
- 560 Turner, Margaret Mason, The Scott Family in Canada 1831-1981, 1981, donated by Margaret Turner
- 561 Heraldic Scroll and Map of Family Names & Origins of Ireland, Mullins of Dublin, donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 562 Spufford, P. & Camp, A.J., Genealogists' Handbook, Society of Genealogists, London, 1967.
- 563 Rand McNally Road Atlas: U.S., Canada and Mexico, Rand McNally, 1979
- 564 O'Gallagher, Marianna, Saint Patrick's Quebec 1827-1833, Carraig Books, Quebec, 1981.
- 565 Abbott, C.M., Three Cows and a Man (An Account of Senator Matthew Henry Cochrane of Compton, Quebec), 1981, (written in 1949), donated by John Tucker Abbott.
- 566 Abbott, C.M., Matthew Henry Cochrane's Hillhurst, 1981, (written in 1947), donated by John Tucker Abbott.
- 567 Hillman, T.A., Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm 1666-1881, Public Archives of Canada, 1981 (Non-Circulating/For Use in Library Only)

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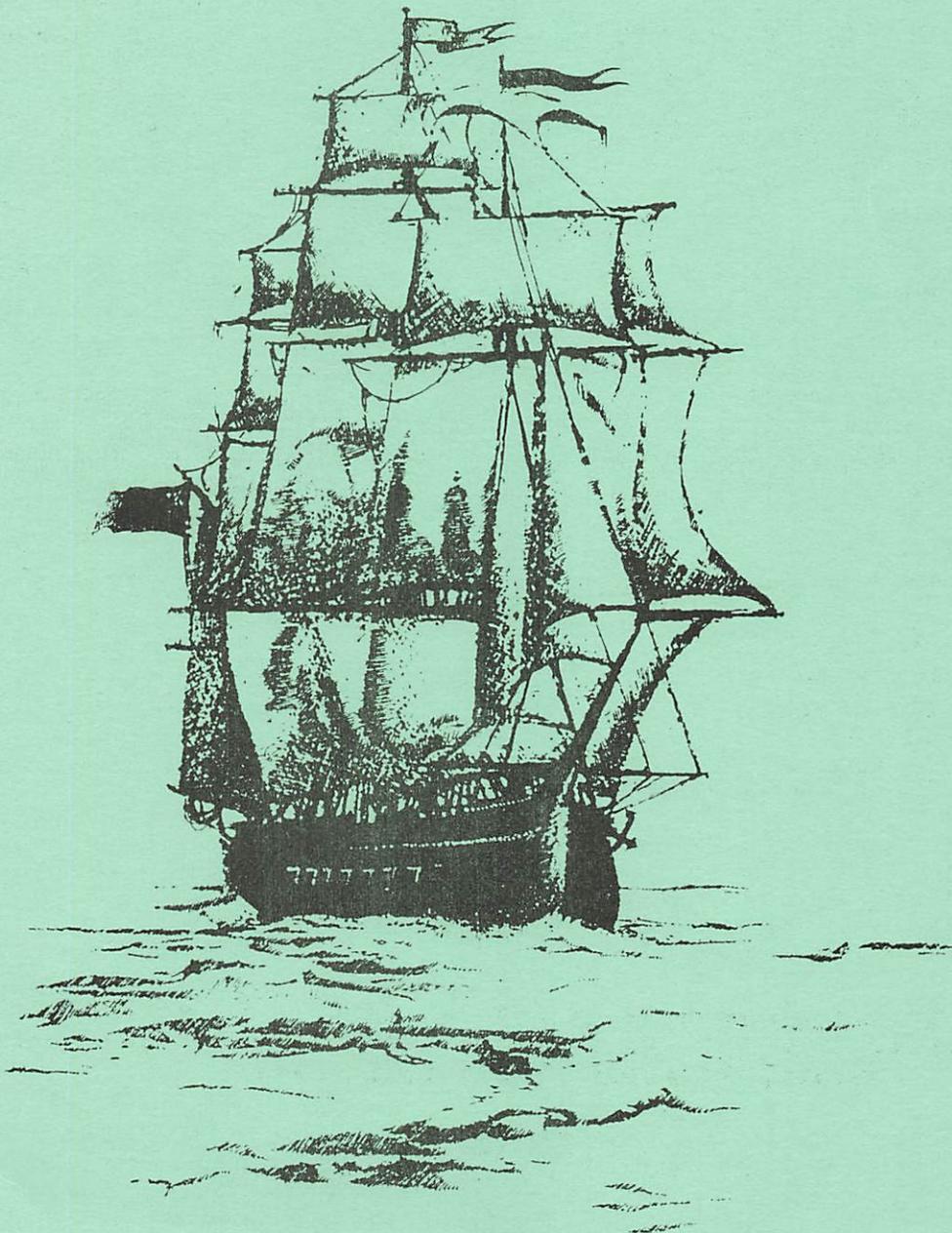
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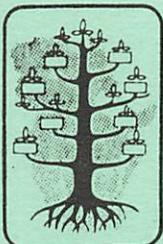
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LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOL.4 NO.4

JUNE 1982





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Office Hours: 10:00 to 15:00 h each Monday. Mr. Glen Gourlay, Information Co-ordinator, is in attendance and visitors are welcome.

Library Hours: The library is open during the above office hours and on the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of the month from 19:00 to 21:00 h. For members wishing to use the library on Saturdays, please contact Salli Dyson at 845-2950 and for Sundays call Margaret Heelan at 697-0449. Special arrangements to use the library on other occasions can be made with the librarian.

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PROGRAMME:	Kerr Canning
PUBLICATIONS:	Richard Garrity

Regular meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month from September to June (except December) at 19:30 h at the Lachine Municipal Library, St Antoine Street, Lachine.

CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	3
From the Mailbag	4
Coming Events	6
Help Wanted	7
Notices	7
Quebec Loyalist Background and Documentary Sources by-John Ruch	8
Book Review - by David McDougall	19
Queries	21
New Members	24
Annual Reports	25
Library Accession List	28

EDITORIAL

As the Quebec Family History Society enters its fifth year we can look back with pride at our accomplishments. Our office and library at Glenaladale was almost an empty room when we acquired it. It is now comfortably furnished with a large collection of books and periodicals on the shelves and a microfiche reader which should be in use in the fall. Our membership has grown from a nucleus of fifteen to over three hundred and fifty. Our first editor of "Connections" worried that she would not have enough material to print in the first editions. Your present editor worries about how to print all the material available! I believe that our society has contributed considerably to the gathering of information on English-speaking family history in Quebec, and most English families in the province also have connections with our French-speaking forefathers. The gathering of family history invariably contributes to the overall history of a society in general. The formative years of the QFHS have been richly rewarding.

You will note some changes in the list of the proposed executive and committees for 1982-83. Councillors Margaret Smith and Salli Dyson are resigning; Margaret was also Queries editor for many years and has done a great service; Salli was with us for a shorter time but contributed a great deal of time to special projects. She is moving to Calgary. We wish her well.

Our Library Chairman, Bev Gilbertson-Yager, has organized and built up the library from literally nothing. She contributed many hours of time and enthusiasm. Kerr Canning, as Programme Chairman, provided us with stimulating and interesting speakers on a wide variety of topics. Irene Jezek was always on hand with refreshments following our meetings when members got together to exchange ideas and garner genealogical information from one another. Many thanks to all the above for their dedication and hard work during their terms of office.

From the Mail Bag...

Mrs. Margaret Lane, #242, 986 Rankin Blvd., Windsor, Ont. N9B 2S3 has a 2 volume book of the "Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region 1701-1911" by Rev. Fr. Christan Denissen. When she wrote earlier to tell us about this she neglected to tell us that there are some non-french names and families in these books and they cover the Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan area as well as mention of some other areas. She would be pleased to look up any families for anyone sending a stamped addressed envelope to her.

**

SPEAKING OF STAMPS! British postal rates rose in 1982. The cost of sending overseas letters from Britain has risen by 4p with a 10 gram letter to the USA and Canada costing 26p. Each additional 10g will cost 14p and 15p respectively. Keep this in mind when you are requesting information from the U.K. Also rising in price - the cost of Birth, Marriage and Death certificates at St. Catherine's House in London are now £4.60 each or £9.60 when applied for by post.

**

There are 140,000 Mayflower descendants in Canada. Did you know that the Canadian Mayflower Society has a small library with a complete set of New England Genealogical Social Registers? Their library in Toronto is open on Thursday evenings only. Contact Rev. J.S. McGivern, Archivist, 355 Church Street, Toronto, Ont. M5B 1Z8.

**

The Great Milton & District Local History Society of Great Milton, Oxford, England have sent us the following excerpts from 19th century issues of the Great Milton Magazine. The Society is looking for descendants of the men named and they are hopeful that one of our readers might be able to help them.

June 1870 issue: Eight young men of the Parish, out of employment, have expressed an earnest desire to emigrate to Canada. During the past month about £35 has been collected in the Parish to enable them to carry this wish into execution. The cost of sending them will be about £6 10s each. At a meeting held in the school after much discussion, there appeared to be no satisfactory way of dividing the party: and the Vicar agreed to take on his own shoulders the responsibility of providing them with free passages. It is hoped that by the time these words are read the emigrants will be steaming across the Atlantic. The Vicar has no doubt that the £16 or £17 which he advances beyond his own subscription, will be refunded to him by subscriptions of landowners and parishioners. When the subscription list is complete it will be published in the magazine. It is hoped, too, that we may be able to publish from time to time some tidings of the men in their new sphere of labour. The emigrants are: B. Burnham, J. Hickman, Joseph Becketts, W. Payne, J. Payne, R. Becketts, Joseph Bryan and W.H. Smith.

July 1870 issue: The following is a portion of a letter received by Mrs. Sheppard from one of the emigrants:

Madam - Just a few lines to you to say that we all arrived quite safe at Quebec today, Trinity Sunday. We had a very pleasant journey across. We had it rather rough the first two or three hours after leaving Londonderry, which made nearly all on board quite ill. I enjoyed the passage across very much indeed, for I never felt anything of the sickness but all the others did. We saw several whales, and three icebergs just off the coast of Newfoundland. It was there very cold indeed. We had a very pleasant voyage down the river St. Lawrence, for we saw land all the way down. We first sighted it on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

We have between 1600 and 1700 on board. It is quite amusing to see us at meal times with our tin mugs and plates waiting to be served. Some of us get no tin one time and then another time we have plenty to spare. I do not think any of us have had the same hammock all the time. I have only slept down in the cabin twice, the first night and part of the last night (Saturday June 11) and I was obliged to sling my hammock three times, as some of the passengers either cut it or else undid it. The other nights I have slept on deck. Madam, please thank our friends for the trouble and expense they went to before we started. I must tell you there were three passengers in hold for stealing other passengers' things.

We have to be moving tomorrow upcountry.

I beg to subscribe myself your
humble servant,
W.H. Smith
Quebec, June 12, 1870.

**

Irish Roots?

Mr. Brian Trainor, the director of the Public Record Office, Northern Ireland; administrator of the Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild, and Director of the Ulster Historical Foundation, has asked that we clarify some points which have been causing confusion to members of the Guild and Foundation. The following is an excerpt from a letter to subscribers:

Subscribers to the Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild have recently received copies of a magazine, Family Links, with an invitation to join its sponsoring organization, the Irish Genealogical Association. Some of them have been confused by this and are under the misapprehension that the Guild, the Foundation and the Public Record Office are in some way connected with this newly established Association. I must make it clear to subscribers that this is not the case. The Irish Genealogical Association has no connection whatsoever with any of the above non-profit making, public-service bodies. It must be emphasised in particular that access to the Public Record Office does not depend in any way on membership on the Irish Genealogical Association or of any other privately organized concern. The confusion may arise from the fact that the Irish Genealogical Association was started by Mrs. K. Neill, a former employee of the Foundation, who resigned from public service in 1980.

Our society is a member of the above and I can recommend the newsletter, which can be found in our QFHS library, and the service that the Foundation provides in genealogical searching on a fee paying basis. For further information write to The Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6NY, Northern Ireland.

Coming Events...

The Clan Galbraith Association of North America is gathering in Golden, Colorado from Aug. 12 to Aug. 15, 1982. Membership in the Clan Galbraith Association is not required. Anyone wishing information should contact: Mrs. Florence Waldie, 106 Lansdale Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15237, USA. Anyone wishing to join the Association may do so by applying to Mrs. Waldie. Membership is \$6 per year. This includes the subscription to the Association's newsletter, The Red Tower.

**

The Ontario Historical Society is celebrating Rideau 150. Their Annual Meeting will be held in Kingston, Ontario June 18-20, 1982. For more information contact the Society at 78 Dunloe Road, Toronto, Ontario M5P 2T6 or phone (416) 486-1232.

This one may be a long way off in time and miles but since it is such a long distance we thought you might need plenty of advance notice for planning your trip. The New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc. will hold a Genealogy Congress in 1983

from May 13-16 inclusive at the University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand. The Theme will be "Under the Southern Cross". For further information write to P.O. Box 169, Cambridge, New Zealand.

**

The New York State Historical Association will hold Seminars on American Culture from June 27 to July 2, and July 4-10 1982, at Cooperstown, New York. 1982 will mark the 35th year of Seminars on American Culture. Since 1948 the New York State Historical Association has presented this adult education program for a wide variety of people. This summer's offerings will include 14 lecture courses and 12 work shops during the two weeks. For further information write the association at Cooperstown New York 13326.

**

The New England Historic Genealogical Society are holding a seminar at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. from 8 a.m. Friday, June 11 to 12 noon Sun. June 13. For further information write: 101 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. 02116 or N.E.N.S., 2494 Elm St., Halifax, N.S. B3L 2X4. Topic: New England & Nova Scotia - A Genealogical & Historical View.

**

Plans are currently in progress for Nova Scotia's 1983 United Empire Loyalist Bicentennial celebrations. Next year there will be a Gathering of the Clans. Much of the program will centre on Shelburne, the Loyalist town which next year marks its 200th birthday.

**

Brockville, Ont. is celebrating its Sesquicentennial this year. On June 26th, the Col. Edward Jessup Branch of the UEL will have a display on Courthouse Green.

Help Wanted...

WANTED: Information about the 1918 'Spanish Influenza Epidemic', memories/home cures/pictures of nurses in uniform/doctors/etc., anything pertaining to that time is requested in preparation for a forthcoming book. Quebec info is especially lacking at the moment. Contact Mrs. Eileen Pettigrew, 92 Germorda Drive, Oakville, Ontario L6H 1A8.

**

If you have any info on the Ste-Marie name, I would appreciate your sharing it with me. I am preparing a "dictionary" on the Ste-Marie name: I have already rounded up close to 1000 marriages. Please include bride and groom, date and place of marriage, and parents of both spouses. Please include your source of info if you can. If you have any family stories, please send them along too. Ray Ste-Marie, 16 Sunset Circle, Derry, New Hampshire 03029.

**

We are receiving increasing requests for help from members and we need the names of individuals who would be willing to do research for others - either on an exchange basis or for a modest fee. Would members who are willing to do this please write to Joan Benoit our Corresponding Secretary and state your willingness and area in which you could help.

**

We are very much in need of typists to assist in work in the office at Glenaladale and to help with the typing of Connections. Some of the work could be done in your own home if you have a typewriter. We have an electric typewriter at the office that can

be used by anyone wishing to help with the many jobs that have to be done.

**

Mrs. Renée Tetreault, 11 Westdale Drive, Welland, Ont. L3C 2S1, #341 has sent some information for members #361, 34, 166, 104. If they wish to contact the editor she will forward the cards that Mrs. Tetreault sent.

**

Notices

In the September issue we will begin a new series entitled "My Favourite Ancestor". Sharpen your pencils and write a short story about your favourite. We hope to publish these on a regular basis.

**

Renewal forms are included with this issue. Please note that the rates have risen to \$15.00 per year.

Back issues - We have a surplus of these from previous years which we will sell for \$1.00 plus postage. Current year is the regular \$3.00

**

Phillip J. Harker, B.A., Member of The Society of Genealogists will undertake genealogical and historical research, as well as research on a freelance basis for Debrett Ancestry Research. 68 Wolverhampton Rd., Stafford ST17 4AW, England.

QUEBEC LOYALIST BACKGROUND AND DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

Presented to the Quebec Family History Society

Workshop 4th April 1981 by John E. Ruch

U.E.L. of Quebec:

There is no hard and fast definition for "Loyalist" that satisfies every individual case encountered in researching the subject. In essence, most Loyalists were refugees from the 13 revolted Colonies at the time of the American Revolution. They were people who, for one reason or another, could no longer live there in peace and security and therefore fled to British-held territory.

Over a period of several years the United Empire Loyalists' Association had a committee which attempted to arrive at a satisfactory definition of "Loyalist". They took for reference a large number of government pronouncements and expressions of policy made during the years 1775 to 1800. It was soon discovered that no two of these coincided exactly at all points, and that they all had some vague areas capable of various interpretations. Remember, that in Ontario it was maintained by one group for some years after the Loyalist Centennial in 1884, that only those people mentioned in the Old U.E.L. List were demonstrably and incontrovertibly Loyalists. This myth still persists among the less well-informed, but it has long since been shown to be nonsense. (1)

Maritimers and Quebecers can point out that very few of their combined 35,000 Loyalists ever found a place on that old list. The fact is that there existed differences of usage of the term "Loyalist" which have had to be accommodated by the modern Loyalist membership councils.

In the Maritimes the term covered all those who came from the Southern Colonies as a direct result of the Revolution, and settled, whether they were displaced Americans or demobilized troops from the British and Hessian armies. In Lower and Upper Canada, it was government regulations and instructions which created the "Loyalist" category, later adhered to with some strictness. (Veteran soldiers were in a different class known as "Military Claimants".) In 1789 Governor Dorchester conferred a special name upon American Loyalists, and accorded them a small degree of precedence within their respective social classes. He called them "U.E.Loyalists" - the "U.E." denoting the principle for which he believed they had suffered exile, that is, maintaining the "Unity of Empire". Since the home government had already agreed to grant free lands to them the new initials were used after their names in official documents to signify that these people possessed that privilege. However, this "U.E." provision was not used in the Maritimes. Today the Association is taking cognizance of these regional differences.

Geography and Origins.

No really satisfactory statistics exist about the total number of Loyalists. Experts disagree, but generally fall back on the estimate of the revolutionist John Adams that: one-third of Americans were for the Revolution, one-third were against it, and the rest didn't give a damn. This could mean that there were as many as 800,000, or even more Loyalists in the Colonies. Of course, not all of these people proclaimed their beliefs or were exiled. Perhaps only between a fifth and a seventh of that number emigrated. That meant for Canada a sudden influx of 35 to 40,000 destitute people in the mid-1780's. The peak of this immigration was reached during late 1783, and Quebec sheltered 4,500 of them over the winter.

In America those people who sought protection within the British lines retired to the strongly Loyalist cities of the eastern seaboard. As rebel armies closed in upon them, they were usually evacuated by sea. The first major exodus of 1,100 refugees left Boston in early 1776. Others followed periodically, the larger numbers being from Philadelphia in 1778, Charleston, N.C. in 1781 (12,000), and from Florida and New York in 1783 (30,000+). From the south thousands, particularly the blacks, went to the Caribbean. The Majority who came north settled in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, which latter was established as a province in 1784 at the request of the Loyalists. Comparatively few of the seaborne Loyalists reached Quebec during the war. A notable exception at the end of hostilities was a small fleet of six ships bearing refugees which arrived here in late 1783. Those who came to the St. Lawrence region did so mostly overland, and by the inland waterways - directly down lakes George and Champlain and the Richelieu River, or roundabout up the Mohawk, over the portage and down the next stream to Lake Ontario, thence down the St. Lawrence to the Montreal area.

During the winter 1783-84 there were over 1,700 refugees in and around Montreal needing assistance - food, clothing, housing, firewood, and money allowances. Besides this there were scores, probably hundreds, of others who were not in immediate need and who are therefore not mentioned on lists of the needy. Most of the people receiving aid were farmers impatient to settle on new land and look after themselves. They soon dispersed from camps and went to fill the new townships and land tracts which were laid out for them up the St. Lawrence, in the Gaspé and the Maritimes. Some shiploads even set off for Cape Breton Island.

What were their ethnic overseas origins? Several years ago the Loyalist Association examined a representative sample of Loyalists to determine their origins proportionally. Their findings were presented in a paper to the Bilingualism and Biculturalism Commission. It was to demonstrate the fact that even among the Loyalists, the anglophone group in Canada was not monolithically of English origin. It was found that in descending order of numbers, this group of Loyalists was of Scotch, Irish, German and Dutch, - and only then English origin. The percentages they represented ranged from about 20% down to about 10%.

Actually, some of these people were descendants of the earliest settlers in America. There were numerous Loyalists, particularly in the Maritimes, who were fifth and sixth generation Americans. There were descendants of 17th century New England and Virginia English and New York Dutch; of late 17th century French from New Rochelle; and Germans from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of 18th century Scotch from Carolina and New York.

Let me name a few who came to Quebec:

Isaac Winslow Clarke, from Boston, representing two of its oldest and most distinguished families;

Joseph Chew, of the Virginia family of Chews;

John Grout, of an old Dutch-English family in New Hampshire;

Abraham Pastorius, fourth generation German Mennonite from Philadelphia;

Stephen De Lancey, third-generation Huguenot from New York;

Sir John Johnson, second generation of mixed German and Irish stock from the Mohawk Valley;

William Smith, second generation English with a Huguenot mother from New Rochelle;

James Dunlop, A Scottish newcomer from Virginia;

These individuals were all prominent here in their own time. Now, all but for one or two, they are in complete obscurity. I have touched on some of the reasons for this in two articles. (2) In short it has to do with the inundation of this region by an enormous number of more recent immigrants, and the divergent interests and divided loyalties of the numerous strong nationalist groups. The Loyalists became lost in the crowd of a booming city, but somewhat less so in the rural society.

If these prominent people are so completely forgotten, what hope is there of finding out anything about the less prominent? The short answer is, there is a good deal of hope of discovering information. However, it requires a great deal of work, and a sixth-sense or divine inspiration for finding useful records.

Quebec History:

Before getting into the methods and materials of Loyalist research, and further details about individuals, let's consider for a moment the circumstances of this province in that last quarter of the 18th century. Quebec was a very large patch of country indeed stretching on both sides of the St. Lawrence from the Maritimes border to include all of the Great Lakes. In fact Montreal District included the latter, but they were usually considered as the "Upper Posts", distinct from the immediate vicinity of the Island.

Groups heading for Canada from the Colonies were moving as early as June 1774, however, not until hostilities broke out on a major scale in 1775 could such groups properly be called "Loyalist Refugees" in our context. The rebel American invasion and occupation of territory between Quebec and Montreal halted migration

into that part, but several groups either went into the Upper Posts or hovered on the fringes of the occupied part and awaited opportunity to help drive the invaders out, which happened in June 1776. Three large groups included soldiers, their dependents and many Indians: Col. Butler's at Niagara, Col. Guy Johnson's, and Sir John Johnson's, both around Montreal. The next major influx of armed Loyalist groups, some accompanied by their families occurred after Burgoyne's inglorious and disastrous defeat at Saratoga in late 1777. Broken remnants of Loyalist military units fled to this province.

Between these two special movements, and long afterward other refugees streamed into Quebec. Young men hoping to join the military came in small groups covering the distances quickly. Women, children, and older men often travelled in larger groups, usually with friends or neighbours. Whenever possible they were escorted by scouts, and were carried by boats. Rebel army units often brought groups of civilians and prisoners to be exchanged under a flag of truce at frontier posts. On arrival at the first Canadian fort, in the Richelieu Valley (this would be St. John,) the people were temporarily housed, fed and, if necessary, clothed. Officers interrogated them for military intelligence purposes, "subsisted" them (i.e. put on lists for aid, etc.), and then sorted them out into groups according to their local or regimental links. They would be forwarded to camps or billets farther away from the border. Wherever possible families were sent to locations close to their soldier relatives. Niagara and Detroit were regarded as too dangerous for dependants in general, who were kept at the closest "safe" location near Montreal. Subsistence Lists for 1783-84 show over 1,700 people sheltered in at least 17 different locations from Sorel to Lachine, mostly around this Island of Montreal.

The majority of these Loyalists were farmers and frontiersmen, but research has revealed a high proportion among them of merchants, craftsmen and skilled workers - higher than among the native habitants. Of those who remained in the present area of Quebec, the "hard core" came from the border states - New England and New York. We now have records which show that Loyalists from at least ten of the thirteen old Colonies came to Montreal. (3) In the beginning the tendency was for the townsmen to gravitate to the three existing towns - Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal. They included men of much experience in civil office: Abraham Cuyler, former mayor of Albany; Stephen De Lancey, former clerk of the city and county of Albany; Alexander White, former high sheriff of Tryon County; Guy Johnson, of the Mohawk Valley, superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department; etc. The farmers on the other hand, also from the border states, did not want to move far away from their old homes. They pressed the government to open the land between the St. Lawrence and the U.S. border for settlement. Governor Haldimand wanted this area preserved as a "cordon sanitaire" or "buffer zone" between the two countries. He would not therefore agree to grant these undeveloped lands. Instead, he shunted those he could to the west up the St. Lawrence to the Bay of Quinte area, Kingston,

Belleville and Niagara. However, International conditions and British changes of administration brought with them changes in land policy. Seven years later many factors had altered the situation. The French Revolutionary Wars had begun, with ominous possibilities for union of forces between France and the U.S. Governor Dorchester reasoned that it was better to place an already belligerent anti-republican group of Loyalist settlers there, than leave it empty and ripe for invasion. The territory was opened for survey in 1791 and in the next four years this enormous task was completed. Many squatters had already settled, or attempted to settle, at places like Mississquoi. It was now possible for them to legalize their holdings and some did. Two other events of 1791 also affected the decision-making of prospective Loyalists settlers: Vermont finally became a state of the U.S., and Ontario was divided off from Quebec. More accurate surveys were made which placed the U.S. border farther north, so that places like Rouse's Point and parts of Mississquoi Bay now belonged to the States. Loyalists in the affected area had to move yet again to be under British protection.

Ontario, or Upper Canada as it was called until 1842, was not only separated from Quebec (Lower Canada) by a border line; it was also given the English legal and land system. Thus Loyalists who may have been wavering about choice of ultimate location tended to be attracted to the west. Quebec land outside of the existing seigneuries was also to fall under rule of the English township and county system. (4)

Proof of Loyalty and Documents.

Whichever side of the border you live on, it is of great interest to know what parts your ancestors played in the creation of the two great North American nations. Were they Whig or Tory, Rebel or Royalist, Patriot or Loyalist? Or maybe they didn't give a damn. The avid genealogist will not be dismayed to uncover the unsavory truth that his forebears were on the "wrong" side. In fact, if the person he seeks was regarded by his contemporaries as an enemy or villain, there is much more likely to be information recorded about him than if he was one of the "good guys".

My aim here is to assist you in understanding and researching the Loyalists. The definitions set out at the beginning characterize the "Loyalist" of the late 18th century, but how does one prove that fundamental Loyalty? In the larger sense, public archivists today are satisfied that anyone who was considered by his contemporaries to be a Loyalist, was one and should be regarded so today. This applies to the numerous acceptable synonyms for Loyalist used at the time: Royalist, Loyalist Associator, Loyal Refugee, and so on. The Association has a list of such terms once in common use. And any genuine document which identifies a person specifically as a bona fide Loyalist is acceptable as proof of that status - unless that document was intentionally deceitful; or indeed unless the statement is demonstrably false or erroneous. In the Loyalists' own letters and papers especially, one not infrequently finds someone or other mistakenly

labelled as a rebel or suspected of being in the other camp. This is true for people who early on were among those hotly opposed to the arbitrary measures of King and Parliament. Some were even members of the first Continental Congress - which, I should remind you, considered itself a group of loyal subjects of George III. I can name right off three men, later Quebec Loyalists, who were strongly suspected of disloyalty by their fellows: William Smith, member by marriage of the distinguished New York Livingston family of rebels; he sat on the fence for three years before joining the Loyalists; Isaac Ogden, a lawyer and a New Jersey representative to Congress, likewise dithered for a time; Philip Lansing of Albany, had early on associated with the republican crowd and got a bad name. A propos of Smith, his biographer Leslie Upton characterized him in his contradictory role and labelled him the "Loyal Whig". The other great New York family, the De Lanceys started out before the War as incipient republicans, but by a curious game of political "musical chairs" exchanged places with the Livingstons, and became the "arch-Loyalists" of the Colony. So it is evident that the researcher needs corroboration to any single isolated statement of a person's loyalty.

Nearly always one who is interested knows of a Loyalist tradition in the family. That may or may not be reliable. One can only say that it is more or less likely to be true, according to the community in which it originates. In a strongly Loyalist area, e.g. Bay of Quinte, Niagara, or New Brunswick, such a tradition should carry a good deal of weight. However, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec there are numerous erroneous traditions, and some only partly erroneous. Since the Loyalist is regarded as a person who got out of the U.S. in the 1780's either because of his loyal principles, or a desire to stay in a British zone, or to escape persecution, people who came to Canada for other reasons are screened out - those who came late looking for good land or a quick profit are the first to be disqualified. The cut-off point is regarded as 1798, later-comers are usually called "Late Loyalists" unless it can be proven that their wartime record was unimpeachable and there were extenuating reasons for their delayed departure from the U.S.

Now about traditions that are confused: later-comers who behaved creditably during the War of 1812 and the later raids and rebellions are also "Loyalists" but of a later vintage. Their descendants can be equally proud of these ancestors but sometimes are vague about the issue of earlier Revolutionary loyalism.

Again land in the Eastern Townships, although laid out on the English land pattern, was granted according to a different system than generally applied in the other provinces. At first Quebec granting had been of the same order as the others: a Loyalist petitioned the governor stating his qualifications and the extent of his family, supporting his claim with some documentation. This worked well in Ontario. But here it was believed the land could be developed more quickly and efficiently by the private initiative of a number of influential individuals

who could arrange settlement of large tracts of land, thus relieving the government of the burden. This did not work too well, but our chief concern is that the bureaucratic needs of this system were different, and did not call for the immediate submission of adequate documentation on all the individual claimants concerned. The leaders of groups provided the government with information on themselves, and a list of their followers who they vouched for. In many cases we have only their names. At first they were almost all Loyalists. Sometimes loyalty of others was questioned, and substitutions had to be made, but on the whole - especially as time wore on in the early 1800's there is no proof of former loyalty and service. Many land grants were not fully patented for the owners and registered by authorities until the 2nd or 3rd generation - getting well on into the mid-19th century. By this time details of origin, ancestry, wartime service and later settlement were getting pretty foggy in the memory, and much knowledge had been lost forever.

One really needs other proof of Loyalist ancestry: first, a contemporary document identifying a person as a Loyalist, secondly, proof that this was the same person as one's ancestor, and preferably thirdly corroborating evidence of the first document's evidence. Where do we get the evidence? The problem of constructing a family genealogy is an endeavour common to us all, and I need not dwell upon that aspect of research.

The mass of accumulated religious, and secular records which exist in this country gives us a great deal to work on. You are familiar with the use of church records. So I will skip over them, except to remark that we must be grateful to the authority which dictated in the early days that they be kept in duplicate. Consequently today in the Archives Nationales the early registers of, say, the Anglican and Presbyterian churches of Montreal are readily accessible. It is sometimes noted in obituaries, especially in later decades when the Loyalists were more of a rarity, that so-and-so was a Loyalist.

The real treasure trove of information on Loyalists is in government documents in the archives of Canada, Great Britain and the U.S. Ottawa has microfilm of most of the relevant official material of the British regime still existing in the English Public Records Office, and in the American Library of Congress. Besides this there are masses of private papers scattered through various universities and libraries of the three nations.

The bulk of our information will likely be found in the land and court records. Land was after all the most common goal of immigrants to the American Colonies and to Canada later, and farming was the majority occupation. During the Revolution as punishment for their loyalism, the Loyalists were heavily taxed, and finally their land was confiscated. This punitive measure also assisted the impoverished revolutionary regime to finance its wars, from the proceeds of auctioning seized property. Each state kept records of suspected persons, persons attainted of treason, estates confiscated, and monies received from the sale

of such properties. In most cases the more important of these still exist, and many of them have been published; some have even been reprinted. State governments passed laws specifying by name the major offenders whose estates were "forfeit" for their refusal to swear allegiance to the new regime. These lists sometimes extend to hundreds of names, as in Georgia and Massachusetts. Subsequent actions of state officials are often recorded, and sometimes inventories of an individual's property exist. Abraham Pastorius was a tanner and leather-worker, and naturally large quantities of tan bark are shown in his inventory. For others, sometimes only the price of a sale is recorded, or the name of a purchaser.

Local rebel Committees of Safety were set up which supervised the actions of groups which acted more or less like vigilantes. They kept records of suspected persons and when they deemed it necessary, arrested and tried such people. People who would not take the oath were threatened or jailed. The Committees were suspended about 1778, but part of their activities were carried on by the Commissions for Detecting and Preventing Conspiracies. Thus not only do we have in the records of these groups the names of numerous Loyalists, and sometimes records of their actions, we often find their locations named and their close associates grouped with them. In Tryon County records we see Abraham Cuyler's group set off in canoes for Montreal only to be turned back on this first try. We know when he and Stephen De Lancey were later apprehended and where they were jailed.

Having a person identified in these records as a Loyalist, and linking him thus with the person whose estate was seized, we can sometimes locate the property exactly. The estates of such great landowners as the Johnsons and De Lanceys would have been granted under patent, of which record should be found in the state archives of New York. Smaller landholders who purchased from the patent holders would have had their transactions recorded in the county records. Tenants can often be found on the rent rolls of the landlords when these records survive. Sir John Johnson submitted one of these to the British Government to support the claim of his losses in revenue.

While the average Loyalist family may have left meagre records behind in the U.S. much more is likely to exist here. In cases where individual Loyalists submitted land claims, losses claims, or other petitions we learn a good deal about them. Quebec City's holdings of land papers have not been well indexed yet, but similar records in Ottawa have been indexed although much else needs to be done. As a general rule it is more difficult to find information on a Quebec landholder than on one in Ontario.

There is a great compilation by Langelier of original land grants which was published in both French and English editions in 1891. This lists the names of the original grantees and cites references to the basic documents authorizing the grants. It is not easy to use, there being no single name index, and by now its pages are terribly brittle. If one knows the Loyalist's name and township there is no trouble either with the book or in the Quebec Archives. Otherwise the quickest way to find whether a Loyalist ancestor

applied for land, and indeed received it, is to work through the Lower Canada Land papers card index in Ottawa and read the relevant microfilm.

The government granted Loyalists free land in recognition of their loyalty in the Revolution, as a reward for past services, and as compensation for their losses - although major losses were compensated for by another process to be mentioned shortly. Besides cost-free land, official fees for various services connected with the granting of the land were either foregone or reduced - all save for the final patent fee which remained fixed. Now this meant a great loss of potential revenue for the government which needed money for running expenses. Therefore it was very important to the bureaucracy that the granting be not only tightly controlled but also strictly limited to the "real" Loyalists. Hence the need for accurate and constant records being kept of the whole process. Every time a grant was made, every time the papers passed from office to office, fees would normally have been involved. Consequently every move was recorded precisely. Patricia Kennedy of the Public Archives charted this in 1977 and her findings were published in FAMILIES, Vol.16, no.4. She discovered that no less than thirteen separate bureaucratic steps were involved in the progress of each land grant from receipt of the first petition until the final stage was reached. This was true for Ontario, and a somewhat similar process was involved in Quebec. Thus, although a greater part of the land records survive, should any of them be missing there is a good chance that somewhere in the remaining records of the thirteen steps some indication will be found of the nature of the missing information.

So far I have not made it clear that the two basic documents for which one should search are the Land Petition and the Losses Claim. Not every Loyalist made one or both of these necessarily. But if they exist they can contain invaluable and irreplaceable information. As I have already been talking about land records, I'll consider the Land Petition first. The Loyalist had to back his claim for land with facts besides his statement of wartime loyalty, his origin, size of his family, his regiment or branch of service, special duties and exploits in action, time of arrival in Canada, previous and present place of residence, subsequent local activity. Not all of these details are in every petition, but in some they are. Take again Abraham Pastorius: he states that he is descended from the first family and founder of Germantown, Penn.; that he served as a guide to Lt.Col. John Graves Simcoe and the famous Queen's Rangers at the memorable battle in that place in 1777; that he was wounded in action; that he later fled with the British Army and lost all his ancestral property in consequence; that he came to Montreal and with his wife personally explored large stretches of the Ottawa and Assumption Rivers looking for land; that he liked the upper reaches of the latter and wanted land there; that he is now settled at St. Mary's Current. There are other details besides. Abraham never received all the lands due to him in his lifetime, and the continuing history of his family is told indirectly in the documents which they later submitted in the attempt to get their proper share. His will was also submitted as evidence of bequests and divisions of his estate.

In one nearly indigestible lump, we get the names and some facts about three generations of his family.

The second document to be desired is the Losses Claim. It is reckoned that only a minority, possibly a third of all Loyalists, submitted estimates of losses for compensation. Thus only those who lost substantial property applied among them many tenant farmers. Even before the war officially ended Parliament had established a commission to sort out and evaluate the various pleas for aid. The important thing about this enquiry was that commissioners were sent to Canada in 1786-88 to take evidence on the spot from claimants, their guarantors and witnesses who could not afford to go to England. Many of their records survive in London and Washington and on microfilm in Ottawa. Hearings were held at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal, Kingston and Niagara. In these claims, often supported by certificates, vouchers, bills and legal documents - the claimant repeated some of the details which may also be found in his land petition. However, his itemized accounts or "Schedules" laid out at length the details of his land, property, buildings, tools, utensils, furniture, cattle, debts, credits and so on. For example Archibald McNeil from Boston and settled in Quebec, was a large-production baker claiming numerous lost properties in the home town. We also know what property he inherited from his first wife, his investments in a privateer, etc. His son came to Montreal. A second claim, that of Lieut. William Fraser of Coteau du Lac tells of the sufferings of his mother and the other children after their soldier father Simon Fraser was captured in New York and died in a rebel prison, how his uncle Judge Wm. Fraser of Montreal sheltered the family and sent Simon Jr. to school, and so on. Young Simon was thus nurtured and survived to become the famous explorer whose name really was put on the map.

Briefly I want to mention two more claims. That of Mary, Daniel McAlpin's widow tells how her husband secretly raised a Loyalist company to serve Burgoyne, of their later travails in which she proved herself as tough and loyal a Scot as her husband in defying rebel vigilantes. Lastly, John Platt tells of his work as a spy, of his beatings by a rebel colonel when he was captured at Saratoga, how that worthy officer and gentleman beat him with a stick until he fell, and then kicked in his ribs. All this and more.

There are numerous other record classes which one can resort to. Among them the most rewarding are:

1. That enormous and priceless collection of Gov. Haldimand's papers contains numerous lists of Quebec Loyalists, most of whom remained here only temporarily. There are also dozens of regimental muster rolls, hundreds of petitions and countless letters of value. From this I refer only to two petitions: these are for two "good old men" Allan and John McDonell, the former aged 83 lost three sons killed as officers on active service; the latter at 74 had nine sons, 7 of whom were in the army, and the other two were working in government construction projects. (resp. B.115, pp.258-9, B.214, 260-62).

2. The series known variously as the British Headquarters Pprs. or the American MSS in the Royal Institution; or as the Carleton Pprs., is complimentary to the above. These contain the same sort of material as the Haldimand Pprs., except that they centre upon the office of the Commander-in-Chief for North America at New York and relate sometimes to very massive operations and movements, while at the same time also containing the bread-and-butter business of feeding destitute families and protecting liberated slaves.

3. There is also the Military "C" Series in Ottawa containing numerous muster rolls, petitions and other documents of veterans and their families.

For those of us engaged in research on the Loyalist period, documenting these people is much more than simply filling pigeon-holes in family trees. At first, when surrounded by mountains of disconnected details we feel like the Prophet Ezekiel when the spirit of his Creator set him down in the valley full of bones. He looked about him:

and, behold, there were very many in the open valley;
and, lo, they were very dry. (Chap.37, verse 2).

We envy the prophet immensley for acting with divine guidance, he had only to prophesy for the bones to rise, to organize and to incarnate themselves. With our labours we hope to do the same, and it is a joy when we see our cases take life from the accumulated data.

NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY:

(1) The mistaken belief in the infallibility of the list was rectified by Milton Rubincam in his revised introduction to the 1976 edition of the list. He noted that this did not alter its usefulness as a source of information.

(2) See the Loyalist Gazette (Spring, 1979), and a longer, revised version in the Canadian Genealogist (vol.2, no.1, 1980).

(3) The exceptions are Maryland, Rhode Island and North Carolina - although it is likely some of the Scotch came from the latter.

(4) On land settlement in general see Ivaahoe Caron, La Colonisation de la Province de Quebec: Debuts du Regime anglais. Quebec, 1923, especially the chapter on the Loyalists.

BOOKS:

The Carleton (British Headquarters/American Manuscripts etc.) Papers as well as the Haldimand Papers were both catalogued many years ago. The first appeared as a report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of Great Britain in four volumes between 1904 and 1909. The second were in the reports of the Canadian Archives for the years 1884 to 1889 inclusive (published 1885-1890). They are useful but need much revision and additional commentary.

On the Loyalists, the most readily available lists are in:
* Reid, W.D. Loyalists in Ontario. Lambertville, N.J. 1973.

* United Empire Loyalists' Assoc. The Old United Empire Loyalists List. Toronto 1885 (reprint Baltimore 1976).

* Wright, Esther C. Loyalists of New Brunswick. Wolfville, N.S. 1955 (third printing 1977).

In the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa there are photocopies of the numerous lists contained in three volumes of the Haldimand Papers, usually referred to as B.166, B.167 and B.168. For these there is a typed index. However, as mentioned above Loyalist names occur throughout the papers. The more important references (addressees, or senders of letters, etc.) are listed in a card index.

Works on Loyalists are very numerous, but there are few specifically referring to Quebec settlers. In the early 1900's W.H.Siebert wrote several articles on the subject in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada. Walter White's paper on Sorel Loyalists will appear in a coming issue of Canadian Genealogist. A.D.Flower's Loyalists of Chaleur Bay, obtainable from Mika, Belleville.

For a general bibliography on the Eastern Townships see that very interesting picture book, Charles de Volpi and P.H.Scowen, The Eastern Townships, Montreal, 1962 which also has a good but all too brief introduction.

BOOK REVIEW

British Regulars in Montreal - An Imperial Garrison 1832-1854 by Elinor Kyte Senior, published by the McGill-Queen's Press, 1981, available from McGill-Queen's Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8, \$29.95.

Reviewed by Dr. David McDougall

Although the twenty-two years covered by this study is only one-fifth of the time that a garrison of British soldiers was stationed in Montreal (1760-1871), it was one of the most turbulent, and, in retrospect, one of the most exciting periods in the city's history. Beginning with the election riots of 1832; leading up to and through the rebellions of 1837 and 1838; election and other riots during the 1840's: the burning of the Parliament buildings in 1849; a disastrous fire in 1852 which destroyed some 1400 houses; and the riot of 1853 brought on by the anti-popery sermons of the Reverend Gavazzi; it ended in 1854 with the withdrawal of most of the British regulars during the Crimean war. Throughout this period the soldiers of the garrison were called on to help control riots when the very inadequate civilian police force could not assist in fire fighting; and put down rebellion. The officers in particular and the enlisted men to a lesser degree were very much a part of the social life of Montreal in activities ranging from amateur theatre, horse racing, and organized sports to the proliferation and support of taverns and "women of easy virtue". Economically the garrison was not

only important to the city's merchants by purchasing supplies of many kinds but also as a major source of specie (metal coinage) in a colony which had no coinage of its own.

The author has divided her work into four main sections; The Garrison and the City; The Garrison as an aid to Civil Power; The Cultural Dimensions of the Garrison and The Financial Aspects of the Garrison. This last section concludes with an "Epilogue" (Chapter 14) which is an excellent summary of the impact of the Imperial garrison on the colonial community of both Montreal and Lower Canada, and from some points of view might be read before the rest of the book. Six appendices, some thirty-nine pages of notes (references and explanatory comments) and a bibliography supplement the text. There is a useful but not exhaustive index.

Throughout the text there are frequent reference to the activities of prominent Montrealers of the period, and some brief comments on the inter-connections by marriage between prominent families and the military. Included in the notes on sources there is reference to genealogical material on Montreal families in the McCord papers (McCord Museum). The only serious criticism is that events which affected the Montreal garrison are occasionally referred to so briefly that without a rather thorough knowledge of the history of the period it is far from clear why they were important. A lesser criticism, which may be the result of the reviewer reading the book over several evenings just before going to sleep, is that occasional sentences and paragraphs appeared to be convoluted and difficult to follow.

Although there were too many regiments involved to list them in a brief review, this book will be of particular interest to anyone concerned with the British regular troops in Montreal, the Provincial regiments, the militia and the beginnings of the civil police. In a more general way it will be of interest to those concerned with the history of Montreal although it should probably be read in conjunction with other detailed histories of the period such as "The River Barons - Montreal businessmen and the growth of industry and transportation, 1837-53" by Gerald J. J. Tulchinsky, University of Toronto Press, 1977.

(British Regulars in Montreal is available for borrowing at the QFHS library - Ed.)

Cont'd from Page 3

I shall be handing over the editorial duties in September to Raymond Pibus and Margaret Oke. It has been a pleasure to edit "Connections" but, at the same time, it was too time-consuming for me and I have, regretfully, resigned. I wish to thank the excellent committee that has assisted me in the production of the Journal. I also want to make special mention of Mr. Leon Goldik who has done the art work for the covers since the first edition. His work is greatly appreciated.

I hope that all the members have a pleasant summer and make progress in their research. If anyone is visiting Montreal and wishes to visit the QFHS library please contact any of the members of the executive to arrange a visit.

QUERIES

191. SANTERRE, Odile. B. Trois Rivieres, P.Q. 12 May 1876. Any info please. ^{Fam.} orig. France where named Sochie Perry M. Kenaston, 3127 E 11th, Spokane, Wa, USA 99202
192. SWEET, Isaiah, B. 14 July 1763, prob. Stephentown, NB d 1840 West Brome, P.Q. M Elizabeth Niles, b 1759, d 1835. Who was Isaiah's father? Have info on desc. Will answer all queries with SAS incl. Mrs. B. Kathan, 1431 Canora Rd. Town of Mt. Royal, Que H3P 2J7
193. SKELTON/TAYLOR. James b Canada E. ca 1807 m Eliza Taylor ca 1836. Ch: b Canada E. John ca 1837, James 3 Jul 1839, William 1841: b Stockholm, NY, Charles 1844, George 1846; Mary/Sarah 23 Jul 1848 in Dundas, Ont. Fam. settled Johnstown Rock, Wisc 1850. Any info on fam. LtC R.D.Hill, 7640 W 84th St. Bloomington, Minn USA 55438
194. RHEAULT, Charles Auguste b 1887, Disraeli, s/o Joseph Jos. was proprietor of general store. Chas. served with Northwest Mounted Police ca 1911 and served at Ft. Smith. Any info on family appreciated. A. Rheault, 8 Church St., Rockport, Me. 04856, USA
195. MATHIEU/MATHEW. Any info on these families. Mrs. H. Reaume, 204/10 Trillium Village, Chatham, Ont.
196. PUTNEY, Jetson. B 1816, m ca 1850 Mary Small (Snow?) Cole, bur N.Hatley, PQ. Ch. Rufus Alvarez, Albert Chas, Nora, twins Martha and Marshall. Any info. D. L. Jordan, 2205 Knox McRae Dr. Titusville, Fl 32780 USA
197. TYLER, Dryus b early 1800 (?), m Mary Tyler. Lived near N.Hatley, PQ, perhaps northern Vt. Ch: Lydia Jane, Alvira, Alphonso. (as 196)
198. MCMANNIS(McMANUS)/JOHNSTON. Thomas em. from Ireland 1832 to Ulverton, PQ, m Martha Reid ca 1848 (from Ireland). 10 ch. Thomas bur 1883 RC Cemetary L'avenir; Martha bur 1909 Congregational Cemetary, Ulverton. Info on prts & birthplace. Miss A.P.McMannis, 17B Queens Cres, Brandon, Man. R7B 1E7
199. BALLER/HESSE. Lewis, pork butcher, Plymouth Brethren, wife Barbara raised 9 ch in Quebec City. Were they US born? Eldest ch Sophia Wilhelmina b 5 Sept 1870 m Edward Henry Dawe ca 1893. Was he English? Any info appreciated. Sandra Dobbie, 15 Ballymena Crt, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 2B8
200. VAN MALDER, Peter Alexander b 1821 Halifax, NS, d 1903 Toronto Seeking any Van Malders in UK or N.America. Trying to connect back to Belgium. All correspondence answered promptly. (as 199)

201. McCaLLUM, Margaret of Caldwell's Manor nr Lake Champlain. M Duncan Dewar of Argentieul Co. 1 Mar 1807. Her grandfather was a UEL Arch McDiermid who settled at Caldwell's Manor. Any info.
C.R.Thomson, 416 Ridge View Dr, 4 Seasons Ranch, Pt Angeles, Wa
202. DEWAR/THOMSON. Helena m Robert 2 Jan 1838, Argentauil Co. settled in Pntiac Co. nr Shawville.
(see 201)
203. GALBRAITH, Elizabeth lived in Quebec City, attended Ursuline Convent in 1847. She did important piece of needlework in that year. Any info. Any info or help re needlework or watercolours done at convent appreciated.
Mrs. H.Fox, 114 Bombay Ave, Downsview, Ont. M3H 1C3
204. EVOY, Philip m Honora Myers both from Tomothez, Ireland. Settled in Quebec City ca 1847. Some ch: Philip d 1917, Mary; Moses d 1902, Margaret. Need date. Will correspond with anyone researching these names.
Mrs. M.Lane, 986 Rankin Blvd. Windsor, Ont. N9B 2S3
205. LANE, Thomas m Elizabeth Mangan from Limerick, Ireland. Settled in Quebec City ca 1840, d 1884. Some ch: Bridget, Ellen, Thomas d 1909, Frances, John, Patrick Edmund b 1847 d 1922, Patricia d 1884, Sister Mary Ann of Jesus. Need data
(see 204)
206. WILKINS, William and wife Mary of Berkshire, Eng. Settled in Drummondville ca 1815. Wm. drowned 1818. Mary remarried ca 1821, to whom? Known ch: John b 1816, Maria b 1823.
Any info.
Mrs.H.W.Dapp, RR1 Melbourne, PQ JOB 2B0
207. McEWEN/CAMPBELL, Archibald b ca 1786 Argyle, Scotland m Ann (1786/1866). Av Canada ca 1819 to farm 3rd Concession, St.Louis de Gonzague, Beauharnois Co, Chateauguay Valley. Need info re Scottish home parishes, parents, ch, etc.
Miss D. McEwen, 480 Albert St., Kingston, Ont. K7L 3W3
208. ANDERSON/MARSHALL, b ca 1795 d 21 Jan 1866 m Christina Marshall (1803/1857) both of Hutton Parish, Stirlingshire, Scotland. Av Canada ca 1832 to Elgin Township, Beauharnois Co. Any info.
(see 207)
209. MANIE/MANY/MANEY/MANNY. Fam lived in St.Jean d'Iberville and Missisquoi Co. P.Q. in the 17/1800s. Wish to correspond with those interested in this family.
C.M.Malette, 1830 Eagle Falls Dr, Houston, Texas 77077 USA
210. SEARS, James and Elizabeth Ohmstead, settled at/nr Caldwell's Manor or Alberg, Vt ca 1795. Any info on ch and prior residence
R.Sears; Greenbridge, Vt. USA
211. BEARDSELL. Any info 1860/1900 in Troy, NY area.
Mrs. B. Moore, 587 Lansdowne, Westmount, PQ H3Y 2V7

212. STEWART/STUART, James. Fam in Windsor Township, PQ 1854/1858.
Info on conditions then.
(see 211)
213. MALLETT/LEFEBORE(LEFEVE), Antoine m Zoe ca 1830 resided
Napierville, PQ. Ch: Marcelline, Philomen b 1843, Onhorine,
Monic, Marie, Francois b 1835. Any info appreciated.
Mrs.A.Herbert Grouchy, 377 Ridelle Ave, Apt. 813, Toronto,Ont.
214. GRANT/MURPHY, Alfred Elford m Catherine 18 Mar 1844 in Quebef
City by Army Chaplain. Any info re Catherine Murphy.
M. Dunnill, Apt.405, 165 Court St.N, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7A 7V1
215. FERRIOL(E) Descendants of Alexandre Ferriol b ca 1735, son of Jean Ferriol
and Claudine Bonsard (Boussard of Dié, Dauphiné, France , m Marie-
Appoline Malhiot, Montreal, Feb. 22, 1742. Mrs. Hector Muraschi, 19
Stonehenge Lane, Albany, N.Y. 12203
216. FERRIOL, Descendants of Louis Ferrior b. 1780, prob. St. Charles sur
Richelieu, Que., m. Marguerite Daunay, Montreal, Aug. 1, 1803, d. Oct. 23,
1816. Children Louis Dominique, Joseph Louis, Etienne, Pierre Alexis,
Felicité, Sophie. (as 215)
217. LIVINGSTON, Simeon of Quebec, m. 1799 to Sarah Todd of Argyle, N.Y.,
Washington Co. in Schuyerville, N.Y., Saratoga Co. Resided Greenwich, N.Y.,
Washington Co. in 1810. Son Alexander b. 1808, m. Lovina Boyce of
Foyston, Vt in Franklin, Vt. Son, Simeon A. b Mar. 3, 1833 in Quebec.
Dau. Alice b. Rutland, Vt. Where in Quebec did Simeon & Sarah (Todd)
Livingston settle? Could it have been near Franklin, Vt? Fred Livingston,
223 Maple Ave., Fulton, N.Y. 13069.

Correction: Query 176 should read Eulalie Pouper.

Reminder to members: Please type or print clearly all info.

Connections is published 4 times a year; September, December, March and
June. Deadlines are July 31, October 31, January 31 and April 30. All
queries should be in the hands of the Queries Editor by these dates.

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

Back numbers and additional copies cost \$3.00

Membership is \$15.00 per year and is payable on September 1st.

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Bloomington, MN, 55438, USA

154 BURKE, Miss Evelyn
133 Walnut Court
Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 7W2

393 DUNNILL, Miss Mary
165 Court St N, Apt 405
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7A 7V1

407 TRINNELL, Mr John R
10 - 375 Joseph Street
Carleton Place, Ontario K7C 3Z5

705 DYSON, Mrs Sarah A
24 Boccock Place
St. Albert, Alberta, T8N 2K3

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

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,
AND GENERAL RESERVE

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>
Receipts:		
Membership fees	\$3,363.00	\$2,800.00
Interest revenue and foreign exchange gains	485.47	354.92
Workshop fees	439.50	310.50
Sale of genealogical publications	473.27	85.90
Sale of "Members' Interests" publications	379.00	-
Sale of newsletter and other revenues	135.60	121.50
	<u>5,275.84</u>	<u>3,672.82</u>
Disbursements:		
Newsletter expenses	2,392.93	649.18
Office expenses and equipment	1,021.81	1,215.89
Genealogical publications	233.91	201.39
Expenses for publication of "Members' Interests"	217.69	-
Library	195.39	645.30
Workshop expenses	156.45	333.75
Other operating expenses	399.07	340.43
	<u>4,617.25</u>	<u>3,385.94</u>
Excess of receipts over disbursements	658.59	286.88
Balance of general reserve at beginning of year	<u>2,499.21</u>	<u>2,212.33</u>
Balance of general reserve at end of year	<u>\$3,157.80</u>	<u>\$2,499.21</u>

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The Q.F.H.S. continues to expand and our membership now exceeds 350, and while this indicates the increasing number of people who share our interest in family history, our greatest progress, however, is in the expansion and development of facilities and services.

We are deeply indebted to the Macdonald Stewart Foundation for the facilities they have placed at our disposal at Glenaladale, where we have our office and library, and I would also like to express our gratitude to Mrs. Betty Russell, Director of the Volunteer Bureau, who has permitted us to use their photocopying facilities.

Glen Gourlay, our Information Co-Ordinator is in regular attendance at Glenaladale and as a result an increasing number of members have taken advantage of the opportunity to visit and to peruse the library.

We now have a microfiche reader and are in the midst of negotiations with the Mormon Church to acquire their index of vital statistics. If we are fortunate enough to receive this incredible source of genealogical information for next season, we can predict a tremendous surge of activity.

The Council has met regularly each month at Glenaladale and the Lachine Public Library appears to be a logical practical meeting place for our monthly general meeting.

An increasing number of members give willingly of their time and have contributed significantly to the development of the aims and objectives of our Society - and I wish to express to them my appreciation of their efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

R.C.B. Garrity, President

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Quebec Family History Society received over 600 pieces of mail for the period covering September 1, 1991 to April 25, 1992. Two hundred letters were received in which the correspondents requested information concerning the QFHS or assistance in research. We received two requests for brochures to be displayed at seminars in Pontiac County, Michigan, and Alberta. Three photocopying requests of library material were received and processed. General mail consisting of pamphlets, book sale notices, seminars etc. amounted to thirty-four pieces. Mail addressed to the President, Treasurer and other committees equalled thirty pieces. The remainder of the mail consisted of cheques for membership and members interest publication, invoices, bank and telephone statements and change of address.

K. Joan Benoit

PROGRAM CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

During the year 1981-82 the following speakers appeared at the Quebec Family History Society monthly meetings held at the Lachine Municipal Library.

May 1981, QFHS member Gerald Rogers gave a slide lecture presentation on "Chateauguay Valley Roots".

June 1981 (Annual Meeting), Dr. Graeme Decarie, Professor of History at Concordia University and Co-Director of the Centre for the Study of Anglophone Quebec, spoke on the topic, "The Anglophone Experience in Quebec".

September, 1981, Mr. Van C. Hoyt, of the Mormon Church, gave a general talk on "Mormon Records". A report on this meeting appears in the March 1982 issue of Connections (4-3).

October 1981, QFHS member Margaret Turner, Editor of Connections, gave a talk entitled "Leave No Stone Unturned".

November 1981, QFHS member Richard Garrity, our new President, spoke on "Photography in Genealogy".

January 1982, This meeting was a successful members "Show and Tell" night.

February 1982, QFHS member Bill Overy, an experienced researcher in Kent and Sussex Counties, England, gave a talk entitled "Knee Deep in English Red Tape".

March 1982, Dr. Hereward Senior, professor of History at McGill University, spoke on the topic, "Loyalist Settlement and Leadership in the Eastern Townships, 1783-1812".

April 1982, Dr. Robert Tittler, Professor of History at Concordia University spoke on "16th century England: Family Archives and Problems of that time".

I would like to thank QFHS member Prof. David McDougall for his help in obtaining speakers for the monthly meetings.

This year QFHS president Richard Garrity organized two successful Saturday workshops held at Glenaladale, Pointe Claire. QFHS member Bill Overy gave the first workshop on the 16 January 1982. His program was divided into the following two sessions: "Basic Ground Rules for Starting Genealogical Research" and "Ways of Presenting and Recording Your Research". The second workshop, entitled "Quebec Sources" was held on 27 February, 1982. It consisted of the following sessions:

1. "A Brief History of Quebec" by QFHS member Barbara Douglas
2. "Provincial Archives" by QFHS member David McDougall
3. "Church Records" by QFHS member Barbara Douglas
4. "Pronotarial Records" by QFHS member Margaret Stead
5. "Notarial Records" by QFHS member Margaret Stead
6. "Census Records" by QFHS member David McDougall

7. "Local Histories" by QFHS member Barbara Douglas.

I would like to thank the above named QFHS members for their work in preparing for the workshops.

Kerr Canning

LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT

The library, housed at Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, has grown, expanded and greatly changed over the three years I have been chairman. I have watched it grow from a cardboard box of miscellaneous material in 1979 to its present size of over 600 accessioned items and hundreds of periodicals from a variety of genealogical societies.

This year the library committee consisted of Glen Gourlay, Margaret Heelan and myself. In the month of March a Book Selection Committee was formed as a sub-committee. Margaret Stead, Raye Fraser, Margaret Heelan and myself participated in selecting books from the suggestions received from our members. I have devoted this past year to clearing up the unprocessed backlog, tidying up loose ends, and buying some new material.

As I am resigning at the end of this term, I should like to thank the many people who helped me set up and organize the library, and those who have worked so hard in maintaining it. First and foremost, I wish to thank Glen Gourlay who has devoted innumerable hours to the library. He has been the mainstay of the library for the past two years, always there on a Monday from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., and he has succeeded in organizing and keeping track of all our periodicals - a formidable task.

Secondly, I should like to thank Margaret Heelan for her invaluable and sound advice, for her work in processing the books, and for helping me keep the library open on Monday evenings.

In closing, I wish to thank once again those people who were so helpful in the early days of the library - Teri Shaw, who guided us with invaluable advice, Margaret Stead who gave support and guidance, and Kerr Canning who helped lug books around the first year. I extend a very special and warm thanks to Dr. David Stewart who donated the room at Glenaladale for our use.

I would also like to take this opportunity to wish the next Library Chairman and Library Committee the best of luck and continued success in the years to come.

Beverley Gilbertson

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Membership for the year 1981-1982 consists of 329 individual, family or associate and 17 institutional members for a grand total of 346. We welcome the 94 who joined this year.

With our permanent library and the continual improvement of our resource facilities there we look forward to the growth of our Society in the future.

Margaret C. Mulkins

Davis, Margaret Heelan, Jean and Ralph Mather. I hope I have not left out anyone. An attempt has been made to notify all paid up members in the immediate Montreal area of upcoming meetings and events, that is without making any Long Distance calls. Thanks again to all who have partaken in the monthly chain.

Elizabeth L. Brown

PUBLIC RELATIONS REPORT

It was necessary to increase the number of photocopies of Meeting Notices from 35 to 40 as the President wished certain members of the Executive to have advance notice of speakers and topics. As a cost saving, the second page of the Press Release, containing the cir. vit. of the speaker was condensed and put on the first page.

Due to the postal strike the September notices were late being mailed and some missed publication dates. However, October and November notices were sent out on schedule. The Program Chairman was able to provide speakers names and topics for confirmation well in advance of meeting dates, for which we thank him.

Elizabeth O'Neill

VISITS

Two visits to the National Archives of Quebec at Montreal were arranged for members: one taking place on December 10, 1981 when 10 members were present and the second on February 18, 1982 with thirteen members present. A report of the first tour appears in "Connections" March 1982, and our Recording Secretary was given a report of the second tour for her records.

It was suggested that we have a trip to the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa but this has been postponed owing to lack of interest.

Salli Dyson

TELEPHONE CONVENOR

It is time once again to thank all those who helped initiate the monthly reminder phone calls. Those who helped this year were: Ruth Broughton, Gwen King, Marion Perkins, Barbara Douglas, Helen Merry, Jean Hewitson, Margaret Goldik, Lucy Pigeon, Ren Freeman, Elizabeth O'Neill, Barbara Moore, Marie Clarke, Marian

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE AND COMMITTEES

1982 - 1983

<u>President</u>	R.C.B. Garrity
<u>Past President</u>	Margaret Stead
<u>1st Vice President</u>	
<u>2nd Vice President</u>	David McDonnell
<u>Treasurer</u>	Dorothy Weller
<u>Recording Secretary</u>	Nina MacLennan
<u>Corresponding Secretary</u>	Joan Benoit
<u>Councillor (1 year)</u>	Elizabeth O'Neill
<u>Councillor (2 years)</u>	Raye A. Fraser
<u>Councillor (3 years)</u>	Gerald Rogers

Committees

<u>Connections</u>	Raymond Pihus and Margaret Oke
<u>Library</u>	Donald Martin
<u>Membership</u>	Margaret Mulkins
<u>Public Relations</u>	Elizabeth O'Neill
<u>Publications</u>	Reynald Freeman
<u>Programme</u>	William Overly
<u>Welcome</u>	Fran Lowry
<u>Telephone</u>	Lou Brown
<u>Refreshments</u>	Margaret Turner

Special Assignments

<u>Information Co-ordinator</u>	Glen Gourlay
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Library Accession List

- 568 Archives Nationales du Québec a Montréal, Liste des Fonds et Collections Conservés a la section iconographiques et audiovisuelles., N.A.Q.M., 1981.
- 569 Archives Nationales du Québec a Montréal, Divers Documents - N.A.Q.M., 1980.
- 570 Davenport, Alma, New Life for Old Photographs, reprinted from Popular Photography, October, 1980, donated by Margaret Stead
- 571 Kemp, T.J., Inexpensive Items For Building Your Genealogical Library, Ferguson Library, Stamford, CT.
- 572 Société d'Histoire Régionale de Saint-Hyacinthe, Inventaire des Archives de la Société d'Histoire Régionale, A.N.Q.M., 1978, donated by David McDougall.
- 573 Skilling, George, Notes on Skilling Family - Also Nutting, Hastings, Wilcox, Sproule, Montgomery, Olmey, Beard, 1981, donated by author.
- 574 Jonasson, Eric, Canadian Veterans of the War of 1812, Wheatfield Press, 1981.
- 575 Klein, Ernest, Klein, Mountain, Wright Genealogy, Drummondville 1 page only, donated by Ernest Klein.
- 576 Radewald, B.M. The Library Handbook - simplified methods and terms for the genealogist, 1974. This is only a xerox of the glossary pages 84-91.
- 577 Browne Records - The Alphabetical Index No. 11, October, 1981 published by Heygate-Browne.
- 578 Shepard, K. & Abbey, E., Lovell - Baker Lineage Genealogy Charts 1981.
- 579 Dunphy, J. Clan MacLeod, Connolly, Miramichi area.
- 580 Payne, J. & Dunphy, J., Genealogy of South Teteazouche, N.B and district, donated by J. Dunphy.
- 581 Thompson, John, Cavagnal 1820-67, Hudson Historical Society, 4th edition, 1980.
- 582 Nelson, Celia, Historic Hudson - Old Cavagnal, Hudson Historical Society, 1975.
- 583 Chateauguay Valley Historical Society, Annual Journal - Huntingdon 1825-1975, C.H.S., 1976. donated by Gerald Rodgers
- 584 Miscellaneous "Mormon" items of interest
- 585 Hill, Robert, Pioneer Journalism in the Chateauguay Valley, Chateauguay Historical Society, 1975, donated by Gerald Rodgers
- 586 Artbise, Alan, Prairie Urban Development 1870 - 1930, Canadian Historical Society Booklet # 34, 1981.
- 587 Municipalités et Districts Judiciaires du Québec, Gouvernement du Québec, 1980. donated by R.C.B. Garrity.
- 588 The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal - School Districts 1979-1980, donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 589 Moore, J. Clifford, The Moore Family, A Short History of Their Early Settlement, Kingsey, Drummond County, Quebec, 1982 donated by author, J. Clifford Moore.
- 590 Brown, R.R., The Last Broad Gauge, Canadian Railroad Historical Association, 1954 (Bulletin #18) donated by C.X. Dodd
- 591 Thomas, C. History of the Counties Argenteuil, Quebec & Prescott Ontario, Mika Publishing Company, 1981.
- 592 Adoptions - How to Trace, Montreal Gazette 1982 donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 593 Registrar of Shipping & Seamen, Public Records Office, Eng., 1981
- 594 Cunard Ships Logs - History of Cunard Lines, University of Liverpool Archives, 1980. 593 & 594 donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 595 Inventory Salle Gagnon, Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal, Ville de Montréal, 1982. donated by R. Garrity

