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# CONNECTIONS

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

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LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE  
DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC

QUEBEC FAMILY  
HISTORY SOCIETY

INAUGURATED 1978

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

Mailing Address: Box 1026, Postal Stn. Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, P.Q., H9S 4H9

Telephone: (514) 697-5939 Hours: 10.00 to 15.00 Mondays & Thursdays

Membership Fees: Regular \$15.00 \* Family \$20.00 \* Institutional \$15.00

#### OFFICERS

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Editor of Connections	Mrs. Margaret Oke
Members' Interests	Mrs. Estelle Oakes

Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 19.30 hrs. at the Lachine Municipal Library, 3100 St. Antoine Street, (cor. 32nd Avenue) Lachine.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We begin our sixth year of operation with a sense of pride and a feeling of accomplishment. No longer a fledgling society, we have a membership in excess of four hundred, a modest and growing library containing a great source of research material. We have established an exchange program, which when combined with our subscriptions brings to us the journals of forty-six other societies in the British Isles, the United States, as well as other parts of Canada. We are proud of our acquisition, from the Latter Day Saints, of their International Genealogical Index, which has proved to be so helpful to so many of our members, not only in the Montreal area, but across Canada and the United States.

To further assist members with their research, we now maintain a list of experienced researchers who will do research, for a fee, in specific areas of the province. In addition, we try to respond to inquiries and simple research questions from members free of charge.

Many of the services available at Glenaladale involve expenditure and our annual budget now exceeds \$8,000.00. Since our major source of funds is from membership fees, we must strive to attract and retain new members. To date, most of the activities of the Québec Family History Society have taken place on the Lakeshore; our office and library is at Glenaladale, where we hold our workshops, and our monthly meetings are held in the Lachine Municipal Library, and perhaps the time has come to see if we can better serve other centres in the province.

To this end I have discussed with Ken Annett, the possibility of meeting with interested family researchers in Québec City. I would be very pleased, indeed, if we could assist in the formation of a Québec City branch of the Québec Family History Society.

The concept of branches in different parts of the province was foreseen by our founding members and provided for in our constitution. I would be pleased to meet with any interested parties who wish to discuss how a branch might be started and what assistance we could provide.

We also recognize that in the numerous historical societies which exist in many communities in the province, there are a significant number of individuals who are ardent family history researchers. Some of these societies are of long standing and have excellent libraries and research facilities, while others have modest holdings, much like our own.

It is my hope that we can establish closer contacts with these societies, such as we enjoy with the Heritage Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Society. I would hope that in the future we might be able to co-ordinate some of our activities, share resources and occasionally organize meetings and speakers of common interest. I would be pleased to meet with representatives of any of the historical societies to explore these suggestions further.

From all members I welcome suggestions and comments on how we may continue to meet the needs of our members.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation for giving us space in Glenaladale for our office and library. Visitors frequently comment on its pleasant surroundings and the friendly atmosphere which has developed. As the popularity of Glenaladale increases, so too does the need for additional volunteers to be on hand to receive and assist our visitors. No particular expertise is required - just an interest in family research and the pleasure of meeting people. Anyone who is able to assist from 10.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m., once a week or every second week, is invited to contact Don Martin, our librarian, or myself.

May I wish you good fortune in your research,

Richard Garrity,  
President.

MEETING NOTICE

Meeting: Quebec Family History Society.

Date: Tuesday, September 13th 1983

Time: 7.30 P.M.

Place: Lachine Municipal Library  
3100 St. Antoine St.  
Lachine, Québec.  
(corner of 32nd Avenue)

Speaker: Mr. Kevin O'Donnell, a project consultant with the Québec Ministry of Education responsible for English Language audio-visual materials.

Topic: An audio-visual / slide-tape presentation:

1. "Home in the Wilderness" dealing with a pioneer family in the Eastern Townships in the 1790's based on a book by Mrs. C.M. Day.
2. "The Building of the Victoria Bridge", called 'the most significant industrial project of the 19th century Montreal', which attracted many skilled labourers and craftsmen from the British Isles who eventually settled in the Montreal area.

Mr. O'Donnell is a native Quebecker with degrees in English Literature and Communications Arts. He is a writer who has produced a number of film scripts for slide-tape presentations. He has been with the Ministry of Education for the past 15 years and is responsible for English language audio-visual materials. He is presently in charge of a project being developed called 'Québec Mosaic' which deals with the history of English speaking peoples in Québec.

The public is invited. Information from Elizabeth O'Neill (514) 481-7608.

\* \* \* \* \*

The QFHS welcomes the following new members:

549 KING, Mrs Edythe L  
23 Erinlea Crescent  
Scarborough, Ont, M1H 2S8

550 LINDSAY, Mr Karrold W  
121 Highlands Avenue  
Lasalle, Que, H8R 3H4

551 BROADHURST, Mr R Neil  
6328 - 27 Street S W  
Calgary, Alta, T3E 5M8

552 HOLMES, Mr James M  
78 East Main Street  
Westborough, Mass, 01581, USA

553 BIGNELL, Mr Fred R  
575 Golf Avenue, #  
Beaconsfield, Que, H9W 6A4

554 DECARIE, Alex N  
1030 Graham Boulevard, #5  
Town Mount Royal, Que, H3P 2G2

555F GILDAY, Mr & Mrs  
Turkey Hill Rd, R R #2  
Brome, Que, JOE 1K0

556 WHITELAW, Virginia R  
6162 MacKenzie Street  
Vancouver, B C, V6N 1H5

557F GANNON, Mrs Marina  
4850 Orchard Street  
St Hubert, Que, J3Y 2G4

558 BECK, Mrs Mary E  
4855 de Maisonneuve W, #402  
Westmount, Que, H3Z 1M6

559 ANNESSER, Mrs Dorothy  
535 Cragmont Avenue  
Berkeley, CA, 94708, USA

560 CLOUTIER, Mrs Doris  
580 Springfield Avenue  
Greenfield Park, Que, J4V 1Y2

561 PEARCE, Mrs Carol  
1102 Dominion Street  
Greenfield Park, Que, J4V 1C5

562 SMITH, Mr Ian R  
Box 151  
Danville, Que, JOA 1A0

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

200 RADIDOUX, Mr Keith W  
31 Galt Road  
Stratford, Ont, N5A 7J1

201 CHINN, Mr B Buchanan  
271-A Glenforest Road  
Toronto, Ont, M4W 2A5

347F MATHER, Mr & Mrs A R  
1396 Ogilvie Road, #1009  
Ottawa, Ont, K1J 8V8

380 SHERMERHORN, Louisa  
270 Sansome Avenue  
Winnipeg, Man, R3K 0P6

408 GRIFFITH, Mrs Lorri  
General Delivery  
33 Court Street South  
Postal Station P  
Thunder Bay, Ont, P7B 5E6

456 GILMOUR, Stephen C  
651 North Main Street  
Oregon, WI, 53575, USA

470 LAMBERT, Margaret E  
147 Sumac Street  
Beaconsfield, Que, H9W 1X7

489 DOBSON, Mrs J  
Buller Road  
Levin  
New Zealand

517 BISSONNETTE, Jeanette  
308 Astral Drive  
Dartmouth, N S, B2V 1D8

#### CORRECTIONS

534 should read  
TOWNSEND, Mrs Joyce  
31 Chauret Street  
Dollard des Ormeaux, Que, H9A 1M8

CORRECTIONS (con'd)

545 should read  
RONALD, Mrs Maxine  
1685 Guertin Street  
St Laurent, Quebec, H4L 4C5

531 should read  
BULLIS, Mr Howard C  
P.O. Box 10  
CHURCHVILLE, N Y, 14428  
USA

A SYMPOSIUM ON PHOTOGRAPHY

The National Photography Collection of the Public Archives of Canada have announced a one-day symposium entitled International Perspectives on Amateur Photography. The event is to be held Saturday, September 24, 1983, in the auditorium of the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. There is no registration fee; however, seating is limited and reservations are necessary.

An exhibition "Private Realms of Light: Canadian Amateur Photography 1839-1940" will be on view and those who register can view this exhibit the evening of September 23rd and also meet the speakers for the symposium. The speakers come from Great Britain and United States. The News Release is in the office if more detail is required.

\* \* \* \* \*

SALT LAKE CITY TOUR

The New England Historic Genealogical Society have scheduled a Salt Lake City Research Tour for the 23rd to 29th of October, 1983. This is the fifth annual tour and will be led by Dr. Ralph J. Crandall and will include unlimited access to the collections of the Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, complete orientation of the library's facilities and lectures on key research topics. In addition, participants will have accommodations at the Hotel Utah, three group dinners, and a sight-seeing tour of Salt Lake City.

"We are pleased to announce there has been no increase in the price of the ground package and we are able to offer the same per-person rates as last year's tour. Single room - \$649; Double room - \$499; Triple room - \$449. Please note these prices do not include airfare" The deadline for registration is September 15, 1983. Write to: Alice Ledogar, New England Genealogical Society, 101 Newbury, Boston, MA, 02116

\* \* \* \* \*

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

The objective of the Committee is to provide materials which are in demand by members. Genealogical books, tree charts and genealogical forms are available and are displayed at each meeting. These materials may be obtained by mail or by visiting our Library at Glenaladale on Mondays from 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M.

Please address all orders to:

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

### 1. Genealogical Books:

- Searching for Your Ancestors (American ancestors) by Gilbert H. Doane  
\$2.25 plus \$0.60 postage  
The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by Eric Jonason  
\$14.00 plus \$1.45 postage  
Discovering Your Family Tree (English ancestors) by David Iredale  
\$2.50 plus \$0.45 postage

### 2. Tree Charts:

1. Ancestral Chart Fan-shaped nine generations  
\$3.00 plus \$0.60 postage
2. Family Chart, aunts, uncles, cousins, 6 generations  
\$3.00 plus \$0.60 postage

### 3. Genealogical Forms:

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

25 sheets	reg. paper	1.25	long-life paper	2.50	postage	\$0.60
50 sheets	"	2.00	"	"	"	\$0.90
100 sheets	"	3.00	"	"	"	\$1.50

### 4. Pens

- Long Life ink \$1.00 plus \$0.45 postage



## Great Grand Father and the Iron Works

David J. McDougall

In order to tell the story of my great grandfather, John McDougall, and his venture into the manufacture of iron at the iron works located about ten miles north of Trois Rivières, Québec, (Les Forges du St-Maurice, also known as Les Vieilles Forges), I am going to begin with his grandfather Alexander McDougall. Before Alexander there had been seven generations of Thomases and Alexanders going back to the beginning of the 1500's, but he was the first for whom any church records have been found.

Alexander McDougall of Birgham and Coldstream, Berwickshire, Scotland was baptised June 3, 1750, the son of a younger son of a moderately well-to-do Lowland Scots family. The family legend of his career is that he was articled to a solicitor of Berwick-on-Tweed and, at the age of about 16, took a holiday trip to London on a coasting vessel. There he and a young friend were taken by a press-gang and he spent the next 10 or 11 years in the British Navy, reputedly on the coasts of South America. According to the story, because of his superior education and good manners he was made a purser for the ship's officers but was also stated to have led boarding parties against enemy Spanish vessels. He was reported, at one point, to have been under sentence of death in a Spanish-American prison, but his shipmates killed a guard, broke open the prison and returned him to his ship. The latter part at least of this story has been highly coloured because during the period he appears to have been in the British Navy (approximately 1766 to 1777) the only controversy that the British had with Spain was in 1771 over the Falkland Islands. Although the two countries almost went to war, there was no actual conflict. There seems a better possibility that he may have been involved in battles with American Vessels during the American Revolution (in this connection, France did not become directly involved in the American Revolution on the American side until 1778 and was joined by Spain in 1779).

He returned to Scotland and married Isabel Foster (apparently his childhood sweetheart) on November 22, 1778. The couple had three children, James born in 1779, John born in 1782 and Isabella born in 1784, but their father died when the oldest was nine and the children are reported to have been brought up by their mother's brother in Coldstream. The eldest son, James, became a shoemaker and the ancestor of a rather notable English family. I do not know John's occupation but he appears to have been a tenant farmer on the grounds that he was at Donaldson's Lodge, a farming complex near Cornhill, Northumberland, England, when he married Janet Wilson in 1804 and eight of their nine children were born there between 1805 and 1819. The youngest was born in 1822 at another nearby farm complex called Harper's Rigg.

The oldest of these children was my great grandfather, John McDougall, born July 5, 1805. I have no other information about him until his marriage and at this point I have to say something about the marriage laws in England and Scotland from the middle of the 1700's to the middle of the 1800's. Before 1754, a couple could be married in England without much difficulty, but in an attempt to control runaway marriages by well-to-do but susceptible young ladies to unscrupulous fortune hunters, an English law concerning clandestine marriages was enacted which required either the publication of banns or acquisition of a marriage licence several weeks before the wedding. In Scotland, however, marriages could be contracted until 1856 by a couple appearing before a well-known and respected member of the community and declaring their intentions to live as man and wife. Between 1759 and 1856 the best known place for runaway English marriages was the Smithy at Gretna Green, near the western end of the Scottish border, where marriages were performed by the blacksmith. However, there were other places on the border where English couples in a hurry could be married, one of which was the gate or toll house at the Scottish end of the bridge between Coldstream, Scotland and Cornhill, England. The Gate House is still there with a bronze plaque which reads: "Marriage House. Weddings conducted here until 1856".

On April 15, 1825, John McDougall was married at the Gate House, Coldstream Bridge, to Margaret Purves, who had been born June 20, 1804, the daughter of John Purves, carter of Coldstream and his wife Helen Hope. There was a certain urgency to the marriage because their daughter, Anne, was born precisely seven months later at Broomdykes, Berwickshire. Their next three children, (John, James and William) were born at two year intervals at Gunsgreen Hill near Eyemouth, Berwickshire. Because of later information on John McDougall's occupation, it is probably significant that this was the location of a large distillery. About mid-May 1833, the family emigrated to Canada but are said to have had some difficulty with the captain of the vessel who initially refused to allow Margaret on board, probably because of her advanced state of pregnancy. That problem overcome they arrived at Quebec City after a six week voyage and three weeks later their fourth son (Robert) was born across the river at South Levis Mills (Levis, Quebec). Other members of John's family who are known to have emigrated to Canada at that time or later were his brothers William, James and George and his sister Elizabeth.

When he first arrived in Canada, John McDougall is reported to have made a living baking bread for the British garrison at Quebec City, but by 1834 he had moved his family to Three Rivers (Trois-Rivières) where they are said to have first settled on a farm (Bridge Farm) at the Trois-Rivières end of the bridge across the St-Maurice river. The first clear indication of his occupation appears in a legal document in 1839 in which he

was described as a "master brewer", and it has been assumed by a biographer (Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. IX) that he worked in a local brewery or distillery. However, a few years later, in 1842, he had a provisions store on Water Street which was moved to Rue des Forges between 1853 and 1857. About 1840 he was one of the founders of St-Andrew's Church in Trois-Rivières in which he served as "Deacon", the Church of Scotland's title for treasurer. There is not, however, much evidence of any strong religious feeling in the family because although one of his great great great grandfathers was an Anglican minister, no other of his known male antecedents or descendants entered the ministry ( a few females married ministers). A disastrous fire in 1909 destroyed most of Trois-Rivières, including the Roman Catholic church, but St-Andrew's was left virtually untouched in the middle of the desolation. It was eventually torn down to make way for a new city hall.

Sometime during the late 1840's John McDougall appears to have become involved in local politics and by at least 1851 he was a Trois-Rivières town councilor. Also in 1851 he was elected the Member of the Provincial Parliament for Drummond (on the south side of the St. Lawrence river, centered on the St. Francis river town of Drummondville), served until June 23, 1854 and on July 17, 1854 was elected as the only non-Francophone mayor that Trois-Rivières has ever had. He ran again for the Provincial Parliament in 1858 but after a very acrimonious campaign, lost the election and in a subsequent law suit was accused of attacking and beating his opponent with his walking stick at one of the polling stations. This may have been the occasion when, according to a family story, he was thrown into jail during an election campaign and when he was released was met at the jail house door by a brass band provided by his supporters. A few weeks later, a servant girl whom he had discharged, accused him of rape but the judge concluded that the complaint did not warrant proceedings at law.

During the 1850's, in addition to his political activities and his general merchandizing business with towns as far away as Drummondville and Sherbrooke, he was a justice of the Peace, president of the Trois-Rivières Mechanics Institute (an organization dedicated to the education of the young working man), the Trois-Rivières agent for a fire and life insurance company; agent for the Quebec Bank (before Canadian banks had branches); an agent for a St. Lawrence river steam-boat line. This steam-boat line may have been the "Peoples Line" which was owned in part by William Paterson and John Wilson of Québec City. His eldest daughter, Anne, married a Paterson son and two sons, James and Robert, and a daughter, Janet, married children of the Wilson Family. (Another Wilson son became a merchant in Gaspé and married one of my wife's great great aunts).

His defeat in the election of 1858 seems to have put an end to his political ambitions and thereafter the politician of the family was his son William. His next enterprise, and his major claim to fame, was the purchase in 1863 of the St. Maurice iron works and the nearby l'Islet iron works.

Earlier, when he had been a member of Parliament he, along with two other members of Parliament and the mayor of Trois-Rivières co-signed a letter to the Provincial government which stated among other things that the St. Maurice iron works were of "no use whatsoever" to Trois-Rivières. However, the opportunity to purchase it for about a quarter what it had cost the previous owners and a rapidly increasing demand for pig iron for railway car wheels seems to have changed his mind. Here another digression is necessary for a brief comment on the history of "Les Veilles Forges du St-Maurice" This iron works was the oldest industrial organization in Canada, having been begun in the French regime (usually stated as 1733 but the exact starting time is a matter of debate, ranging from 1729 to 1742) and with some periods of shut-down continued to operate until 1883, the final twenty years under the control of various members of the McDougall family. Bog iron was used in a charcoal-fired blast furnace to produce metal for kettles, stoves, wrought and pig iron until about 1864 after which the bulk of the production was pig iron for railway car wheels which were manufactured at the John McDougall and Company foundry in Montreal. (This John McDougall was a member of an entirely different and apparently unrelated family which had also emigrated from Berwickshire to Canada in the early 1830's.) The McDougalls of Trois-Rivières, rehabilitated and modernized the two iron works and by the end of the 1860's and early 1870' were producing most of the primary pig iron in Canada. Through a family partnership John McDougall turned the operation of the iron works over to four of his sons (Robert, George, David and Alexander) while the general merchandising business was handled by his two eldest sons (John and James). He continued to take care of the agency for the Quebec Bank assisted by his youngest son, Thomas. However, when he made his will in the late 1860's it was stated that although of sound mind, he was unable to sign his name because his right arm was paralysed and he died, aged 65, on February 21st, 1870, at the "Grande Maison" of the Forges St-Maurice. On his death bed he expressed the hope that his sons would stay together, a wish that was only partially fulfilled because within a decade the business ventures he had begun collapsed under his heir's management and in the ten years between 1883 and 1893, his sons John, James, William, Robert and David had died while still in their fifties. Robert's funeral in Trois-Rivières began on a macabre note because when his coffin was shipped by train from Drummondville it was temporarily lost in transit, resulting in a flurry of telegrams saying in effect "What have you done with the body?" Of the remaining sons, all of whom lived into the 1900's, George was in Drummondville, Alexander on the West Coast and Thomas lived first in Montreal, later in Quebec City and finally back in Montreal.

On a more frivolous note, the town of Trois-Rivières acquired a captured Russian cannon at the end of the Crimean War (1854-55) which was placed on a waterfront promenade. On a Saturday

evening, sometime thereafter, sons of the McDougall family aided by their Baptist and Houlison friends are reported to have loaded the gun with miscellaneous charge of old hardware and fired it over the town. The following day the town fathers had the gun set in concrete, pointing out over the St. Lawrence river. The Russian cannon is still a Trois Rivières landmark and, as a kind of silent memento of the escapade, it is once again pointing at Trois-Rivières.

All of John and Margaret McDougall's children married and, except for George and Thomas, are the ancestors of numerous descendants.

Anne the oldest child married John Patteron in 1847 and died of tuberculosis in 1860 at the age of 35.

John and James's concern under the family partnership was the general merchandising business. By 1872 they were in financial difficulties, and although there seems no way to confirm it, the finger of suspicion seems to point to John as the main cause.

William, the lawyer of the family, was elected to the Parliament of Canada for Trois-Rivières in 1868 and re-elected in subsequent elections including that of 1878. However, in the 1878 election which brought the Conservatives back to power, John A. MacDonald's Quebec Lieutenant, Hector Langevin was defeated in the riding of Rimouski. After some discussion, William McDougall relinquished his seat and Langevin was returned for Trois-Rivières by acclamation. Two years later William was appointed a judge of the Québec Superior Court at Aylmer.

By 1874, the iron works were also beginning to have financial difficulties and Robert and David left to take over the management of iron works on the south side of the St. Lawrence river at St. Pie de Guire and Drummondville, which were owned by the unrelated John McDougall of Montreal. When the St. Maurice iron works closed for the last time in 1883, they were joined in Drummondville by their brother George. The Grantham Iron Works at Drummondville shut-down for the last time in mid-summer 1911, the last charcoal-fired blast furnace in Québec. No primary pig iron was made in Québec for another half century until it was produced in the electric furnaces of Quebec Iron and Titanium at Sorel (initially using ore from a small ilmenite deposit near Lac Allard which I had found and mapped).

The St. Maurice iron works closed for a few years in the late 1870's but were re-opened by Alexander and his cousin George McDougall with the backing of George's father, James McDougall, a well-to-do flour miller of Montreal. However, Alexander and his cousin could not get along and their disagreements culminated in a series of lawsuits, following which Alexander moved to Vancouver. Although the cousin, George, continued to operate the St. Maurice iron works for a few years he was in almost continuous financial trouble with the Quebec

Bank and legal trouble with his female relatives and in the summer of 1883 the Quebec Bank forced the final shut-down of the St. Maurice iron works.

Thomas became manager of the Montreal Branch of the Quebec Bank in 1873 and General Manager in 1894 (the Quebec Bank became part of the Royal Bank of Canada in 1919). In 1900 he had become involved in the formation of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company which developed Shawinigan Falls on the St. Maurice river as Canada's second major hydro electric power development (Niagara Falls was the first). In 1909 he retired from the Quebec Bank to become vice-president of Shawinigan Water and Power and was made Chairman of the board in 1916. (Shawinigan Water and Power was expropriated by the Québec government in the 1960's as one of the major units in the newly formed Hydro Québec). He had no children and outlived all of his brothers and sisters and many of his 100 nephews and nieces, being, in the words of an impecunious great nephew "too mean to die".

Janet married Robert Wilson and on her behalf and that of her mother and the heirs of her sisters Anne and Margaret, he and others successfully sued her cousin George McDougall for bequests to the mother and daughters in John McDougall Senior's will. The apparent improbability of a nephew being responsible for his uncle's bequests can be traced to the terms of the transfer of the iron works by John McDougall's sons to their cousin.

The youngest member of the family, Margaret, married Robert Linton (her brother David married Robert's sister Alice) but died of tuberculosis at San Remo, Italy, at the age of 35 in 1882. The Southam Press can be listed among the achievements of her very numerous descendants.

Finally, a statement concerning my great-grandfather which has been ascribed to an English journalist in the 1860's, could serve as his epitaph. I have only seen it in French but translated back into English it reads: "He has done more for his adopted country in thirty years than thirty Frenchmen have done in three hundred". I like to think that it is still true for many of his descendants.

\* \* \* \* \*

Editor's Note - This has been the best summer in some years. I keep wondering if there are any nearly finished manuscripts about a favourite ancestor. My thanks to our Vice-president Dr. D. McDougall.

## QUERIES

Members may submit two queries per year free of charge. There is a charge of \$2.00 per query for additional submissions and \$2.00 per query for non-members. Please type or print clearly and use your membership number. Mail queries to: Queries editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini Street, St. Hubert, Quebec, J3Y 1T8.

281 BARNARD/ANDREWS. Info requested re: Henry BARNARD b. 1776? Massachusetts, d. 1863 ? Danville, Quebec and any of his descendants including William and Phedora (ANDREWS) BARNARD who resided in Danville, Quebec in the late 1800's. Any info about the Barnard iron foundry or its products also welcomed. Valerie Barnard, 57 Haddon Ave., S., Hamilton, Ontario L85 1X5

282 BEDARD, Alfred b. March 7, 1873 (son of Francois and Anne BAILLARGEON) m. 1 Azilda GARNEAU 1895 ?. Where? - no children. m.2. Rose Anne MENARD, May 22, 1898, Wickham, Co. Drummond, Quebec - one son - Alfred. m.3. Marie LAPRISE, Nov. 23, 1903, Lowell, Mass., children Omer, Rose, Leo, Simone, Jeannette, Andre. Need birthplace of Alfred - he youngest member of his family - and siblings. Any info appreciated. Jocelyne Bedard, 114 Broadway Ave., P.O. Box 724, Wawa, Ontario POS 1K0

283 BENOIT, Georgene Mildred (PHILLIPS) b. 1 Sept. 1931 dau. of Gordon PHILLIPS and Nora WARD, m. Henry BENOIT ca. 1950. Known to have several children. Her sister would like to find her. They have not seen each other since early 50's. G. MacAlpine, Box 431, Shearwater, N.S. BOJ 3A0

284 CLERMONT, Jean Baptiste (dit MANUBY) b. 1827, St. Benoit, Quebec d. 1902, m. 1867 Montreal to Marie Angelique DESROCHER. Wish to correspond with anyone interested in either line. Ruth Wotring, 2000 N. Murchison Cir., Payson, AZ. U.S.A. 85541

285 CRAIG, William or Alexander and Angelique COVIL CRAIG of Grand Metis, Quebec. Would like to correspond and exchange info with members of this family still living in this area. Mrs. Helen M. Craig, 2396 W. River Rd., Sanford, Mich. U.S.A. 48657

286 COULTER brothers, (sons of William and Elizabeth ROBINSON COULTER), James and w. Isabells SPROUL(E) to Huntingdon Co. Quebec in 1831; Henry and wife Mrs. John BOYD, nee Mary BURNS to same area, 1834. Possibly another brother John. All from Co. Silgo, Ireland. Other associated names: Hopper, Wilson, McKay, Purse, Moore, Legget Clark(e), Ried, Lyttle, Boyd, as well as Sproule and Burns. Mrs. Lillian S. Smith, P.O. Box 94, 288 E. Columbia St., Jefferson, Oregon U.S.A. 97352

287 DE GEAR, Michael b. c.1786 L.C. Where? Parents? m. Charity S. CRISP by 1813. Where? m. 2. Julia DE LA HEUTLEY. When? Where? d. before 1871 Glanford Tp. Wentworth Co. Ontario. Date? Glad to exchange info. Frankie M. Evenhouse, 2920 Polk St., San Diego, CA U.S.A. 92104

288 GER(R)OW / GIRAUX / GIRAUD / GERROW - TRULL

GER(R)OW, Joesph was b. ca 1800, Valleyfield, (on border of Ontario and Quebec), fought in war of 1812 at Lundy's Lane (Battle of Bridgewater), m. Parmelia TRULL b. ca. 1804 Darlington Twp, Durham Co., Feb 19 1822, dau. of John W. TRULL b. ca. 1746 Isle of Wight and Lydia CASEY, b. ca. 1765, d. 1836. They settled in Scugog Is., Cartwright Twp., Durham County. Seek Joesph's parents and any info on others of this surname. Gail Malcolm, 2 Church St. W., Blackstock, Ontario LOB 1B0

289 GUAY, Henri b. ca. 1839, parents Baptiste GUAY and Josephine BENOIT; m. 1867 Montreal to Marie Delima Villemarie/DROUARD. Need birthplace and information on parents. Will correspond with anyone interested in these lines. Ruth Wotring, 2000 N. Murchison Cir., Payson, AZ U.S.A. 85541

290 LINDSAY, Issac b. at New Salem, Massachusetts Dec. 19 1771, m. Elizabeth MARDEN at Jefferson, New Hampshire Feb 4, 1796. She was b. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 2, 1775. They came to Clifton Township, Compton County, Quebec in 1800 and raised fourteen children. Any info on their predecessors or their children would be gratefully acknowledged. Karrold W. Lindsay, 121 Highlands Avenue, LaSalle, Quebec H8R 3N4

291 MITCHELL, William b. Scotland ca. 1822, spent young life in Montreal until 1849, then pioneered in Maryborough Twp. Ontario. Was he son of Barbara GRANT and Peter MITCHELL of Newcastle, N.B. and brother of Hon. Peter MITCHELL, father of Confederation? Linked with Montreal school or Presbyterian church? Dr. Eileen Roberts, 127 London Road, St. Albans, Hertforshire, England AL1 1JH

292 PROVENCAL, Madeline b. ca. 1820? Where? Who were her parents? Madeline m. 11 Jan. 1838 Beauport, Quebec to Louis MASSE (Louis and Therese ESCHENBACK). Their dau. Marie MASSE m. Fadien BELANGER 28 Oct. 1856 L'Islet, Quebec. They had s. Horace. Mrs. Yula Leona B. Dahl, 4348 Regan Road, Bay City, Michigan 48706 U.S.A.

293 WARD, Nora Eileen b. ca. 1910 d. 1947 m. Gordon Allan PHILLIPS at St. Andrews Church, Lachine on 25 Oct. 1930. Parents were William George WARD and Margaret MORRISON. Any information would be appreciated particularly birth and death dates and birth places for William, Margaret and Nora. Gerald MacAlpine, Box 431, Shearwater, N.S. BOJ 3A0

294 WINTHROP, George b. ca. 1791-1868, where? Arrived Montreal 1828, lived Montreal possibly 2 years, came with wife and two or three brothers; from where? m. Jane McCONEGHY (McCONNACGIE), 13 Oct. 1834, Nepean Township. Mrs. Lillian S. Smith, P.O. Box 94, 288 E. Columbia St., Jefferson, Oregon 97352 U.S.A.

Address Correction

262 BULLIS family of Huntingdon, Quebec from 1790's through 1850's. Seeking any info on any family member. All letters acknowledged. Howard C. Bullis, P.O. Box 10, Churchville, N.Y. U.S.A. 14428



WANTED: LOYALISTS OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY

Any and all anecdotes, history, family lore, etc. --- for book. Please be as specific as possible as to names, dates and place of residence. Any military history as applicable to family is welcome. However, the main emphasis will be on the family --- How they suffered for their loyalty, any arrests and harrassments, what type of land and/or business was confiscated and how they journeyed to Canada. All contributors will be duly noted and recognized in book. Don't worry about form. Author is a professional and will re-write. Let's make sure as many Mohawk Vally families as possible will be remembered.

\* \* \* \* \*

"On Time"

To our vice-president, Mr. Wm. Overy, I am grateful for three items in this issue. Bill came to Canada a few years ago, His experience as president of the Folkestone Family History Society has been shared with us and his humor has enlivened our meetings. Bill can still be amazed at some of our Canadian 'ways' - where does everyone go in the summer? - a country so big that it has five time zones!

He was further confused when he read in a railroad buffs' magazine the times listed on this notice of 1856. He was relieved to hear that Standard Railway Time was instituted in 1883 and "On Time" became a slogan of the railways. Many will remember the big clocks in the Stations. As the stations have closed they have been purchased and given a place of honor in their new homes.



**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**

**THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED** that the RAILWAY WILL BE OPENED THROUGH-OUT TO TORONTO,

On **MONDAY, OCTOBER 27.**

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

**THROUGH TRAINS,**

STOPPING AT ALL PRINCIPAL STATIONS,

Will leave **MONTREAL** every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., arriving at **TORONTO** at 9:30 P. M.

Will leave **TORONTO** at 7:00 A. M., arriving at **MONTREAL** at 9:00 P. M.

**LOCAL TRAINS,**

STOPPING AT STATIONS,

Will leave **BROCKVILLE** daily, for **MONTREAL**, at 8:30, A. M.; returning from **MONTREAL** at 8:30, P. M.

Will leave **BELLEVILLE** daily, for **BROCKVILLE**, at 7:00, A. M. returning from **BROCKVILLE** at 8:15, P. M.

Will leave **COBOURG** daily, for **TORONTO**, at 6:30, A. M.; returning from **TORONTO** at 4:45, P. M.

The Trains will be run on Montreal Time, which is--  
8 1/2 Minutes faster than Brockville Time.

12	"	"	Kingston	"
14 1/2	"	"	Belleville	"
23	"	"	Toronto	"

Freight Trains will not run between Brockville and Toronto during the first week.

**Fares between Toronto and Montreal :**

First Class.....	\$10 00
Second do.....	8 00

**B. P. BIDDER,**  
General Manager.

Montreal, October 18, 1856.

1025

GENEALOGISTS DISEASE

Warning: This condition is very contagious to adults.

Symptoms: Continual complaints as to need for names, dates and places. Patient has a blank expression, sometimes deaf to spouse and children. Has no taste for work of any kind, except feverishly looking through records at libraries and courthouses. Has compulsion to write letters. Swears at mailman when doesn't leave mail. Frequents strange places such as cemeteries, ruins and remote country areas. Makes secret night calls, hides phone bills from spouse and mumbles to self. Has strange faraway look in eyes.

Treatment: Medication is useless. Disease is not fatal, but gets progressively worse. Patient should attend family history workshops, subscribe to genealogical magazines and be given a quiet corner of the house where he or she can be alone. The unusual nature of the disease is - the sicker the patient gets, the more he or she enjoys it! ANY ONE YOU KNOW?

Seen in the journal of the Society of Australian Genealogists.  
Submitted by Bill Overy.

\* \* \* \* \*

BELL CANADA DONATES PHONE BOOKS

The Bell System of Canada has donated microfilms of every page of every phone book published in Ontario since 1878, to the Ontario Government. They have done the same in Québec. The information will be available in the Archives of Ontario and Québec.

Seen in a newsletter of International Soc. British Genealogy and Family History, Cleveland, Ohio. Bill Overy received it via the Folkestone Family History Society Journal and sent it to us - re Quebec.

\* \* \* \* \*

A FALL EVENT

"Researching in New York - a Genealogical Melting Pot"

This was mentioned in the June issue of Connections and a group is planning to attend. Further information about topics and speakers has come in. How to research in the counties of New York and the speakers will cover Palatine German, Dutch, Jewish, Eastern European, French-Canadian and Afro-American ancestry. The deadline for registration is September 15, 1983.

Please contact Mrs. Margaret Turner at 514-697-5654 if you would like to join the group and get acquainted with the plans being made for this three day conference in Albany, New York on October 3, 4, 5, 1983.

A new Family History Society has been formed -- English Catholic Ancestor -- Each society offers help in certain areas, this new one will address the specifically Catholic Family Historian. For more information write to:

Mr. Leslie Brooks  
Hill House West  
Crookham Village  
Aldershot, Hants  
England,  
Telephone: Fleet 21703

\* \* \* \* \*

From the Folkestone Family History Society Journal

The Secretary, Mrs. M. Criddle, writes that they have finished the task of recording the Monumental inscriptions for St. Martin's Church, Cheritan and are planning to publish the recordings. As a small society they would like to hear from anyone interested in purchasing the listings prior to printing. The address for the Society is:

Mrs. M. Criddle,  
22 Church Road,  
Folkestone, Kent  
England,

\* \* \* \* \*

"Tracing Trails"

The title for Seminar '83' of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. to be held October 28-30, 1983 The brochure will be at the library and on the bulletin board at the next meeting.

\* \* \* \* \*

RESEARCHER

The Membership Secretary has received with the membership an offer to do research in the Quebec City area.

Mr. G.A. Morley, 1281 Route de l'église, St-Foy, Québec G1W 3P3 will attempt to answer any reasonable request. He has information Re Mt. Herman Cemetery, Sillery, Québec, tombstone inscriptions. Main burial ground for Québec City area Protestants since 1848. Approximately two thirds recorded and indexed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Library Accession List

- 702 Family History News & Digest - PS #13. Publ. by F.F.H.S.
- 703 Genealogical Research in Vermont. Publ. by Vermont State
- 704 British Military Records as Sources for Biography & Genealogy.  
Publ. by Public Record Office England. Don. by D. Whiteside
- 705 Marshall, G.M. Family of Arthur and Susan Stewart.
- 706 Iles, Geo. Canadian Stories. Publ. by G. Iles 1918  
Don. by H. Merry
- 707 Annual Reports 1981/82 Public Archives Canada. Publ. by  
Minister of Supply, Canada.
- 708 Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research. Publ. by  
N.E. Library Assoc. 1980. Don. by  
Albina Baily
- 709 Lachance, G.B. and Labranche, A.A. Family. Don. By Aline  
A. Labranche and G.B. Lachance.
- 710 Cooper, C.W. Frontenac, Lennox & Addington Publ. by Can.  
Heritage Pub. 1980
- 711 N. & H. Mika Historic Sites in Ontario Publ. by Mika 1976
- 712 N. & H. Mika United Empire Loyalists Publ. by Mika 1976
- 713 Brown, R. History of Cape Breton Publ. by Mika 1979
- 714 Canniff, W. Settlement of Upper Canada. Publ. by Mika 1983
- 715 Place Names and Places of Nova Scotia. Publ. by Mika 1982
- 716 McGillivray & Ross History of Glengarry Publ. by Mika 1979
- 717 Atlas of Ontario County. Publ. by Mika 1972
- 718 Taylor, A.J.P. Illustrated History of World Wars. Publ. by  
Octopus. Don. by R.C.B. Garrity.
- 719 Gottesman, E. Canadian Jewish Reference Book and Directory  
Publ. by Rabbinical Seminary 1963. Don.  
by. Allan Raymond
- 720 Gottesman, E. Who's Who in Canadian Jewry. Publ. by Rabbinical  
Seminary 1964. Don. by Allan Raymond
- 721 Genealogical Research in Victorian London. Publ. by West  
Surrey F.H.S. Don. by M. Hykle
- 722 Pontbriand, B. Mariages Christ Church, Sorel (1784-1965)  
Publ. by Pontbriand 1967

Library Accession List (con'd)

- 723 Lowther, J.S. History of Royal Victoria Lodge--1876-1951.  
Don. by Mary Rose
- 724 Bradley, A.G. Makers of Canada - Lord Dorchester. Vol. 3  
Publ. by Morang Co. 1911. Don. by Mary Rose

\* \* \* \* \*

LIBRARY : Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road in Pointe Claire  
LOCATION : is located east of the intersection of Lakeshore  
Road and St-John's (St-Jean) Blvd. It is two  
driveways east of Stewart Hall.

LIBRARY : The Library is open on Mondays from 10.00 to 15.00  
HOURS : hours and on the first and third Monday evenings  
of the month.

Members wishing to make arrangements to use the  
Library at other times or during June, July and  
August when we are normally closed, are asked to  
contact the Chairman of the Library Committee,  
Mr. Don Martin at 697-3416.

To use the Library on a Sunday please call  
Mrs. Margaret Heelan at 697-0449.

I.G.I. We have acquired the International Genealogical  
Index on microfiche, recording Parish Records and  
other Vital Statistics from 90 countries, thus  
bringing to our doorstep the ability to research  
documents previously only possible through corres-  
pondence or travel.

Access to the Index is restricted to members only  
and is by appointment only. To reserve time please  
call our Information Office on Mondays or Thursdays  
between 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. at 697-5939.

There is an hourly and minimum charge for the use  
of the microfiche readers and an additional charge  
for any copies of the pages required.

Out of town members may obtain information from the  
I.G.I. by completing and submitting the "Search"  
Form printed in CONNECTIONS.

From "Lost in Canada"

With the reference books in our library are many periodicals and journals received regularly all to assist the genealogist in his/her pursuit of the hobby. "Lost in Canada" is printed, quarterly, in Wisconsin to do this. The August 1983 issue reviews two books they plan to assemble soon and offer at special prices if ordered early.

"Marriages in the Parish of St. Jean Chrysostome, Chateauguay County, Valleyfield Diocese, Quebec, 1838-1876". This parish served not only French persons but the English-speaking of the area as well. Many gave United States addresses.

"German Military Settlers in Canada after the American Revolution". This volume will bring together much archival source material from United States, Canada and Germany as well as published sources.

Address for further information about the book:  
Editor - LOST IN CANADA  
Joy Reisinger C.G.R.S.  
1020 Central Avenue  
Sparta, Wisconsin, 54656

\* \* \* \* \*

The Journals of John Burrell 1766-1772

Miss Victoria M. Stewart, while researching Canadian immigrants on the Isle of Arran, Scotland learned of the printing of these journals. In 1766 the Trustees of the Duke of Hamilton commissioned Mr. John Burrell and Mr. Boyd Anderson to do a task for the estate. John Burrell's records are so complete about many aspects of life then that they will make excellent research material. They will be very special editions. Miss Stewart's letter about the Journals will be in the library giving the address in Scotland where they may be ordered.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the Farset Youth Project, 243 Crumlin Road, Belfast 14.

The letter announces the formation of a Farset Genealogical Society for the purpose of forging stronger and more personal links between Ulster and her children. The one-year membership fee will be \$40.00 and will cover all family research and where possible photographs of ancestral homes. The research is done by trained teenagers under supervision at the center.

Address: Deidre Speer, BA at the above address.

## Information on Submitting a Search Request

We suggest that you make a photo-copy of the reverse side of this form before sending in your order so that you will have a spare form for future use.

It is not possible to determine in advance the number of pages on which a family name will occur. The maximum number of pages we will reproduce for \$3.00 is 5 pages (limited to 5 names). The fee will cover the search, photo-copies, handling and postage.

A great number of pages will be required to list a common name such as WILLIAM SMITH but all the entries for an uncommon name such as JOHN BANNON, may be found on one page.

If your request should exceed our limit of 5 pages, we will advise you the number of additional pages and the cost.

A search charge of \$1.00 will be made if none of the names requested are listed in the I.G.I.

We ask you to specify Province, County or State for Canada, England and the U.S.A. because they are indexed in this manner. For Ireland, Scotland and Wales, however, and all remaining countries, the names are listed alphabetically.

PLEASE INDICATE "I.G.I. SEARCH" ON THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR ENVELOPE.

### TRAVEL \* TRAVEL \* TRAVEL

Plan to join Margaret Turner of the Quebec Family History Society on a genealogical trip to London in the Fall of 1984. For two weeks in October of next year Margaret will take a group to England. Week one will be centred in London where there are at least 100 repositories of records. These include the Public Record Office, Probate Registry, Department of Manuscripts at the British Museum, Greater London Record Office and the list goes on and on. During week two you may want to travel further afield to the counties from which your ancestors came. Plans are already underway for special charter rates and for accommodation and transportation arrangements in England. It's not too soon to make your plans. In the next issue of CONNECTIONS we will have the exact dates for the trip and some information about 1984 prices. If you are interested please call Margaret at 514-697-5654 or write to her at 454 Lakeshore Rd., Beaconsfield, Que., H9W 4J5.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
 P.O.Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire,  
 Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - SEARCH REQUEST.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Please use BLOCK letters.

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

	Surname & Given name.	Province / County / State: & Country	Approx. Time	Fiche, Page & Frame # *	
e.g.	MORLEY, ANNE	NORFOLK, ENGLAND	1815		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Declaration: The International Genealogical Index is available to members only for the purpose of family history research and may NOT be used by individuals who are paid researchers.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature.

\* To be supplied by Office  
 All Reproductions are done to order and may not be returned for credit.  
 Min.ch.for search & copies (max.5 pages) = \$3.00 - in advance.  
 P.T.O. for detailed information.

Allow 3-4 weeks for delivery

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Date completed:	By:	Amt.\$ rec'd





# CONNECTIONS

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

VOL. 6 NO. 2

DECEMBER 1983





LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE  
DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC  
QUEBEC FAMILY  
HISTORY SOCIETY  
INAUGURATED 1978

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

Mailing Address: Box 1026, Postal Stn. Pointe Claire, Pointe Claire, P.Q., H9S 4H9

Telephone: (514) 697-5939 Hours: 10.00 to 15.00 Mondays & Thursdays

Membership Fees: Regular \$15.00 \* Family \$20.00 \* Institutional \$15.00

#### OFFICERS

Past President	Mrs. Margaret Stead
President	Mr. R.C.B. Garrity, 186 Westcliffe, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1M6 697-1238
1st Vice-President	Mr. Wm. Overy, 131 Dieppe, Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 1X5 695-7494
2nd Vice-President	Dr. David McDougall
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Corresponding Secretary	Mrs. Joan Benoit, 58 Belmont Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 2N3 694-2377
Asst. Corr. Secretary	Mrs. Marion Hykle
Councillor (1st Year)	Mrs. Estelle Oakes
" " (2nd Year)	Mr. Raye Fraser
" " (3rd Year)	Mr. Gerald Rogers

#### COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Connections	Mrs. Margaret Oke, 840-45th Ave., Lachine, P.Q. H8T 2M5 637-7373
Excursions	Mrs. Margaret Turner
Library	Mr. Donald Martin, 116 Spartan Ave., Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 3R5 697-3416
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Ass. Membership	Mrs. Lucy Pigeon
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Ass. Programme	Mr. William Overy
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Refreshments	Mrs. Heather Russell
Telephone	Mrs. Alison Yeats
Welcoming	Mrs. Fran Lowery

#### SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

Editor of Connections	Mrs. Margaret Oke
Members' Interests	Mrs. Estelle Oakes

Regular meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 19.30 hrs. at the Lachine Municipal Library, 3100 St. Antoine Street, (cor. 32nd Avenue) Lachine.

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EDITORIAL

The September issue carried a message from our president in this space, which provided us with a overview of our past five years, together with a glimpse of new paths ahead. Scanning past issues of "Connections" there is a wealth of material, contributed for the most part by our members. Such material is the raison d'être for this publication and we are constantly on the lookout for articles touching on all aspects of this extremely interesting hobby. So let us hear from all the authors, budding or otherwise.

On the cover of this issue we have an album photo copy of a pioneer mother and her five sons. How much more interesting are such photographs, when the original owner takes the time to identify each of the individuals pictured, thus providing a photographic bridge from one generation to the next. Somewhat in the same vein, we have an article concerning long-life paper to use in writing our research findings so that they may be read by those who follow.

We plan to carry more information about archives which should be of assistance to those visiting for the first time. The September 1979 and March 1982 issues include reports on trips to Ottawa and Québec Public Archives (in Montreal) respectively and provide an idea of what is available at these locations.

By the time you read the next issue, old man winter will have come and gone - let us hope he treats us as gently as last year!

NEWS BRIEF

A letter was received by President Garrity from Terry Punch of the Royal Nova Scotia Historical Society concerning the establishment of a genealogical certification board in the Maritimes. Several meetings were held over the spring and summer months and the members have come to the conclusion that they would set up a federally-incorporated non-profit corporation and that the directors would be chosen from several classifications.

The Institute (Genealogical Institute of the Maritimes) will have thirteen directors: the three provincial archivists, the three presidents of the provincial genealogical societies, the director of the Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes in Moncton, and two established genealogists from each participating province. The thirteen met and elected five officers: Terence Punch (president), Don Jardine of Prince Edward Island (vice-president), Stephen White of New Brunswick (secretary), Muriel Roy of New Brunswick (treasurer) and Allan MacRae of Prince Edward Island (director at large).

They are awaiting word of the incorporation from Ottawa, following which they can arrange to meet to begin operations late in 1983. The Council of Maritime Premiers has agreed to give them their blessing later this summer.

They anticipate having two levels of certification, genealogist and record searcher, and have developed a point screening system for preliminary applications, and a system of submissions of written work prior to examination. Etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

Trip to London, England

The Genealogical trip to England planned by Mrs. Margaret Turner will take place October 1 to 15, 1984. To assist those who are planning on making the trip, a workshop will be held at Glenaladale in March, 1984, at which time Bill Overy, from his genealogical activities in England, will provide information as to places to visit, where appointments are necessary, etc.

For further information, call Mrs. Margaret Turner at 697-5654, or write to her at 454 Lakeshore Road, Beaconsfield, Québec, H9W 4J5

\* \* \* \* \*

## NEW ENGLAND CAPTIVES CARRIED TO CANADA

In 1897 Miss C. Alice Baker had a private printing made of a collection of papers "True Stories of New England Captives Carried to Canada". She and her associates had spent many years researching Canadian parish registers and other sources to learn what had happened to hundreds of New England men, women and children, 'carried captive to Canada whence they came not back'. Her work was continued by Emma Lewis Coleman, who in 1925 had printed two volumes, "New England Captives Carried to Canada", between 1677 and 1760 during the French and Indian Wars.

The first captives were brought to Canada during Philip's War of 1675-1678 and many more travelled the long sad route during King William's War of 1688-1697, Queen Anne's War of 1702-1713, the Three Years War of 1722-1725, King George's War of 1744-1748 and finally The Seven Years War, 1755-1763. During all of these Intercolonial wars between the French and English, the Indians who raided into New England, were almost without exception from the Missions; Abenakis from Bécancour and Saint Francis and Iroquois or Mohawks with a few Hurons, Algonquins and Nipissings from Caughnawaga, St. Regis and Oka. Who were these Mission Indians?

In 1535 Jacques Cartier was greeted at Hochelaga by Indians of the Iroquois race but sixty-eight years later, Champlain found the village deserted and the Indians he encountered were Algonquins. The Iroquois had been driven out and moved south into the Adirondacks and the Mohawk valley. There they came under the influence of the Dutch and English and were known as the Five Nations of New York; Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. This confederacy became the Six Nations when the Tuscaroras came north in 1714 to join the League of The Iroquois or the Iroquois Nation.

In 1642 the first Jesuits, the "Black Robes", began their missionary work among the Mohawks and over the years many of them were martyred for their efforts; Isaac Jogues, René Goupil and Jean de Lande, all prior to 1650. In 1649 the Seigneurie of Laprairie was granted to the Jesuits. Following the building of a fort and mission in 1668, the first Christian Iroquois were persuaded to move from the Mohawk valley to Laprairie de la Madeleine, known as Kentake. In 1676 the mission moved to the mouth of the Portage river, in 1689 to Kahnawakon at the foot of the Lachine rapids (Sault Saint Louis), in 1696 to the little Suzanne river (Kanatakwenke) and finally in 1716 to the present site at Caughnawaga or Kanawake as the Indians now call it. Many of its inhabitants are descendants of white captives.

The Sulpician priests established on the western outskirts of the village of Montreal, the Mission of The Mountain for Indian converts and on the site where two of the four original stone towers, built in 1694, still stand on Sherbrooke near Atwater. In 1696 the mission was transferred to Sault-au-Recollet on the other side of

the mountain. Many captives were brought to this site on Rivière-des-Prairies. In 1721 the mission was moved to Oka on the Lake of Two Mountains where a seigneurie had been granted the Sulpicians. The majority were Iroquois but there were also Hurons and a few Nipissings.

From time to time the Caughnawaga and Oka Indians, usually under the command of French leaders, raided into New England and engaged in numerous skirmishes in the wars against the English. The Deerfield massacre was typical. In February, 1704, Major Hertel de Rouville with about two hundred French and one hundred and fifty Indians, attacked Deerfield, killing over fifty inhabitants and taking nearly twice this number prisoner, including the Rev. John Williams and several of his children. This war party had gone into New England by a favorite route; overland from Caughnawaga to the Richelieu and down Lake Champlain, then overland and down Otter creek to the Connecticut and on to Deerfield. By 1706 Williams and many others were redeemed and returned to Boston by ship. His daughter Eunice, then about ten years of age, chose to remain at Caughnawaga and adopted the Catholic religion, habit and dress of the Indians. Some fifteen years later, two young brothers of the Tarbell family, were captured in Groton, Massachusetts, taken to Caughnawaga and adopted into native families. There they grew up in the habits and manners of the Indians and married chiefs' daughters. Their differences caused a great deal of irritation and trouble. Eventually with their wives, a few close relatives and some thirty other families, they left the village and settled at the top end of Lake Saint Francis on the beautiful point of land between the St. Regis and Raquette rivers. By 1760 they were joined by Father Antoine Gordan, a Jesuit priest from Caughnawaga. He established the first mission, naming the site St. Regis, after Jean François Régis of the Society of Jesus. Among the first duties was the building of a church and the first record extant bears the date of February 2, 1762, when Marguerite Theretia, an Abenaki woman was married and baptised. Their chief was Peter Tarbell.

About 1680 there began a large emigration of Abenaki Indians from the Kenebec river area of Maine. They were settled in missions near Québec, first at Sillery and Bécancour and later at Saint-François-du-Lac. This was and still is a beautiful site on the St. Francis river about five miles up from Lake St. Peter and a hundred and twenty miles from Québec. The Abenakis in New England had been most cruelly treated by the English and they, more than any others, hated the English with a vengeance. Many white captives were taken to their mission villages. Usually the Abenakis roamed at will in small parties, free to act as they chose and making many more raids each year than other Indians. Also they were much closer to New England; either going from Québec by way of the Chaudière and Kenebec rivers or from Saint Francis by way of that river and over the height of land to the Connecticut river. Unfortunately almost all of their records were lost when Major Robert Rogers and his rangers, in the autumn of 1759, destroyed the village and church, killing over two hundred Indians, including many women and children. This was contrary to orders from General Amherst which

read in part: "remember that although the villains have promiscuously murdered women and children of all ages, it is my order that no women and children shall be hurt". Perhaps over six hundred scalps of English victims that adorned the village, enraged the rangers beyond the possibility of remembering orders.

Both New France and New England offered scalp money, the former for English scalps and prisoners and the latter for Indian scalps only. Ransom was also paid and if high enough could save a captive life. Many records show ransoms as high as two hundred pounds plus fifty to one hundred pound amounts for clothes furnished, etc. As much as fifty pounds was offered for an Indian scalp. However it was more common practice to take prisoners. They could be adopted by the Indians, sold to individuals as servant slaves, sold to religious orders or ransomed by the government for prisoner exchange.

There are numerous examples, mainly from parish and church records, of baptisms, marriages and adoptions. A few took the veil. Sarah, a sister of John and Zechariah Tarbell, all captured at Groton, was ransomed from the Indians and: "On Monday, 23 July, 1708 was baptized by me the undersigned priest, Sarah Tarbell, having been taken by the savages and brought to Canada, has since been ransomed and is living with the sisters of the Congregation established at Lachine". Marguerite Tarbel is the name on the naturalization list of 1710 and here Sarah disappears. John and Zechariah lived at Caughnawaga and at St. Regis. They were adopted as Indians and married Indian women. Asher and Adenijah Rice and their cousins, Silas and Timothy Rice, all under ten years of age, were captured in 1704 and taken to Canada. Asher was redeemed by his father. Adenijah was ransomed from the Indians, married and settled near Montreal. Silas and Timothy were adopted and lived at Caughnawaga, Silas as Jacques Tannhahorens (he splits the deer) and his wife Marie Tsiakohawi, who bore him five children. Timothy became a 'grand chief' as Sak Oserokohten. He married Catherine Osennenhawe (she bears a name).

Samuel Gill of Exeter was captured in 1697 at age nine and adopted by the Abenakis of St. Francis. He was renamed Joseph and about 1715 married Rosalie. The Abenakis used only the Christian name. He was interpreter for the village and his sons became important men. Three of his grandsons attended Hanover school. His descendants were many and Abbe Marault counted nine hundred and fifty-two persons of white and mixed blood. Judge Gill of Montreal was a descendant.

Esther Wheelwright was perhaps the best known of all who entered religious orders. She was the great granddaughter of Rev. John Wheelwright of Exeter and Wells. Captured in 1703, she was purchased from the Abenakis by a priest, Père Biget, who took her to Governor Vaudreuil at Chateau Saint Louis in Québec, receiving forty dollars for her. She was placed with the Ursulines and took the white veil in 1712. Père Biget bore the expense of this occasion, about thirty-five hundred francs. In 1714 she was invested with the black robe and veil of the order by the Sisters of St. Ursula. She was there when Montcalm was buried in front of



the altar. On December 15, 1760, she became the first and last English Superior of the Ursulines of Québec. Over the years she was visited many times by New England relatives but remained serene and content with her way of life. In 1764 she celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her profession and renewed her vows. She died on October 28, 1780, nearly eighty-five years of age.

We have cited here only a few of the hundreds of case histories of captives carried to Canada. It is impossible to even list the English names of all who were adopted by the Mission Indians. A brief history of Caughnawaga will suffice to illustrate the fact that the Rev. Joseph Guillaume Forbes, himself a descendant of captives and once a priest and historian there, wrote in 1892: "There is not in Caughnawaga a single family of pure Indian blood. There are many named: Barnes, Bell, Beauvais, Brooks, Carter, Cross, Delisle, Davids, Decarie, Deer, Delaronde, Diabe, Douglas, Giasson, Goodleaf, Gordon, Hemlock, Hill, Horn, Jacobs, Jocks, Johnson, Kane, Kennedy, King, Kellog, French, Harris, Lahache, Lawrence, Latour, LeClaire, Lamothe, Martin, Mayo, McComber, McGregor, Mitchell, Montour, Morris, Martin, Nolan, Norton, Phillips, Patton, Rice, Rivers, Ross, Stacey, Sawyer, Saylor, Splicer, Samson, Scott, Stalk, Tarbell, Taylor, Thomas, Walker, White, Williams.

From the old gravestones one may read: Angus Rice (Karakaniate) and wife Ida Montour (Kariwaiens), Frank Deer (Orakwaken) and wife Annie Cross (Kenwaneratawi), and single names: Rowi Orion Williams, Antonwa Kaionwatake Phillips, Angus McComber (Antonnon) Peter Stacey (Tier Oonwakenen), Thomas Rice (Atenwakaiaenra), etc. More than two hundred of the faithful repose beneath the floor of the mission church of St. Francis Xavier. The first recorded burial was a child of French Canadian parents, buried February 16, 1773. Many were very old and not a few lived in Kateri Tekawitha's time in the seventeenth century. Ignace Thaisserha, buried in 1763 was over one hundred years old. Father Joseph Huguet, S.J., one of the last Jesuits at Caughnawaga, died in 1785. In the same year they buried Father Antoine Gordan, founder of St. Regis. There are many famous French names: Nicholas Daillebout Desmusseau, Charles Gédeon Giasson, Thomas Aubert de Gaspé, Lt. Guillaume de Lorimier (killed at Crysler's farm in 1813), Chevalier Claude Nicolas Guillaume de Lorimier, Cathcrine de Lorimier (Kaiaken) and husband Thomas Sakekhete.

The history and genealogy of the Mission Indians is a rather fascinating hobby but very frustrating as it is difficult to trace captives who became Indians in manner and name. Many times both Indian and French names were gallicized: Decker became Dicaire, Rising became Raizenne, etc. For example Abigail Nims became Elizabeth Kana8k8a, the slave. (Where the 8 follows a vowel it is pronounced as an 's' and before the vowel as a 'w'). In the Mohawk family names are not transmitted from father to son and often the name of an ancestor is used. Often in the same family, some go by one name, some by another and so on. Here are a few Mohawk Christian names: Louis is Rewi, Thomas is Atonwa, Jacques

is Sak, Pierre is Tier, Jean Baptiste is Sawatis or Battis, Joseph is Sore, François Xavier becomes Saksarie or Onasateken, Nicholas is Nikora and Ignace becomes Eunias. It is rewarding though in getting to know people of very mixed race and culture, to appreciate their many contributions to America and to read the fascinating history of the Jesuits who have walked hand in hand with the Iroquois for nearly three hundred and fifty years.

Gerald A. (Gerry) Rogers

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ARCHIVAL PAPERS

By R. Garrity

Members are reminded that if they are preparing a family history, it should be written on long-life paper and not ordinary typewriter paper.

Ordinary paper will, of course, last for a few years but if you are preparing material that you hope to keep and pass on to your children, then special long-life paper should be used.

Remember too, that the ink in ballpoint pens will fade and 'Eagle Schickpen' pens are recommended. Typewritten copies are durable as are photocopies unless made on a machine using a liquid process.

The paper recommended for archival purposes is an acid-free paper. Unfortunately, in my experience it is difficult to obtain, very expensive and sold in large quantities only.

'Mohawk Superfine'	Lauzier and Little Inc.
1000 sheets - 8½ x 11 - \$38.00	150 Clement Street
Min. purchase - 8 kg.	LaSalle, Québec, H8R 3W1

A good parchment paper made from cotton and flax, but not acid-free, does have a long life expectancy and may be used as a substitute. We are able to purchase this paper in small quantities and keep some on hand for the convenience of our members.

Crypton Parchment  
1000 sheets - 8½ x 11 - \$55.00  
100 sheets - 8½ x 11 - \$ 7.50

Old Wards of South West Montreal

This was the title of the address to our meeting October 11th past by Mr. Paul Emile Cadorette from Parks Canada, Lachine Canal, who spoke about this area of Montreal and illustrated it with slides. His knowledge of his subject and his obvious enthusiasm for it sparked an interesting question period. For those who wish to read more about these wards of Montreal, he recommended a reprinted book - "The City Below The Hill", by Herbert Brown Ames, published by the University of Toronto Press 1972.

The need to bypass the Lachine Rapids was recognized by the early arrivals from Europe, but it was not until 1824 before the canal was built. Along the canal business grew especially after water-power became a source of energy for industry. Some of the towns that grew up as industry located along the canal were Pointe St. Charles, Griffintown, St. Joseph, St. Gabriel, St. Henri, Ville Emard, Cote St. Paul and St. Cuenégonde, as well as Lachine and Lasalle. These towns had city halls, Churches and schools; however after other forms of power were available industry moved away and these areas became more residential and became part of Montreal. Mr. Cadorette also spoke of the restoration work presently being undertaken in Lachine - restoring the 'Lasalle' house and the Hudson's Bay Trading Post, which is expected to open in the spring of 1984 as a replica of a trading post. He donated some maps he had copied to the society and they will be in the library. They are of the Montreal area in 1879 and 1890 and contain surnames, old street names and diagrams of the City.

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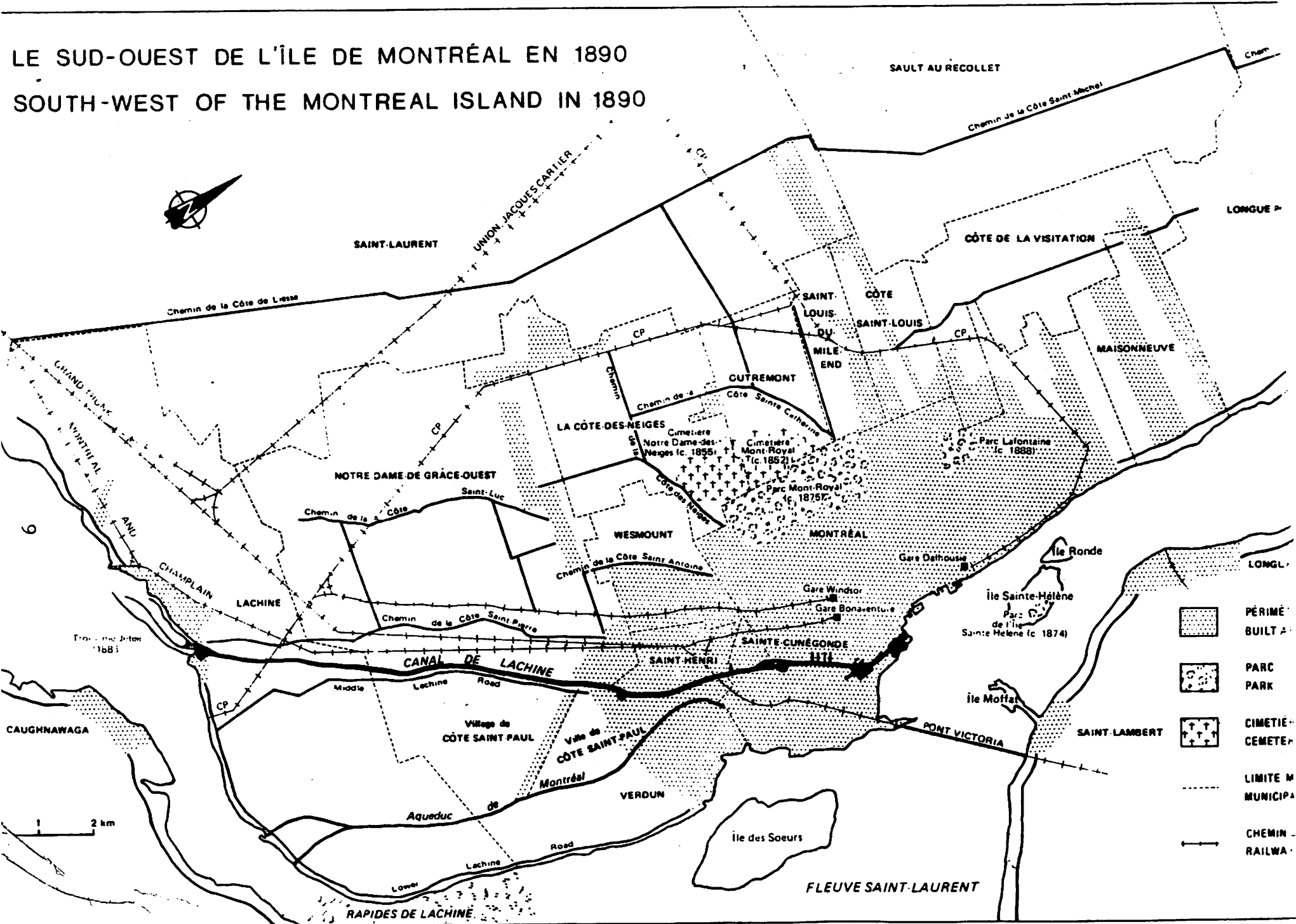
Registers of Devon and Cornwall 1538 - 1837






If anyone is interested in finding what records are available as to Parish and Non-Parochial Registers of Devon and Cornwall 1538 - 1837, Edna Marlow Q.F.H.S. member #579 has a guide, compiled by Hugh Peskett, giving an account of what registers exist, where they are to be found, together with numerous transcripts, copies and indexes. Edna also mentions that there is a helpful article in the British Society of Genealogists magazine of June 1983, page 119, concerning The International Genealogical Index consisting of over 68 million records.

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# LE SUD-OUEST DE L'ÎLE DE MONTRÉAL EN 1890

## SOUTH-WEST OF THE MONTREAL ISLAND IN 1890



-  PÉRIMÈTRE BÂTI
-  PARC
-  CIMETIÈRE
-  LIMITE MUNICIPALE
-  CHEMIN DE FER

1 2 km



- ① des Récollets suburb
- ② Griffintown
- ③ Goose Village
- ④ Victoriatown
- ⑤ Saint-Antoine suburb

Given or Christian names have existed since the beginning of mankind and were first given for the distinction of persons. Each individual had but one proper or given name and it was generally indicative of some particular circumstance of birth or infancy, some quality of body or mind or was expressive of the good wishes or fond hopes of the parents.

It is difficult to determine exactly when surnames or family names evolved, but they were unknown in the English speaking world until the Norman Conquest in 1066. Before the arrival of the Normans, the Britons, Celts and Saxons, for the sake of distinction often used explanatory names descriptive of personal peculiarities, traits or physical appearance. Even the Royal House had no surname and the Kings had been identified by a sobriquet; viz. Edward the Elder, Edward the Martyr and Edward the Confessor.

With the Norman Conquest came the use of surnames and at first they were only used by nobility. The Norman names were usually the names of castles left behind in France. These place names such as Nogent, Neuville and Warrenne were in time to become the English names of NUGENT, NEVILLE and WARREN.

After the first shock of the Conquest had abated, Englishmen began to give up the ancient Saxon names, keeping only ALFRED and EDWARD and readily accepting the popular Norman names of RICHARD, WILLIAM and ROBERT.

#### Patronimics.

Surnames have evolved in a variety of ways but one of the earliest and most common means was patronimics, i.e. names that arose from the father's given name. JOHNSON, RICHARDSON and WILLIAMSON are typical patronimics but it took some time for the concept of a permanent and hereditary surname to be established and first these surnames changed with each generation.

WILLIAM, the son of RICHARDSON was known as WILLIAM RICHARDSON. His son JOHN became known as JOHN WILLIAMSON and John's son ROBERT was ROBERT JOHNSON. In time, these ephemeral names became hereditary and permanent surnames.

#### Nicknames.

In all ages it has been a practice to call children by nicknames. For ages children have been called Tom, Dick and Harry; Meg, Polly and Kate; quite different names from those bestowed on them at their formal christenings.

The English seem to excel in tagging loved ones with pet names - the very word 'pet' is the diminutive of petite (little one).

In earlier days 'kin' and 'cock' were used to form diminutives; thus we inherited words such as manikin, pipkin and

lambkin and in surnames we have WILKINS, DICKIN and TOMPKINS.

Nursery rhymes abound with cock-robins, cock-hats and cock-horses and in surnames we find SIXCOX, WILCOX and LAYCOCK.

Other diminutive endings were "on" and "in". Little Robert became ROBIN or COLIN; Mary became MARION; and Alice, ALISON; from which we get surnames like COLINSON, ALLISON and ROBBINS.

#### Prefixes.

In Wales it became customary to add the prefix "Ap", meaning son of, to the father's name, ultimately producing surnames that appear quite different from the father's name; Ap-Richard became PRICHARD; Ap-Rhys, PRICE and Ap-Owen, BOWEN.

The Highland Scots similarly employed the prefix 'Mac' to signify son of - as in Macdonald, Macdougall, Macneill while the Irish used 'Mc' giving us McCormack, McManus and McNamara. However, one cannot assume that Mac or Mc will identify with certainty a Scottish or Irish name as some authorities consider Mc to be an abbreviation of Mac.

The use of the prefix 'O' in Ireland has a slightly different origin as it alluded to some ancient or respected patriarch from which we have O'NEIL, O'BRIEN and O'CONNOR. But many a good Irish name never had a prefix; viz, KELLY, KENNEDY, DOYLE and MURPHY.

The Norman influence is to be found in the use of the prefix 'FITZ' from the French 'fils' for son. FITZGERALD, FITZHUGH and FITZSIMON are typical names.

In some cases 'FITZ' was used for the children of nobility born out of wedlock. Henry I gave his natural son ROBERT the surname of FITZROY (son of a King) while the children of the Duke of Clarence and his mistress, Mrs. Jordan, were known as FITZCLARENCE.

English rule in the 17th century brought about changes in Irish names. Firstly there was the anglicization of the traditional gaelic names as "Scholars" struggled to find a suitable spelling and secondly, many Irish families seeking to identify with the ruling English, dropped the prefix 'Mc' and 'O'. With the revival of Irish nationalism many years later, some families restored the 'Mc' and 'O' to their names.

Variant spellings evolved with the anglicization of the old gaelic names and later spellings were often simplified. The name GARRITY has an interesting origin. It comes from MACGERACHTY which is the anglicized form of MAGOIREACHTAIGH meaning "member of an assembly". 'Mac' became 'Mag' before a name beginning with a vowel. It is interesting to note that in the anglicization of the name, the 'G' in GARRITY actually comes from the prefix 'Mag' not from the family name in gaelic. There are some 17 variant spellings, viz. GERAGHT,

MACGERITY, JERITY, GERITY, GARRITTY, etc.

The practice of using prefixes is found in other countries - in Germany we have VON RIBBENTROP; in Israel we find SOLOMON BEN DAVID and in Arabic countries, IBN IYRA.

#### Personal Characteristics.

Many a mother has chosen a favourite name for her child only to find that her choice has been radically changed by the neighbourhood kids. Thus Maureen becomes 'MO' or REENY, Georgina, NINA, while Neville is shortened to 'NEV' and Desmond is called 'DES'. Names that survive early childhood may be completely altered later by the imposition of an irremovable nickname. One might be called 'SHORTY' or 'CURLY' for obvious reasons, but the nickname might also be bestowed by one's peers with a sense of the ridiculous.

The practice of bestowing nicknames based on personal characteristics is an ancient one; the most common of which are adjectives describing colour or shade of complexion or hair. "RED" or "BLONDIE" come quickly to mind from which the surnames of REID and BLONDELL have evolved. But then there is BROWN and DUNN from dark; BLACK and BLAKE from black and of course, GREY and WHITE. CRISP was the curly-haired fellow and BALLARD was the very bald gentleman.

Other characteristics led to nicknames: LONG, SHORT, LITTLE and GRANT (big). These obviously referred to an individual's stature, while CROOKSHANKS cruelly identified a handicapped person.

Not all nicknames are from physical characteristics; others were perhaps more revealing of personal character. DOOLITTLE was obviously lazy; CURTIS was no doubt courteous; HARKER was an eavesdropper; PENNYFEATHER (Pennypincher) was a miser; FINNEMORE (fin amour) was a ladies man. KEEN was willing and SHARP was shrewd while HAZZARD loved a throw of the dice.

Other names were chosen to indicate mental or moral qualities such as GOODMAN, GOODBODY, WISE, MEEK, MERRY and GAL-LANT.

Personal qualities of loyalty and dependability lead to such names as IRONSIDES, TRUEHEART, NOBLE and FIRESTONE.

Others were named after animals of the forest whose qualities or form were admired: HART, HARTLEY, BUCK or the plodding dependable beasts of burden - OXLEY, COWLY.

Some were called after birds such as HAWK and EAGLE; perhaps because of their haughty mien or freedom loving ways. For other reasons the names of SWALLOW, SPARROW, RAVEN and SWAN were bestowed.

From the woods came such names as FLOWER, IVY, OAK, BIRCH and WILLOW, while from the sea we got HERRING, WHALE and CRABB.



### Honorefic Names.

Honorefic nicknames implying respect, derived their original significance from some local factor which must forever remain indecipherable. Every village seems to have had at least one family with such names as KING, QUEEN, DUKE, MARQUIS, LORD, BISHOP, DEAN, ABBOT, PRIOR, PARSONS, VICAR, DEACON and POPE.

Such a name might identify a servant of a secular or ecclesiastic dignitary but it might also have resulted from a joke about a pretentious soul who affected the airs of an aristocrat or the pious demeanour of a churchman, but most of these names were originally "pageant" names.

In the middle ages pageants were quite common and were presented at holidays and to welcome illustrious visitors. The actor who excelled at a given role could well become known as DUKE, POPE or KNIGHT.

### Place Names.

In addition to personal nicknames which became surnames by custom sometimes re-inforced by hereditary characteristics, some families were tagged with names which were descriptive of the location of the cottage in which they lived.

The typical village of medieval England comprised a group of hovels huddled together in front of the crofts farmed by peasants. If a man lived away from the centre of the community it became easy to identify him by adding his location to his name. John at water or by water became ATWATER or BYWATER. Similarly, we have ATWOOD, UNDERWOOD, FORD, RIVER, LAKE, BRIDGES, BEECHMAN, WELLS, TOWNSEND, KIRKHAM, DALE, SHAW (small woods). BRADSHAW, FIELD, MEADOWS and GREEN (near the village common or green).

Others became identified with structures: CASTLE, TOWER, WALL, GATES and those who lived some distance away from the village were identified only by the direction from the community - NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST; NORTON, SUTTON, WESTON and EASTON. Some of these names could be attached to the farmstead as well as to the family who owned it. If the farm was a freehold, without obligation to the Baron, the owner might be called FRANKLIN, a small freeholder.

### Occupations.

Names available thus far to villagers were either chosen by the families as patronimics or tagged on as some sort of nickname. By the 13th century, however, when one or another peasant began to devote his full time to some skilled trade, a new category of nomenclature became more common. Rather than the previous emphasis on what a man was by birth or personality, interest was now focused on what he did. The social implication was that the tradesmen, whether he worked in the castle or in the village, received at least a small payment for his work and by paying a small fine, he could escape the fieldwork the lord could demand from his vassals. Here again, the peasant was

imitating his overlord, for by the reign of Henry II, a century after the Norman conquest, Barons could buy exemption from serving in the King's army by the payment of "scutage" or shield fine. A trade name marked a village peasant who was escaping from vassalage.

The Norman lords pointed the way in creating "trade" names, by the titles they conferred on their feudal officials. A Baron of any prestige surrounded himself with an array of specialists.

The steward (STEWART) managed his estate, the bottler (BUTLER) looked after his wines. PROCTOR was his legal adviser. CHANCELLOR with the help of CLERK kept his records. CHAMBERLAIN maintained his wardrobe and jewelry. NAPIER looked after his fine linens and CONSTABLE had charge of his horses, while STODDARD supervised the breeding and FARRIER provided his horses with shoes.

The King of course required certain specialists that the Barons did not need. The Royal Court required a man expert in Latin (a LATIMER) as an interpreter for foreign diplomats; someone to act as an Ambassador overseas (LEGGATT), someone to act as a circuit judge to dispense the King's justice (SPENCER) and someone to protect the palace gates (PORTER); someone to keep order among the King's petitioners (USHER). His tax collector was the shire reeve (SHERIFF). CATCHPOLE worked for the Sheriff and in default of tax money he took poultry.

Meanwhile, back at the castle, the Baron required the services of a few mounted soldiers (KNIGHT), a company of light infantrymen (ARCHER and BOWMAN) and someone in charge of target practice (BUTTS). He needed a saddlemaker (SADLER or SELLARS), a spurmaker (LORIMER), and arrowmaker (FLETCHER). For entertainment he needed HARPER and SINGER to provide music in his great hall as well as in his chapel. Someone had to keep the peasant's wandering cattle out of the Lord's domain (HAYWARD). GARDENER raised vegetables and MILLER ground the corn; while others worked in the dairy (DAY).

Every Baron had large estates or parks which were kept as hunting preserves supervised by a FORESTER or PARKER and his private footpath or bridge was watched over by TOLLER. For the sporting events he required a hunstman (HUNT) for game, FOWLER for shooting partridge or pheasant and a falconer (FAULKNER) for hawking.

The villagers too began to give names or titles to their people. The first resident of a village was its chief person, its PARSON and his assistant was known as SEXTON. As the village grew it needed its woodworkers, SAWYER, CARVER and COOPER made barrels and WHEELWRIGHT or WAINWRIGHT and CARTWRIGHT made wagons. Other trades developed - MASON, POTTER to work in stone and brick. THATCHER and SLATER for roofing and TYLER for flooring.

SMITH was the ironworker, PLUMMER worked with lead, BRASIER with brass, CUTLER and NAISMITH made knives and got their

coal from COLLIER. Leatherwork provided many jobs. BARKER stripped bark from trees for tannic acid, SKINNER, TANNER who prepared hides and WHITTIER who bleached the leather. BOLGER fashioned leather pouches and GLOVER specialised in gloves.

Clothing from wool gave rise to its trades. The sheep were protected by SHEPHERD, driven to market by DROVER, shorn by SHEARER or SHERMAN. FULLER or WALKER cleansed it (by walking on the cloth in the trough) and WEAVER made it into cloth for DYER or LISTER who coloured it. DRAPER sold it and TAYLOR and TUCKER or PARMENTER made it into clothing and CHALLONER made blankets (challons). CROCKER made earthenware pots and ROPER made rope.

Women too worked in trades so that for every WEAVER there was a WEBSTER, a BREWSTER for every BREWER and a BAXTER for every BAKER; CORK or BEATTY was the woman who offered hospitality at the local inn.

Travellers were plentiful. CHAPMAN peddled his goods around the countryside while MERCER was the merchant who had a shop in the village. TINKER was the wandering repairman; CARTER trucked supplies by wagon while SUMTER used pack horses. PALMER was one who had made a pilgrimage to a religious shrine.

#### Places.

As cities and towns evolved it was common practice to identify the newcomer as NEWMAN or by the village from which he had moved. Surnames like LONDON, YORK, LEEDS, BRADFORD, LANCASTER come quickly to mind, but one can imagine the plethora of names coined out of the tens of thousands of villages and freeholds from which people left and drifted to the towns and so once again the peasants were following the example of the first Normans who became known by the name of the towns they had left in Normandy.

Names have been subjected to change, not only through spelling or pronunciation, but as the result of personal preference. The use of aliases, now associated with disreputables and criminals, was an accepted custom by eminently respectable members of society in the 17th century. Some of these aliases became the accepted family name. In more recent times, European immigrants have often anglicized their names to make them more Canadian or more American. Tracing the origins of the family name under these circumstances may prove to be very difficult.

The tradition of family names passing from father to son has existed for centuries but today's way of life may change the custom. Married women with careers of their own often keep their maiden names. Quebec Provincial law permits the children to be given either of their parents surnames or a combination of both and Provincial documents for women, i.e. driving licenses, medicare cards, etc., are issued exclusively in the maiden name. Some hospitals register all female patients by their maiden names.

Recently a friend was admitted to hospital in Quebec City and discovered that she was registered in her maiden name. She

protested "I'm Mrs. Lambert, not West. I haven't been Patricia West for 35 years". "Yes, I know, Mrs. West" was the reply "but we must follow the rules".

Who knows what's in store for us; maybe it will be simply a matter of tracing a number in the computer.

Meanwhile, searching for the origins of one's own name is very much part of family history research and it creates, for the researcher, an awareness of the link between past and present.

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#### MAIL DEADLINES

All mail to the Québec Family History Society should be addressed to:

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

Membership in the Québec Family History Society is \$15.00 a year, renewals due in September. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each Month (except June, July and August) at the Lachine Municipal Library, 3100 St. Antoine Street, Lachine (corner 32nd Ave.) at 7:30 p.m.

"Connections" is published four times a year; September, December, March and June. Deadlines for each issue are July 31st for September, October 31st for December, January 31st for March, and April 30th for June. We invite articles, news items and book reviews from members or other interested persons. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and are not returnable.

Cost per single issue is \$3.00.

Library Accession List

- 726 Matheson, R.E. Surnames in Ireland. Publ. by Gen. Pub. Co. 1982
- 727 White, W.S. Governor's Cottage. Publ. by Centennial Comm. 1967. Don. by D. Whiteside.
- 728 Bird, W.R. These are the Maritimes. Publ. by Ryerson 1959
- 729 Joslin, E.C. British Awards and Medals. Publ. by Warne and Co. 1974. Don. by N. MacLennan
- 730 Scots Kith and Kin. Publ. by Clan House. Don. by D. Whiteside
- 731 Canada, 1964 Handbook. Bureau of Statistics.
- 732 Federal Archives Division - Guide Series /83. Public Archives Canada 1983
- 733 Sources for Research in Ireland, Québec and Halifax. Don. by R.G.B. Garrity
- 734 Catalogue of Published Genealogies of Nova Scotia Families. Publ. by N.S. Hist. Soc. 1979. Don. by R.G.B. Garrity
- 735 Hnybida, A. Genealogy Quotations. 1983. Don. by A. Hnybida
- 736 War Graves of British Empire. Publ. by War Graves Comm. 1928
- 737 LeRoy, J.R. Of Home and Cumberland
- 738 Cardinal, C. History of Québec - Bibliography of Works in English. Publ. Concordia Univ. 1981  
Donated by D. McDougall
- 739 Canadian Road Atlas - 1970. Publ. Rand McNally 1970
- 740 Canadian Road Atlas - 1966. Publ. Rand McNally 1966
- 741 Trollope, A. North America. Publ. by Knopf 1951. Don. by H. Banfill
- 742 McCarthy, M. Memories of a Catholic Girlhood. Publ. by Harcourt 1957. Don. by M. Heelan
- 743 MacIntyre, D.E. Prairie Storekeeper. Publ. Martin Ltd. 1970. Don. by M. Heelan
- 744 Adams, S.U. The Erie Canal. Publ. by Random House 1953  
Don. by M. Heelan
- 745 Barry, J.P. Battle of Lake Erie. Publ. by F. Watts 1970  
Don. by M. Heelan
- 746 Mitchell, F.W. Sir Fred Clarke. Publ. by Longmans 1967  
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- 747 Ferguson, G.V. John W. Dafoe. Publ. by Ryerson 1948  
Don. by M. Heelan
- 748 Bowen, G.D. Yankee From Olympus. Publ. by Litte Brown Ltd 1944. Don. by M. Heelan
- 749 Armstrong, M. Fanny Kemble - A Passionate Victorian. Publ. by MacMillan 1938. Don. by M. Heelan
- 750 Morison, S.E. John Paul Jones. Publ. Time Inc. 1959.  
Don. by M. Heelan

## PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

The objective of the Committee is to provide materials which are in demand by members. Genealogical books, tree charts and genealogical forms are available and are displayed at each meeting. These materials may be obtained by mail or by visiting our Library at Glenaladale on Mondays from 10:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Please address all orders to:

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

### 1. Genealogical Books:

- Searching for Your Ancestors (American ancestors) by Gilbert H. Doane  
\$2.25 plus \$0.70 postage  
The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by Eric Jonason  
\$14.00 plus \$1.60 postage  
Discovering Your Family Tree (English ancestors) by David Iredale  
\$2.50 plus \$1.55 postage

### 2. Tree Charts:

1. Ancestral Chart fan-shaped - 10 generations  
\$3.00 plus \$0.70 postage.
2. Family Chart, aunts, uncles, cousins, 6 generations  
\$3.00 plus \$0.70 postage.

### 3. Genealogical Forms:

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

25 sheets reg. paper	1.25	long-life paper	2.50	postage	\$0.70
50 sheets " "	2.00	" "	3.50	" "	\$1.05
100 sheets " "	3.00	" "	6.00	" "	\$1.65

### 4. Pens

- Long Life ink \$1.00 plus \$0.55 postage.

### S.A.E. -- Self Addressed Envelopes

Please remember that British (English) stamps may be used when sending S.A.E.'s to England, Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland (Ulster) but NOT to the Irish Republic, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

QUEBEC PROVINCE RESEARCHERS

The Québec Family History Society does not conduct genealogical research for members or other interested persons. We do offer, on request, the name of a researcher or a list of researchers who are willing to conduct research for others for a "FEE".

All arrangements are made independently with the researcher and the QFHS does not guarantee the researcher's qualifications or the results of his/her search.

We have listed below, the names of people who have indicated their interest in doing research within the Province of Québec. Beside each name is stated the County, City, or Region he/she is able to provide assistance in.

Mr. Kenneth H. Annett, CGRR  
1225 l'Avigerie  
Ste-Foy, Qué., G1W 3W8

Quebec City - Records therein  
Huguenot Influence in Québec  
Gaspesia

Brome County Hist. Society  
P.O. Box 690  
Knowlton, Qué., JOE 1V0

Material held within their Archives  
(Research by correspondence, a  
research fee of \$5.00)  
(Fee subject to change without  
notice)

Mrs. Margaret Ellis  
Missisquoi Historical Society  
Box 186  
Stanbridge East, Que.,  
JOJ 2H0

Missisquoi County

Marjorie Goodfellow  
P.O. Box 1135  
Sherbrooke, Québec  
J1H 5L5

SHERBROOKE - Eastern Township  
birth, marriage, death and notarial  
records held at the Sherbrooke  
Regional Archives.

Mr. James Hay  
141 St. John's Blvd.  
Pointe Claire, Québec  
H9S 4Z2

Montreal Land Registry Office  
Montreal Archives  
(He goes to Toronto twice a year  
and will do research.)

Mrs. C. Larocque  
4036 Notre Dame  
Trois-Rivières West  
Québec, G9A 4Z5

Trois-Rivières Region (Three Rivers)  
Archives National du Québec in  
Trois-Rivières.  
The Acadians  
(To make research easier, pertinent  
information along with the names  
given MUST BE PROVIDED

(continued)

QUEBEC PROVINCE RESEARCHERS (continued)

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

County of Argenteuil  
Townships within County Chatham,  
Grenville, Harrington, Gore,  
Wentworth, Parishes of St-Andrews  
and St-Jerusalem.  
(In general the Lachute area.)

Dr. David McDougall  
4864 Wilson Avenue  
Montreal Québec  
H3X 3P2

Three Rivers (Trois-Rivières)  
Protestant Denominations in  
particular.  
Québec City area.  
Gaspé County in particular  
Willing to do work in Bonaventure  
County.

Mr. Gerald Rogers  
4990 Ponsard Avenue  
Montreal, Québec  
H3W 2A5

South-Western Québec - West of  
Richelieu River and mainly the  
Chateauguay Valley

RESEARCHERS OUTSIDE OF QUEBEC

Avis M. Watikins  
8 Gardner Street Apt. 1  
Exeter, New Hampshire,  
03833, U.S.A.

Massachusetts, New Hampshire,  
Vermont

\* \* \* \* \*

**WORKSHOP FOR BEGINNERS**

A workshop for beginners will be  
held on Tuesday, Nov. 29th at 7:30  
p.m. in Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Rd.,  
Pointe Claire.

For further information please call  
Allison Yeates at 481-5825



## SEARCHING IN THE ARCHIVES

Archives are valuable research places for the genealogist. First we must know what we are seeking, then locate archives that may contain the desired information. Recently, a two-volume Union List of Archives was donated to the library providing a means of determining where information may be found relating to specific subjects. As an example, Baptist Church records are at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario concerning Abbott's Corners, Beebe, Clarenceville, Coaticook, Magog and North Hatley, all in Québec. See page 1439, Vol. II.

In "Connections", we will try to provide something about archives, locations, times open and the special fields involved.

The National Archives in Ottawa have a booklet entitled "Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada", which includes information on the use of National Archives. If your library has a micro-reader, microfilm may be obtained on loan from Ottawa. Copies of the booklet are free and our library has a supply.

A Québec store of historical material is the Salle Gagnon, located in the Montreal Municipal Library, 1210 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal, Quebec. Located across the street from Lafontaine Park the #24 Sherbrooke St. bus passes in front of the library in both directions.

This room holds many, many genealogical treasures. Naturally its main focus is on Québec but it has much to offer for people researching Ontario, New England, etc. The further from Québec, the variety of material does decrease.

It has a large card index of holdings and the staff willingly provide requested books, etc. Besides the area closed to direct access, many books are on open shelves. Besides their own card index, you will find on the library's main floor a master index for the whole building which may offer further leads.

No material may be removed from the Salle Gagnon. It has plenty of room for researchers and browsers with excellent lighting. A photocopy machine is installed for convenience and two microfilm readers.

At the Salle Gagnon researchers will find marriage records for Roman Catholic parishes, Lovell's Montreal Street directories for over a century and Québec census microfilms from 1825-1881. It is a convenient place to consult old Montreal Newspapers, in original form and one microfilm as far back as 1830. In addition there are atlases and maps and cultural material on architecture, furniture, tools, clothing, songs etc.

It is a treasure trove well worth visiting.

Regular Hours:

Summer Hours

Closed	Monday	Closed
9:00 to 22:00	Tuesday	9:00 to 22:00
" "	Wednesday	" "
" "	Thursday	" "
	Friday	" "
9:00 to 17:00	Saturday	Closed
13:00 to 17:00	Sunday	Closed

Summer hours apply for a period of 12 weeks from the Monday before Fête National du Québec day on June 24th.

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Notice

The genealogical Library of The Church Of Jesus Christ Of Latter Day Saints is now open at 470 Gilford Street, Montreal.

1st and 3rd Sundays... 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.  
2nd and 4th Wednesday... 7:30 - 9:00 p.m.

Phone number (Chapel for information) 849-6896

David Wright, 71 Island Wall, Whistable, Kent England, CT5 1EL offers to make searches at Ste. Catherines House. Enquiries for details and cost should supply a self-addressed envelope and two international reply coupons.

ARCHIVES ACT - BILL 3

In the 1983 June issue of Connections, an article appeared concerning an "Archives Act" before the Québec government - Bill 3. The president, Mr. R. Garrity, has received the Revised Bill 3, and in summing up the difference between the original and the revised one reported that there no longer is reference to private "personal" documents. Everything that was of concern to the Québec Family History Society members seems to have been eliminated, except that there is a loophole that allows the government to pass "réglements". Heavy fines still exist for contravention of the bill.

The QFHS welcomes the following new members:

563 BARNARD, Valerie  
57 Haddon Avenue South  
Hamilton, Ontario  
L8S 1X5

564 GORDON, Mrs Marie Baker  
3125 Radisson Avenue  
Windsor, Ontario  
N9E 1Y4

565 LANGILLE, Norma  
308 Stream Avenue  
Dorval, Quebec  
H9S 2P5

566 MacALPINE, Mr Gerald  
P. O. Box 431  
Shearwater, Nova Scotia  
BOJ 3A0

567 MALCOLM, Miss Gail D.  
385 Rosa Street, Apt 114  
Port Perry, Ontario  
LOB 1N0

568 WHITE, Betty L.  
23150 Wellington Cres, Apt 201  
Mt. Clemens, Mich, 48043  
U. S. A.

569 McINTYRE, Mr. Edward  
4 Lane Terrace  
Limestone, Maine, 04750  
U. S. A.

570 CHAMBERLAND, Mrs Elenore  
946 Jasper Avenue  
Kamloops, British Columbia  
V2B 2S7

571 DeMONTIGNY, Mr E A  
P. O. Box 982  
Schumacher, Ontario  
PON 1G0

572 McCULLOUGH, Mrs Evelyn  
587 Cranbrook Road, Apt 40  
London, Ontario  
N6K 2Y4

573 POOLEY, Mr William B K  
22 - 36 Woodrow Place  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3G 1J3

574 JACKSON, Mrs Suzanne A  
199 Taylor Avenue  
Glen Ellyn, Illinois, 60137  
U. S. A.

575 TURCOTT, Mrs Anna  
Box 21  
Oxdrift, Ontario  
POV 2J0

576 LACHANCE, Mrs Ann  
282 Martin  
Dorval, Quebec, H9S 3R9

577 LEIGHTON, Mr Phil G  
95 Madsen Avenue  
Beaconsfield, Quebec, H9W 2I7

578 McCLELLAND, Mr Robert L  
24065 Neece Avenue  
Torrance, CA 90505, U.S.A.

579 F MARLOW, Mrs Edna D  
13 Fountain Drive  
Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec  
H9B 1X9

580 STEWART, Mrs Carol B  
316 Natasha Place  
Dollard des Ormeaux, Quebec  
H9B 1C9

581 RICHEY, Mrs Patricia E  
111 Ruch Court  
Noblesville, Indiana, 46060  
U. S. A.

582 KING, Miss Vivian  
2075 Trenholme, Apt 2  
Montreal, Quebec, H4B 1X7

583 REDPATH, Mr A I J  
17 Yorke Avenue, Avoca  
Victoria 3467  
Australia

Gleaned from "Lancashire", August 1983

(of the Rossendale Society for Genealogy and Heraldry, Lancashire)

BOOK REVIEW

"World War I Ancestry" by Norman Holding Federation.  
(This book is in our library.)

The author started from scratch with almost no knowledge of the history, military organization or records of World War I. He spent a year tracing his father's war service in France and Belgium 1916-1919 starting with slender clues which he had: -medals, 2 photographs, 3 post-cards, and family memories.

Almost all of us have an ancestor among the five million who served in the Great War and this book is mainly about NCOs and private soldiers.

Be warned research is not easy - material to be researched is mostly in the Public Record Office and not accessible to the general public.

The first half of the book deals with sources which is followed by a 7 page bibliography and 6 pages of further notes. The appendices include lists of all regiments which served in the war, numbers of the specialized units and a chronological list of the battles in France and Belgium.

The author was lucky enough to find his father listed in a war diary (which record was kept by every unit of battalion size or greater), but a less thorough researcher would never have found it. A superb piece of family history detection and an indispensable reference work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dr. Barnardo's Homes

The archives of this society have been transferred to Liverpool University. Records of more than 100 years old can be made available for research. This charitable organization began work in east end London in the 1860s.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Liverpool Directories

Fourteen early city directories for the period 1766-1776 have been put on microfilm, plus a further seventeen covering the period 1800-1824. They are available at the Liverpool City Libraries and are a prime source for studying the 18th and early 19th century development of the city.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Manorial Records

Manorial records containing transfers at the death (and at other times) of the copyholds and tenancies at will, require one to know not only the boundaries of the local manors but also the whereabouts of the records. The National Register of Archives at Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London have done a lot of hard work here; it has a card-index by parish within the counties (but unfortunately not Chapelry) of all known manorial courts, and another by county and court to the last known holder of the records (if any-and some holders are notoriously unreceptive to approaches by local historians or genealogists). If you are lucky, the records will be in the local record office.

\* \* \* \* \*

## A Note from Our Library

Seeking help in your search for Irish roots? The Canadian Genealogist, November 1979, has an excellent article on Irish sources and references to Irish roots in Québec and Ontario.

\* \* \* \* \*

## The BRODIE Family Reunion

First members of this family came to Canada in 1815 from Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland. Many descendants remained in the Montreal area. As farmers, they developed the Québec 'Fameuse' apple and claim to have brought the first Ayrshire cattle to Canada. They were known for the fine melons they grew. A reunion was held in Montreal on September 3, 1983. A short history and 'tree' are in our library now.

\* \* \* \* \*

## QUERIES

Members may submit two queries per year free of charge. There is a charge of \$2.00 per query for additional submissions and \$2.00 per query for non-members. Please type or print clearly and use your membership number. Mail queries to Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini Street, St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8

263 BEATTIE, Edward (1800-1878) m. 1. Mary McGAUGHY d. before 1842; known ch: John, James, Edward, Robert, Mary; m.2. Ellen GOODFELLOW. Ch: Samuel, Dawson, William, David, Elizabeth, Jane. From Co. Antrim, Ireland to Gore Twp., Argenteuil Co., Que. Seek info on descendants. Any help appreciated. Mrs. Jean Mott, R.R.2 Brownsburg, Que. JOV 1A0

264 BERGOINE (BURGOYNE): Lewis/Charles, brothers b. Sheldon/Fairfield, Vt. ca. 1836-38. Parents perhaps from southern Que. Name could be BERGON. Need parents and info on Lewis/Charles. Dorothy Annesser, 535 Cragmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94798 U.S.A.

265 BROWN, George E. b. about 1825, Longford Ireland, s. of John BROWN and Katherine KEENAN m. Dorathea CODY ca. 1848 Que. Ch. John, Dora, Kate, Henry, George, Alfred, Ned, Mary. He worked as Customs Inspector, Baggage Master for Grand Trunk Railway at Que. and owned a wholesale ship chandlers in Que. d. ca 1876. Any info on any member of family. Robert McClelland, 24065 Neece Ave., Torrance, CA 90505 U.S.A.

266 BROWN, Rebecca b. ca. 1817 Montpelier, Vt. m. Lyndal LEBOURVEAU c. 1841, resided Eaton, Que until he died 1848; m. 2. Daniel HUSE, Newport, Vt 1850. Would greatly appreciate any info on Rebecca, her parents, brothers and sisters. See query No. 264

267 BOLDUC, Pierre and wife Angele LAMONTAGNE live in area of St. Elzear, la Beauce, 1860-1880. Ch. Ville Mire (Frank), Ludger Pierre, Virginia, Marjorique. Any info on any member of this family. See query No.265

268 CHAMBERLAND, Joseph, s. of Joseph CHAMBERLAND and Esther LANGLAIS, m. 28 Feb. 1843 to Marie MORIN dau. of Eloi MORIN and Marie Anne GAGNON at Malbaie, Que. Had 11 ch. Have info on Chamberland marriages back to 1669 in Que. Other associated names - SIMARD, TREMBLAY, GIRARD, GAGNE, CLOUTIER, LAVOIE, DOUCET, PARADIS, MARTIN, HUDON, GOBEL, GUIET, DURAND, LEROY, GUYON, GENEST, RONDEAU, BOISLEAU, VERRIER, HOUYMET, DORIBEAU, MOUILLIER, DORIBEAU. Would like to correspond with any interested parties. Mrs. Elenore Chamberland, 946 Jasper Ave., Kamloops, B.C. V2B 2S7

269 DELISLE, Peter b. Dec. 22, 1798-99 in or near Montreal m. Catherine PHILLIPS, both d. in Ont. Ch: Mary b. 1821 in or near Montreal m. Lewis LERETTE May 13, 1845 believe in Montreal; John Baptiste b. 1829 (Montreal?) m. Mary Aurilla RICHARD(S); Nicholas b. 1830 Montreal m. Harriet RICHARD(S); Gilbert; Pierre. More siblings? Will gladly exchange info. Margaret Lane, 695 Tournier St., Windsor, Ont. N9c 3C9

270 FLETCHER - New Glasgow, Que. 1823-1827. Wish to locate registrations of birth (Protestant, probably Presby.) for that time and area. Any suggestions appreciated. Mary A. Rose, 4720 Borden Ave. Montreal, Que. H4B 2P5

271 FORTIER, Pierre Michel b. 1753 m. Angelique AUBERT 1778 in Que. city. Any info about his career, where his ch. b. etc. He was bu. in Raleigh, Upper Canada 1822. Mrs. Angus M. Gilday, Apt. 404, 3460 Peel St., Montreal, Que. H3A 2M1

272 FRASER, John (Capt.) m. Sept 13, 1820 to Frances DUPONT, dau. of Jonathon DUPONT and (?) Mary Ann CHILLAS; s. Alexander FRASER d. May 2, 1905, m. May 20, 1848 to Susannah WYATT d. Montreal June 21, 1909. All lived in Quebec city. Any info on descendants or ancestors appreciated. W. Pooley, 22-36 Woodrow Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 1J3

273 GRAVES, Mary b. ca. 1795 Wesford Ireland, m. Patrick CODY March 14, 1814 Kilkenny Ireland. Ch: Ann, Henry, Dorathea, Patrick. Husband and son Patrick died on voyage to Canada ca 1834. Family settled in area of city of Que. Any info on any member of this family. See query No. 265

274 JOHNSON, Geo. Nevison, moved from Soulanges Co. 1845 to Hemmingford, d. Hemmingford Feb. 15, 1862, m. Mary PERRY (d. Apr. 22, 1862). Known ch: Geo. N. Johnson, Jr., storekeeper, Montreal (b. 1819 d. 1867); Wm. B. Johnson, resided in and was Mayor of Hemmingford Twp., J.P. and store-owner (b. 1826), m. Eliza RUTHERFORD (d. Jan. 4, 1867 ae 36 yrs). Any info on above or descendants would be appreciated. See query No. 270

275 LANE, Thomas m. Elizabeth MANAGAN both b. in Limerick, Ireland. Both d. in Que. city 1884. Their parents? Their ch: Bridget d. 1923 Que. city; Ellen; Thomas d. 1909 Que. city; Fancis m. 1882 to Mary Ann CLEARY; John, Patrick d. 1922 Que. city, Patricia d. 1884; Sister Mary Agnes of Jesus. Would like to hear from anyone on any info on above or their descendants. See query No. 269

276 MacKENZIE or McKENZIE - Charlotte - Marcelline b. 1877 to Henry W. McKENZIE (Watchmaker) of 39 Bleury St. Montreal and his w. Mary Anne O'BRIEN. Any info on this family would be appreciated. Glen W. McKenzie, Box 1767, Swan River, Manitoba R0L 1Z0

277 MacLEAN, Duncan b. ca. 1790 Creiche Isle of Mull, Scotland, w. Mary MacARTHUR b. ca 1790 same. Came to Canada on ship Glasgow 1831 to Twp. of Grenville, Argenteuil Co. Had large family. Sons James, Dougald and John b. ca 1816 d. 1903 m. Eupheumia McLEOD who came from Isle of Skye. Girls married into BLACKBURN, MacCALLUM, FRASER and BEATTON families to name a few. Sibblings of John MacLEAN and Eupheumia were Alexander m. Mary COEY, Duncan m. Elizabeth MacVICAR, Christena m. Samuel COEY, Kate m. George COEY, Mary m. J. HOOPELL. Will gladly exchange info. See query No. 263

278 MANI/MANY/MANNEY. Seeking info on these probably related families regardless of spelling. C.M. Mallette, 1830 Eagle Falls Drive, Houston, TX 77077 U.S.A.

279 NEWTON, William b. England d. Aug. 10, 1843 m. Sarah ?, d. Feb. 18, 1853. Their s. Samuel NEWTON b. England d. Oct. 25, 1866 m. July 24, 1832 to Margaret Ann MAXHAM, dau of Jonathan William MAXHAM and Margaret DOE, all lived Que. city. Any info on descendants or ancestors wanted See query No. 272

280 PERRON, Marie Louise, widow of Hypolite DESMEULES, (dau. of Regule PERRON and Clarisse ST. PIERRE) m. 26 Sept. 1892 at Tadoussac, Que. to Alexandre Bruno CHAMBERLAND. Four ch. b. at Cap St. Ignace, Montmagny, Que. Other associated names - BRISSON, SAUCIER, DUFOUR, DESBIENS, LEBLANC, OULETTE. Would like more info on these ancestors. See query No. 268

281 SERVIS/SERVOS/SARVIS Seeking info on families regardless of spelling See query No. 278

282 SMITH, Margery Anna m. Jacob M. HIRSCHFELDER June 1840 and Elizabeth Margaret who m. Rev. James FULTON, incumbent Russeltown, County Huntington 1848--- . Who were their parents? Where were they born? See query No. 271

283 SMITH-SIMPSON-THOMPSON-WELLS. Seek info on ancestors of Caroline WELLS, b. 1845, Kent England, d. 1944 Montreal and Frank SMITH, b. 1841 St. John, N.B. d. 1916 Montreal. Ch: George (1866-1932), William A. (1889-1942) m. Pearl INNIS, Francis P. (1870-72); \*Alfred G.\* (1881-83), Charles Wesley (1877-97), Clara Jane (1877-1943) m. Frederick THOMPSON, Frank, Herbert, Alice m. George SIMPSON, lived in Ottawa, Maude m. ? Elliott. Contact sought with descendants or relations. Mrs. Lauren Foster-MacLeod, 526 Gladstone, Apt. 3, Ottawa, Ont. K1R 5P1

284 SPAULDING, Orpha b. ca 1838 dau of Harriet (Stone)Spaulding. Father ? She m. Asa H. BENHAM and had Josephine (Benham) HAWKINS c. 1862-1937. Then she had George FARMER by a differant father. George FARMER settled in Richford, Vt. Orpha BENHAM d. 25 Oct. 1918 in Knowlton, Brome Co. Quebec. When did Harriet SPAULDING die? Was her father Isaac STONE and her mother Arethusa STONE? Did Orpha have any brothers or sisters or other children, namely Jim Stone? James M. Holmes 78 E. Main St Westborough, MA. 01581 U.S.A.

285 SPENCER. Coordinator of Spencer Family Assoc. is interested in contacting anyone interested in Spencer research. Mr. Charles Spencer, 22 Bearnard Hill, Muswell Hill, London N10 2HB England

286 STRATTON, John/Mary came to Eaton, Compton County, Que 1799 from Rutland, Mass. w. dau. Candice and her husband David METCALF. Died Eaton: John 1815; Mary 1839. Need other ch. of John/Mary and descendants. See query No. 264

287 WILSON, Effie dau of Elizabeth WILSON and Thomas WILSON (parents cousins ?). Effie b. 27 Aug. 1886 Shawville, Que. Doris Swarthout, R.D. Box 118, Deansboro, N.Y. 13328

288 WILSON, John Seek all information on family that settled in Glen Sutton, Brome Co., Que ca 1830. John WILSON m. Susan CHAPPEL. Ch: John, Jr. of Richford, Vt; Phebe, m. Ephraim COURSER 2nd m. Sydney STOWE; William m. Jane SMITH; Clarissa ?; Curtis



d. in Newport, Vt. 1946 unm.; Smith d. 1930 Newport, Vt; Margaret m. Elmore WING settled in Richford, Vt; James Wilson d. 1914 Richford, Vt; Urania m. Edward POWERS d. 1904 Fulford, Brome Co. Que. Was this family originally from Northern Ireland? See query 284

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### WORKSHOPS

The Québec Family History Society has four workshops planned and invites members to register for them. The workshops will be held on Saturdays at Glenaladale, 146 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire. Participants are invited to bring their lunch. Tea and coffee will be provided.

November 29, 1983	Course for beginners - See Page 21
January 14, 1984	Course for beginners
February 18, 1984	Québec sources - where and how to find them
March 17, 1984	To be announced

Write or call Dr. David J. McDougall, Program Chairman, 4864 Wilson Avve.  
Montreal, Québec H3X 3P2 Telephone 1-514-486-2157

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### MEETING NOTICE

Date; December 6th, 1983  
Time; 7.30 p.m.  
Place: Lachine Municipal Library  
3100 St. Antoine Street  
Lachine, Québec  
( corner of 32nd Ave.)  
Speaker: Dr. David J. McDougall, vice-president of the Society  
Topic: " Patterns of Anglophone Settlement in Québec in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century."

Québec Family History Society Library

LIBRARY  
LOCATION:

Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road in Pointe Claire is located east of the intersection of Lakeshore Road and St-John's (St. Jean) Blvd. It is two driveways east of Stewart Hall. Tel: 514-697-5939

LIBRARY  
HOURS:

The Library is open on Mondays from 10.00 to 15.00 hours and on the first and third Monday evenings of the month.

Members wishing to make arrangements to use the Library at other times or during June, July and August when we are normally closed, are asked to contact the Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. Don Martin at 697-3416

To use the Library on a Sunday please call Mrs. Margaret Heelan at 697-0449.

International Genealogical Index

We have acquired the International Genealogical Index on microfiche, recording Parish Records and other Vital Statistics from 90 countries, thus bringing to our doorstep the ability to research documents previously only possible through correspondence or travel.

Access to the Index is restricted to members only and is by appointment only. To reserve time please call our Information Office on Mondays or Thursdays between 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. at 514-697-5939

There is an hourly and minimum charge for the use of the microfiche readers and an additional charge for any copies of the pages required.

Out of town members may obtain information from the I.G.I. by completing and submitting the "Search Request" form printed in CONNECTIONS.

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
 P.O.Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire,  
 Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - SEARCH REQUEST.

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

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Please use BLOCK letters.

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

	Surname & Given name.	Province / County / State: & Country	Approx. Time	Fiche, Page & Frame # *	
e.g.	MORLEY, ANNE	NORFOLK, ENGLAND	1815		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Declaration: The International Genealogical Index is available to members only for the purpose of family history research and may NOT be used by individuals who are paid researchers.

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature.

\* To be supplied by Office  
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#### VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Society desperately needs people who can donate some  
time to do a little typing on the electric typewriter at the  
library. If you can help please contact the president,  
Mr. Garrity, at 697-1238 or phone the library at 697-5939.