

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF QUEBEC CONNECTOR

Number 06

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Our Goal

is to serve as a communicator for researching and tracing the families of the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The ETQC e-letter is published twice a year to inform readers of sources that are available for research in the Eastern Townships.

It is hoped to help readers to be more aware of the collections that are already published or will be published in the near future.

Your feedback is appreciated so we know if we can make a difference in the search for your Eastern Township Ancestors.

Different families will be featured from different counties and when possible a picture will be included with the article.

Thank you to all who share their information to publish in the ETQC e-letter.

Laverne Aitchison laverne "at" treearcher.ca
(*please change the "at" to @ when sending e-mail*)

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E-mail Laverne "at" treearcher.ca if you would like to receive the ETQC newsletter.

BROME COUNTY, QUEBEC

Source: Website

<http://www.townshipsheritage.com/Eng/Hist/ET/wbyet.html>http://www.tutorgig.com/ed/Brome_County_Quebec/

Brome County, is a historical county of Quebec.

It takes its name from the name of a manor in the parish of Barham in Kent, England that was named after the broom plant. It was named by English surveyors. The county was formed in 1855 from parts of Stanstead, Shefford and Missisquoi counties. The county is located in the Eastern Townships, one of the 12 regions of Quebec. The county lies in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains. Its eastern half is rolling countryside while its western half is part of the Richelieu River plains.

The county is roughly an upside-down "L" shape, bound on the south by the Canadian-American border on the east by in part Lake Memphremagog and Stanstead County, in the north by Shefford County and in the west by Rouville and Missisquoi counties. The county is divided into five townships, three in the north and two in the south. The townships in the north are, from east to west, the Township of Bolton, the Township of Brome and the Township of Farnham. The southern townships are the Township of Potton in the east and the Township of Sutton in the west. The county seat is Knowlton in the Township of Brome. Notable physical features of the county include Mount Brome in the northwestern corner of the Township of Brome and the much larger Mount Sutton in the Township of Sutton, and Brome Lake in the eastern part of the Township of Brome, which flows into the Yamaska River, site of a famous duck farm.

.....continued on page 2

Along Lake Memphremagog in the Township of Potton are three mountains, from north to south, [Mount Sugar Loaf](#), the larger [Mount Owl's Head](#),

and [Mount Bear](#). Owl's Head and Sutton are well-known ski hills.

In the early 1980s the county was abolished and the western half was transferred to the new [Regional County Municipality of Brome-Missisquoi](#) and the eastern half was transferred to the [Regional County Municipality of Memphremagog](#). A small part in the northwest was transferred to the [Regional County Municipality of La Haute-Yamaska](#).

External links

- [Brome County Historical Society](#)
- [History of Brome County From the Dates of the Grants of Land therein to the Present Time, With Records of some Early Families - Two Vols. By Rev. Ernest M. Taylor, M.A. Vol I 1908, Vol II 1937](#)



<http://gouv.qc.ca/portail/quebec/pgs/commun/portrait/territoire/occupationterritoire/?lang=en#entete>

Québec takes up the northeastern portion of the North American continent. It is divided into 17 administrative regions, which cover a vast territory of some 1,667,441 square kilometers (201,753 square kilometers of freshwater).

Québec's boundaries are defined by more than 10,000 kilometers of terrestrial, river and marine borders shared with Ontario, the federal government (in the northern seas south of the 60th parallel) and Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as certain American states (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York).

Historical overview

Prior to the arrival in the 16th century of the Europeans in North America, the shores of the fleuve Saint-Laurent (St. Lawrence River) had been inhabited for several thousand years by the Amerindians.

When the colony was first established, land occupancy took place according to specific needs, initially related to exploration, fishing and the fur trade. The first settlements were also set up bearing in mind strategic needs pertaining to territorial protection.

In the early 17th century, land along the river was divided into concessions, called seigniories, granted to noblemen. The noblemen then conceded part of their land, divided into lots, to the colonists.

Each parcel of land made up of parallel lots extending from a line, a waterway or a road, made up a range. The divisions of the seigniories all look onto the river or its tributaries, as the river was then the only navigable route. For a long time, it was the main means of transportation inside the colony and to the rest of the world. When the English took control of the colony, nine inhabitants out of ten were living less than a kilometre from the river.

During the French regime, i.e. until the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, roughly 230 concessions, fiefs or seignories were established with an area of approximately 36,500 km.

The development of agriculture goes back to the early 18th century, with the arrival and settlement of 4000 French colonists. The first seignories were established around three populated centres, i.e. Montréal, Trois-Rivières and Québec. They were roughly 6km wide and from 25 km to 50 km long. Their narrow frontage allowed many colonists to reach water routes.

The English presence, in particular the arrival of the Loyalists between 1763 and 1854, affected the physical and human environment in Québec through the adoption of a method of land division based on the principle of the township.

The first township established in Québec was Dunham Township, in the Cantons-de-l'Est. It was proclaimed in 1796, five years after the proclamation of the Constitution Act, 1791.

The township was, first and foremost, a method of land division intended to facilitate the concession of public lands to individuals, without the payment of a levy. At the outset of the English regime, a lot measured 28.75 chains in width by 73.5 chains in depth. A township measuring 10 miles by 10 miles was subdivided into 11 ranges, each containing 28 lots. Over time, dimensions of the original lot evolved into 13 chains in width by 80.8 chains in depth. A typical township was subdivided into 10 ranges each containing 62 lots. For new arrivals, land occupancy took place according to the crops they grew, thus occupying land in a highly uneven manner, due to topography and climate. To facilitate public administration, over the years, territorial subdivisions were created.

Given its geographic location, surrounded by the golfe du Saint-Laurent (St. Lawrence Gulf), Québec harvests almost exclusively maritime resources from this land-locked sea.

In the province of Quebec, land distribution was originally based on the seigneurial system, established in 1627 and used until 1854.

Seigneuries were granted by the King to members of the "bourgeoisie," members of important families or former military officers. As proprietor of a seigneurie, the "seigneur" had privileges and obligations towards the King or his representative. The "seigneur" granted parcels of land (concessions) on his seigneurie to tenants called "censitaires."

The granting of land by the "seigneur" produced a notarial act. This contract gives:

- the names of the parties;
- the dimension and locality of the land; and
- the various obligations of the "censitaire."

Consult our section on [Notarial Records](#) to find out how to locate such a contract.

Consult our [Bibliography](#) for further information on this topic.

A [Map](#)

[http://services.banq.qc.ca/sdx/cep/query_notice.xsp?f=date_publication&v=1709-01-01T00%3A00%3A00Z&sortfield=titre_trie&order=ascendant&col=america]

drawn up in 1709 by Gédéon de Catalogne gives the location of the seigneuries and the names of the "censitaires."

Starting in 1763, new lands were granted according to the township system. Quebec was divided into counties that were divided into townships or "municipalités de paroisses."

A chain is a unit of length. A chain measures generally between 60 and 100 feet. If not otherwise qualified, the chain as a unit normally refers to the English unit chain, also called a Gunter's chain. This is defined as 66 feet (20.1168 metres). It is also known as the surveyor's chain or land chain. The unit was once important in everyday life, being one of the fundamental units of Imperial system in the United Kingdom and its colonies.. The use of the chain was once very common in laying out townships

***Genealogy is like potato salad –
When you share it with others, it's a picnic!***

Research at Library and Archives Canada

[Lower Canada Land Petitions](#) (RG 1 L3L)

Research in Provincial Sources

A list of Crown grants, 1763-1890, arranged by townships within counties, and indexed by grantees, was published in 1891.

- *Liste des terrains concédés par la Couronne dans la province de Québec, de 1763 au 31 décembre 1890.*

Microfilm copies of the records listed in this book are available at the

[Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec.](#)

Requests for copies should be addressed to:

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec

1012, avenue du Séminaire

CP 10450

Sainte-Foy, QC

G1V 4N1

In 1841, the government created registration offices, which today are called the [Bureau de la publicité des droits](#) [www.mrn.gouv.qc.ca/foncier/registre/index.jsp]. Records of land transactions subsequent to the original grant or purchase are in the custody of the Bureau de la publicité des droits for each county or district.

[Conversion Table for French Measurement Units](#)



WEBSITE UPDATES

- Sharon Osgood Norton <https://sites.google.com/site/granbynewspaperextracts/>
- The Eastern Townships Research Centre <http://etrc.ca>

The ETRC Archival Collection and Photo Collection document the history of the Eastern Townships and its English-speaking communities, providing a window on the past life of these communities. Please check back regularly as we continue to enhance the content to our database.

QUEBEC ANGLOPHONE HERITAGE NETWORK

<http://qahn.org/>

The Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) is a non-profit, non-partisan umbrella organization engaged with its members in promoting preservation of the built, cultural and natural heritage of Quebec.

PUBLISHING E-MAIL ADDRESS – laverne"at"treeseacher.ca

A number of e-publications now use "at" to prevent automated Web crawlers from gathering people's e-mail addresses listed in their e-magazine and then bombarding them with spam.

In order to use the e-mail address above change "at" to @.

TUTORSHIP

Pennie Redmile of the QFHS shared the following information on tutorship:

The following tutorship document is available (on microfilm) at the Montreal branch of our Quebec National Archives on Viger St E.

One is the tutorship for Alex Burns children & the other is a bit of additional info I found in newspapers about him.

It is the only tutorship I've ever seen - for the care of children of a convicted murderer.

Tutorships give us a great deal of genealogical information, when we are fortunate enough to locate one. Finding one for **Alexander Burns'** children was the first one I'd ever seen whereby someone petitioned the court for a tutorship of children whose father was in jail "sentenced to death". Why would a rural farmer be given such a stiff sentence? What were his questions led me to check out newspapers of the day, in an attempt to glean more background. Concordia University had no Montreal newspapers for 1861, but did have copies of the *Waterloo Advertiser* and the *Sherbrooke Gazette* with these results.

"On Friday morning, Sept 6 1861, Mr. Burns was hanged publicly in Montreal, outside the Montreal city jail, having been convicted by a jury on July 3. His crime was murder. He was 45 years old and said to have been born on an island on Lake Champlain in 1816, the son of a British soldier. He lived in Bolton Township but was raised near Sherbrooke, QC."

Penny Redmile

Tutorship found in the Montreal court records:

July 4 1861 --- Minors ... **Alexander Burns**

Personally came & appeared before us.....*Thomas McGuin (?) of the city of Montreal, Esquire, friend to the minor children undermentioned.*

Wherefore your petitioner prays that it may please you to order that a competent number of the

relatives and in default of relatives – of the friends of the said minor children, assemble before you to give their advice on the above petition - and will do justice

Who by virtue of the fiat upon the petition presented to us this day for the purpose of appointing a Tutor and a Sub-Tutor to Mary Jane aged 19, Cindal aged 17, Simon aged 15, James aged 13, Susan Josephine aged 11, Freeman aged 9, Victoria aged 6, Nancy (aged) 4 years, Franklin 2 years, and an unbaptized infant aged about 3 months

*Minor children of **Alexander Burns** of the Township of **Bolton**, County of Brome, District of Bedford, heretofore farmer and now under sentence of death pronounced against him in the Criminal Court of the Queen's Bench now sitting in Montreal with **Charlotte Priest**, his wife, now in the common jail of this said district.*

Hath caused to be cited before us a competent number of relatives, & in default of relatives -- of the friends of said Minor Children viz.

*Enoch **Davis** of the Twp of **Bolton**, aforesaid farmer, James **Davis** of the same place, carpenter & joiner, **Dudley M Davis** of **Derby Vermont**, in the United States, farmer, Henderson **Kendall** of the Twp of **Stanstead**, clerk, **James Seymour** of the Twp of **Shefford**, farmer, Elias **Ross** of the Twp of **Brome**, Sheriff's Officer, Manly **Tilton Jr** of the Twp of **Bolton**, carpenter & joiner, All friends in default of relations*

*Who having heard the said petition read & being duly sworn to give their advice on the premises, unanimously say, that they are of opinion the said **James Seymour** be appointed Tutor to the Minor Children & the said **Dudley M Davis**, Sub-Tutor - ---& Whereupon the said advice is by us the said Prothenotary ratified & confirmed, & it is ordered in consequence that the said **James Seymour** be & remain Tutor of the said Minor Children--- & the said **Dudley M Davis** Sub-Tutor, which Tutor and Sub-Tutor, being personally present, have voluntarily accepted of the said charge, promising upon oath faithfully to discharge the trust in them—and let it be as prayed for.*

Query: Sherbrooke, Directories

1. The majority of the directories that we have are business or business and farmer's directories. In fact, we only have one early Sherbrooke phone directory. I took a look at the directories we have (mostly E.T. and a couple Sherbrooke directories for 1875-5, 1882, 1888-9, 1890-1, 1892 and 1908-9) but only found one that listed a James Aitchison. In 1892, he is listed as "Aitchison, James, laborer, h Belvedere South". However, I have been told that the Sherbrooke Historical Society has a large collection of Sherbrooke directories. The large blue books that you are thinking of are indexes to births, marriages and deaths in the St. Francis District (which includes Sherbrooke).
2. I believe wills can be found in the notary archives at the provincial archives centres.
3. Check Bureau de publicite des droits (the old Land Records offices for Sherbrooke land records).

Jodi Robinson

Source: Eastern Townships Research Centre UC 029 Abbotsford U.C.

Wednesday April 21, 1869. This day late in the afternoon, while viewing the Torrent in the River or curious by the Freshet from the recent thaw of the large quantities of snow that had fallen during the past winter eleven persons including the four names that follow found a watery grave by the giving way of the abutment and consequent fall of the bridge on which they were standing filling the entire community with consternation and sadness.

No. 1 Amanda M. Blake wife of Sephamiah Harvey, builder, joiner of Granby P.Q. was drowned as above on Wednesday the Twenty first day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, aged thirty five years. Her body was recovered on the following day and was interred after Solomon Servias with the two whom names follow, on Saturday the twenty fourth of the same mo in the general county of Granby in the presence of subscribing witnesses by me.

James Howell, Z Harvey

No. 2 Eliza Jane Sergeant widow of the late Benjamin Sergeant of Dunham P. Q. was also drowned as per foregoing statement on Wednesday the twenty first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, aged thirty nine. Her body was recovered two days after and was interred at the same time with the foregoing viz on the twenty fourth, _____ this and services. (The Armstrong of Waterloo. Cole & Rowling of Granby, to W Radford divinity student assisting) In the general cemetery in the presence of Subscribing witnesses, by me James Howell

J H Miner - Wm Cook

No. 3 Eliza Jane, daughter of the above and wife of J. Henderson C. Miner Tanner Merchant of Granby, aged twenty eight was also drowned on the same day as the above. Her body was found on the twenty second of April and solemnly interred as the same time services & plan as the above in the presence of subscribing witnesses by me James Howell

JHC Miner, Wm Cook

No. 4 Cora daughter of the above I. Henderson C. Miner & Eliza Jane his wife was drowned with the foregoing at the same time in the same manner aged six years but the body was not recovered until the eighth day viz Wednesday Apr 28th her remains later by warrant from the coroner were interred in the same cemetery on Friday the 30th of April in the presence of subscribing witnesses by me. James Howell

JHC Miner, W.P. Cook

QUERIES: Surname - "Coupland"

Ancestry Message Board
Re: Aitchison/Wood of Granby, QC
NorthernRidge Posted: 29 Mar 2010 8:58AM
Classification: Query

John Coupland b April 26 1824, Ailrey Angus Scotland m Mary Anne Woolley 1825-1907.
John purchased farmland on Shefford Mountain.

Do you have James' parents?
I have them as John Coupland and Isabel Webster but am uncertain.
Also curious about Frederick's parents.

I'd be grateful for a connection to others with Coupland histories in the Eastern twp. and exchange information

In response to the Aitchisons of Quebec posting...My name is Derrick Coupland, my 3G Grandfather John Coupland immigrated to the Eastern townships in the 1840s from Scotland and purchased a farm on Shefford mountain. He married Mary Ann Woolley in 1850. We think John had a brother named Frederick Coupland (little sketchy though) who married Agnes Aitchison and had 5 children. I'd be grateful for any info you have confirming (or not) Fredrick's relationship with John. Meanwhile my e-mail address is dcoupland@blacksheepstrategy.com I am very interested in your newsletter.

Regards, Derrick Coupland

Wed, Mar 16, 2011



I am Gary Coupland of the Couplands of Granby (Shefford Mountain) featured in the first and 2nd ETQ C e-letter.
My father was Albert, the baby Agnes Aitchison is holding in the picture on page 5 of the 2nd edition. (Picture from 2nd Edition ETQC e-letter)

In the first edition of the ETQC e-letter, I saw that Alice Mckelvey was looking for info on the Couplands, mainly Fred Coupland (born 1827). I am 99.9 % certain that he was the younger brother of John (1824), my great-great grandfather.

Gary Coupland coupland@sympatico.ca Quebec City



<http://blogfinder.genealogue.com/>

Blogs can help you search smart and find more information about your ancestors.



The Guild of One-Name Studies

<http://www.one-name.org/>

... is the world's leading organisation for one-name studies. A one-name study is a project researching facts about a surname and all the people who have held it, as opposed to a particular pedigree (the ancestors of one person) or descendency (the descendants of one person or couple).

“Four Men Who Made Their Mark”

Remarks by Robert Irvine to the
Georgeville Historical Society Annual Meeting
Murray Memorial Hall, Georgeville, Quebec

*The following information is from a talk that BOB IRVINE presented to the
Georgeville Historical Society.continued from ETQC Fall 2010 e-letter*

July 8, 2007

Bob Irvine

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The top three history sleuths in the Magog-Georgeville area are Dr. Maurice **Langlois** (author of biographies of Alvin **Moore**, the **Merry** family, the doctors of Magog and other works), Steve **Moore** (historical consultant based in Fitch Bay), and John **Scott** of Georgeville (amateur historian and former editor of Time Canada)

The following are the Men Who Made Their Mark On Oliver Corner and Drummond Point.:

- *Captain Wiliam Oliver was featured in the Spring 2010 ETQC #04*
- *Lewis Drummond was featured in the Fall 2010 ETQC #05*
- *Erasmus Darwin Smith featured in this issue Spring 2011 ETQC #06*
- *Francis Peasley will be featured in the Fall 2011 ETQC edition.*

1. Captain William **Oliver**, a long-time militia officer, and owner of one of the finest stage coach inns in the Townships. He and his parents, siblings and kin, together with other families, built the bustling hamlet of Oliver Corner.

2. Lewis **Drummond**, a public-minded but perhaps sometimes opportunistic Irish Catholic lawyer who knew how to work the system in an embryonic Canada in order to help others and sometimes help himself. He bought the land in and around Drummond Point and gave it his name.

3. Erasmus Darwin **Smith**, a gangly Green Mountain boy who left his parents’ hard-scrabble Vermont hill farm to seek opportunity in a new land. He was by all accounts the founder of the Drummond Point colony, and finally

4. Francis **Peasley**, whose only journey to Drummond Point was in a coffin after a life too short.

ERASMUS DARWIN SMITH JR.

Let’s move now to the subject of our third sketch. Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. was born near Bradford in east-central Vermont in 1850. In 1872, he traveled to Compton to work in the store of a distant relative, Alden Kendrick. In 1877, when Mr. Kendrick died, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr came to Magog to seek employment. There he was hired by Alvin H. Moore to work as head

clerk in the Moore store. In 1878, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr married Emily Ryerson Mark of Little Britain, Ontario. They built a large white house at 189 Merry Street, mostly with her money. In 1882, they had a son, Allan Erasmus.

Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. began to wear a number of “hats”, either to make money or help

the community. He was appointed agent for the Great Northwest Telegraph Company. He was Magog's deputy postmaster for 16 years. He founded and led its volunteer fire brigade, was town councilor and mayor for two terms, and secretary of the Masonic lodge for 40 years. With the turn of the century Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr established his own business, which he later shared with Allan Erasmus who was a jeweler, watchmaker and optometrist.

I think there are two things about Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr's life and work that are especially instructive for us today. First, today most of us have a single career path or hold down one job at a time. In contrast, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. had a diversity of interests and occupations. Second, today we make a fairly sharp distinction between work and play. I think it's fair to say that for Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr the line between his hobbies and his work was blurred. He was at times a gunsmith, cabinetmaker, machinist, and beekeeper. He raised pigs and chickens, had a milk cow and was an accomplished boat-builder.

He was also fond of fishing, cycling and hunting. He was a crack-shot. On his lunch hour from the store, he would go into the neighbouring woods up Merry Street, where he would shoot enough grey squirrels each day to eventually make his wife Emily a fur coat. He could also down a flushed-out partridge in a second, firing his shotgun from the hip. Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. is starting to sound like John Wayne, so I'll change tack here.

In 1903, convinced that the gas-powered engine was not a passing fad, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. began searching for a suitable location for a summer residence on the lake. He found it at Drummond Point. Actually his son had found it a few years previous while fishing – Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. swore him to secrecy to not tell anyone. In August 1904, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. purchased a large section of shore property at Drummond Point from farmer R.R. Merrill and his wife Nellie Oliver – who now owned the George Oliver farm – for the princely sum of.....\$75.

For many years that followed, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. and Emily would host the annual Sunday school picnic of the Magog Methodist Church. In 1906, perhaps in the interests of good Methodist modesty, Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. erected the first building on Drummond Point – a small structure used as a change house for bathers. Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr. also made use of the building as a place to store dynamite for clearing boulders from the beach and for later road-building work. (Presumably there was a no-smoking rule at the Sunday school picnic.)

Erasmus Darwin Smith Jr soon started organizing road-building bees to connect the lakeshore colony with Oliver Corner and the Georgeville Road. (The south part of the Drummond Point colony was already connected to the civilized world by a winter tote road used by farmers on the west side of the lake bringing logs to Magog.) On the day of the bee, every man contributed a day's work or hired a man to take his place.

By 1912, a rough wagon trail was made. With its completion, the summer people started interacting with the folks in Oliver Corner. Karen's mother Isabel remembers getting milk for the summer colony from the Merrill farm. In an arrangement that would send today's food inspectors into hysterics, pails of milk were cooled near the side of the Georgeville Road in a spring-fed horse trough, awaiting pick-up by the summer colony children. And there was great socializing within the colony – many cottages had pianos or organs that were brought by barge. In the 1930s, the Drummond Point folks would set out a nine-hole golf course in the Merrill's cow pasture. Called the Eagle Cliff Golf Club, the club presumably had a rule that you counted a two-stroke penalty if your ball landed in a fresh cow-pie.

This spirit of co-operation continues to this day. This morning the Drummond Point Property Owners Association voted unanimously at its annual meeting to make our community a "phosphate-free zone".

On February 1, 1933, E.D. Smith moved on to his final assignment – organizing road-building bees at the Pearly Gates.

Conference 2011
Our Golden Anniversary

Remembering our past ... projecting the future



<http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2011/>

Conference 2011 takes place **Friday May 13 - Sunday May 15, 2011** at the Hamilton Convention Centre located in downtown Hamilton, Ontario ([location](#)).

Conference is open to both members and non-members of the Ontario Genealogical Society.

You may [REGISTER NOW](#) either online or by sending in the registration form.



Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid

<http://ocfa.islandnet.com/>

The Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid is a pointer database consisting of the surnames, cemetery name and location of over 3 Million interments from several thousand cemeteries, cairns, memorials, and cenotaphs in Ontario Canada.

For information on the Database Fields, see the OCFA [Field Information](#) page

DNA TESTING



<http://www.genetrackcanada.com/location.php>

[Find out](#) where your ancestors came from, their ethnic background, and how they have scattered throughout the world today.

DNA TESTING

TIPS ON CHOOSING THE BEST GENEALOGY TESTING COMPANY IN CANADA

<http://www.myfamilygenealogy.org/specific-genealogy/canadian-genealogy/23-tips-a-guides/53-tips-on-choosing-the-best-genealogy-testing-company-in-canada.html>

People should educate themselves regarding the basics of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) and genetic genealogy fundamentals if they want to know their family history.

PUBLICATIONS

We have included a listing of available books for sale. For ordering purposes, a contact has been provided next to the publisher's name. Please be sure to ask about shipping and handling. The editor of this newsletter is not responsible for orders.

NEIL BROADHURST - AUTHOR	broadhurst@shaw.ca
Protestant Marriages of the District of Bedford, QC 1804-1879	

KATHLEEN BROCK - AUTHOR	www.qfhs.ca
Protestant Births & Baptisms, Shefford County, Quebec 1880-1899	\$35.00
Protestant Marriage Index, Shefford County, Quebec 1880-1899	\$40.00
Protestant Death & Burial Index, Shefford County, Quebec 1880-1899	\$40.00

COLBY CURTIS MUSEUM/STANSTEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY	
http://www.colbycurtis.ca/eng/archives.html	
1825 Census, Stanstead County	\$10.00
1861 Census for Stanstead Township and Stanstead Plain	\$25.00
Marriage Contracts/Contrat de mariage from/de 1840-1950 at/a Stanstead - <i>Stanstead Historical Society</i>	\$20.00
Sherbrooke Daily Record Vital Statistics, Vol. 1 & 2, 1897-1906 – <i>Elane Wilson</i>	Price
Stanstead County Vital Statistics, Vol. I-II, 1845-1963 – <i>Elizabeth Brock Tilton & Wilson</i>	Varies
Forest and Clearings – The History of Stanstead County, reprint – <i>H.B. Hubbard</i>	\$38.00
Wills/Les Testaments – from/de 1840-1950 – at/a Stanstead	\$20.00

MATTHEW FARFAN - AUTHOR	mf@qahn.org
On Lake and River - stunning bilingual book (208) pages on the history of the Eastern Townships	\$36.70
Cemetery Heritage in Quebec	\$12.00

SHARON OSGOOD NORTON - AUTHOR	
https://sites.google.com/site/granbynewspaperextracts/	
Granby & Eastern Townships Newspaper Extract 1855 – 1910	CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE \$40.00

RAY BAILLIE & DIANA BAILLIE □ AUTHOR	
Scottish Imprints - Ray Baillie. -- Montreal: Price-Patterson, 2010.	\$30.00
ISBN 978-1-897336-47-2	
• Imprints I: <i>Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec (Montreal, the Laurentians, The Outaouais, South-west Quebec, The Richelieu Valley)</i> , by Ray & Diana Baillie (2001) 1-896881-27-0	\$34.95
• Imprints II: <i>Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec (The Eastern Townships)</i> by Ray & Diana Baillie (2002) 1-896881-31-9	CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE \$34.95
• Imprints III: <i>Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec (Quebec City & Environs, Saguenay, North Shore, Gaspé)</i> by Ray & Diana Baillie (2004) 1-896881-43-2	\$34.95

SHERBROOKE NEWSPAPERS - and surrounding area from the later 1800s into the early 1900s.
<http://andersononline.net/~ardron/index.htm>

Quebec and the Eastern Townships of Quebec Genealogy Websites:

Links to the Eastern Townships of Quebec

- <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/9917/lketgen.htm>
- <http://www.genealogie.org/club/sgce/accueile.htm>
- <http://www.townshipsheritage.com/home.html>

Marlene Simmons Website <http://simmons.b2b2c.ca/>

- My specialty is the English speaking Protestants of Quebec; I'm not as strong for French-Canadian records. Those French-Canadian records which I do have are largely concentrated in the counties of Brome, Missisquoi and Shefford.

Pam Waugh Website <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~qceastwn/>

- Genealogists researching the English speaking Protestant families in the Eastern Townships will find there is a wealth of information available. Church records, cemetery inscriptions, census records, etc. are available through a variety of sources. Counties Covered: Arthabaska, Brome, Compton, Drummond, Megantic, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Wolfe.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RESOURCE CENTRE

- <http://www.etr.ca>
For further information on the Eastern Townships Research Centre, Jody Robinson may be reached at (819) 822-9600, ext. 2261, or at etr2@ubishops.ca. Website www.etr.ca
The ETRC does not charge entry, membership, or research fees.

RESEARCHING YOUR "ANGLO" ROOTS IN MONTREAL

- <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~qcmtl-w/>

Canadian Genealogy and History Links

- <http://islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/quebec.html>

19th Century indexed vitals from Sherbrooke, QC newspapers

- <http://andersononline.net/~ardron/>

Missisquoi Historical Society:

- <http://museemissisquoi.ca>

Newspaper search engine

- http://news.google.com/archivesearch/advanced_search
for back issues of many Eastern Township newspapers, such as Waterloo Advertiser, Granby Leader, Stanstead Journal, Coaticook Observer News and Eastern Townships Advocate and the Sherbrooke Telegram

1851/52 Canadian Census <http://automatedgenealogy.com/census52/>

The census planned for 1851 was not carried out until 1852, so it is variously referred to as the 1851 Census and the 1852 Census

1891 Canadian Census.

- <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1891/index-e.html>
This new online database provides researchers access to digitized images of the original 1891 Canadian census returns:

Quebec 1870 notary records.

- http://bibnum2.banq.gc.ca/bna/notaires/05S_CN502S2/index.html?region=05S&district=502
Quebec National Archives have released some FREE, fully-indexed notarial records. Click on "Index des noms" on the left-side menu for an alphabetical listing.

GOOGLE SEARCH ENGINE

- <http://www.google.com/support/websearch/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=136861>