

# EASTERN TOWNSHIPS OF QUEBEC CONNECTOR

Number 05

FALL 2010

## The Goal

of the Eastern Townships of Quebec 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 with the article will be included.

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

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

## WHY "EASTERN TOWNSHIPS"?

Matthew Farfan

Source: Website

<http://www.townshipsheritage.com/Eng/Hist/ET/whyet.html>

The southeast corner of the province of Quebec is home to the region known as the Eastern Townships. The region is famous across Canada and internationally for its scenic beauty and history.

The term "Eastern Townships" is an old one. Geographically it refers to that vast region of Quebec that is bounded on the west by the old seigneurial lands along the Richelieu and Yamaska Rivers; on the south by the Vermont border; on the southeast by the New Hampshire and Maine borders, and on the east and north by the old seigneurial lands along the Chaudière and St. Lawrence Rivers. Beginning with a Proclamation in 1792 by Alured Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada (Quebec), this vast territory was subdivided into townships. The process would take years, and eventually resulted in the creation of 95 townships.\*

By the early 1800s, the region began to be known collectively as "the Eastern Townships."\*\* The reason for this designation remains a subject of discussion. The prevailing theory is that the term distinguishes the region from the comparable and older "western" townships of Upper Canada (Ontario). However, the term may equally have been adopted to distinguish the region from the townships west of the Richelieu River and those along the Ottawa River.

The term "Eastern Townships" remains in common use. Its first French-language equivalent was "Les Townships de l'Est," but beginning in 1858, "Les Cantons de l'Est" came into popular usage. The term "Estrie" was coined in the 1940s, and officially adopted in 1981 with the creation of an administrative region by that name. "Estrie," however, corresponds to only a fraction of the historic Eastern Townships, and the term Cantons de l'Est is preferred by many over the bureaucratic and historically irrelevant "Estrie."

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- 2 TOWNSHIPPERS DAY – DANVILLE, QUEBEC
- 4 EASTERN TOWNSHIP RESOURCE CENTRE
- 6 LEWIS DRUMMOND – BOB IRVINE
- 9 MCMORRINE /MACMORINE FAMILY HISTORY
- 11 PUBLICATIONS
- 12 GENEALOGY WEBSITES

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

# What Is Townshippers' Day?

Source: <http://www.tday.ca/en/meet-the-staff.aspx>

Townshippers' Day is a wondrous mixture of essential elements. It's a gathering that allows old friends from far-flung corners to come together, and total strangers to strike up new friendships. It's a day that almost vibrates with a sense of excitement, yet exudes a sense of calm and relaxation. It's a showcase event for musicians, dancers, artists, writers and photographers, but equally a time for entrepreneurs and artisans to display their wares and community groups to explain what they're about. It's a day that salutes the vitality and creativity of the Eastern Townships English-speaking community but a day that's shared with our French-speaking neighbours. Most remarkable, it's an event that is recognizably similar from year to year, yet molded quite differently every year by the host town.

## Sept 18 2010 Featured Town Danville

Danville, which this year is celebrating its 150th birthday, was originally known as the Back Village of Shipton. Its first settlers were Americans who arrived as the 18th century turned into the 19th, looking for good farm land. They found it under the dense, hardwood forests that covered the gently rolling hills along the northern edge of the Townships. The hinterland, a checkerboard of field and forest, continues to support an active agricultural community. The name of the growing village was eventually changed to Danville to pay tribute to Danville, Vermont, the original home of the first settlers.

The early growth of Danville, Quebec, was greatly influenced by the Craig Road which was constructed in the very early 1800s and which linked Quebec City to Boston. It was the Craig Road which permitted a great influx of settlers from the British Isles. Later French-Canadian settlers arrived from the overflowing seigneuries along the St. Lawrence River.

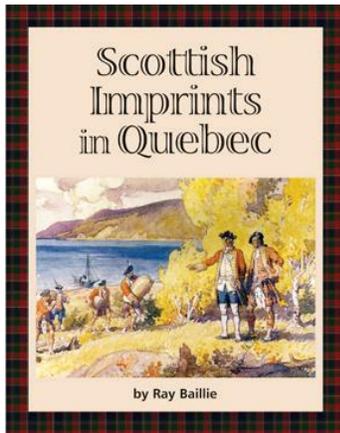
Danville has a number of famous native sons. Mack Sennett is no longer a household name but the Academy award-winning film director—he created the Keystone Cops and brought Charlie Chaplin to the screen—was born in Danville to Irish immigrant parents. Daniel Johnson, who was premier of Quebec from 1966 till his death in 1968, was similarly born in Danville of a father of Irish descent. Nor should daughters be forgotten: Danville was home to Clara Cleveland, Canada's first professional female golfer.

Today, Danville is home to about 4,000 inhabitants, most of whom list French as a first language, although there is still a noticeable English presence in the town.

Danville hosts an annual arts symposium in early September. The town also draws a large number of visitors later in the fall when both snow geese and Canada geese make Burbank Pond a stopover on their south-bound migration. This is the second time that Danville has hosted Townshippers' Day, the last time being 1987.

For more: <http://www.danville150.com/index-eng.html>  
<http://www.villededanville.com>

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 change "at" to @.



At the Townshippers' Day, Ray Baillie was one of the author's selling his book "Scottish Imprints in Quebec." Born in Montreal in 1935, he is a descendant of Scots, Irish and French immigrants. In his home, Scottish Culture was dominant. His book traces the role of the Scots in Quebec from 1757 to the Great War. Dozens of excursions throughout the province over the past decade of research revealed to the author an incredible role that the Scots and their descendants have played in the development of Quebec.

*I was pleased to purchase a signed copy of this book from Ray Baillie.*

[http://www.qahn.org/uploads/qahn\\_document.docFile/QHN%20November-December%202002.pdf](http://www.qahn.org/uploads/qahn_document.docFile/QHN%20November-December%202002.pdf) more on Ray and Diana Baillie page 9.

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home@qahn.org; [www.qahn.org](http://www.qahn.org)

### **HISTORICAL SOCIETIES REPRESENTED AT THE TOWNSHIPPERS' DAY.**

STANSTEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY – Colby-Curtis Museum  
<http://www.colbycurtis.ca/eng/shs.html> Kathy Curtis [archives@colbycurtis.ca](mailto:archives@colbycurtis.ca)

RICHMOND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
<http://richmondcountyhistoricalsociety.com/> Esther Healy [e-dhealy@sympatico.ca](mailto:e-dhealy@sympatico.ca)

LITTLE FORKS BRANCH OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS  
[http://www.townshippersheritage.com/Eng/Org/Genealogie/GS\\_forks.html](http://www.townshippersheritage.com/Eng/Org/Genealogie/GS_forks.html)

Bev Loomis [mbloomis@pppoe.ca](mailto:mbloomis@pppoe.ca)

*We represent both Little Forks Branch UELAC and Patrimoine-Ascott-Heritage, through which we restored the Little Hyatt One-Room Schoolhouse located in Milby, Que*

BEAULNE MUSEUM FROM COATICOOK.  
Website: [www.museebeaulne.ca](http://www.museebeaulne.ca)

ETRC – EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RESOURCE CENTRE  
<http://www.etric.ca/web/index.php?lang=en> Jody Robinson [etric2@ubishops.ca](mailto:etric2@ubishops.ca)

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**Sherbrooke** is a city in south-eastern Quebec, Canada, the only major city in the Eastern Townships. Although originally settled in the early 19th century by anglophones, it is today primarily a francophone city with a population of 147,427.

**Sherbrooke** has become known as a major student city. With four major colleges and two universities, its student population is one of its defining features. The city is the site of the Université de Sherbrooke and Bishop's University. Bishop's is the province's only English-language university located outside the island of Montreal.

**The city** grew considerably on January 1, 2002, by the mergers of the cities of Sherbrooke, Ascot, Bromptonville, Deauville, Fleurimont, Lennoxville, Rock Forest, and Saint-Élie-d'Orford.

## Sherbrooke, Quebec and the Eastern Townships

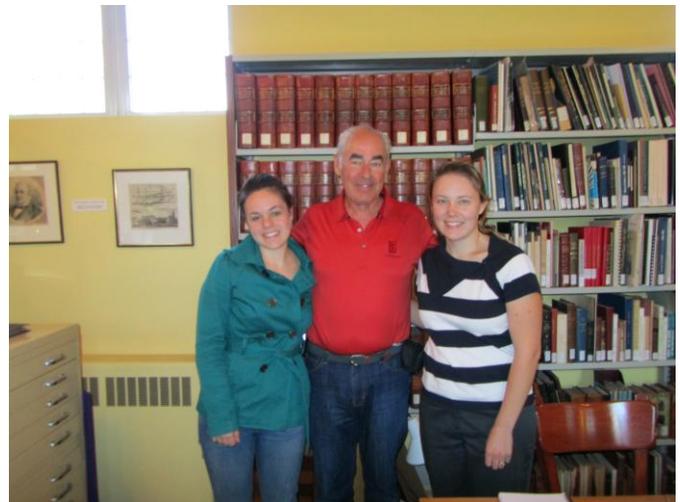
Laverne Aitchison September 2010

On a recent visit to Sherbrooke, Quebec to glean the records to find missing information on the James Aitchison and Rachel Cook family we were treated like one of the celebrities off of “Who Do You Think You Are?” I had contacted Jody Robinson of the Eastern Townships Resource Centre (ETRC) at the Bishop’s University 2600 College St. Sherbrooke, Quebec J1M 1Z7 Telephone: (819) 822-9600 ext 2261 e-mail: [etrc2@ubishops.ca](mailto:etrc2@ubishops.ca)



Katie Forbes of Inverness, Scotland was researching emigrants from the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides of Scotland for her master thesis “The Scottish in the Eastern Townships”. She visited the ETRC in order to see the sources she was working on. She is pictured here on the left with Jim Aitchison and Jody Robinson.

Jody greeted me and my husband Jim and led us over to a table with boxes of books to look for our ancestors. The collections are stored in a part of the John Bassett Memorial Library and have to be transferred to the Old Library for viewing. Jody had another stack of books piled on the table which was productive in our search.



The mission of the ETRC is to act as a resource centre for the study of the Eastern Townships with a special focus on the English-speaking community. The ETRC was originally founded in 1982 by faculty members at Bishop’s University to further multidisciplinary research on the Eastern Townships through funding regional and community-based research projects, disseminating scholarly work in its own journal-*Journal of Eastern Townships Studies (JETS)*. Its original name “*Eastern Townships Research Centre*” reflected this academic oriented focus. As of 2010, focusing on dissemination of knowledge at which we were always very successful, the mandate of the Centre has changed along with the name to show a new direction; one based more on partnering with community stakeholders in the collection and sharing of Eastern Townships’ archival resources. The ETRC is a bilingual, not-for-profit and incorporated organization with Bishop’s University as its parent organization. The ETRC is administered by a board of directors consisting of Bishop’s professors and librarians, representatives from other higher educational institutions in the area and members of the local community.

Therefore, the mandate of the ETRC is now threefold: firstly, to provide the necessary materials and infrastructure for knowledge transfer between academics and key players in socio-economic development and community organizations. Included in knowledge transfer is the dissemination

of information through various tools namely; JETS, online newsletter and a webpage as well as hosting public events such as book launches, conferences, lectures and colloquia. **Secondly, the ETRC acts as a resource centre for information on the Eastern Townships through the management, acquisition, processing, preserving and providing access to archival collections from English-speaking communities, past and present.** Thirdly, the ETRC as a focal point for community service and learning through the establishment of partnerships with community organizations, acting as a liaison between the university and the surrounding regional groups and contributing to experiential learning.

- **Eastern Townships Genealogy Society**  
<http://www.genealogie.org/club/sgce/accueille.htm>  
By mail: 275 Dufferin St, Sherbrooke QC J1H 4M5  
By phone: (819) 821-5414  
By email: [sgce@libertel.org](mailto:sgce@libertel.org)
- **Archives of Sherbrooke Historical Society**  
<http://www.histoiresherbrooke.com/en/archives-services>  
By mail: 275 Dufferin St, Sherbrooke QC J1H 4M5 (downstairs)  
By Phone: (819) 821-5406  
By e-mail: [helene.liard@histoiresherbrooke.com](mailto:helene.liard@histoiresherbrooke.com)
- **Sherbrooke Municipal Library**  
<http://catalogue.bibliotheque.ville.sherbrooke.qc.ca/cgi-bin/bestn?id=&bsid=1613055230&act=23&lang=1>  
**English Contact: Michele Gary (819) 821-5861**  
*Michele Gary suggested we go to the Palais of Justice who sent us to Services Quebec for Land Records*
- **Services Quebec** (Bureau de publicite des droits (the old Land Records offices)  
<http://gouv.qc.ca/portail/quebec/servicesquebec/miseenoeuvre/reseauregional/?lang=en>  
Denise Belanger (819) 820-3287  
*There is a \$6.00 fee to use their collection.*  
*I searched the large moose bound surname index books of property buyers and sellers – the first one had no date but it was prior to 1880 and I quit at Volume 11 that began Sept 3, 1942. There were numerous entries for Robert Bruce Aitchison and each entry printed cost \$4.00.*

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**When my husband and I travelled to Sherbrooke and the Eastern Townships it was truly a great experience. Everyone was so helpful and friendly. We filled in some of the missing dates and places on collateral lines. I know we will eventually find the records that we are looking for so the James Aitchison family tree can be completed.**

After visiting the different Genealogy Societies and Archives in Sherbrooke to try and find the baptism of Robert Bruce Aitchison b 12 Oct 1877 and the marriage of Ada Jane (Jennie) Aitchison in 1877 to Edouard (Alex) Gauthier without success we lucked out at the Eastern Townships Genealogy Society on Dufferin St. Sherbrooke, Quebec.

A young fellow tried different databases on the computer but was unable to solve the mystery. He introduced himself as Sebastien Robert. He was very friendly and offered to help find the couple dates I was looking for. I learned that Sebastien is the co-owner of *The Drouin Institute*. He has worked for Drouin since 2005 and has been the co-owner since January of 2008.

*The following information is from a talk that BOB IRVINE presented to the Georgeville Historical Society. We will feature the second of the following four people who made a mark on Oliver Corner and Drummond Point in upcoming issues of the Eastern Townships of Quebec Connector Newsletter.*

### **“Four Men Who Made Their Mark”**

Remarks by Robert Irvine to the  
Georgeville Historical Society Annual Meeting  
Murray Memorial Hall, Georgeville, Quebec  
July 8, 2007

Bob Irvine  
3 Cobalt Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario K1S 3S7  
wellspark "at" sympatico.ca (please note: change the “at” to @ when sending e-mail)

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).

*.....Continued from ETQC Spring 2010 e-letter*

*The following are the Four Men Who Made Their Mark – we will feature Lewis Drummond in this 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.

### **LEWIS DRUMMOND**

So, let’s move now to our second sketch. It starts with a question. Who was Drummond Point named after and why should we care about him?

Drummond Point was named after the Honourable Lewis Thomas Drummond, a prominent attorney and later judge in Lower Canada.

From the Canadian Dictionary of Biography, we learn that Drummond was born in Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland in 1813 and immigrated to Canada at the age of 12 with his widowed mother. He was educated at the Séminaire de Nicolet, studied law in Montreal under the respected jurist Charles Dewey Day, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1836. His powers of oratory in both English and French “combined the richness of imagination of the Irish

with the cold reason of the German”. In 1838, he gained renown for his able defence of the Patriote prisoners of the Rebellion. In a lovely twist of fate, presiding over the trials was his former teacher, Day, himself a native of Bennington, Vermont, and recently appointed by the Crown as deputy judge advocate.

In 1840, Drummond became a supporter of the Reformers under LaFontaine. In 1842, when Governor Bagot chose LaFontaine to lead the government of the united Canadas, LaFontaine put Drummond in charge of dispensing patronage in Montreal. That same year, Drummond ran for Montreal City Council under LaFontaine’s banner, only to be defeated. Also in 1842, Drummond took an important step toward allying himself with the French-Canadian elite by marrying Josephite-Elmire Debartzch, the daughter of a seigneur and former member of the executive council.

In April 1844, Drummond ran as a LaFontaine candidate in a Montreal by-election. Drummond appears to have learned from his earlier defeat. Working with his organizer Francis Hincks, Drummond brought together into a formidable force two unruly disparate groups, namely French-Canadian dock workers and Irishmen working on the Lachine Canal. In a delicious contradiction, Drummond, a member of a party whose roots lay in the call for responsible government, deployed his Irish dock workers on election-day to rule the polling stations with brute force. (In typical Irish charm, it would have been something like: “Top of the morning to you James. Now Jimmy boy, you wouldn’t be votin’ for anyone other than Lewis Drummond would’st you?”)...Needless to say, Drummond won the by-election by a large majority.

In the general election later in 1844, LaFontaine won but Drummond met with personal defeat – he had not showered sufficient favours on his Irish canal workers so they sold their services to his opponents. And so it went. An uncontested seat was found for Drummond in Portneuf. He was appointed to a special commission looking into riots by the Lachine Canal workers. In 1848, Drummond was elected in Shefford in the Townships. All the while, he continued to be the “go-to-guy” for patronage in Montreal. He endeared himself to the Catholic hierarchy by defending the church in some thorny legal issues. He became active in business. He invested in Montreal real estate. He controlled or bought interests in firms involved in banking, shipping and mining. In the late 1850s, he led the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad. He also founded something called the Transmundane Telegraph Company (perhaps the first originators of spam).

Drummond’s political stock and standing in the legal community continued to rise: Solicitor General in the LaFontaine-Baldwin Cabinet; Attorney General in the Parliament of Lower Canada and, finally in 1864, Judge of the Court of Queen’s Bench.

And what’s Drummond’s connection to this area? In 1858, Drummond purchased property encompassing all the lakeshore on both sides of Drummond Point and including the George Oliver farm (later the Merrill Farm) on the Georgeville Road. Judge Drummond’s decision to buy property here was probably influenced by his having friends in the vicinity. They included most notably Charles Dewey Day, who in this same period became the first member of the Montreal elite to establish a fine country estate on the Magoon Point road south of Georgeville.

Judge Drummond intended to build a summer residence on the lake but never did so. This is perhaps because another friend of Drummond, Major Johnson, Harbour Master at Quebec, bought a large piece of property further to the north on the lake around the same time. Major

Johnson built a mansion, which he called the Hermitage. Judge Drummond's wife and four children summered with the Johnson's from 1858 to 1867.

The judge himself put in an appearance at the lake when his busy schedule allowed. In the summer of 1866, for example, Drummond was on hand with other dignitaries to welcome the *Nora*, the steamer built by the Camperdown Hotel's owner Thomas Macduff, on its maiden voyage from Sargent's Bay to Georgeville.

In 1867, Judge Drummond sold his property to a Mr. Brown. It was subsequently sold and subdivided several times. The Drummond Point section of the property has been in the Smith family for over one hundred years. In 1873, Judge Drummond retired because of ill health. On November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1882, Lewis Thomas Drummond died of chronic bronchitis in Montreal at the age of 69.

*Next edition: Erasmus Darwin Smith*

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\*\*\* Tour director, driver, local guide gratuities not included.

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**TIME TRAVEL TOURS** <http://www.timetraveltours.com/genealogy.html>

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# McMorraine/MacMorraine Family History

**“Every family has a story to tell; and this is my story.”**

Author: Marilyn Rose MacMorraine Mallette lynrose"at"rogers.com

The first generation of McMorrines I have been able to record at this time are my great, great, great, great, grandparents, the Rev. Robert **McMorraine**, and his wife Elizabeth **Maxwell**. Robert **McMorraine** was born in Scotland in 1709, and died in 1774, Elizabeth was born in 1721, and died in 1801, the daughter of John and Elizabeth **Maxwell** of Breconside, Kirkcudbrightshire. Robert and Elizabeth were married on Nov. 13, 1749. From this union, six sons were born, John, Robert, William, Alexander, George, and Charles and two daughters, Helen and Elizabeth.

The second generation in my line is my great great great grandparents, Robert and Margaret (**Kerr**) **McMorraine**. Robert was born August 15, 1754. They lived on their farm named “Ryhill Farm” in Penpont, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. They had 2 sons, named Robert and John, a daughter Catherine that came to Canada and settled in the Lake Huron area, plus several other children whose names are unknown at this time.

The third generations are my great, great grandparents, Robert and Catherine (**Burnett**) **McMorraine**. Robert was born in 1795 in Sanquahar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and Catherine was born about 1798 in Glasgow, Scotland. They were married on December 16, 1815 in Sanquahar, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. From this union 11 children were born in Scotland, Samuel, Nicholas, Walter, Robert, Barbara, Alexander, Jeanette, Jane, Catherine, Elizabeth, and John.



Catherine Burnett  
Mc Morine

In 1842, the family immigrated to Lower Canada, ( Quebec.) They would have travelled on a sailing vessel that would have taken approximately 30 – 60 days to cross the Atlantic Ocean. From Quebec City they travelled by boat to Montreal, and from there walked and travelled some on the rivers to Upper Melbourne, Quebec. My great grandfather, Walter, was 6 years old at the time. The hardships, the dangers, and the loneliness, I can't even imagine especially for Catherine in trying to care for such a large family.

When they arrived in Upper Melbourne they stayed for a short period of time with Robert's brother, the Rev. John **McMorraine**, minister of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church. Another son, William, was born to Robert and Catherine after arriving in Quebec. They settled on Mapleholm Farm in Flodden, Brompton Township in Richmond County. In the census of 1851 the family resided in a one-story log home where they farmed. By 1861 the Agricultural Census shows Robert and Catherine residing on Lot 4, Concession 8 in the Township of Melbourne, Richmond County, They owned 50 acres – 16 acres devoted to crops, 14 acres under pasture, 10 acres were wooded and wild. The cash value of the farm was \$850.00 while the cash value of farm implements was \$35.00. Robert passed away at 70 years on March 16, 1865, and his funeral service was conducted in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Upper Melbourne by the Rev. Thomas G. **Smith**. Catherine passed away at 92 years on February 13, 1891, and her funeral service was also conducted in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Upper Melbourne, by the Rev. John MacLeod. Both Robert and Catherine are buried together in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Upper Melbourne. Quebec.

The fourth generation is my great grandparents Walter and Miriam (**Rose**) **McMorraine**. Walter was born on December 25, 1836 in Scotland. He married Miriam **Rose**, born, April 12, 1845. She is the daughter of John and Mary (**MacKenzie**) Rose. Her parents had emigrated from the County of Ross and Cromarty, Scotland and settled in Racine, Richmond County, Quebec in 1838. Walter served in the Melbourne unit of the Fenian Raid of 1865-1866. Walter and Miriam settled in Flodden, Quebec, they were farmers. Walter ran a store with Gilbert **Stalker**. In later years, they moved to Kingsbury.



Walter & Miriam  
McMorine

Miriam passed away first on Feb 9th, 1922 and Walter passed away in Mar 9th, 1922. Both are buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Upper Melbourne, Quebec. They had 5 children, Mary, Robert, John (Jack) Walter, and William and for several years a niece lived with them also.



Violet Ward

The 5<sup>th</sup> generation is my grandparents **McMorine**. My grandfather was William, known to everyone as “Bill **McMorine**”. He was born on November 5, 1879 in Flodden, Quebec. My grandmother was Violet **Ward**, born on December 3, 1888 in Dennison Mills. They were married in Kingsbury, Quebec on June 25, 1913. My grandfather worked for Williamson **Crombie** sawmill in Kingsbury. William and Violet had 2 sons, Keith and Murray. When the Sawmill closed in 1928 they purchased a farm on the Oak Hill Road in Kingsbury. In the early 1950’s they sold the farm and moved to Kingsbury, where they resided until moving to the Wales Home in Richmond in 1970.



William  
McMorine

My grandfather passed away on January 3, 1972, and my grandmother passed away in May, 1980. They are both buried together in St. Andrew’s Cemetery, Upper Melbourne, Quebec.

In closing I would like to say how proud I am of my strong Scottish heritage and my ancestral roots. I especially give great credit to my great great grandparents who braved the Atlantic Ocean in 1842, the wilderness, having to cut down trees to make logs to build a homestead, and surviving the harsh cold winters in Quebec. With their great perseverance, courage, hope, and their faith in God, and with later generations the McMorine’s helped to build and settle the Richmond County area of Quebec.

Marilyn Rose MacMorine Mallette

## 1940 National Registration

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-911.007-e.html>



The 1940 National Registration resulted from the compulsory registration of all adults in Canada from 1940 to 1946. This information was originally obtained under the authority of the *National Resources Mobilization Act* and the *War Measures Act* to permit the mobilization of all the human and material resources of the nation for the purpose of the defence and security of Canada. The records are in the custody of Statistics Canada. The registration included all persons who were 16 years of age or older, except for members of the armed forces and

religious orders, or those confined to an institution. If a person died between 1940 and 1946, it might be possible that their questionnaire was destroyed. There was a different form for males and females regarding questions about occupation, work history and military service. The records are arranged by electoral district; however, a soundex-format index exists.

Inquiries about the records and requests for searches should be directed to:

Census Pension Searches Unit  
Census Operations Division  
Statistics Canada  
B1E-34 Jean Talon Building  
Tunney's Pasture Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6  
Tel.: 613-951-9483

**Library & Archives Canada does not hold copies of the 1940 National Registration records. All requests and inquiries must be addressed to Statistics Canada at the above address.**

# 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.

<b>NEIL BROADHURST - AUTHOR</b>	<a href="mailto:broadhurst@shaw.ca">broadhurst@shaw.ca</a>
Protestant Marriages of the District of Bedford, QC 1804-1879	

<b>KATHLEEN BROCK - AUTHOR</b>	<a href="http://www.gfhs.ca">www.gfhs.ca</a>
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

<b>COLBY CURTIS MUSEUM/STANSTEAD HISTORICAL SOCIETY</b>	
<a href="http://www.colbycurtis.ca/eng/archives.html">http://www.colbycurtis.ca/eng/archives.html</a>	
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 &amp; 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

<b>MATTHEW FARFAN - AUTHOR</b>	<a href="mailto:mf@gahn.org">mf@gahn.org</a>
On Lake and River - stunning bilingual book (208) pages on the history of the Eastern Townships	\$36.70
Cemetery Heritage in Quebec	\$12.00

<b>SHARON OSGOOD NORTON - AUTHOR</b>	<a href="http://granbynewspaperextracts.googlepages.com/">http://granbynewspaperextracts.googlepages.com/</a>
Granby & Eastern Townships Newspaper Extract 1855 - 1910	\$40.00

<b>RAY BAILLIE &amp; DIANA BAILLIE □ AUTHOR</b>	
Scottish Imprints / Ray Baillie. -- Montreal : Price-Patterson, 2010.	\$30.00
Includes bibliographical references and index.	
ISBN 978-1-897336-47-2	
• <i>Imprints 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	<b>\$34.95.</b>
• <i>Imprints II: Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec (The Eastern Townships)</i> by Ray & Diana Baillie (2002) 1-896881-31-9	<b>\$34.95. CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE.</b>
• <i>Imprints III: Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec (Quebec City &amp; Environs, Saguenay, North Shore, Gaspé)</i> by Ray & Diana Baillie (2004) 1-896881-43-2	<b>\$34.95.</b>

**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/accueille.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.townshipsheritage.com/Eng/Articles/Research/etrc.html>  
For further information on the Eastern Townships Research Centre, Jody Robinson may be reached at (819) 822-9600, ext. 2261, or at [etrc2@ubishops.ca](mailto:etrc2@ubishops.ca). Website [www.etrc.ca](http://www.etrc.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](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

### Quebec 1870 notary records.

- [http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/05S\\_CN502S2/index.html?region=05S&district=502](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.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.

### 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 original 1891 Canadian census returns:

### GOOGLE SEARCH ENGINE

- <http://www.google.com/support/websearch/bin/answer.py?hl=en&answer=136861>  
The [Basic Search Help](#) article covers all the most common issues,