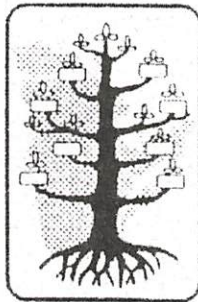


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CONNECTIONS

THE  
QUEBEC  
FAMILY  
HISTORY  
SOCIETY



25 TH  
ANNIVERSARY  
EDITION

~ QFHS ~

FOUNDED 1978 - INCORPORATED 1988 \* TELEPHONE: [ 514 ] 695-1502  
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**MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES** are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 7:30 p.m. at Maison du Brasseur, 2901 rue St-Joseph, Lachine, Quebec the corner of 29th Avenue and the Lakeshore.

**QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:** Monday - Friday 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.  
Wednesday 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.  
Sunday 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

**SUMMER HOURS:** FROM JUNE 21<sup>ST</sup> ~ TO SEPTEMBER 2<sup>ND</sup>, 2002  
OPEN: MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY ~ CLOSED: Thursday thru Sunday [and Wed. Evening ]  
See: *QFHS NEWS and NOTES* for complete details

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25<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY EDITION

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## **A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

In June 1977 Terri Shaw, Head Librarian of the Beaconsfield Public Library, hosted a seminar on genealogical research. The guest speakers were Marian Hykle, lecturer on genealogy at Montreal's Marianopolis College and Doris McIntosh of the Mississquoi Historical Society. The interest shown at that seminar prompted Terri Shaw to call a meeting in September 1977. From the small group of people interested in family history who attended that meeting The Quebec Family History Society was born.

In the beginning they met monthly at the Beaconsfield Library, where an executive committee was formed, a name chosen and by-laws written. Great strides were taken in the first year. The little group of people, strangers to each other, developed a warm camaraderie in their mutual interest of promoting and learning as much as possible about genealogical research. By 1987 that original group of ten had grown to a membership of 546.

A "Beginner's Course in Genealogy" was given by charter members, Margaret Stead and Gwen Trask - first at the Beaconsfield City Hall and later in Dorval, the South Shore and other locations until the Society found a permanent home. The original QFHS Library consisted of a small collection of books, two or three shelves on wheels which were rolled into the Beaconsfield Council Chambers for monthly meetings and stored in the home of a QFHS member. The first permanent home, in May 1980, was a room on the second floor of Glenaladale, in Pointe Claire donated by Mr David Stewart, of the MacDonald-Stewart Foundation. QFHS members acquired desks, filing cabinets, built shelves and painted. The Librarian began the task of cataloguing the books and periodicals and provided a list of "Library Acquisitions" for each issue of the Society newsletter, *Connections*. The Quebec Family History Society was now a member of The Federation of Family History Societies, with journal exchanges throughout the world. In 1983 the MacDonald-Stewart Foundation presented the QFHS with a second room, which was used for the microfilm and microfiche readers that were being acquired.

In 1985 the QFHS Library officially received permission to participate in inter-library loans, enabling us to borrow from other libraries or to loan our material to them. Members could now order census records from the Public Archives in Ottawa or books from libraries elsewhere in Canada, etc. The United Empire Loyalist collection was made available to QFHS members and under the direction of newly-elected President, Hugh Banfill the Society was computerized.

In 1987 the QFHS was forced to move as the Glenaladale property had been sold. So the second decade began with a search for new Library premises! 1988-89 were spent in the former Summerlea Elementary School, in Lachine. Then back to Pointe Claire, to rooms on the upper floor of the building in which the Library is now housed. Within a few years the QFHS outgrew that space and moved to larger premises on the ground floor in July 1994. With the help of local member volunteers the Library was now open six days a week and one evening.

In 1992 the QFHS celebrated the 350<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Montreal with "ROOTS '92", a genealogical convention held at McGill University. It celebrated the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the QFHS with "ROOTS '97". This Summer we will be celebrating the QFHS 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary with "ROOTS 2002". The QFHS has grown tremendously over the past 25 years and has numerous resources to offer its members. But, the dream of that small group of people who founded the Society in 1977 still lives on. The Quebec Family History Society is people helping people in a shared objective of tracing their family histories.

# From The Editor



In June 2002 The Quebec Family History Society will celebrate its Silver Jubilee with ROOTS 2002 ~ 25 years of genealogical research in Quebec. From its humble beginnings by a small, enthusiastic group of people who met in a suburban library in 1977 the QFHS has grown into the largest English-language family history society in the province. Membership now stretches across North America and around the world. The QFHS has helped people from Newfoundland to B.C; from Maine to California, from many European countries and as far away as Australia re-connect with their Quebec roots. And, the Library resources, courses and helpful volunteers have helped many Quebecers trace their family trees and find that elusive ancestor no matter where he / she may have come from. We now look forward to the next quarter century of Family History research

The QFHS Library now has a new computerized library catalogue system which will facilitate your search through the large collection of genealogical and historical material available to members. During those hot Summer days local members may want to come into the library and browse through this extensive collective or use one of the many new microfiche, microfilm and CDs to advance your family history research. Out-of-town members may also borrow books and periodicals from the library, please see the Library Loan Request Form on page 18.

MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE DUE AUGUST 1<sup>ST</sup>. The QFHS *Membership Renewal Form* for the year 2002 - 2003 will be found as a pull-out in the center of this issue of *Connections*. Please remember to fill it out and return it, with your cheque or money order BEFORE July 31<sup>st</sup>. Please also take time to reply to the question on the renewal form RE: INCOME TAX RECEIPTS. A box that is not marked will be taken to mean that a receipt is not required. All Receipts, for those requiring them will be mailed in February 2003. Each year we send out over 800 Income Tax Receipts. It is a very time consuming and expensive task. We have been told by numerous members that they do not need the receipts. Therefore receipts will be mailed only to members who indicate on their renewal form that they need and want one.

On the Membership Questionnaire there is a list of volunteer positions, with a short description of each. If any of these positions interest you or if you want to become more involved in QFHS activities please check one or more of the boxes and someone will contact you. Also remember to fill in your areas of research interest as these forms are used to decide what books, Cds, Microfilm, Microfiche, etc will be purchased in the coming year. And, we are always looking for articles for *Connections*.

The QFHS Summer hours are listed in "News and Notes". Please note that the Library will be open only three days a week during the Summer. Also note that the Library will be closed for the Holidays of Monday, June 24<sup>th</sup> and Monday, July 1<sup>st</sup>. It will also be closed between August 26<sup>th</sup> and September 3<sup>rd</sup>, up to and including Labour Day Monday, to allow for cleaning, painting and Library inventory check. Normal Library hours will resume on Tuesday, September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2002.

Deadline for September *Connections* is July 15

*Dawn Ouellette / Editor*

**HAVE A WONDERFUL SUMMER !!!**

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## QFHS LIBRARY SUMMER HOURS ~ 2002

OPEN: MONDAYS, TUESDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS ONLY.  
CLOSED: Thursday thru Sunday, including Wednesday Evenings.  
From: June 21<sup>st</sup> to September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2002

A breakdown of this schedule is as follows:

CLOSED: on Sunday, June 16<sup>th</sup>  
and ALL consecutive Sundays during the Summer up to and including September 1<sup>st</sup>.

CLOSED: on MONDAY, June 24<sup>th</sup>  
CLOSED: on MONDAY, July 1<sup>st</sup>.

CLOSED: Wednesday Evening, June 26<sup>th</sup>  
and ALL consecutive Wednesday Evenings until September 4<sup>th</sup>.

CLOSED: Fridays, beginning June 21<sup>st</sup> and Thursdays, beginning June 27<sup>th</sup>.

CLOSED: From August 26 to September 3<sup>rd</sup>  
for painting and cleaning

REGULAR HOURS WILL RESUME ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3<sup>RD</sup>.

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## STRAYS INDEX

Bruce Henderson has taken over the responsibility of compiling a STRAYS index for QFHS. In order to help Bruce, we need a volunteer to cut out the newspaper obits from the Montreal newspapers of persons born in Quebec (or lived most of their life here), then died elsewhere. The task will involve gluing the obits to cards. All members who see deaths in their local paper for Quebec born persons, please sent them to the library (c/o STRAYS) including the date and name of the newspaper .Please contact Pennie Redmile or Bruce Henderson at QFHS if interested.

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## MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL: MEMBERSHIP FEES ARE DUE AUGUST 1<sup>ST</sup>

The QFHS *Membership Renewal Forms* for the year 2002 - 2003 will be found as a pull-out in the center of this issue of Connections. Please remember to fill them out and return them, with your cheque or money order BEFORE July 31<sup>st</sup>.

## TAX RECEIPTS

Please note the question on the renewal form RE: INCOME TAX RECEIPTS.  
A box that is not marked will be taken to mean that a receipt is not required.  
All Receipts, for those requiring them, Will Be Mailed in February 2003.

## ARE WE LOSING OUR CENSUS ?

By Adrienne Leduc

*In the distant future will our descendants be able to consult the historical census records of 2001? Will the numerous details of that census shed light on us - their ancestors? Under current legislation, going back more than 90 years, the censuses taken after 1901 will never again be released to the public. Without a change in the legislation Canada's data from census will be lost to historians. The unavailability of the historical census records, an item of our culture, would constitute a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of our nation.*

---

Taking the census of population has been established in Canada since 1666. However, before the 17<sup>th</sup> century, partial enumeration of heads of families was undertaken from time to time in many jurisdictions throughout the world.

Historical documents and records show that the idea of census taking goes back many centuries. In ancient times Chinese censuses were taken at unspecified intervals, recording only the number of taxpaying households. During Roman times a very comprehensive enumeration was taken, while William the Conqueror counted only landholders of his new domain.

In Canada the modern idea of a complete enumeration of all persons and other significant details of their livelihood slowly rose in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. These censuses provided statistical profiles of the inhabitants, including their demographic, economic and social status. The first efforts to count everyone in an area larger than a city were made in New France and Acadia.

The National Archives of Canada contains evidence in the form of letters and schedules, that the early Canadian censuses were taken by enumerators going from door to door. The nominal census of 1666 covers 154 pages of manuscript and includes the age, conjugal status and occupation of each person. Due to the fact that new immigrants arrived during the summer of 1666 and were not enumerated indicates that the census was taken in the spring, before the arrival of the ships from France. Each dwelling was enumerated separately, and some of the outlying areas were probably visited by sleigh. Gradually, as the snow receded and the temperature increased, ravenous insects could well have tried to devour the census taker.

The first reference to the census of 1666 appears in a letter written April 5, 1666 by Colbert, *Ministre de la Marine* to Intendant Jean Talon in Quebec City. In it Colbert requests that Talon forward a roster of all the inhabitants of the colony.

November 13, 1666 Talon writes in part:

" . . . Here is the official report I promised you in my previous dispatch. I am enclosing the *rolle* [roster] of families in which there are a few omissions, but they can not be corrected until next winter." Talon continues by saying that in the total population of 3,215, there are 2,034 males and 1,181 females. The natives and the royal troops were not included.

Giving a description of progress made in the colony he writes:

"The newly cleared lands have appeared better to me because of the care that was taken. When I distributed the seeds I had brought last year, I insisted that a like amount be returned to me at the present harvest and this has been done . . . I have found that to encourage the inhabitants to grow a great deal of hemp it was necessary to reduce [induce] them to want thread. To this end I seized all [thread] that I could find here and I will only distribute it to those who agree to return a stated quantity of hemp . . ."

In his letter of April 5, 1667, Colbert reminds Talon that his Majesty, Louis XIV, expects to receive a more complete list of inhabitants, including the increase in population. It should include the number of domestic animals of each kind, the number of acres under crop, and the increased number of acres under cultivation since Talon's arrival.

It was chiefly Intendant Jean Talon, personally going from door to door, who took the census during the months of September and October of 1667. We can imagine this genial-appearing official with his hooknose, wearing a curled wig. He no doubt courageously travelled by canoe, and portaged many rapids. This census, taken during a time of year when many men were away hunting or trapping, lists 3,918 persons, not including the royal troops and the aboriginal. Still, in spite of its dispersion over a vast territory, the sparse agricultural population made it possible for the administration to draw up a very satisfactory status of the demographic situation.

Criticism leveled at the census is not a modern product. Nowadays, however, it is a different criticism. More than 300 years ago the census takers were criticized for not enumerating more people than there actually were. On May 17, 1674, Colbert wrote to Governor Frontenac in Quebec: "Your main purpose should be to augment the number of people in that country. His Majesty was surprised to see by the tables that you sent me that there were only 6,705 men, women and children in Canada. He is convinced that the ones who took this census, under your direction, made an obvious error, considering that over ten years ago there were more people than now."

Six years later, on November 13, 1680, the new Intendant, Jacques Du Chesneau, wrote to Colbert: "I can truthfully say, Monseigneur, [that I followed] the order given by the King to examine with great care the increase or decrease of population during the last five or six years, and if there is a decrease to blame myself for not having executed his orders, that I have done everything possible for the advantage of the colony and the increase of the population." Further on he adds, "I could not persuade myself to send you this year's census because I can not certify it as correct. There are 800 persons in the woods [coureurs de bois], a thing which is forbidden and I am unable to ascertain the exact number because the persons interested are hiding it [not cooperating] . . ."

The Intendant also mentions that there were 960 aboriginal, men, women and children—all baptized. Obviously the other aboriginal were not baptized.



New questions were being added to the schedules at each succeeding census. In 1681 the number of arms possessed by each family was listed. In 1685 further inquiries were added as to buildings, houses and mills. The succeeding censuses up to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century saw inquiries about churches, acres under pasture, and yield of field crops. Such detail made the census at the close of that century almost the equal of the modern census in its comprehensiveness.

During the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, in the British House of Commons, a proposed census was condemned on religious grounds. One member of the House reflected on it as follows: "I did not believe that there was any set of men, or indeed any individual of the human species, so presumptuous or so abandoned as to make the proposal we have just heard."

Another member stated that his constituents "looked on the proposal as ominous and feared lest some public misfortune or an epidemically distemper should follow the numbering."

A Canadian document from 1754 reveals that of the 55,000 people enumerated, approximately 400 lived in Montreal and 800 lived in the town of Quebec. The majority lived in the country. The United States, Denmark, Germany, England, Ireland, Netherlands, France and Switzerland began full enumeration between 1790 and 1850's. From these and similar beginnings in other countries the institution of the census rapidly gained a permanent place in the organization of nearly all modern states, with Turkey following only in 1927.

Canada instituted a regular census in 1851, taking its first dominion-wide census in 1871. Returns for 1851, 1861, 1871 and 1881 are generally nominal, meaning that each person of the family is listed individually, with details as to age, sex, country or province of birth, religion, racial origin, occupation, marital status, education and physical disabilities where applicable. Census records have been used extensively by historians, genealogists and, in increasing numbers, by those seeking information regarding genetically transmitted disease.

I still remember the thrills of discovering "all about" some elusive ancestor, Joseph Octave Leduc, in the 1861 nominal census. After unearthing basic data, using marriage records, I discovered that Joseph lived in the village of St. Bruno, Quebec. The historical census records revealed that here was an interesting story, told not in the usual way, but in the way that invited engagement with the data; I really wanted to absorb it. Here was information not available from any other source.

Listed by name were Joseph's widowed mother who lived with him, his wife and eight children of whom I had previously not been aware. The four sons and four daughters ranged from 2 to 17 years of age. I found the location of their homestead with agricultural data such as acres under cultivation, the amount of wheat, barley, peas, butter and lard, produced during the previous year. The age and value of the various cattle was also listed.

The historical census records constitute a valuable and frequently consulted source. They are priceless documents, revealing the mode of life of years ago. To research these records one

must know the approximate locality of the ancestor's domicile, as the arrangement of these returns is generally by township within each county. Small towns and villages are enumerated within their respective townships; larger towns and cities are listed separately.

The census of 2001 will count a great number of heads—a large increase since 1991 when Canada's population amounted to 27,296,859 individuals. Travelling with today's modern transportation, the enumerators will probably have no conception of the difficulties and hardships encountered by the early census takers.

However, we are at a crossroad. The preservation and accessibility of Canada's heritage depends on the documentation and interpretation of collections such as the historical census records. These are the records of our ordinary lives. In this new millennium, we are keenly aware of our need to know ourselves so we can tell our unique stories. The federal government must recognize that a strong and secure sense of the past is an indispensable source of confidence in our future.

Across Canada a campaign has been organized urging the Canadian government to take whatever steps necessary to retroactively amend confidentiality clauses of the Statistics Acts since 1906 to allow release of post-1901 census records. This issue is very complex, and Canadians may indeed be losing their census.

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The original documents of the French Régime are preserved in the *Archives de la Marine* in Paris. Microfilmed copies of these hand-written censuses exist and are available from the Public Archives of Canada and the Quebec Archives. All Canadian census records taken before 1901 are now available on microfilm in major Canadian libraries.

These records were specifically transferred to the National Archives of Canada (NAC) for public access. This was legal because the legislation that was used to collect these census records did not contain any specific provisions that prohibited their transfer. Thus the information contained in these records is protected only by the Privacy Act, which stipulates that NAC can make these records available to the public 92 years after the taking of the census.

However, for all censuses following 1901 the law explicitly prohibits the release of individual census records.

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**ADRIENNE LEDUC**

*Author, Lecturer, Historian, Founder of the Leduc Family Association*

Adrienne Leduc is a frequent contributor to Canadian and European newspapers and magazines, and has a special interest in Canadian history. She has written a historical novel, *Antoine: coureur de bois* (1996) which tells the tale of her husband's adventurous ancestor in seventeenth century Canada. Her current project concerns les filles du roi.

You can visit her website at: <http://www.adrienneleduc.ca/index.htm>

## MONTREAL~1900 MURDER MOST FOUL

Researched and written by

Robert N. Wilkins  
(copyright)

In the previous issue of CONNECTIONS, I wrote about the 1902 Montreal murder of George Wellington Smith. There were possibly several ironies involved in the five month period the black American stableman passed in this city, culminating with his racially-motivated shooting near the Hotel Dieu Hospital one cold January morning in 1902. Perhaps the most significant of these was the simple fact that at the time of Smith's own tragic death, Montreal was still a buzz with yet another particularly vicious and senseless murder which had taken place in Westmount only three months earlier. Mr. Smith himself would surely have been aware of the horrible event in question.

In short, on Saturday, October 26, 1901, around 6:30 in the evening, Eric Alyne Marrotte, a young seven year old Westmount boy, was brutally murdered by one Thorvald Hansen, a drifter from Copenhagen, who had for several days been roaming the streets of Montreal looking for work. The motive for this heinous crime turned out to be a paltry seventeen cents with which the aggressor, already inebriated, had hoped to buy yet another bottle of whiskey!

Little Eric was the third of four boys born to Samuel Marrotte and Louisa Frothingham Murray. The child's disposition was such that "he was a favourite with all and though not eight years of age he had begun to exhibit an interest in things that puzzled much older boys".

That Saturday afternoon "one of the dearest

children that ever lived in Westmount " attended his first and last dancing lesson at the Westmount Dancing Academy. Upon leaving the school, or so his friends recalled, he was heard to be jingling some coins in his trouser pocket. From the academy, the young boy headed for his grandmother's, Mrs. J. S. Murray, on Greene Avenue. He left there just after six for the short walk home, never to be seen alive again.



Drawing of Thorvald Hansen

His family lived at 31 Hillside Avenue, at the corner of Hillside Lane ( today where stands the building which houses the Royal Canadian Engineers, immediately adjacent to Westmount High School ). Descending Metcalfe Avenue from St. Catherine Street, the little boy took a popular path which cut through the northeast corner of Metcalfe and Hillside ( today the location of Vanguard High School ). It was on this fateful pathway, jingling his coins, that young Eric Marrotte encountered Thorvald Hansen, a wanderer who had arrived in Canada only weeks earlier. Hansen had for some time struggled with bouts of alcoholism.

It was night time and there was virtually no street lighting.

As they passed one another on the footpath, Hansen accosted the unfortunate child, demanding his coins. When the latter refused to hand them over, he assaulted the boy who screamed in horror. After strangling him with his bare hands, Hansen stabbed him three times: once in the abdomen, and once on each side of the neck just below the ears. The latter wounds indicated, according to the autopsy,

that Hansen had actually twisted the pocket knife about, once it had fully penetrated the flesh. The young child died virtually instantly. Eric Marrotte's body was then unceremoniously dumped behind a pile of construction bricks, just off the pathway in question. Hansen then continued coolly along his way.

Needless to say, when their son failed to return home that evening, the family became quite concerned. Friends and relations, including the grandmother, were contacted and an extensive search of the neighbourhood was conducted, but to no avail. However, around 9:30 that evening while returning home along the same pathway from what had been, until then, a futile search, the 13 year old brother of the victim, Cecil George Marrotte, found little Eric cold and lifeless behind the five foot pile of construction bricks. Running to his home about 100 feet away along Hillside, the terrified teenager returned to the scene with his father who picked up his inanimate son and carried him home. The family physician was called and it was he, Dr. J. M. Elder, who determined that the child was indeed dead. For the doctor it was a particularly difficult moment for it was he who had assisted in the birth of the child some eight years earlier.

An autopsy was performed the following day at 11:00 A.M. at the Montreal General Hospital. It was conducted by Dr. Wyatt Johnston in the presence of Dr. Elder. It was determined that the neck wounds were of such a shocking nature that many wanted to believe that they were inflicted in a fall from the pile of bricks on Metcalfe Avenue. Dr. Johnston continued with his work.

A couple of hours before the autopsy on young Eric's body had commenced, around 9:00 A.M, a dishevelled and exhausted Thorvald Hansen entered the Police Central Headquarters ( then located in the Montreal City Hall on Notre Dame Street ) where he confessed the crime to

the officer on morning duty, Sergeant Poulin. "I want to report myself. I want to be locked up. I have committed a murder; where, I don't know, but in a place near a square just outside the city I have killed a boy." On his person was found the seventeen cents, the exact amount of money the boy was known to have carried from his grandmother's the evening before. So straightforward and matter-of-fact was Hansen's statement that Poulin rightly feared that he was telling the truth. Detective James O'Keefe was assigned to the case. His first task was to discover if a young boy's body had turned up in any city institution.

As the autopsy continued, with all signs pointing in the direction of a quick yet horrifying end for young Eric Marrotte, suddenly and unexpectedly Detective O'Keefe entered the the hospital room. He stated clearly to those assembled exactly what had happened: "The boy is about eight years of age. He has a wound in the stomach and has been stabbed on each side of the neck near the ear. The deed was done a little before seven o'clock on Saturday night in a vacant lot, just outside the city limits". The autopsy team was staggered by the information yet continued with their analysis.

The inquest itself commenced its hearing at 2:15 Monday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Westmount Town Hall. The jurors were 14 in number and, after being sworn in, they were taken to view the body which had just been returned to Westmount from the Montreal General Hospital. It lay in a little child's coffin in a lower room of the building in question. The only mark of violence on the face was a rather bad bruise under the right eye. Hansen, who was present throughout the inquest, showed considerable signs of weeping, especially when the boy's mother entered the room.

In his testimony, Doctor Wyatt Johnson

declared that he had found neck wounds and "several gashes on the lower part of the abdomen" while in the autopsy report itself, Dr. Johnson wrote that he had observed "a slight mutilation of the genitals". Indeed, the day before, Hansen himself had stated in his confession that he had tried "to cut him in his private parts". Interestingly enough, this fact was not reported in the somewhat prudish newspapers of the day.

The verdict of the Coroner's Court was unequivocal in its declaration that "Eric Elyne (sic) Marrotte died at Westmount on the twenty-sixth day of October nineteen hundred and one from wounds in his throat inflicted with a knife in the hands of Thovald Hansen". The weapon, which Hansen had discarded during his long sleepless night following the murder, was found a few days later in the garden of Mrs. Alexander Nelson of Victoria Avenue, Westmount (where today stands the SAQ retail outlet on Sherbrooke Street). It was subsequently handed over to Constable Wrenn of the Westmount Police Department and later produced as evidence during the legal proceedings. The accused, even though he pled guilty, was formally committed for trial in November before the Court of King's Bench. That, at the request of his defense counsel, was later changed to the spring.

The funeral of little Eric Marrotte was conducted in the family home on Hillside Street by Reverend George F. Johnson, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. It was meant to be private but when the tiny casket, covered in flowers, emerged from the family residence, it was obvious that that was not to be the case. In point of fact, a large crowd of mourners, including his classmates from Westmount Academy, had gathered throughout the immediate neighbourhood to show their sympathy to the bereaved family. Many cried openly. All avoided the field where the atrocity took place. After a few moments of awkward

silence and hesitation, the horse-drawn hearse proceeded to transport the child's body to its final resting place - Montreal's Mount Royal Cemetery. Now all eyes turned towards the justice system.

Hansen's dark fate rested in the hands of Mr. George E. Mathieu (of the law firm Adam and Mathieu). His task was not an easy one as he attempted to construct a defense for the self-confessed murderer who was seemingly, for a moment in time, thoroughly detested by all Montrealers. Indeed, according to *The Gazette*, "after Hansen gave himself up, several people, who are cool headed under most circumstances, thought that he should be lynched". In fact, Thorvald Hansen was so despised in this city that Montreal's Danish community, as small as it was at the time, took up a subscription within its ranks which was placed at the disposal of Mr.

Mathieu. His fellow countryman living in this city desperately wanted to believe that the murderer was insane.

While awaiting his spring rendez-vous with justice, Hansen, 5'6" and 175 lbs., spent most of his time sleeping in his prison cell, receiving the occasional letter from Liverpool. Admittedly he had a rather lengthy connection with Great Britain, having enlisted in 1885, under the name Peter Mensen, in the 72nd Regiment in Wick, Scotland. Hansen served with them as a private for five years in India. In 1893, he was discharged from the army as a "bad character". Late in the 1890's, back in Copenhagen, Hansen was arrested for theft by the local police for which he served six months in that country. Clearly his background before coming to Quebec was not above reproach and, in fact, a story ran in *The Montreal Star* of November 25 that a similar murder of a child in England had taken place only days before Thorvald Hansen had set sail for Canada. The escaped murderer's name, according to the newspaper report, was believed to be one

**“HANSEN”! !**

His trial in Montreal commenced on April 1, 1902. The selection of a jury was not an easy task and took nearly the entire day to accomplish. The fact that the trial was to be conducted in English led to the exclusion of most of the thirty francophone candidates who had stated that they did not feel comfortable enough in the language of Shakespeare to serve on the jury. On the other hand, amongst the thirty anglophones present, sixteen were from Westmount and most chose to exclude themselves on grounds of prejudice. Finally, twelve brave souls were found, consisting of the following Montrealers:

P. R. Krasel, Vincent Lacombe, Samuel Brown, Ildege Marsan, Robert Thompson, Auguste St Germain, Cornelius Meaney, Alfred Butler, Adolphe Lapierre, R. Cunningham, J. W. Hannah, and, perhaps somewhat ironically, J. H. Hanson! The trial could finally begin.

All heads turned in the crowded courtroom as Thorvald Hansen entered. He appeared pale and emaciated. His five months in prison had clearly taken their toll and, accordingly, he was permitted to take a seat immediately upon reaching the bar. As Hansen sat, he rested his head on his right hand, his eyes closed half the time. He seemed totally indifferent to his fate.

Having confessed to the crime, all that remained to be determined was the extent to which he was responsible for his actions; that is to say, the degree to which he was sane at the moment of the murder. The defense attorney maintained that the murder and partial mutilation of such a young and innocent child was clearly an act of insanity. Also the fact that Hansen had given himself up to the authorities, when he most probably could have “gotten away with it”, pointed in the same direction. Indeed, Thorvald Hansen’s legal counsel, led by Mr. Mathieu, revealed to the somewhat surprised courtroom (based on Canadian

investigators who were sent to Denmark) that the murderer’s mother had died in an insane asylum in Copenhagen and, at the very time of the trial, his sister was in the same institution! However, for Crown Prosecutor Cooke the tragic case broke down into two relatively simple facts: firstly, Hansen, by his own admission, had killed the boy and, secondly, he was mentally responsible at the moment of the gruesome murder.

The jury took only twenty-four minutes to arrive at its guilty verdict, at which point Mr. Justice Wurtele withdrew from the courtroom for five minutes. When he returned, he was wearing the customary black cap and black gloves. Hansen was asked if he could offer any reason why a sentence of death should not be passed upon him. As the prisoner appeared somewhat confused, the question was repeated. Hansen mumbled “nothing” and Judge Wurtele proceeded with great emotion to his unenviable task - “What could have been your motive for taking the life of that poor little innocent child? To my mind, the murder was the result of debauchery and drink. I hope your fate will be a lesson to all those who are addicted to the unlawful and excessive use of liquor. There can be no doubt as to your guilt. When you confessed the crime, remorse must have begun to work within your mind. I can give you no hope whatever of a reprieve or commutation of the sentence which it is my duty to pronounce. Only one thing now rests with you to do: repent the crime you have committed and prepare yourself to meet your Maker. Let us hope that with true repentance you will find mercy for your crime when you go before the throne of Almighty God. In my heart I pity you, but it is my duty to pronounce the sentence which the law lays down for such a crime. The sentence of the court is that you be taken hence to the gaol, whence you came, detained there until Friday the thirteenth day of June, when you will be taken to the place of

execution and hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul."

As vicious and bloody as Hansen's crime was, some tears were nevertheless shed for the condemned amongst the jurors and spectators. Thorvald Hansen himself wept bitterly, almost uncontrollably, when the sentence was passed. Now he knew for certain that he had just a little over two months to live. One can only imagine how seemingly quickly those two months passed for the Danish prisoner. On June 11, two days before his Friday the 13th rendez-vous with death, Hansen handed the governor of the prison a statement which he had prepared. In it, he thanked the many who had assisted him during his seven and half months in jail and pleaded with the

Marrotte family to forgive him "the great sorrow I have caused them". So well-written was the document that The Montreal Star could not help but proffer the opinion that "it would appear to be the work of an educated Englishman instead of a wretched foreigner such as Hansen".

The government hangman of the day, known simply "Radcliffe", arrived in the city on the morning of June 12. Hansen, who was to be hanged the following morning at 8:00 sharp, spent nearly the entire night with his spiritual advisers ( he had converted to Catholicism while in jail ). When the fateful hour arrived and the execution party appeared at his cell, the condemned man declared his readiness to comply with the requirements of the law. Radcliffe entered the cell, pinioned the condemned man's arms, and the grim procession towards the place of execution was begun. Hansen mounted the scaffold with courage and firmness. He walked deliberately towards the trap. As his legs were bound, his lips moved in answer to the continued prayers of the Roman Catholic priest, Father Meloche. Radcliffe drew the black cap from his pocket,

covered the murderer's head and his last view of earth. All stepped back. The trap bolt was released and Hansen dropped to his death below. An autopsy was performed on the body and Hansen was subsequently buried in Montreal's Roman Catholic cemetery.

And thus ended, as the La Presse newspaper described the morning after the crime, the story of one of the most dastardly murders in the history of this city.

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Mr. Wilkins is a high school teacher and local historian. He is currently indexing death announcements from the early 1900's as they appeared in the now defunct Montreal Star. He can be reached by telephone at: ( 514 ) 524 - 5247 or e - mail: [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com)

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## **MONTREAL STAR**

### **DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1902**

The Index currently contains over 20,000 death-related news items and obituaries extracted from what was, at the time, Canada's leading English language daily newspaper. It contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are also several hundred or so American obituaries as well.

At present, the index breaks down into two parts: one-third Montreal deaths; and two-thirds out of city deaths. The latter contains references to deaths which took place in such Canadian cities as: St John, N.B.; Quebec City; Ottawa; Toronto; Hamilton; London, Ontario; Winnipeg; and Vancouver.

For further information contact Robert Wilkins  
Telephone ( 514 ) 524-5247  
e-mail: [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com)

## **THE ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION ( UHF )**

**Will be presenting its 12 Annual Family History Conference**

***SEARCHING FOR THAT ELUSIVE ANCESTOR: Landlords, Tenants and Tithes***

**From: September 24<sup>th</sup> To: October 1<sup>st</sup> 2002**

While the historical context provides the framework for the conference, this is primarily a genealogical event with the central purpose as always to give delegates hands-on experience of research in the main archives of both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. While concentrating on the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), Belfast and the National Archives in Dublin delegates will have ample opportunity to visit other noteworthy repositories like the National Library of Ireland, the Registry of Deeds, the Linenhall Library and Presbyterian Historical Society. They will be accompanied by Dr Brian Trainor former Director of PRONI and current Research Director of UHF and will be offered free consultations from the Foundation's team of experienced researchers. Through an extensive programme of lectures and workshops, hosted by widely acknowledged experts, delegates will receive step-by-step instruction on using the full range of documentary sources available to the family historian. They will also acquire an understanding of the historical experience and lifestyles of their forebears. The conference will be held between three venues this year: Belfast, Enniskillen and Dublin. The hotels that will accommodate the conference are 3 to 4 star standard, and delegates will have the use of the leisure facilities in the Belfast and Enniskillen venues. The programme will include a range of tours, social events and entertainment, all included at no extra cost.

### A Pre-Conference Workshop is also offered

A pre-conference workshop including an introductory tour of PRONI is planned for Tuesday 24<sup>th</sup> September between 9.00am and 4.30pm. This workshop will be a practical course and an ideal introduction ( or refresher ) course for those with limited experience of family history research in Ireland. Delegates will also have the opportunity to discuss how to begin their research with UHF's team of researchers.

### **Also offered is a post-conference**

#### **FAMILY HISTORY TOUR OF SCOTLAND**

**FROM October 1<sup>st</sup> to October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2002**

This tour combines research in the major archives and repositories in Glasgow and Edinburgh, with a wide programme of tours ( including an overnight stay in Fortwilliam ), activities and evening entertainment, thus enabling delegates to pursue their Ulster/Scottish ancestry while enjoying all the comforts and activities of a touring holiday. This tour has limited spaces available, so book early to avoid disappointment. for conference delegates there will be a reduced rate.

For further information and price of these events contact

The ULSTER HISTORICAL FOUNDATION at:

Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East,  
Belfast, Northern Ireland BT1 6DD

E-mail: [enquiry@uhf.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@uhf.org.uk)

OR visit their website at: <http://www.ancestryireland.com>



## **THE CAMPAIGN TO REGAIN PUBLIC ACCESS TO HISTORIC CENSUS RECORDS IN CANADA**

Lorraine Gosselin

As family historians and writers, we are very interested in access to information that gives us an accurate record of our subjects. A debate is raging right now about access to the post-1901 census records of Canada. The census information is invaluable to writers, biographers, historians, genealogists, and social studies experts. These records have been released on a regular basis in the past, and it was expected this would continue, with the 1911 census released in 2003, 92 years after recording. Now, it seems this will not automatically happen, possibly due to an incorrect interpretation of the 1906 laws.

The Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act govern what "personal" information may be made available to the public, and the Privacy Act specifically allows personal information from Census to be made available to any person or body for purposes of research, 92 years after collection. Those records must be under the control of the National Archivist.

Statistics Canada has refused to give up that control. They base their refusal on an interpretation of several laws and statutes that appear to promise the confidentiality of information gathered after the 1905 census for all time. (My personal observation is that Income Tax was promised to be temporary, but several wars have gone by, and we still pay it. The Government is not about to keep that promise, as far as I know!)

There are other interpretations that appear to support the position of the National Archivist. This debate has been raging since 1999. Private Member Bills have been presented in both the Senate and the House of Commons seeking to obtain access to Post 1901 Census records. The decision has been delayed several times on the basis that ordinary Canadians should be consulted. That is why efforts have been made to have petitions and personal letters sent to our lawmakers, some of which agree, while many are still 'on the fence'.

In December 2001 and January 2002, Stats Canada commissioned Environics Research Group to conduct a series of Town Hall Meetings and Focus Groups across Canada to determine the feelings of "ordinary Canadians" regarding public access of Census records for 1906 and 1911. The overwhelming majority of people who made presentations at the Town Hall meetings argued for the release of census records.

At the time of writing, the number of signatures sent to Ottawa seeking to regain public access to Historic Census records is rapidly approaching 50,000.

### **WHAT CAN YOU DO?**

- A) You can write a letter to your MP and/or Senator and tell them your personal reasons for wanting access to Post-1901 census records.
- B) You can sign a petition and also get others to sign it.

Petitions, forms, addresses of MPs and Senators, suggested letters, and lots of background and current information can be seen at [www.globalgenealogy.com/Census](http://www.globalgenealogy.com/Census).

**LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ JUNE 2002**  
**Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN**

**New Books at QFHS ~ JUNE 2001**

1. Wickham Roman Catholic Cemetery, Drummond County, Quebec REF/CL/153.4/D7
2. Les Voltigeurs Canadiens 1813-1815 MH/150.4/V6/V6
3. St. Stephen's Anglican Church: 159th Anniversary 1830 -1990 HG/151.9/S8/1990
4. The Holmes Family of County Tyrone, Ireland 1700-2000 3 volumes  
by Jean Isabelle Parke Lee FH/ 461.9/L4/2001/ v1 – v2 - & v3
5. Photo Album: Brome Fair & Bishop's College  
by Gerry Rogers HG/153.8/R6/1990
6. Inventory of Book Collection in Brome Historical Society 1980 AD/153.4/B7/1980
7. Across The Years  
by Walter P Percival (education in Quebec) HG/150.9/P3/1946
8. St Paul's Anglican Church, Lachine, Quebec  
by E. Harris HG/151.99/H3/1966
9. Ontario Historical Society: Papers & Records Vol. XXIII REF/AD/160.7/O5/1926
10. The Granthams of Deschambault, Quebec:  
Genealogy of Thomas Grantham & Catherine Mary Buttemar FH/156.9/G7/1999
11. Maple Street Cemetery List – Barton, Orleans County, Vt.  
by E.S. Alexander REF/CL/210.4/A5/1987
12. McLellan's Cemetery Records – Chazy, New York REF/CL/220.4/M4
13. Ste. Jean de Baptiste Cemetery, Garden, Delta County, Michigan  
by Dr. Lester Bazinet REF/CL/230.4/B3/1973
14. Lumbermen Buried in North County Cemeteries  
by Edna Finn REF/CL/220.4/F5/1987
15. Inscriptions From Old Cemetery, Keeseville, New York  
by Misses E.O. & M.T. Conso REF/CL/220.4/C6/1919
16. Cemeteries of Crown Point, New York  
by James M. Brand REF/CL/220.4/B7
17. Southport Burying Ground, Westport, New York  
by Helen Eagle REF/CL/220.4/E3
18. Mather Cemetery, Whallonsberg, New York  
by Pauline Boull REF/CL/220.4/M3/1988
19. Heath Cemetery, Barton, Orleans County, Vermont REF/210.4/P3/1988
20. Trinity Church Cemetery, Morin Heights, Argenteuil County, Qc.  
by Greta Nish REF/CL/157.4/N5/2001
21. Family Book of Who, When, Where:  
The Ancestors of the Children of the Marriage of  
Marie Lucille Hudson-Henderson  
by Paul Thomas Henderson FH/000.3/H4/2001
22. \*\* B.I.C.A. (British Immigration & Colonization Association)  
Contains information regarding Home Children  
by Patrick Campbell GS/151.9/C3/2001

23. The World's Greatest War (WW1) Includes list of Canadian Expeditionary Forces Officials  
by Thomas H. Russell A.M., LL.d MH/300.99/R8/1914
24. Merry Hearts Make Light Days:  
War of 1812 Journal of Lt. John Le Couteur. 104th Foot  
edited by Donald E. Graves MH/100.9/G7/1994
25. Schooling In The Clearings: Stanstead 1800-1850  
by Kathleen H. Brown HG/153.1/B7/2001
- ✓26. List of Roman Catholic (Qc.) Parishes, by County GS/153.3/Q8
27. The 10 books of Smith charts have been added to the computer (by Ernest E Smith)
28. Somerset England Parish Marriage Registers GS/413.3/W9
29. Somerset England Parish Burial Registers GS/431.4/S6
30. Fife Family History Society Publication #19 :  
Monumental Inscriptions: Pathhead, Feuars, Sinclairtown Feuars,  
Boarhills, East Wenyss, Austruther Wester GS/455.3/F5/2002
31. A History of Women in the Canadian Military  
by Barbara Dundas HG/100.99/D8/2000
32. Shipbuilders, Whalers, & Master Mariners of Gaspé Bay in the 19th Century  
by Dr. David J. McDougall HG/155.99/M4/1978
33. St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church 1826-1976,  
Williamsburg, Ontario HG/166.44/B6/1976
34. British Military Uniforms, Headgear, & Colours 1537-1939 MH/400.88/B7
- ✓35. Coopersville, New York: St. Joseph-du-Corbeau Baptisms & Burials 1843-1880  
by P Pontbriand REF/220.3/P6/1985
36. Mariages/Marriages 1815-1879: District of St. Francis (Qc.)  
From the Church Records of 16 Religious Denominations,  
Catholics Not Included - 2 Volumes GS/153.4/S6/1987/v1 & v2
37. L'île d'Orléans en fête  
by Raymond Letourneau (19 family histories) French text. HG/156.9/L4/1980
38. Numbering the Survivors:  
A History of the Standish Family of Ireland, Ontario & Alberta  
by J. Richard Houston FH/000.99/H6/1979
39. Clinton County, New York: Marriages 1830-1880  
by Benoit Pontbriand REF/GS/220.3/P66/1984
40. Ontario's New Adoption Disclosure Policy 1986 GN/160.99/O6/1986
41. Periodical Source Index 1986 ~ genealogies, periodicals  
in Allen City Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana GN/230.3/C5/1987
42. Inventaire des contrats de mariage du Regime Français  
conserves aux archives Judiciares du Québec  
par Pierre-Georges Roy (6 volumes) [ French text ].
- Vol.1 A-Chal GN/150.3/R6/1937/v1
- Vol.2 Chal- Fra GN/150.3/R6/1937/v2
- Vol.3 Fra-Lab GN/150.3/R6/1937/v3
- Vol.4 Lab-Mor GN/150.3/R6/1937/v4
- Vol.5 Mor-Sim GN/150.3/R6/1938/v5
- Vol.6 Sim-Z [ Vol 6 includes a list of corrections & omissions ] GN/150.3/R6/1939/v6

43. French & French-Canadian Family Research  
by J. Conrad GN/150.1/C6/1989
44. Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario: Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell  
by Bruce S Elliott ( published by OGS ) GN/167.3/E5/1987
45. Hatley 1792-1900: History of a Village in Hatley Township –  
East Hatley, Charleston, Hatley Village.  
by Phyllis Emery Skeats HG/153.9/S5/2000
46. The following new cemetery lists have been added to our collection & catalogued  
All were compiled by D. Clark McIntosh & cover Quebec City region REF/CL/156.4/M4/2001
- A. St. Peter's Anglican, Stoneham, Qc.
  - B. Stoneham Roman Catholic Cemetery
  - C. Stoneham Presbyterian Cemetery
  - D. St. Catherine's Graveyard
  - E. St. Gabriel de Valcartier Roman Catholic
  - F. St. Bartholomew's Anglican Church
  - G. St. Andrew's United Church Cemetery, Quebec City
  - H. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Cemetery, Quebec City
  - I. Mount Herman Cemetery, Quebec City (not complete)
  - J. Loretteville Cemetery
  - K. Laurier Ste. Catherines Cemetery
  - L. Hillcrest Cemetery, Quebec City,
  - M. Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Quebec City
47. Pine Hill Cemetery, Saranac Lake, New York (1 entry only)  
by D. Clark McIntosh REF/CL/220.4/M4/2001
- ✓48. Repertoire des Mariages de Saint-Michel-de-Vaudreuil 1773-1972  
par Dominique Campagna S.C. (Rep #40) REF/GN/152.3/C3
49. Periodical Source Index 1987 (see # 41) GN/230.3/C5/1988
50. Periodical Source Index 1988 (see # 41) GN/230.3/C5/1989
51. The Descendants of Andrew Holland & Jane Clark from Galway, Ireland in Canada  
by Marian E Jenkins
52. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime Français – vol. 22  
includes notaries: Pierre Rousselot, 1737-1756; Barthelemy Verreau, 1711-1718;  
François Caron, 1721-1732; J.H. Bouron, 1750-1760; Charles D. Desmerest,  
1753-1754; Philippe P. Pilliament, 1755-1758 GN/150.4/L4/1972  
by Roch Lefebvre

**A WARM THANK YOU TO THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS  
FOR MAKING THE ABOVE DONATIONS TO OUR LIBRARY:**

Doris Banfill, Kathleen L. Brown, Patrick Campbell, Dorothy Dunkley, Jim Hay, Paul Thomas Henderson, Marian E Jenkins, Heather LeBlanc, D. Clark McIntosh, Jean Isabelle Parke Lee, Dr. David J. McDougall, Late Gerry Rogers estate, Robin Rye.

Jim Hay, former librarian of QFHS, was the person who so kindly donated the Cadastral Abrégés books to the library. It was a pleasure to learn this information Jim has donated several of the new books on the above list. Thank you, Jim.

**MICROFILMS:**

Ontario Birth Index 1904	MS 931.16	1 microfilm
Ontario Death Index 1929	MS 937.17	1 microfilm
Ontario Marriage Index 1919	MS 934.17	1 microfilm

QFHS purchase

**MICROFICHE:**

Bristol & Avon FHS	1851 Census Index Vol. 20 Bath Parishes	10 microfiche
Somerset England	1851 Census: Master Index	2 microfiche

Donated by Robin Rye

**NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !**

As researchers into our roots, we delight in the moments when we catch a glimpse of the way our ancestors lived. In Quebec the notary documents contain a wealth of information. Each branch of the Archives nationales du Quebec (ANQ) houses the records for their region - up to about 1899. The notary was an important person, handling various contracts of the day, including wills, marriage contracts, indentures/apprenticeships, land transactions....including rental fees, estate inventories, and protests - to name a few. On a smaller scale we also will find renunciations of estates, contracts by people for specific work, rentals of everything imaginable - from homes to horses.

In future issues of CONNECTIONS, I will endeavor to include examples of some of these documents - to show the type of records that do exist. Information in court records often contain more family information than even a will.

I have been building a d/base index of notary and tutorship documents for about three years now. The majority cover the notaries who practiced around the Richelieu River through to Montreal. It costs nothing to ask if I have anything for a specific name.. but I charge a small fee of \$12 per document (includes up to 10 pages ) to obtain and mail a photocopy of the actual document.

I can be reached at  
[predmile@total.net](mailto:predmile@total.net)

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**QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
MAIL ORDER PRICE LIST**

**REVISED**

**April 2002  
Price / P & H**

**Prices are subject to change without notice. Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery.**

**Group 1 / General Publications**

- **Quebec Family History Society - General Publications**
  - Ancestral Surname Catalogue - Edition 2000 \$ 8.00 \$ 3.00
  - Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 1) \$ 20.00 \$ 3.00
  - "Welcome Niall O'Donell Emigrant" (Fiction 19th C)
  - Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 2) \$ 20.00 \$ 3.00
  - "A Dangerous Direction" (Fiction 19th. C)
  - Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 3) \$ 20.00 \$ 3.00
  - "A Damned Rebellion"
  - CONNECTIONS (1978-1996) INDEX To Articles \$ 07.00 \$ 3.00
  - Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy \$ 11.00 \$ 2.00
  - ✓ **Family Histories Index (Fortin) (275pgs.) \*SALE\*** \$ 20.00 \$ 5.00
  - A guide to numerous family histories in various archives & libraries in Quebec
  - History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) \$ 40.00 \$ 5.00
  - (includes companion index booklet)
  - In All Weathers In All Seasons \$ 12.00 \$ 3.00
  - (Historical vignettes of Quebec City)
  - Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette. 1880-1957 (Quebec references)(Simmons) \$ 26.00 \$ 4.00
  - Irish for a Day, St Patrick's Day, Quebec City 1765-1990 \$ 25.00 \$ 5.00
  - Lower Canada Militia Officers 1812-1815 (Lepine) \$ 29.00 \$ 5.00
  - Quebec City Gazette Death Notices 1846-1855 (trans. Smith) \$ 15.00 \$ 5.00
  - Quebec City Gazette Marriage Notices 1846-1855 (trans. Smith) \$ 15.00 \$ 5.00
  - St Patrick's Quebec City (A History of the Parish) \$ 9.00 \$ 3.00
  - The Loyalists of Quebec \$ 28.00 \$ 5.00
  - (A history of the United Empire Loyalists)
  - The Tread of Pioneers Vol 1 \$ 14.00 \$ 3.00
  - (History and Genealogies of Richmond County)
  - The Tread of Pioneers Vol 2 \$ 14.00 \$ 3.00
  - (History and Genealogies of Richmond County)
  - Place Names of South Western Quebec (Burton Lang) \$ 20.00 \$ 5.00
  - Schooling in the Clearings Stanstead 1800 – 1850 (Kathleen H. Brown) \$ 25.00 \$ 5.00
  
- **Monumental Inscriptions QFHS Publications**
  - Directory of Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions List \$ 5.00 \$ 2.00
  - A Directory of Cemeteries in and near the Province of Quebec
  - Listing over 750 Quebec Cemeteries available for sale individually
  - Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery) \$ 10.00 \$ 2.00
  - Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal Que. \$ 20.00 \$ 3.00
  - (2<sup>nd</sup> largest protestant cemetery on the island of Montreal)
  - Lachute Protestant Cemetery, Argenteuil County \$ 20.00 \$ 5.00
  - Philipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Mississquoi County \$ 10.00 \$ 3.00
  - Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries) \$ 18.00 \$ 4.00
  - Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to...(Simmons) \$ 26.00 \$ 4.00
  - Vermont indexes include numerous Quebec references.
  - Sorel Anglican Cemetery, Richelieu County \$ 06.00 \$ 2.00
  - Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons) \$ 30.00 \$ 5.00

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
MAIL ORDER PRICE LIST

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April 2002  
Price / P & H

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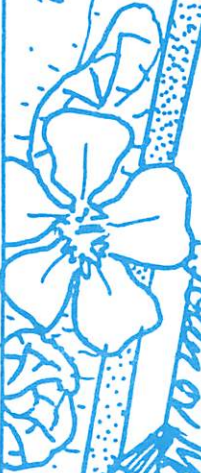
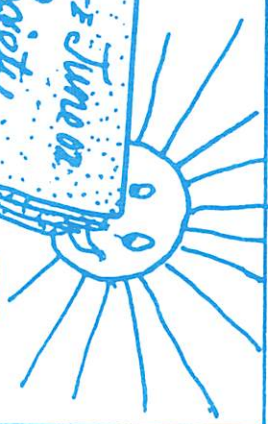
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## BOOK REVIEW

### **MERRY HEARTS MAKE LIGHT DAYS**

The War of 1812. Journal of Lt. John Le Couteur, 104<sup>th</sup> Foot Regiment  
Edited by Donald E. Graves. Carleton University Press. 1994. (MH.100.9 G7).  
Reviewed by: Jane Atkinson - Feb 2002

John Le Couteur arrived in St John, N.B. with his regiment in May 1812 to fight in the War against the U.S. The regiment moved to Fredericton and in February, 1813, marched overland to Quebec City. They seem to have made the winter journey remarkably well, and the journal makes light of the difficulties. The regiment was in action from Kingston at Sackets Harbour; from Niagara in June, 1813; Kingston again; Niagara; Fort Erie; and the battle of Lundy's Lane. Most of the journeys were made by ship. Le Couteur left his regiment at Quebec City in January 1816. Le Couteur writes very well, and you capture his youthful - he was 19, enthusiasm and excitement at the new world and of being in action. In spite of his youth, he was surprisingly mature. In addition to good descriptions of the battles, he led a busy social life in between, and the amount of entertaining by civilians at dinner parties and balls was a surprise. He met the Who's Who of the Maritimes, Quebec City and Kingston of that time. His efforts to become entangled with young ladies at these functions is amusing but he was unsuccessful. The descriptions of traversing the Lachine Rapids are particularly vivid, as are comments on native Indian sailors and soldiers (on both the US and British sides). This is a charming book, which has been brilliantly edited.

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### **Missisquoi Historical Society Presents**

**Alexander Walbridge: The Visionary of Mystic**  
A Film by Louise Abbott

Date: Tuesday, June 11, 2002. Time: 7 p.m.

Place: Wesley United Church Hall, 51 River Street, Bedford, QC

Admission is \$5.00 and open to the public. Refreshments will be served

The Missisquoi Historical Society (MHS) is pleased to announce the premiere of a film written and directed by filmmaker Louise Abbott and co-produced by her and MHS. Combining historic engravings, paintings, and photographs; live-action footage of the beautiful Walbridge farm; and interviews with Walbridge's four grandchildren, as well as with a retired restoration architect, this 35-minute documentary re-creates the fascinating story of a nineteenth-century visionary's life and work. From the 1860s until his death in 1897, Alexander Walbridge was an inventor, a manufacturer, and a builder in the village of Mystic in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. He left an imprint that remains to this day in the form of a remarkable twelve-sided barn, a Gothic-style brick church, and the upper storey of a building that once afforded local students higher education. Older residents of Mystic also remember Lakelet Hall, the brick mansion that Walbridge built, and recount tales that have been passed down over the years about the alligators and tropical plants he kept on his estate.

For more information about the premiere and about the purchase of copies of this film, please contact: Missisquoi Historical Society, P.O. Box 186, Stanbridge East, Quebec JOJ 2H0  
Tel.: 450-248-3153 / Fax: 450-248-0420 / E-mail: sochm@globetrotter.net

## *A Letter to Antoine*

By Adrienne Leduc

Antoine, my dearest Antoine,

Like parts of a jigsaw puzzle, I now have your life's story complete. Some pieces will be missing forever, their places blank, filled in only by my imagination. I know that you were a *coureur de bois*, which during the French Regime meant someone who traded without a license. It is not difficult for me to imagine you running the rapids, standing in the stern of a three-man canoe, guiding your craft down the white water through a passage no more than several feet wide. One false stroke or too weak a turn of your wrist at the critical moment would mean disaster. You signal your companions, there is no time for thought as your canoe speeds into the eddying rush. Faster and faster you go, your eyes trying to absorb the rushing scene, the rocks, the big green cone of water, the tumultuous rising and sinking of the foaming waves. The smooth-running pools suddenly open into great gurgling chasms and you give your paddle a convulsive twist, stabbing air instead of water. Your craft speeds ahead through the raging rapids and down a chute with the power of a thundering stampede of horses. Did you have a sense of dizzy, breathless intoxication?

My obsession with you started in 1967, Canada's centennial year. Like others in the village of Pine Grove in Vaughan Township, Ontario, our family took part in community projects. Caught up in centennial fever I wondered how many generations there were of my husband's Canadian ancestors. Who was the first Leduc to arrive in New France?

Consulting the Quebec National Archives, I traced back nine generations and found you, Antoine. Your name jumped out at me from the 1666 census of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, near Trois-Rivieres. I began tracing your movements and activities. I visited the farm at Cap-de-la-Madeleine where you worked. I learned about your earlier departure from Normandy. Marvelling at your daring, I decided to search further and document your life.

Back at the Quebec archives I found unpublished documents and notary records - boxes and boxes of files. Soon, part of seventeenth century Canada lay in fragments before me on the table tops. I held my breath as the past moved under my fingertips. Although only one side of each quill-written page was filled, the archaic French writing was difficult to read and sometimes I automatically turned over a page hoping it would spill unexpected data.

Eventually, Antoine, documents from various archives provided vivid glimpses of your life. I strolled through your fields at harvest time and poked my nose into your granaries. You once bought a three-year-old pregnant black cow on credit, paying 20 livres for three consecutive years. Your homestead at Grondines, upriver from Quebec, was 80 arpents (approximately the same as today's acres) in size, and you were obliged to pay 40 sous in silver and two capons each year as your seignorial dues.

I now looked upon you as a dear friend, no longer just a name in some corner of the archives. Visits to the areas where you once resided gave me an understanding of you and the century in which you lived. You farmed in several settlements on both sides of the St. Lawrence River, but you were restless and several times cancelled previously made contracts with seigneurs.



It became clear to me that you had a taste for adventure. You made your own birchbark canoe and learned to paddle it up and down the waterways with matchless prowess as you turned to the fur trade. On journeys to distant Indian tribes, in which hardships and thrills were about equally combined, you bartered merchandise and eau-de-vie (brandy) for furs. Squatting, legs cramped, and surrounded by bales of goods or furs, you paddled hour after hour from dawn to dusk, pausing occasionally to smoke your pipe. Gnawing hunger, paralyzing fatigue, the mute cruelties of nature at its harshest all failed to kill your zest. Blithely disregarding restrictions, you became an outlaw as you voyaged and traded under the threat of fines, imprisonment, and even death. Like many of your contemporaries, you were among the most colorful figures in Canadian history, but you have remained unknown to all but a few. You were illiterate and history tends to overlook those who left no written account of their exploits. But you brought romance and color to this land. I want to acknowledge that, to do justice to your memory, and I want to thank you. You are an unsung contributor to our culture, an obscure hero who fought battles, interpreted for Indians and Europeans and, as an ardent canoeist, helped to bring half a continent into a modern age.

It has often been a tedious task delving into the past. Yet, I know that it was you, and the likes of you, who opened up this continent, reaching as far south as the Gulf of Mexico. I want to know how you lived, what you hoped for, what you feared, what it was like to live in your time - I want to add your adventures to the pages of history. You did things few people today would think of doing. Being raised a Catholic, I read with interest about the political involvement of the Catholic Church in seventeenth-century New France and how you were affected by the feud between Governor Frontenac and Bishop Laval. The weakness of the Governor when it came to controlling the *coureurs de bois* and stopping the barter of eau-de-vie was the result of the government's dependence on the fur trade as its chief source of revenue.

You did certain things of which I would not always have approved. Edicts were proclaimed against you, your partners, and the merchants who furnished your supplies. Ordinances were made against persons who knew of your whereabouts but would not inform the authorities. But deterrents and penalties counted for nothing compared to the attraction of adventure, and you continued your illicit traffic in furs and brandy.

Eventually, the authorities gave you an ultimatum: either you married within two weeks after the arrival of the ships that carried the *filles du roi* (girls sent by Louis XIV to populate the colony) or you were not allowed to leave the settlement. That is when you decided to get married, choosing Jeanne in 1671, an orphan, for your wife. Like the 800 or so other *filles du roi*, her journey was financed by France's royal treasury. I identified with Jeanne when I learned she had embarked for this distant land knowing little of what to expect. Almost 300 years later I, too, had set out on a similar journey, at government expense, crossing the Atlantic Ocean on the *Queen Mary* with a thousand other Canadian war brides.

In the course of time you became father to three children. Then, in 1682, you sold two bulls and made a will leaving 500 livres (an amount equal to the price of 3 small cottages) to your wife. Were you planning another voyage? Indeed! But this time your voyage was legal and I did not have to worry about your being caught. Governor Frontenac was now granting fur trading permits

to 25 seigneurs each year. They formed partnerships, equipped canoes and hired men. The notary record revealed that you were to set off with five others for the Great Lakes. You and your companions each had permission to carry a musket, one white blanket, a hood, four shirts and a pair of leggings to trade for profit.

I became familiar with the early fur trading routes, and discovered that, in order to avoid twenty portages along the Ottawa and French River from Montreal to Georgian Bay, you had paddled to Lake Ontario. You and your comrades stopped at Teiaiaagon (now Baby Point in Toronto) where you were attacked by the Senecas—but kept your scalps! Continuing, you had to portage along the east bank of the Humber River because it was crammed with beaver dams. You reached Georgian Bay and the island of Michilimackinac. Singing folk songs to the dip of your paddle forty-five to forty-eight strokes a minute -you had covered thousands of lieues. (equaling three kilometers).

One day, as I gathered this information, a kind of tingling ran through my body. I knew I was at the intersection of two stories - the vertical story of the past and the horizontal story of the present. I needed to look at the map of Teiaiaagon again to confirm what my intuition had already told me. You had traveled along the Humber River which ran right behind our home in Pine Grove, Ontario. Now you had really come to life for me.

I had problems finding your birthplace, Antoine. Believing that you were born in Louvetot, near Caudebec-en-Caux on the banks of the Seine River, I visited there; but their records showed no trace of you or your relatives. I kept writing letters to France. No longer searching for an elderly ancestor, or a friendly neighbour, I was now searching for an infant—my child. Finally, after several years, I learned from the archives' director in Rouen that there was another Louvetot in the region, a hamlet with only a few homes. Situated halfway between Dieppe and Rouen, this Louvetot had, years ago, been amalgamated with a neighbouring village called Grigneuseville.

Anxiously I wrote to the mayor there. One unforgettable day he confirmed that the Louvetot registers of the seventeenth century were dotted with the names of your parents, grandparents and siblings. I made the trip to Normandy again and, in the mayor's office in Grigneuseville, eagerly copied your genealogy from the brittle pages of the Louvetot Registers. Your Louvetot is still a sandy crossroads, with embankments on both sides to protect its farmland. I found your church, Sainte-Marie-Madeleine, constructed in the thirteenth century of flintstone and torchis (a mixture of clay and straw). Its small cemetery contains the graves of you parents. Were you ever told that your mother passed away in April 1673? Or that your father, Jean, and your brother, Jean, who was a priest, met their death in a house fire on Christmas Day, 1675? Did they have any idea of your whereabouts as they died?

Inside the church is a rather long epitaph to your great-uncle, who was for many years the parish priest of Louvetot (as you know he died in 1626). The headstone includes his request that after his death a Mass be celebrated every Ash Wednesday while five candles burn on the tombstone. Now Mass is celebrated only twice a year, on the holy day of the hamlet's patron, Sainte-Marie-Madeleine, and on All Saints' Day.

My visit to this church where you were baptized was a moving moment. It is the only building you frequented that is still standing. My heart went out to your mother, Francoise. How many times did she pray here for her adventurous young son? It must have been hard for her when you, with your curiosity about ships, hired yourself out as a sailor, leaving your homeland forever to cross the Atlantic on a man-of-war.

Recently the square in front of the church was dedicated to you and now bears a plaque with your name. Afterwards, French authorities had the church renovated and declared a historic monument. In the summer of 1994, fifty (of the thousands and thousands) of your North American descendants went on a pilgrimage to Louvetot. As we gathered under a calm gray sky in front of the church, strong gusts of wind made us gasp for air. Was it your spirit, Antoine? Were you giving us a sign? Later, at a festive dinner attended by more than a hundred guests, I was honoured for my research accomplishments and presented with a plaque. I had never imagined that this reunion would take place.

According to the history books you died on one of your voyages. But where? Had your comrades erected the usual wooden cross to mark your resting place? When would I be able to put you to rest?

One day, at the Toronto Metropolitan Reference Library I saw a painting By Major J. E. Woolford, of some rapids on the French River, called "Leduc Decharge". In vain I searched maps of that area to find the location of those rapids. As a last resort I wrote to Jim Sheppard, a diver who had searched the French River for seventeenth century artifacts, and enclosed a photograph of the painting. He replied, sending a map marked with the exact spot depicted in the painting.

As I read his letter I could almost hear your voice, Antoine, telling me about your last journey. It was the summer of 1687. Nearly 3,000 men converged in the sheltered harbour of Irondequoit Bay on Lake Ontario. You and your companions were trading at Michilimackinac when you received Governor Denonville's orders. The Governor, bringing French regulars and militia, arrived the same day as contingents of Christian Indians and coureurs de bois approached from the west. The timing was perfect to attack the enemy Senecas, who quickly retreated. Afterwards you returned to Michilimackinac to pick up your furs. You were eager to get home before the weather changed. From Georgian Bay you entered the mouth of the French River and battled the current as you were pursued by wandering Senecas. Did you slip on the bare wet rocks as you portaged at the rapids? Or were you attacked by the Senecas? I will never know.

Antoine, it has been many weeks since I looked at my manuscript, but recently I have picked it up again. I am in awe at the sheer bulk of research material that I have collected about you. Now that I know about your death, I must set down those elements essential to completing your tale. I will try to recapture your inner world and fill in the remaining gaps to finish the last pages of my story. Even after it is done I shall always remember the years we spent together. I will miss you.

Yours truly,  
Adrienne Leduc

## BE PREPARED TO CHANGE YOUR TUNE

By Peter McLoughlin

My earlier article on the Dormer Family Tree ( Connections Vol. 23 #4, Page 4 ) in which I addressed the origins of the name, now needs some modification. Why? Well, on contacting my first cousin(once removed), Michael Dormer, whom I had not spoken to since 1946, it turned out that he, as an experienced genealogist, had researched our family back to the 900's. He has proved that our origins go back to Amaure II, Count de Montfort . All of this work has been approved by Professor Platts(Europe's greatest genealogist, according to the College of Arms). From Amaure our name changes to D'Amoury(in the Latin charters this is – "Aureo-Mare, or sea of gold") and so on down to Dormer. To see if we can get back further, genealogically, it was necessary to go to a new book by Professor Werner on William Rufus(third son of William The Conqueror) for references.

It is evident that by proving de Montfort ancestry we are provided with an amazing deluge of additional material that leads into really ancient times - since the de Montforts claim Roman ancestry. To illustrate this let me quote Michael, where he shows that we go back to – "Duke Gandelin, or Waldemus, Roman Druse(?) of the Trans Jordan, circa 600 AD . One of his sons was St. Orsatus(sp), bishop of Besoncon, which was his capital. He was probably Gallo Roman, but his wife Flavia was a full blooded Roman probably a member of the family of Constantine The Great(280-332). Gandelin appears in the Song of Roland as the evil Duke Gandelin!" I anxiously await the details of all this work – so who says research is boring?

Correction number two. Buttler – Elizabeth, daughter of Count Buttler who married General John Dormer in Austria – my g.g.g. grandmother.

On that same page in Connections, ( Vol. 23 #4, Page 4 ) I suggested that early Buttler ancestors of ours had to leave England in a hurry in 1170. Supposedly, they had been involved in the murder of St. Thomas a Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury and a mortal enemy of Henry II. To try and research these facts in 2001 is difficult, so I dug where I could, including study of a recent work on Becket's last days. I couldn't find any name that I recognized as an ancestor. For your interest, the murderers were – William de Tracy, Reginald Fitzurse, Richard le Bret and Hugh de Morville, plus a few other hangers on.

So permit me to make another extensive quote from cousin Michael – "The ancestor of the House of Butler was William Malet; his grandson, Harvey Fitzwalter is said to have married a sister of Gilbert, father of Thomas a Becket. Thus the early Butlers were relatives and friends of Becket –NOT involved in his murder". ( Sorry there, so much for going on the word of other Dormer relatives )." The legend of the Counts Buttler of Hungary, was that at the time of Becket's murder, their ancestor left England with 300 followers and settled in Germany at Sibenburg ( the goat mountain ), where their ruined castle still exists."

One interesting fact remains unanswered – the Butler who left England is said to have married Mebiba, a Syrian princess. Now Becket's mother was Syrian – followed Gilbert to England from Palestine, her only English words being 'Gilbert and London!' However, she found him. My own theory is that Becket was really a Butler by birth".

Note – Butler and Buttlar are all variants of the same name.  
Butler was a branch of the Ormonde's.

It is interesting how we seem to be digging up ancient Middle Eastern ancestors in a part of the family where I would have never thought of looking outside Europe. However, having Hungarian ancestors from the 1500's indicates, so our Turkish friends say, that we had to have been tied into Muslim connections. To continue my cousin's quotes –“How they(The Butlers) were related to the 'Blood Countess' I cannot tell you. I lent the early part of the pedigree to Sir Ian M..... and never got it back(his death means we have to try and locate this material through relatives).

As a result, the Buttlar side does generate some very unusual ancestors. The 1989 issue of Debrett's(Distinguished People of Today), says we are descended directly from the Blood Countess – Erzabet Bathory. Not an ancestor you would invite to dinner, to put it mildly! She was a niece of Stephen Bathory, King of Poland and Transylvania, feudal rulers of this huge section of central Europe in the 1500s and 1600s. They were Protestants in a largely Catholic Europe and were close allies of the Hapsburgs – who tolerated them because of their military prowess. Sad to say, Erzabet was undoubtedly the most sadistic female murderer of recorded history, personally killing 651 young girls.

Beautiful and immensely powerful, possessor of some 16 castles, she was a law unto herself. Born in 1560, she married Count Ferencz Nadasy in 1575. She bore him four children, two boys and two girls. (To date, I do not know which of them is my ancestor). Her husband, known as the Black Hero of Hungary, seemed to be constantly away fighting wars with various armies against Hapsburg enemies. During these sojourns Erzabet spent an increasing amount of time with her lesbian aunt Karla, where she developed a passion for inflicting pain on large bosomed young peasant girls. ( NOTE: It was a cruel era and the bottom strata of society were hardly considered human by those powerful aristocrats). It seems her cravings were mostly contained until her husband Ferencz was killed(perhaps by poison) in 1604.

After that, with the active support assistance of four employees, she raided the countryside around her castle at Csejhe, for young virgins. Her ingenuity and depravity knew no bounds. The motivation was to use black magic to keep herself young by bathing in the blood of her victims. Finally, in 1614, after some six years of rampant horror , her cousin, Count Thurzo(the Palatine of Hungary), led a raid on the castle, together with the Lutheran pastor who had personally confirmed what was going on. The Countess and her assistants were imprisoned. After a trial, her aides were all tortured and then beheaded. Erzabet's punishment, because of her rank, was to be walled up in her castle, with only a small slit left as an opening to pass through food. Four years later she was found lying dead on the floor.

**Vlad The Impaler:**

This Bathory ancestor leads to what could be an even more interesting(if you call Erzabet interesting?) relative in Vlad The Impaler. The blood countess had one day suggested that she should act like her ancestor Vlad and impale all of her victims. (It seems that the victims were pierced through by a stake, in such a way that they took hours or days to die). She calls him an

ancestor, others say he was a cousin – so far, I just don't know which is correct. Their family ruled in what is today Romania. The family gave young Vlad as a hostage to the Turks – to ensure compliance to their interests. He had taken the nickname Dracul(meant dragon), but it became Dracula, a name he managed to live up to without much trouble. He ruled for seven years until 1462. To some, he was a blood sucking tyrant and to others one who loved his country above all else. Yes, he was cruel. He killed all criminals – most of them in inhuman ways. Vlad's military exploits though drew wide attention. So much so that the Turks amassed a large army to defeat him and ravage the country. When this army approached Vlad's capital in 1462, they came across 30,000 Muslims, men, women and children, impaled on stakes – 8 Km wide by 2 Km deep. The sight so demoralized the Sultan's army that they fled and the country was saved. So, is he a hero or a villain? Finally, Vlad was killed in battle in 1476. We do know that he married Ilona Szilagy, a relative of the king of Hungary. He had three sons, one from a Transylvanian noblewoman. Two others were from a Hungarian wife. So, there, perhaps, is the connection to Erzabet Bathory? All records are currently in the Hungarian National Archives. I just trust Michael finds those parts of our tree residing with Sir Ian's relatives. Maybe, then, I will know whether to worry about those *very different* ancestors

**Note:**

I want to thank Michael Stanhope Dormer for his assistance with some of the historical and genealogical family details.

**WELCOME NEW MEMBERS** . . . . .

- 3021 WOHLER Mr Patrick 2234 Upper Dwyer Hill Road R.R. 2 Carp Ontario CANADA K0A 1L0  
 3022 FLOWERS Mr William 16524 Mckenzie Street Forest Lake MN USA 55025  
 3023 MASH Ms Ellen 2114 Kingsley Road Ottawa Ontario CANADA K2C 2X5  
 3024 NAMPSON Mr Brian 46 Hyde Park Beaconsfield Quebec CANADA H9W 5L8  
 3025 CAMPBELL Ms Jeannie E. 6242 South Kelly Road Prince George B.C. CANADA V2K 2G6  
 3026 JACOBY Mrs Patricia Gervais 1235 E. Offner Road Beecher IL. U.S.A. 60401  
 3027 TASCHEREAU Ms Teresa 1012 70 Dunfield Avenue Toronto Ontario CANADA M4S 3A4  
 3028 BURDEN Ms Donna 15 Winter Avenue St John's Newfoundland CANADA A1A 1T2  
 3029 KEILLAR Mrs Debbie 22144 Highway 2 R.R. 1 Bainsville Ontario CANADA K0C 1E0  
 3030 MASCIS Mrs Andrea 39 Bras D'or Avenue Pointe Claire Quebec CANADA H9R 1W6  
 3031 HARDY Mr Claude 13327 Greenleaf Lane Grand Haven Michigan USA 49417  
 3032 ST DENIS Ms Kelly 2337 Sigouin #2 St Laurent Quebec CANADA H4R 1L8  
 3033 QUESNEL Mrs Diana R.R. 1 Winchester Ontario CANADA K0C 2K0  
 3034 Mc CARTHY Mr Robert 1940 London Line Apt. 44 Sarnia Ontario CANADA N7W 1B5  
 3035 MUCKLE Mr Bob 28 Orchard Crescent Toronto Ontario CANADA M8Z 3E1  
 3036 PICKERING Mr Bill 12 Randy Street, P.O. Box 8082 Cornwall Ontario CANADA K6H 7J2

# COMPUTREE

The Computer Page is researched and edited from your queries and suggestions by QFHS member Lorraine Gosselin (E-mail [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com))

**IN HONOUR OF THE 25<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE QFHS,  
HERE ARE 25 OF OUR FAVOURITE WEB SITES**  
in no particular order - and with little explanation!

BRITISH PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE [www.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro.gov.uk)  
UK & IRELAND [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)  
GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FOR SCOTLAND [www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/](http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/)  
FRANCOGENE [www.francogene.com/quebec/index.html](http://www.francogene.com/quebec/index.html)  
FICHER ORIGINE [www.francogene.com/fichier.origine/](http://www.francogene.com/fichier.origine/)  
QUEBEC AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS GEN. RESEARCH [www.virtuel.qc.ca/simmons](http://www.virtuel.qc.ca/simmons)  
WORLD GEN WEB PROJECT [www.worldgenweb.org](http://www.worldgenweb.org)  
CANADA GEN WEB PROJECT [www.rootsweb.com/~canwgw](http://www.rootsweb.com/~canwgw)  
IMMIGRANTS TO CANADA [ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/thevoyage.html](http://ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/thevoyage.html)  
IMMIGRANT SHIPS TRANSCRIBERS GUILD [istg.rootsweb.com /](http://istg.rootsweb.com/)  
CYNDI'S LIST [www.cyndislist.com](http://www.cyndislist.com)  
FREE BMD [freebmd.rootsweb.com](http://freebmd.rootsweb.com)  
EASTERN TOWNSHIP RESEARCH [www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/3500/et.html](http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/3500/et.html)  
COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION [www.cwgc.org/](http://www.cwgc.org/)  
PASSENGER LISTS & IMMIGRATION DOCUMENTS [www.ingeneas.com](http://www.ingeneas.com)  
FEDERATION OF EAST EUROPEAN FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES [www.feefhs.org](http://www.feefhs.org)  
ARCHIVES OTTAWA [www.archives.ca](http://www.archives.ca)  
ARCHIVES NB [www.gnb.ca/archives](http://www.gnb.ca/archives)  
MONTREAL JEWISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY [www.gtrdata.com/jgs-montreal](http://www.gtrdata.com/jgs-montreal)  
ELLIS ISLAND [www.ellislandrecords.org](http://www.ellislandrecords.org)  
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS [www.familysearch.net](http://www.familysearch.net) & [.org](http://www.familysearch.org)  
ODDEN'S BOOKMARKS (MAPS) [oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html](http://oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html)  
REPOSITORIES OF PRIMARY SOURCES  
[www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html](http://www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html)  
ON-LINE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED LOYALIST STUDIES [www.royalprovincial.com/](http://www.royalprovincial.com/)  
GLOBAL GAZETTE [www.globalgazette.net](http://www.globalgazette.net)

NOW, FOR MORE SITES TO ADD TO YOUR BOOKMARKS/FAVORITES:

## **MENNONITE GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES**

This site, sponsored by the Manitoba Mennonite Historical Society, has links to international sites, such as Latin America, Russia, and Prussia. You will also find Surname Search engine, and FAQs. Consult this site at [www.nmhs.org](http://www.nmhs.org)

## **1851 CENSUS EXTRACTS**

Editor Dawn Ouellette spotted this on the Bewick family site: 2% of British census has been entered at [freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bewickgenealogy/census/alpha.htm](http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~bewickgenealogy/census/alpha.htm)

## CLAN LISTINGS

This list takes into account the legal status from the Lord Lyon court and the approval of the Scottish Council of Scottish Chiefs. It differentiates between the officially registered clans, with Clan Chiefs, those that are registered but without Clan Chiefs, and the clans that are in the process of applying for registration. If your clan is there, there are all manners of links of interest to that particular clan. You can also subscribe to a weekly e-mail magazine.

See the updated clan listings at [www.electricscotland.com/webclans/clanmenu.htm](http://www.electricscotland.com/webclans/clanmenu.htm)

## THE TRAFALGAR ROLL

Members of the New Zealand Society of Genealogists have compiled the names of some 1640 officers and men who served in the various ships of the Fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805). The files are listed at [www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/Trafalgar/](http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/Trafalgar/). There are also separate files for the officers killed and those wounded.

## ST. CATHERINE'S MARRIAGE INDEX

If you go to [www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/StCathsTranscriptions](http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/StCathsTranscriptions), you will see that another New Zealander, Mike Foster, has contributed his research on marriage transcriptions; this may help those doing research in England and Wales. You will find a good explanation of what he is attempting, plus files of selective transcriptions. 'Though they cover only a small fraction of the entire GRO indexes, . . . they have enabled much to be learned about the organization and accuracy of the GRO records and their indexes.'

## MORE RELEASES BY THE UK PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

If you are interested in Probate Wills, go to [www.pro-online.pro.gov.uk](http://www.pro-online.pro.gov.uk), for on-line access to digitized images of public records. Read the instructions and explore the site. Some images are free, but there is a charge of £3 for each will or map downloaded. Currently available is the next '10 year tranche of PCC Wills from 1850-1858'; others will be made available quarterly throughout 2002

The British Public Record Office (PRO) has made available information on soldiers who were pensioned between 1760-1854. Those readers who are used to this site can now go off and find the information on their ancestors in PROCAT. If any of you find this site annoying, as I sometimes do, please read on for an explanation on how to find the information. The PRO site carries a lot of very useful information and explanations; unfortunately, it is not structured in a way that is intuitive; you may know something is there - and even have seen the information before - but either you have to click to several levels to find it again, or the link to it never appears.

Enough ranting - here is the route to the information. To understand what is available, consult the leaflet *British Army: Soldiers' Discharge Papers, (1760-1913)* which you will find at [catalogue.pro.gov.uk/leaflets/ri2005.htm](http://catalogue.pro.gov.uk/leaflets/ri2005.htm). Here you will find full explanations of what is and is not available, and the numbers to use to do your search; there are a lot of 'hot links', but they lead to further explanations of the records, not the data itself. If you wish, you can skip this step, and go directly to [catalogue.pro.gov.uk](http://catalogue.pro.gov.uk), click on 'Search the Catalogue', then in #1 enter your ancestor's name (unless it is very common, suggest family name only), #2 you may leave blank, or enter the years this particular file covers, ie 1760 to 1854; #3, enter WO (I assume it stands



for War Office) and this will restrict the search to military records. The results are quite interesting. A search for 'Scahill' returned two records, with place of birth, regiment in which served, and age at discharge.. Another search on 'Muir', but without a restriction on date yielded 177 records. Clicking on the individual record can bring in additional information, most commonly location of records; if you are lucky, there is a line for 'Physical description.' It is actually very simple, the only problem is that you can waste time looking for the 'new' file on the site, when it is not really necessary. It is really unfortunate that they have chosen to give such similar names to two very different systems: you must know it is in the '*Online Catalogue PROCAT*', and not '*PRO-Online*' (which is the image data base - see above).

### CHATEAUGUAY COUNTY CEMETERY LIST

Burt Lang reports that the complete list of cemeteries is now on-line with full databases of the six Protestant ones. A marvellous site, with map, 26 cemeteries in 8 municipalities.

[www.rootsweb.com/~qcchatea](http://www.rootsweb.com/~qcchatea).

### TECHIE TIPS - UPPER CASE/lower case?

Does it matter if you use lower case or upper case? Most, if not all, search engines ignore capitals, so you can save some effort by not capitalizing words. On the other hand, passwords are usually case sensitive, so if your entry is rejected because your password is wrong, the first thing to check is that you are using the proper case. The case against all caps: when you send notes, never use all caps, as this is considered the same as shouting, and thus not very polite. There is an exception to this I sometimes use: if you receive a long message with several queries in it, you could advise your correspondent that you are inserting your answers in her/his text and making it all caps to make it easier to distinguish from the original message. You can then insert your ALL CAPS comment or answer in the appropriate place in the text.

### SPECIAL THANKS TO ALL CONTRIBUTORS

Due to the special list for our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary, there were many interesting contributions that had to be left out. They will appear in our September issue.

### SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS

Please continue to send in any suggestions for subjects or sites. If there is a specific subject for which you cannot find a site, another member could probably help you, so send in requests for this as well. If you use regular mail or drop a note in my mailbox at the QFHS library, please include your name and a telephone number.

Note also that not all material can be used, and that we reserve the right to edit submissions. Please accept my apologies if I forget to give credit to a contributor: in the three-month period between issues, it is easy to forget the source of the contribution.

Note that mention of a product or a web site on the Computer Page does not imply endorsement by the Society
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Send your genealogical computer questions/ tips/ reviews/ etc. to:

**CONNECTIONS**, The Computer Page Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, H9S 4H9  
or E-mail to [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com)

## ***WE GET QUERIES*** .....

Please limit queries to **50 WORDS OR LESS** excluding name and address. Members may submit queries free of charge; non-members will be charged \$5.00 per query. **PRINT CLEARLY; USE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.** Send queries for the SEPTEMBER issue by **JULY 15<sup>th</sup>, 2002** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email [berni@cam.org](mailto:berni@cam.org).

1884 **ALEXANDER.** Parents, etc. of John/John B. ALEXANDER, b. 1794/1802, Quebec, immigrated to NY/VT prior to 1833/1835. Wife Harriet/Henrietta JACQUES, born July 1815, Quebec. Name ALEXANDER in the Vermont Federal Censuses. Other records ALEXANDRE. Might have been known as Jean Baptiste ALEXANDRE in Quebec. Dorothy M. Skillings, 1020 E. Thomas L Parkway, Lansing, Mich. 48917, USA  
Email: [dskillings@mindspring.com](mailto:dskillings@mindspring.com).

1885 **ANDERSON, L.M** (Malcolm), known as "Andy" came from Luton (near London) to Edinburgh University where I first met him. We served together in the Royal Artillery in WW2, after which Andy returned to Edinburgh to finish his degree, while I went to join Austin Motors at Longbridge, Birmingham. Andy subsequently emigrated to Canada in the early 1950's where the last address I have for him is 36, Esmond Crescent, Rexdale, ON, prior to which he had been living in Toronto. His wife's name was Audrey. Any information on him or his family would be appreciated.  
Les Sayer, 58 Broadgate Crescent, Almondbury, Huddersfield HD5 8HU.  
Email: [drsayer@hotmail.com](mailto:drsayer@hotmail.com)

1886 **AUGER/AUGE** b. 1847, married Marie BRUNET b. 1850. Moved to Northern New York. My grandfather may have attended a seminary in Montreal and left to marry.  
Dan Oshier, 48 Lilac Drive #3, Rochester.NY. 14620, USA. E-mail: [oshier1@aol.com](mailto:oshier1@aol.com)

1887 **BESSETTE.** My great-grandfather, Damas BESSETTE and his brother, Franklin BESSETTE came from Canada. Damas bore 1828, Franklin 1834. Father Francois BESSETTE and Marie AUGER married 1 Feb. 1808 at Chateaugay, QC. Francois married second time to Isabelle GRENIER on 11 Oct. 1825 at St. Timothy, QC. The brothers married sisters, Marcelline MARTIN and Lucy MARTIN, daughters of Agustin MARTIN and Lucie BOYER. An Emily seems to be a sister. Any info would be appreciated  
Mary Bessette Steenberge, 10 Clay Street, Malone, NY 12953-1930.  
Email: [csteenbe@twcny.rr.com](mailto:csteenbe@twcny.rr.com)

1888 **CARSON, Jane, nee HUGHES.** Born 17 Mar. 1824 (location not known). Died 24 Aug. 1885, L'Avenir, Quebec. Buried in Holy Trinity Anglican, Kirkdale, Quebec. Married 9 March 1847 in St. Paul's Anglican, Kingsey, Quebec to John CARSON. Any information about Jane would be welcome as I do not know anything about her HUGHES family. I do have information on Jane and John's descendants. Nancy Carson, 47 Woodfern Way SW, Calgary, AB T2W 4Y7. Email: [carsonn@cadvision.com](mailto:carsonn@cadvision.com)

1889 **JEFFREY, Robert** a stoneworker from Scotland was married to Elizabeth TUPPER in 1818 in Quebec City. Their children were Hannah, Margaret, Caroline, Robert, Elizabeth,

George, Harriet and Julia. Other families from Quebec City are connected – HUMPHRIES, NORTON, BROUSSEAU, DUCLOS, GUENET, ROBERTSON, LAPRISE.

Patricia Greber, Box 17 Site 3, Hythe, AB T0H 2C0. Email: [cpgreber@telusplanet.net](mailto:cpgreber@telusplanet.net)

- 1890 **JORDAN**, Samuel from Ireland married to Mary QUIGLEY, had a son William in 1852 in Quebec City. Samuel remarried to Matilda in 1860 in Quebec City, widow of John MANLY. They had a child, Matilda who married a John PERRY in Quebec City in 1884. Children of Matilda and John PERRY are: Samuel, Sarah, Ethel, Matilda, Herbert and William. Matilda, the mother, died Sept 1898 and is buried in Mount Hermon Cemetery, Quebec City. See query #1889
- 1891 **JORDAN**, William, b. 1852 Quebec City son of Samuel JORDAN and Mary QUIGLEY, married three times. First to Anne READY and had two children that lived, Peter and Samuel. William then married Agnes BROWN and had three children, Mary, John and William. After his second wife died he married Ellen Martha GIBBS in 1913 in Quebec City. Other surnames connected with family are Hansen, Collins, Gore, Tisdale, Kingston, McKee and Frost... See query 1889
- 1892 **LANGEVIN (LONGEWAY)** Looking for the relatives and ancestors of Charlotte LANGEVIN b. 1821, and her siblings Michael b 1819, Louis b. 1823 in Quebec. Charlotte married William ROWS (ROUSE) in Ontario in 1839. Louis brought his wife, Henrietta b. abt. 1847 and four sons, Samuels b. 1875, Thomas b.1877, John b.1880, James b.1882 from Quebec to Ontario in the 1880's. Vernon Rows, 7 Lantana Circle, St. Catherines, ON. L2M 7M5. E-mail: [Vernon@computan.on.ca](mailto:Vernon@computan.on.ca)
- 1893 **LAVOIE/LANTHIER/MAINVILLE**. Regis LAVOIE married Marcellina LANTHIER at Ste. Anne de Bellevue on 7 Jan. 1849. Where and when was Regis born? His parents were Joseph LAVOIE and Henriette MAINVILLE. Where and when did they marry? Where and when were they born? Where and when did they die? Anne-Marie Lees, 72 Christine Drive, RR5, Guelph, ON. N1H 6J2. E-mail: [klees@sentex.net](mailto:klees@sentex.net).
- 1894 **LAVOIE/DOYLE**. Seeking R.C. Church baptism for Violet LAVOIE, born "in Montreal" on 11 April 1890, daughter of Richard LAVOIE (born 16 Sept. 1854 "in Quebec") and Sarah Jane DOYLE (born 11 April 1857 in Rochester, NY). See query 1893
- 1895 **McCUAIG**, John. Wife is Delphine SCHRYER. Seeking information on date and place of birth, parents, etc. Thought to come from Eastern Townships. Father of Angus Earl McCUAIG, born 1893 North Nation Mills, QC. Roger McCuaig 47 de Roulier St., Gatineau, QC J8V 2C2. E-mail: [roger.mccuaig@videotron.ca](mailto:roger.mccuaig@videotron.ca).
- 1896 **NORTON**, Richard Lee, sea captain, married Hannah Pozer JEFFREY in Quebec City. They had eight children: James, Thomas, Richard, Robert, Elizabeth, Caroline, Alfred and George. The children married into the following families from Quebec City: O'GRADY, DOUGLAS, CRAWFORD, HIGGINS, SCARFF, JORDAN and EDWARDS. See query 1889

- 1897 **PARENT/LEMIRE.** Seeking information on our great grandparents, Edward PARENT and Margaretha LEMIRE (b. 1851). Margaretha is listed in Wisconsin 1900 census as Maggie PERRENT. She emigrated from Canada in 1855 and married Edward PARENT c1882 who was also a Canadian emigrant. Their child Eugene PARENT married Katherine PAPER (PEFER, PFEFFER, PFIFFER) Aug. 8, 1899 in Wisconsin. Would like to know from which province Edward PARENT and Margaretha LEMIRE came from before immigrating to Wisconsin. Vern and Pat Parent, 3312 Freeland, Central Point, Oregon, 97502 USA.
- 1898 **ROBERTS, Samuel Martin.** He was born on 20 March 1886 in Stratford, ON., the son of James Joseph and Elizabeth (Edgar) ROBERTS. Samuel is believed to have worked for the Grand Trunk Railway in Montreal, and was there in March 1919 when his uncle, John ROBERTS, was shot and killed. Any information would be greatly appreciated for Samuel or any other ROBERTS family who would be connected to mine.  
Carole Marsden, 748 Pinegrove, Innisfil, ON. L9S 2K2.
- 1899 **WHEELER/GINGELL.** Seeking descendants of Eliza GINGELL, widow who emigrated from Bristol to Montreal abt. 1890 with her children George, Rose, Eliza, William, Polly and Margerite. Polly m. A. SCHUMANN, Margerite m. Kenneth WHEELER, and their children were Harry, Bobby, Herbie, Reggie and Marge. Last contact 1385 Ducharme Ave. Out remount, QC. 1946. Mary Carling, 5, Cotswold Mill, Lewis Lane, Cirencester, GL7 1EL, England. E-mail: [mary\\_carling@onetel.net.uk](mailto:mary_carling@onetel.net.uk).
- 1900 **WHITE, Freeman Benjamin,** born 7 March, 1844 to David White and Betsy BAILEY (Abenaki name ARIS SKYS) in Barnston, Stanstead Co., QC. Siblings: Elizabeth, Mary, Abigail, Samuel, Avenue. Children orphaned when Freeman was 8 years old. He was sent to live with Mrs. Percy HANKS of Coaticook. Others taken in by CULLING and HUFF families. Any info on WHITES in Stanstead would be appreciated.  
Carolyn White Spicer, 3529 Silver Oak, Lake Wales, Florida 33898 USA  
E-mail: [mainelyspicers@aol.com](mailto:mainelyspicers@aol.com).

**A NEW BOOK on: BROME COUNTY: Births, Deaths & Marriages**

Lorna Rhicard of the Brome County Historical Society has been hard at work all winter and has produced a new book entitled:

"BROME COUNTY: Births, Deaths and Marriages: Adventist & Anglican Church records 1880-1899" (extracts from Microfilm reel M347.11)

The list of churches include:

East Farnham Adventist 1877-1887; Iron Hill Adventist 1882-1899 Potton West Adventist 1881-1889; Sutton West Adventist 1880-1899; Adamsville Anglican 1880-1899; Bolton Center Anglican 1887-1889; part of Brome Corner Anglican 1880+ ( this info is listed in the book that sells the microfilms ) .

This book sells for \$25 each and postage is \$5  
and is available from : *Brome County Historical Society*,  
P.O.Box 690, Knowlton, Quebec,  
J0E 1V0, Canada



## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

A search for **Specific Surnames** can be requested in one or more of the many Cemetery Listing holdings of the QFHS Library.

**Five dollars (\$5.00) per SURNAME per CEMETERY**, whether or not there is an entry found for the desired Surname/s is to be paid in advance. Each variant Surname spelling is considered a separate request. All data recorded will be included in our reply to your request.

*( Please print in Capital Letters )*

*(If Known)*

SURNAME	NAME	DATE of DEATH	AGE
1. _____	1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	4. _____	_____	_____

NAME OF CEMETERY 1. \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN/TOWNSHIP \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY/PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

RELIGIOUS DENOM. \_\_\_\_\_

REQUESTED BY: MEMBER ID \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

EMAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

Send your prepaid Cheque or Postal Money Order  
and a Self-Addressed-Stamped Envelope (SASE) to:  
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
Attention: "CEMETERY GRAVE LISTS"

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

# SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

For members who can't visit the QFHS Library in person.

This index includes information on over 5,000,000 burials, primarily for the period 1813 - 1850+

Typical entry:

John Suttle buried April 1, 1815 age 65 parish: Clare county, Suffolk

Fee: \$ 5.00 per surname per county  
to cover the cost of copies, postage and handling.  
This fee includes copies up to 5 pages.

If you wish to have a common Surname searched please indicate the first name also, as in:  
"George Smith". Let common sense be your guide.

The following is a list of how many entries are included for each county.  
The three ridings of Yorkshire will be considered as one county.  
(Unlisted counties did not have a participating society or group)

Bedfordshire	52,075	Herefordshire	41,603	Oxfordshire	256,235
Berkshire	50,645	Hertfordshire	78,749	Radnorshire	4,168
Buckinghamshire	80,564	Huntingdonshire	58,081	Shropshire	84,684
Cambridge	97,016	Kent	15,653	Staffordshire	13,613
Cardiganshire	6,000	Lancashire	28,978	Suffolk	435,600
Cheshire	255,058	Leicestershire	576	Surrey	119,991
Derbyshire	29,238	Lincolnshire	609,004	Warwickshire	469,809
Dorset	1,031	Middlesex	11,149	Wiltshire	145,831
Durham	170,342	Monmouthshire	323	Worcestershire	490,415
Essex	22,305	Norfolk	73,467	Yorkshire	19,042
Glamorganshire	248,909	Northamptonshire	79,254	Yorkshire East Riding	28,811
Gloucestershire	151,106	Northumberland	105,778	Ykshire North Riding	307,961
				Ykshire West Riding	674,396

**Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope**

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

Search of the Non-Catholic Marriage Indexes for the Montreal Judicial Region Parishes will be carried out for the years 1760 through 1899 for a specific surname. The search will be made on both partners of a marriage (i.e. Husband's Surname and Spouse's Surname), for the requested Surname and all matching entries will be given (this will include both maiden and current names for widows and for alias names when they were given). Variant of any surname is considered a new surname -

ie: McDonald / MacDonald; McCormick / McCormack; White / Whyte

We also have the microfilms of the registers themselves for the years 1766 through 1882. If you do find an entry of interest we can supply photo-copies of the actual entries at \$2.00 for each entry.

If you have an E-Mail address please provide for a faster response.

**This search will be done for a fee of \$5.00 per surname.**

Membership Number		E-Mail Address	
Members Name		Requested Surname	
Address		Additional Name 1	
City		Additional Name 2	
Province / State		Additional Name 3	
Post Code / ZIP		Additional Name 4	
Country		Additional Name 5	

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## ONTARIO VITAL RECORDS SEARCH

We have obtained Indexes of Civil Registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the Province of Ontario for the following years:

**Births: 1869-1902**

**Marriages: 1869-1917**

**Deaths: 1869-1927**

A volunteer will search the Indexes for a stated five (5) year period for a given Birth, Marriage or Death

**Fee: \$5.00 per surname for a search of the appropriate index**  
**NOTE: NO refunds for entries NOT found.**

Please write Ontario V.R.S. on the envelope



**QUEBEC STRAYS:** those born and living some of their lives in Quebec,  
but found in marriage registers, newspapers, photos, local histories,  
census or any other records from places outside of Quebec

**STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD**

Full Name of Person \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Birth / Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Full Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_

**STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD**

Full Name of Person \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Birth / Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Event \_\_\_\_\_

Full Reference \_\_\_\_\_

SUBMITTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

Please photocopy this page and submit your strays to  
**STRAYS**  
The Quebec Family History Society

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

THE PURPOSE OF THE QFHS ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST IS TO INFORM MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS SURNAMES BEING RESEARCHED. QFHS MEMBERS WISHING TO HAVE SURNAMES INCLUDED IN THE NEXT EDITION MAY SUBMIT UNLIMITED ANCESTRAL SURNAMES FREE OF CHARGE BY PHOTO COPYING AND COMPLETING THIS FORM.

PLEASE NOTE

ONLY QFHS MEMBERS WILL HAVE THEIR SURNAMES INCLUDED  
IN THE PRINTED AND INTERNET VERSIONS.

SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO:

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

**ANCESTRAL SURNAMES**

P.O. Box 1026

POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA H9S 4H9

MEMBER NAME			MEMBERSHIP #	
ADDRESS			CITY	
PROVINCE/STATE			COUNTRY	
E-MAIL ADDRESS			POSTAL/ZIP CODE	
ENTRY #	SURNAME	PERIOD	COUNTRY	COUNTY / PROV / STATE / TOWN
1.	(EXAMPLE) HOPKINS	1800's	ENGLAND	DORSET SHAFTESBURY
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				

visit us at <<http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>>

# RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES ENGLAND and WALES 1881 CENSUS INDEXES

The major project to index the 1881 census for England and Wales has now been completed. This was done on a county by county basis and we received a copy of the census index for each county as they became available. The QFHS now has the complete index.

**ALL COUNTIES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED  
AND ARE ON FILE AT THE QFHS LIBRARY**

A volunteer will search the Surname Index for each county. The Surname Index provides for the full name, age, sex, occupation, place of birth, name of head of household and correct census address for all individuals listed on the census.

**Fee: \$5.00 per surname per county**

The fee includes copies of up to five (5) pages containing as many as 500 individuals in each county with the same surname.

**NOTE: NO refunds for entries NOT found.**

Please write **81 Census Search** on the envelope.

<b>ENGLAND</b>	Hertfordshire	Somerset	Denbighshire
Bedfordshire	Huntingdonshire	Suffolk	Flintshire
Berkshire	Kent	Surrey	Glamorganshire
Buckinghamshire	Lancashire	Sussex	Merionethshire
Cambridgeshire	Leicestershire	Wiltshire	Monmouthshire
Cheshire	Linconshire	Warwickshire	Montgomeryshire
Cornwall	London-Middlesex	Westmorland	Pembrokeshire
Cumberland	Norfolk	Worchestershire	Radnorshire
Derbyshire	Northhamptonshire	Yorkshire	<b>Miscellaneous</b>
Devonshire	Northumberland	<b>WALES</b>	Guernsey, CI
Dorsetshire	Nottinghamshire	Angelesey	Jersey, CI
Durham	Oxfordshire	Breconshire	Isle of Man
Essex	Rutland	Caemrarnvonsire	Royal Navy
Gloucestershire	Shropshire	Cardiganshire	(ships at sea)
Hampshire	Staffordshire	Carmarthenshire	

**NOW AVAILABLE AT THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY**  
An ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO THE 1881 CENSUS FOR ENGLAND and WALES  
*BY SURNAME.*

If you don't know the county you can now search by surname  
To have a volunteer search this index the **fee is \$5.00 per Surname**  
for copies of up to five pages.

**NO refunds for entries NOT found**

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