

CONNECTIONS

JW LA

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
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St. Lawrence Street looking north.

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The cover postcard is of
St Lawrence Street / Boul St Laurent

UPDATE ON THE POST 1901 CANADIAN CENSUS

As you are aware Statistics Canada, the agency charged with the responsibility of collecting the Census of Canada every five years, had taken the position that no public access will be allowed to individual Census records taken after 1901. They refused to transfer control of these records to the National Archives which would then permit the National Archivist to allow public access to them 92 years after collection. In her speech at Roots 2002 Senator Lorna Milne discussed this problem and the part she is playing in trying to rectify it [See: *Connections* vol # 25-iss. # 1 pg 20]. For a more detailed description and update on the status of this situation visit *The Global Gazette* website at: <http://globalgenealogy.com/Census>

As of January 24th 2003: The microfilmed records of the "Census of Population and Agriculture of the Northwest Provinces Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta ~ 1906" can now be consulted at the National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street and online at: www.archives.ca. The records can be obtained through inter-library loan or purchased. They will soon be available on microfilm in the provincial archives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in certain public libraries across the country.

The census records from 1825 to 1901 are also held at the National Archives of Canada and are available to the public. The 1901 census was digitized in 2002, and can be viewed online at: www.archives.ca

The latest news as reported on the *Canadian News Wire*, <http://www.newswire.ca> February 5th 2003 states:
OTTAWA, Feb. 5 /CNW/ An Act to amend the Statistics Act was introduced in the Senate of Canada today. The proposed legislation will permit access to historical census records and establish new procedures for the release of future census records.

Further developments on the status of the Post 1901 Canadian Census will be reported in up-coming issues of *Connections* and on the above mentioned sites.

Editor

From The Editor

As you can see by the information on the preceding page progress is being made in the Post 1901 Canadian Census controversy. The 1906 census for three western provinces can now be viewed on-line, with hopes that the 1911 Canadian census will soon be available. This is fantastic news to anyone researching their Canadian roots and a credit to all those working behind the scenes in an effort to have this situation rectified. Also to the thousands and thousands of Canadians and people worldwide who have written to complain.

Once again I have received a number of interesting articles. *Crossing Over*, by Daniel Parkinson looks at intermarriage between Protestant and Catholics in the small community of Rawdon, Quebec in the 19th century. This will be of great interest to anyone researching in this area as a number of families are discussed. It also gives some insight into church records of that period and why you may not have been able to find an ancestor who you *knew* to be a Protestant (or Catholic). Robert Wilkins' article on *Henry Hogan* gives a glimpse into an era in Montreal's history that was filled with plots, conspiracy and intrigue. In, *On the Wrong Side of the Fence*, Peter McLoughlin discusses the part three of his ancestors played in the American Revolutionary War.

I would like to ask anyone who wishes to submit an article to please send it on diskette (preferably in Wordperfect or MSWord). Always remember to also enclose a hardcopy of the article with your name, and e-mail address - if you have one. If you wish to submit an article by e-mail please send your e-mail address to the QFHS, stating that you wish to submit an article to Connections. Once Joan Benoit has forwarded this information to me I will contact you to let you know where to send it. All articles must be complete and ready for publication !! Usually the only editing I do is for size. PLEASE do not send partially finished articles, I do not have the time to discuss changes or additions to your work. I have received many of these "partial articles" and I am sorry to say that although some of them looked very interesting they were never published as I did not have the time to follow up on each and every one of them. On others the person later changed their mind and figured it would be too much work to complete. But, please do submit articles or any other information you feel will be of interest to other family historians.

In this issue you will find numerous activities to add to your Spring calendar. In March the lecture will be all about Heraldry and Gary Schroder will be giving a course on resources for family history research in England. There is also Gene-O-Rama hosted by the Ottawa Branch of the OGS. In April you are invited to a lecture and tour at the McCord Museum. Also, Gary will be giving a course on family history research in Ireland and Northern Ireland and Lorraine Gosselin a course on Quebec resources. A visit to the National Archives and National Library of Canada, in Ottawa is planned by the QFHS for May and in June a Free tour of Mount Royal and Notre Dame des Neiges Cemeteries. Also in June the Quebec Family History Society will be holding an Open House of its library facilities in Pointe Claire - a great opportunity to find out more about the resources offered by the QFHS while you discuss your research with other family historians.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY held at Maison du Brasseur, Lachine, Quebec on November 12th, 2002

The Board of Directors presented the financial statement for the year ending July 31st 2002, which was unanimously approved. [see a brief summary on page 3]. The Directors for the year 2003, were confirmed by acclamation. They are:

President	Gary Schroder
Vice-President	Derek Hopkins
Vice-President	Dawn Ouellette
Treasurer	Dorothy Weller
Recording Secretary	Lorraine Gosselin
Executive Secretary	Joan Benoit

Guest Speaker for the evening was QFHS President, Gary Schroder.
His topic was Hidden Treasures of the Quebec Family History Society.

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SPEAKERS for the QFHS Monthly Lecture Series [March and April 2003]

The QFHS monthly lecture series is 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 Public is Welcome to attend - *Bring a Friend !!*

Tuesday, March 11th, 2003:

Claire Boudreau

Lecture: *"The phenomenon of Heraldry from its beginning until today"*

Friday, April 4th, 2003

Nora Hague, Photo Curator of the Notman Photographic Archives at the McCord Museum

Lecture: *"Photographic Records for Family Historians in Quebec"*

This lecture will be held at The McCord Museum Auditorium,
690 Sherbrooke Street, West - [across the street from McGill University].

★*Please note date, time and location change*

Date: Friday, April 4th 2003

Time: 2 p.m. - at The McCord Museum Auditorium

There will be a small fee charged by the Museum to attend this lecture and visit the exhibitions
Please pay at the Museum entrance. Cost per person is:

Adults: \$ 9.50 / Senior rate: 65 years and over: \$ 7.00 / Students: \$5.00

The Notman Photographic Archives contains hundreds of thousands of pictures of individuals who lived in Quebec from the 1850's until well into the twentieth century.

For information of other exhibits currently at the McCord Museum visit their website at:

<http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/>

NOTE: There is no public lecture in Lachine in April

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

Statement of Revenue and Expenses - Year ended July 31, 2002

REVENUE	2002 \$	2001 \$
Membership dues	30,775	34,190
Donations	3,665	5,860
Seminars and tours	13,490	3,385
Publications (net)	4,451	5,621
Other income	1,674	2,203
Interest	318	1,275
	<u>54,373</u>	<u>52,534</u>
EXPENSES		
Rent	16,036	16,080
Secretarial costs	3,500	3,500
Office expenses	1,812	2,371
Postage	4,515	5,317
Connections	5,732	5,509
Library expenses	1,897	1,426
Telephone	1,129	1,330
Insurance	1,822	1,718
Professional fees	2,270	1,908
Equipment purchases and maintenance	1,221	10,338
Other expenses	518	460
	<u>40,425</u>	<u>49,957</u>
EXCESS of REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	13,921	2,577

This statement was presented and unanimously approved at the QFHS Annual General Meeting, held at Maison du Brasseur, Lachine, Quebec, on November 12th, 2002

A FRIENDLY REMINDER !!

QFHS Membership Renewal Forms for the year 2003-2004 will be sent out in June Connections. Anyone wishing to avoid the last minute rush before Summer holidays may fill out and return the Membership form immediately with your Cheque or Money Order - Postdated to July 31st, 2003.

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO RENEW YOUR QFHS MEMBERSHIP
BEFORE JULY 31ST 2003**

.....

DEADLINE FOR JUNE CONNECTIONS IS APRIL 15TH 2003

SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS

Genealogical resources on the internet for family history research in England.

The purpose of this seminar will be to examine ways in which the internet can be used to facilitate research on your English ancestors.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, March 29th 2003
Time: 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Location: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person

LEPRECHAUNS ARE US

Genealogical resources on the internet for family history research in Ireland and Northern Ireland.

The purpose of this seminar will be to examine ways in which the internet can be used to facilitate research on your Irish ancestors.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, April 12th 2003
Time: 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Location: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person

QUEBEC RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

Is this about Internet resources in Quebec? Or Quebec sources on the Internet? Or Quebec sources in North America? Or Internet resources for anyone with ancestors in Quebec, ie French, British, Jewish, European, Native North Americans, etc? Yes, to all of these . . . with a little bit of history, geography, and spelling thrown in!

Note: this is an expansion on the talk given at Roots 2002.

Lecturer: Lorraine Gosselin
Date: Saturday, April 26th 2003
Time: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Location: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person - contribution for the QFHS Library is required.

**ADVANCE PAYMENT AND RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED
AS SPACE IS LIMITED**

SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

VISIT TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA and NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA IN OTTAWA

Date: Friday, May 12th, 2003
Time: 7:30 A.M. "Sharp" [from: Q.F.H.S. Library - Pointe Claire]
Return: 6:00 P.M. [from Ottawa]
Fee: \$ 10.00 per person ~ to cover the costs of gas and parking for the Volunteer Drivers
Lunch: Bring your own - or - eat at the National Archives Cafeteria
Supper: we stop at an inexpensive restaurant in Ottawa before returning to Montreal.

If you are tired of researching you can easily visit the Parliament buildings, the Bytown Market area, and other places of historical interest as the archives are located in downtown Ottawa.
MINIMUM TWO [2] VOLUNTEER DRIVERS ARE NEEDED

A "FREE" TOUR OF MT ROYAL CEMETERY and NOTRE DAME des NEIGES CEMETERY

This "FREE" tour of both cemeteries will be conducted by QFHS President, Gary Schroder. During this four hour tour you will visit the resting place of more than 50 famous people including Thomas D'Arcy McGee and Mrs Anna Leonowens [the real Anna of "The King and I"] and victims of the *Titanic*.

Note: This is *not* a walking tour as the cemeteries are among the largest in Canada

Date: Sunday, June 1st, 2003
Time: 10 A.M. - Tour Starts at The front gate of MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY
1297 Chemin de la Foret, Outremont. Duration of tour: 4 hours
THIS TOUR IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. PLEASE BRING A LUNCH

QFHS OPEN HOUSE

The public is cordially invited to an Open House of the Quebec Family History Society library facilities. Come and learn more about tracing your ancestors in Canada, the United States, the British Isles and other parts of the world. Explore the numerous resources offered by the QFHS on microfiche, microfilm, cd, books, journals, maps - with access to over one billion records.

Place: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pointe Claire, Quebec
Date: Saturday, June 7th 2003
Time: 10 a.m. To 5 p.m.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS
ON ALL SEMINARS and TOURS
PLEASE CALL SUSAN SANFORD
AT 482-3418**

DOCTOR DAVID McDOUGALL 1920-2002

Dr. David McDougall was one of the founding members of the Quebec Family History Society. He served on the first elected Executive Committee as one of three councillors. He went on to serve as program chairman for the monthly lectures for several years, arranging for interesting speakers from the academic world, historical societies and members. He also served as First and Second Vice-President thru the early and mid-1980s. David received his doctorate degree in geology from McGill University, history and genealogy were non-professional interests.

Margaret Stead the Society's first President recalls the following:-

"In conversation with David following a meeting of the Q.F.H.S in the late seventies, we became aware that we both had Mayflower ancestors. David promptly scribbled onto a small piece of paper the names of his Mayflower ancestors. He even listed one line from the ancestor down to himself. Impressive! Shortly after David passed away I came across this scrap of paper and the memory of this event came flooding back. Of his eight lines approved by the Society of Mayflower Descendants and my seven, we have two common Mayflower ancestors, John Howland and Richard Warren. If both of our probable lines were proven, then we would have three more common Mayflower ancestors. I thought this was pretty special that two of our common ancestors arrived at Plymouth, New England, in 1620."

David's wife's roots were in the Gaspé. He shared Doris's interest. They were instrumental in providing the first transcriptions of the cemeteries in the Forillon National Park as well as St. Matthews in Rosebridge and Wakeham Old Cemetery, Gaspé. These transcripts are in the Q.F.H.S cemetery collection.

The presentation at one of the monthly meetings in the early 1980s was how to transcribe a cemetery. David made quite an impression when he walked down the aisle carrying ropes, shovel, pick axe. One had to wonder if he was going to transcribe the writing on the headstone or exhume the body. He emphasized during his talk that one must mark off the area he was working in with ropes. He said sometimes it was necessary to lift a sunken stone to read the inscription, thus the need for proper tools.

David presented the Q.F.H.S. with a complete set of the 1851 Province of Quebec census in memory of his wife Doris in 1984. This gift has been a wonderful research tool for numerous members of the society. David remarried and Dagmar joined the society. She became the Recording Secretary. David presented his "Gaspé Collection" to the society early in 2002. A file cabinet full of Gaspé research treasures about families, ships, shipping to mention only a few.

Dr. David McDougall was a quiet, reserved person. His interest in recording and preserving history has left a very rich legacy.

submitted by: Joan Benoit, QFHS Secretary

Montreal_1900
Henry Hogan: Hotelier and Montrealer
Researched and written
by Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

Early in year of 1902, a little over a century ago, Henry Hogan, long-time Montreal hotelier, sat down with a representative of The Montreal Star and quietly reminiscence with that very fortunate individual about his 51 colorful years as owner and manager of the prestigious St. Lawrence Hall Hotel. Readers may recall that the St Lawrence Hall stood on Great St James Street at the northwest corner of St Francois Xavier. It was unquestionably the most important and venerable public accommodation in this city until the opening of the Windsor Hotel on Dominion Square in 1878. Henry Hogan was born at La Tortue near Laprairie, Quebec on April 14, 1820. His father had served in the British Army and saw service in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo under the "Iron Duke". For his services, Hogan's father was given a grant of land in Canada in 1817. Farming proved extremely laborious work, especially in those times, so when his father died in the 1830's, the family eventually decided to move to Montreal. They arrived in this city in the momentous year of 1837 and Papineau's Rebellion. Nevertheless, it was in Montreal that Henry Hogan decided that he would spend the rest of his life. He gained his hotel experience in the old Rascoe's Hotel (building still standing on St. Paul Street, just east of Place Jacques Cartier) and later at Donegani's Hotel and "at Tetu's,

opposite the Molsons Bank". In 1851, at the age of 31, Henry Hogan opened St. Lawrence Hall Hotel in partnership with Messrs. Borden and Compain. However, both of these gentlemen retired early making way for Mr. C. Penn who himself withdrew from the "Hall" around 1869. After this time, Henry Hogan was the sole proprietor of one of the most

prestigious and influential hotel businesses this city has ever seen.

The most exciting and eventful decade of the hotel's illustrious existence was undoubtedly the 1860's when all of North America was plunged, directly or indirectly, into the horrors of the U. S. Civil War. As Great Britain was more or less supporting the southern Confederacy, and as Canada was that country's colony, Montreal and Henry Hogan's hotel became a hotbed of intrigue and conspiracy unparalleled in this city's

history. It is even rumoured that the plan for the assassination of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln may have been concocted within its very walls !

The population of Montreal in 1861 was a modest 92,000 and that very year with the outbreak of hostilities in the United States many a rich Southern family headed here to escape the horrors of war. Those who came to Montreal invariably established themselves at the St. Lawrence Hall which was popularly



The late Mr. Henry Hogan
Proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hall

known in its very early years as "Hogan's Hotel". Northern "copperheads" also came to this city but they usually sought out less expensive accommodation! Nevertheless, according to an article in *The Montreal Standard* dated November 19, 1927, there were so many impetuous "refugees" from both sides of the bloody U.S. conflict within the walls of the "Hall" that Mr. Hogan maintained, in the event of trouble, a "peep hole" in his office which permitted a full, yet discreet view of the entire main parlour of the hotel.

One of the more flamboyant (not to say racist!) individuals mentioned by Hogan during the 1902 interview was one James D. Westcott, Jr. who had come to Canada some forty years earlier and was a frequent visitor to the St. James St. establishment during the American Civil War. Westcott was a former senator of the newly-created State of Florida and served in that function from 1845-1849. In another capacity, he put down a Seminole Indian uprising in a particularly brutal fashion which culminated with the shooting of all his prisoners. In that regard, he had even glibly boasted that "a dead Indian was the best kind of Indian". Despite a liberal education and much time spent in the north, Westcott was a dyed in the wool Southerner. "He was a most bitter hater of everything 'Yankee' and thoroughly despised every soul from the North," stated Hogan. "He was so uncompromising in his hatred that on the conclusion of the war he refused the appeals of his family to return home to Florida." The impenitent Westcott lived in Montreal for some 18 years and died here on January 19, 1880. Probably against his wishes, his family returned his body to Florida for burial in Tallahassee!

Perhaps the most infamous individual ever to sojourn at "Hogan's Hotel" was one John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. The rather handsome actor was

frequently in Montreal as he was a member of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buckland's Stock Company which performed regularly at the Theatre Royal, 19 Cotté Street (today the site of the Palais des Congrès). When in this city, Booth always made the "Hall" his home. According to the 1902 interview report, Booth was "a most genial and gifted man, in many ways, a fine actor and a great favourite with the theatre goers of Montreal". Hogan continued that as soon as the performance was over the moody yet popular actor would hurry back to the hotel and rush down to Joe Dion's billiard rooms, playing with the best in the city a fine game of caroms or pool. When early in the morning of April 15, 1865, Montrealers learned of the Good Friday murder of the U.S. President and Booth's involvement in the dastardly deed, a terrible sensation was created throughout the streets of the city. Of all people, his theatrical colleagues and friends from the South whom he had met and known at St. Lawrence Hall were especially stunned.

Subsequent U.S. Government investigations with regard to the assassination of Lincoln revealed, perhaps not surprisingly, a wider conspiracy. Booth himself was caught and killed by U.S. troops in a barn at Garrett's Farm in Virginia (in yet another ironic Montreal turn to the story, the soldiers from the 16th New York Cavalry were headed by Lieutenant Edward Doherty, a Canadian, born just outside this city). Four others, including Mrs Mary Surratt, were later hanged as co-conspirators in the crime. Surratt was the first woman ever executed in the United States.

Immediately after the President's murder, both Montreal and the St Lawrence Hall were swarming with detectives - both Canadian and American. The latter in particular were looking for Mary Surratt's son, John Surratt, who was a boon companion to Booth. Indeed, a few days after the assassination, Surratt, now fearing for his own life, reached this city and

checked in at St. Lawrence Hall, misleadingly using the name "John Harrison" (which were, in fact, his first two names). James H. Sangster, the clerk on duty at the time, gave Surratt Room 121. But within less than 24 hours, and with detectives hovering over and examining the desk register, John Surratt slipped through the Craig Street entrance to the hotel and out of Montreal. Subsequent investigation revealed that after leaving this city, John Surratt was concealed from April to June in a house in the tiny French Canadian village of Ste. Liboire and that he actually daringly came back to Montreal for the period July through to September!

John Surratt was eventually tracked down by the authorities in, of all places, Rome, Italy! In yet another bizarre Montreal twist, he was turned in by a young French Canadian named Ste. Marie who was serving in the Canadian contingent of the Papal Zouaves! Surratt himself had joined the 9th Company! The local authorities immediately handed over Surratt to representatives of the U.S. Government and he was taken immediately to Washington for trial. It is during those legal proceedings that Henry Hogan agreed with an American request that the hotel register bearing the signature of John Harrison be lent to U.S. authorities so it might be used as evidence in the trial. Interestingly enough, the historic ledger was never returned, despite many requests by Henry Hogan himself and others. As for Surratt, unlike his mother, he was tried by a civilian court. where the prosecution was unable to convince the jury that the accused was present at Ford's Theatre the night of the assassination. Later, a free man, John Surratt gave a public lecture in a courthouse in Rockville, Maryland in December of 1870 where he categorically denied being in Washington the weekend of the president's murder.

Perhaps one of the most foolhardy schemes

ever attempted during this eclectic period of Montreal history, according to Hogan, was what became known as the St. Alban's Raid. It took place on October 19, 1864. In that event, about a dozen or so young Confederate soldiers who had escaped into Canada from Camp Douglas, near Detroit, where they had been incarcerated as prisoners of war, staged a lightning raid into the State of Vermont. Disguised as civilians, and on horse back, they robbed a total of \$200,000 from three different banks in St. Alban's. According to one raider, "We told the Yankees in St. Alban's we represented the Confederate States of America, and we come here to retaliate for outrages committed by General Sherman". One American was killed before the Confederates made their way back to Canadian soil. In this country, they were arrested and the money was returned to Vermont. The men's names given in the indictment in Montreal were Bennett H. Young (who was the reputed leader of the group), Samuel Eugene Lackey, Marcus Spurr, Alexander Pope Bruce, Charles Moore Swager, Caleb McDonell Wallace, Joseph McGrorty, George Scott, William H. Hutchison, Dudley Moore, Thomas Brondson Collins, James Alexander Doty, Samuel Simpson Gregg, and Squire Turner Teavis.

Of course, again according to Hogan in 1902, the Confederate clique holed up in his hotel "were roused to action to support and defend their young countrymen, and after several meetings, funds were forthcoming for the best legal talent in the country for their defense. Here the astute legal knowledge of old Governor (sic) Westcott was of great service to their cause. In fact, it is said he guided the whole process, and the day was successfully carried and also affirmed on appeal by the Privy Council of England. The case came to trial on November 2, 1864, and the court room, from the trial of the rebels of 1837-38, never held such an excited crowd of all classes". In all events,

after lengthy legal proceedings, the charges were eventually dropped.

For several more hours Henry Hogan reflected on his many memories of this city and his hotel. Many topics were covered from the great fire of July 1852 when more than a quarter of the city was destroyed, the visit to Canada of the Prince of Wales in 1860 (the future Edward VII), the struggle to secure the Confederation of the British Provinces in North America and the role played by the old St. Lawrence Hall in the negotiations. However, it was when Mr. Hogan raised the matter of so-called the Trent Affair that he became particularly animated. He then proceeded to recount with remarkable clarity how, in 1864, the British steamer "Trent", carrying Confederate delegates to Europe, was forcibly boarded by agents of the U.S. government. The two Southern representatives, Mason and Slidell, were arrested by Captain Wilkes, commander of a United States war cruiser. That event, perhaps more than any other, brought the U.S. and Britain dangerously close to a North American conflagration. "British troops", said Hogan, "were hurried from Great Britain, and by the middle of the summer of 1862 several thousand picked British troops had arrived in Canada, including the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards and the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards. The men of these battalions were quartered in the Nuns' Buildings on St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets, which were called the Victoria barracks. The officers were quartered temporarily at St. Lawrence Hall and had their own private mess-room in the new wing of the Hall, facing on Craig street." Clearly, throughout the 1902 interview, Hogan reveled in his remarkable memories of this city and the significant role played by his hotel in them. He also spoke at considerable length about the Gavazzi Riot of 1853, about which I shall write in the June edition of Connections.

Sadly, after a brief illness, Henry Hogan

-hotelier and Montrealer-died in his quarters at St. Lawrence Hall on Thursday, October 9, 1902. He was 82 years of age. Most members of his family were with him when he expired at 5:00 A.M. that morning - his wife, his youngest son, Lawrence (who had just returned from the Boer War in South Africa), and his youngest daughter, Marian.

The Montreal Star, with whom he had accorded the above-mentioned interview earlier that year, reported his death as follows-"For the last two days Mr. Hogan has been more or less unconscious, and his attending physicians, Drs. James Stewart and N. C. Smillie, last week declared the case hopeless. Mr. Hogan was down in his private office as recently as a week ago last Saturday, when he had apparently recovered to a great extent from the severe illness from which he had been suffering for many months past. On that day he appeared in wonderfully good spirits, expressed himself as feeling much better, discussed the condition of the stock market and the rapid growth the East End was making on account of the land purchase by the Canadian Pacific. He was also extremely gratified to have welcomed his son Lawrence safely back from South Africa, after having fought for King and Empire. That was the last day he went up on the elevator, about 8 P.M. He had been down in his office nearly the whole afternoon, and on the way up seemed as if he had over-exerted himself. On the following Sunday he had a recurrence of the acute diabetical symptoms from which he was suffering, and which ultimately carried him off". Later that day, in the main hall of the hotel, Mr. Hogan's body lay exposed in a casket of solid oak covered with black cloth and "relieved with oxidized silver mountings. The family had requested that no flowers be sent, so, with the exception of tributes from those who had been close to Mr Hogan in the operation of the hotel, there were no offerings about the bier".

His funeral, which took place on Saturday, October 11, was "one of the largest and most representative ever held in the city. There were people present from all walks of life - the highest dignitaries rubbing elbows with servants, who had grown gray in Mr. Hogan's employ". The religious rite was conducted by Reverend W. S. Barnes of the Church of the Messiah who had ministered to Mr. Hogan in the failing weeks before his death. The service was held within the walls of the great St. Lawrence Hall and was "listened to by as many as could find standing room in the large parlours of the hotel". Those who were unable to gain entrance gathered on St. James street, and as the body was borne to the hearse, they silently removed their hat and fell into the line.

The funeral cortege, on its way to Mount Royal Cemetery, proceeded through the streets of the city he so loved - St. James Street, Beaver Hall Hill, Union Street, Sherbrooke, and Park Avenue. Along its path, thousands of Montrealers paid a final tribute to one of their

own - an extraordinary man who left a singular imprint on the history of this city.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the St. Lawrence Hall struggled greatly after the loss of its inspiration and proprietor. After eight years of protracted difficulty, the oldest part of the hotel was finally closed. The main building which personified so much the colourful history of this city was demolished in 1910 while the Craig Street Annex met the wrecker's ball on October 9, 1933 - the 31st anniversary of the death of its founder, Henry Hogan.

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.

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MONTREAL STAR

DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1902

This index currently contains over 24 000 death related news items and obituaries from what was at the time Canada's leading English language daily newspaper - THE MONTREAL STAR. The index contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are several hundred or so American obituaries as well. At present, the index breaks down 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: Saint John (N.B.), Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Winnipeg, and Vancouver. However, other national towns and cities are also found within this data base.

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ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE FENCE ?

By Peter McLoughlin

As We all know, family research often turns up the unexpected, which has happened to me on almost every attempt I make to delve more deeply into my connections. However, I was surprised to discover that the three main individuals I could produce who participated in the American Revolutionary Wars, all ended up fighting for, or influencing, the rebel cause. Why, I asked, would these family members turn against the British? Each of them had very different circumstances and reasons. I personally think that their actions also indicate that British rule over the colonists was becoming tenuous by 1760.

Arthur Dillon:

The first connection was *Arthur Dillon*, a general in the French army, Governor of the West Indies and commandant of his Dillon Regiment.

(For family relationship see: *Connections: vol.23 / issue #1 Lucy de la Tour* - the Dillons were part of the 20,000 who left Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 and represented the 'old Anglo-Irish' from Norman times).

In September, 1779, the French fleet arrived off Savannah, GA, from the Indies, with nine French regiments, to mount a joint attack with the Americans against the town and fort. The overall commander was the Admiral and Dillon was number two. The action was a mess from the beginning. The admiral dithered. Incredibly, their plans were overheard by a British Sgt. Major hiding in the reeds. Thus, no surprise was possible. This action was the third bloodiest of the war, with more than 1,000 being killed - 90% on the attacking Allied side. It appears that the whole fleet returned to France after the debacle - to arrive home at the start of the Revolution. Poor Arthur did not fare well during this period, finally being guillotined in April 1794, during the last murderous gasp of that upheaval. The

regiment went back to the West Indies and in 1804 was re-incorporated into the British Army, to end their hundred year history as part of King Louis' armies.

Edward Fitzgerald:

The second example, was a distant cousin who turns out to be a real hero in the Greek tradition - *Edward Fitzgerald*. The Fitzgeralds were the premier family of Ireland; Protestant and Anglo-Norman. Edward was the younger brother of the Duke of Leinster, who started his career as an officer in the British army fighting in North America. Here he was part of the action that saw the defeat and surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the colonists.

(Family connection - we were both descended from the 8th Earl Fitzgerald, my ancestor being the Heiress, Lettice, who married Sir Edward Digby. But James The First, decided the family title would go down through her uncle in 1600, which creates today's situation).

Edward's exposure to the Americans, decided him that their cause was just and he resigned his commission to go off and live with the Iroquois. It appears that his experiences in North America confirmed him, as a revolutionary, determined to uproot the present class system and subjugation that was the lot of the Irish people. You have to admit that his rank, as the country's premier family, made him a most unlikely rebel ! This man had a remarkable common touch - the Indians loved him and made him a blood brother. This was the same sort of response he got from Irish peasants and the French revolutionaries on his return to Europe. In England, he was a radical M.P. and friend of both Charles James Fox and Tom Paine. In France, he proposed a toast to "Abolish all titles and feudal rights" and was renamed 'Citoyen Edouard Fitzgerald'. To cement this status he further married the illegitimate daughter of the duc d'Orleans and

returned to Ireland to join the burgeoning and ill fated 1798 rebellion. He and another Anglo-Irish Protestant, Wolfe Tone, formed the intellectual and military core of that movement. His vigorous activities put the British Government in an awkward position, but they finally attainted Edward, making him the most wanted man in the country.

Ireland was in turmoil and all Britain feared another French Revolution. The Irish ranks were rife with informers and betrayals abounded. Fitzgerald was betrayed by his notary and close friend. The Army mounted a midnight assault on his house and he was wounded in the battle. Rather than treat him properly, the wounded 'rebel' was sent off to a British prison where he slowly wasted away and died. Thus eliminating an awkward embarrassment.

Thomas Coke (Cook):

My third rather 'loose' relation, was *Thomas Coke (Cook)*, a real character who had a fascinating and influential role in helping to establish the United States. Thomas was the scion of the most powerful family of commoners in England. As a carefree 18 year old, he was leading a frivolous life in Italy when he was pre-emptorally summoned back to England and told to become an M.P. So, in 1776 he entered The House as its youngest member and did not leave for another 51 years, refusing to take a title, "I would rather be the first of the geese than the last of the ganders!" [Our relationship is tenuous, as his daughter married Sir Henry Digby and was the father of Jane Digby (Connections, Vol XXV, #1 & 2)]. Once in Parliament, he promptly formed a Whig rump of 23 supporters of George Washington and the American rebels. They wore Washington's colours (brown with a blue flower) and every evening this noisy bunch adjourned to a pub to drink a toast to the success of the rebels. Strange behaviour for a

group of English M.P.s ! I might also add, that King George III loathed Thomas with a passion Coke was not, as you might expect, any sort of innocent bystander in this relationship, as he kept on sticking pins into The King to goad on this resentment. To wit, as an example, English law stipulated that only a member of the Royal family could drive a coach with six horses, so Coke drives by Buckingham Palace almost daily with a coach and five horses all led by a donkey !!

The Whigs kept up a continuous pressure on the Government to recognize the United States as an independent country, for a full eight years. In 1784, with the Whigs now the Government, Parliament passed a bill to grant the American rebels official status (they had won anyway), by one single vote. This document was the basis for the Treaty of Paris. A victory is a victory, even if only by a single vote. In recognition of all the Herculean work Thomas Coke had done to achieve this goal they voted him as the person to take the bill to the furiously unhappy George III.

Thomas played the messenger part to the hilt, by dressing in the outlandish garb of a Squire of the County, to ensure he horrified the powdered dandies of the Regency court.

I often wonder if he got to know the leaders of the new nation he had worked so hard to have recognized - Jefferson and Adams ? I must find out, but I am sure he did. This man was also no idle aristocrat, but a major force in advancing British and world farming methods throughout his lifetime.

Were these three on the wrong side of the fence? Obviously, they were not. The attitudes of the first two are self evident. Thomas Coke, on the other hand, was able to witness the stultifying atmosphere of England in the late 1700s. Fortunately, he was in a position to do something about it and demand change. He ended his career as the first Earl of Leicester.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ MARCH 2003
Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

New Books at QFHS ~ MARCH 2003

1. North Ireland: Magherafelt, Londonderry, Old Graveyard
by South Derry Historical Society. REF/CL/460.4/S6/1980
2. Coteau du Lac Anglican Cemeteries, Vaudreuil-Soulanges County
by Alex Fraser REF/CL/152.4/F71985
3. Understanding Ontario First Nations Genealogical Records. Sources and Case Studies
by David K Faux HG/160.9/F3/2002 *
4. Jews Resident in Ontario According to the 1851 to 1901 Censuses of Canada
By Glen Eker GN/160.4/E5/2002*
5. Répertoire des Baptêmes et Naissances; Décès et Sépultures
de Sainte-Catherine-de-La-Jacques-Cartier
par Anne-Marie Garneau REF/GS/157.3/G3/2002
NB: QFHS Bookstore now sells this book – lots of Irish names.
6. Lost Montreal
by Luc d'Iberville-Moreau HG/151.88/I2/1975
7. Old Quebec Trails and Homes
by E C Woodley HG/150.99/W8/1946
8. Canadian Yesterdays
by Edgar A Collard HG/100.99/C6/1955
9. Riceburg Cemetery, Stanbridge East, Qc.
compiled by Brench Wilson Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2002
10. Corey Cemetery, Ridge Road, Stanbridge East, Qc.
compiled by Brenda W Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2002
11. Schofield Family Cemetery, Frelighsburg, Qc.
compiled by Brenda W Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2002
12. Harris – Hillside Cemetery, Stanbridge East, Qc.
compiled by B W Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2002
13. Stanbridge Ridge (AKA Corey) Cemetery,
compiled by Brenda Wilson Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2002
14. Communauté de Saint-Jean-Chrysostome REF/HG/152.9/S8/1988/c2
15. Rapport concernant les Travaux des Archives Publiques
Pour les Années 1914 et 1915
par Arthur G Doughty AD/100.9/D6/1917
16. Quebec Past and Present: A History of Quebec 1608-1876 (in 2 parts)
by J M LeMoine HG/150.99/L4/1876
17. News and the Southams
by Charles Bruce BG/100.99/B7/1968
18. Bishop's University: The First 100 Years
by D Masters HG/153.99/M3/1950
19. Canada Year Book 1997 AD/100.9/C3/1997
20. The Last Laird of McNab
by Alexander Fraser BG/166.99/M4/1974

21. Looking Back (Hemsley Jewellers)
by Richard Hemsley HG/151.99/H4/1930
22. Essex (England) Family Historian Gazetteer: Finding that Place in Essex
by Essex FHS AD/433.4/E7/2002
23. Scenic Sieges and Battlefields of French Canada
by Katherine L MacPherson MH/150.99/M3/1923
24. Montreal West Island Telephone Book 2000/1 Yellow Pages REF/AD/151.4/M6/2000
25. Montreal-West Island Telephone Book 2001/2 REF/AD/151.4/M6/2001
26. Laurentides Telephone Book 1991/2 REF/AD/157.4/B4/1991
27. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1981 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1981
28. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1983 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1983
29. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1985 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1985
30. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1988 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1988
31. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1992-3 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1992
32. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1993-4 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1993
33. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 1997-8 REF/AD/151.4/B4/1997
34. West Island (Mtl) Telephone Book 2000-01 REF/AD/151.4/B4/2000
- NB: There are many more telephone books at QFHS -
these are easily found but will not be listed individually in these pages.
35. The Great Hunger, Ireland, 1845-1849
by Cecil Woodham Smith HG/ 460.99/W6/1991
36. A History of Scotland
by J D Mackie HG/450.99/M3/1991
37. Tracing Your Irish Ancestors
by John Grenham GN/460.1/G7/1992
38. The Beothucks of Red Indians (Aboriginal inhabitants of NFLD)
by James P Howley F.G.S.
39. Highways and Byways in Sussex (England)
by E V Lucas HG/433.1/L8/1935
40. Facsimilies of Documents of Use to Family Historians
by FC Markwell GN/400.1/M3/1987
41. McNair: Cambellton to Black Cove
by Helen McNair Webster (Gaspé) FH/155.3/W4/2002
42. Inventory of Ontario Newspapers 1793-1986
by J Brian Gilchrist AD/160.4/G5/1987
43. Checklist of Indexes to Canadian Newspapers
by National Library of Canada AD/100.4/C3/1987
44. Guidelines For The Disclosure Of Personal Information
For Historical Research At The National Archives Of Canada AD/100.4/G8/1995
45. Practice Makes Perfect -A Genealogical Workbook by FFHS AD/400.1/F4/1993
46. English Vernacular Hands From The 12th To The 15th Centuries GN/400.1/W7/1960
47. English Handwriting
by Roger Fry & E A Lowe GN/400.1/F7/1926
48. Cemeteries As Living Landscapes
by Professor David B Knight GN/010.4/K6/1982

49. Le Guide des Affaires du Québec (Quebec Province business directory) REF/AD/150.4/T3/1988
50. Births, Marriages and Deaths: Abstracts From The Renfrew (Ont) "Mercury" 1916-1918
by Aldene & Les Church GN/166.4/C5/1989
51. Births, Marriages and Deaths: Abstracts From The Renfrew "Mercury" 1911-1915
by Aldene & Les Church GN/166.4/C5/1988
52. Births, Marriages and Deaths: Abstracts From The Renfrew "Mercury" 1901-1910
by Aldene & Les Church GN/166.4/C5/1987
53. Doors Will Open
by James Edward Perry, B.A., M.A. with Maureen Perry Scott FH/100.9/P4/1995
54. Pioneer Families & Early Settlers of Huntley Twp (Ont)
Vol 1: FH/167.1/H8/1988/v1
Vol 2: FH/167.1/H8/1989/v2
Vol 3: FH/167.1/H8/1990/v3
Vol 4: FH/167.1/H8/1991/v4
Vol 5: FH/167.1/H8/1992.v5
59. Compton, Qc- Cochrane-Sleeper Cemetery
compiled by Mrs Drew REF/CL/153.4/D7/1940
60. Census Indexes 1841-1871 Civil Censuses
Compiled by Peter Ruthven-Murray GN/450.4/R8/1998
61. Fife Family History Society (Scotland) Publication 21
Abbotshall Kirk Session Minutes 1793-1812
indexed by Ewen K Collins
Kirkcaldy Old Church Burials 1855-1972
by Stuart Farrell GS/455.3/C6/2002
62. I Saw Two Englands
by H V Morton HG/430.99/M6/1945
63. Shakespeare's County
by John Russell HG/434.99/R8/1961
64. Surnames: Ottawa Branch Ontario Genealogical Society AD/167.3/O8/1983
65. Her Majesty's Tower of London
by Col. E H Carkeet HG/433.99/C3/1953
66. London
by H V Morton HG/433.99/M6/1949
67. Churches and Shrines in Quebec AD 150.44/Q8/1960
68. Oxford (Eng) Illustrated by Camera & Pen
by Henry W Taunt (includes bklt Oxford: 30 Camera Studies) HG/432.88/T3
69. Guide du Fort Chambly, Chambly Québec (French text) MH/152.99/C5/1938
70. History of Canada
by W L Grant HG/100.9/G7/1923
71. Royal Society of Canada 1905
(contains article about Pierre Gaultier de Varennes - Sieur de la Verendrye 1642-1749) AD/100.9/R6/1906
72. English Villages in Colour
by Geoffrey Grigson HG/430.99/G7/1958
73. Winston Churchill: The Greatest Figure of Our Time
by Bruce Ingram

74. Blood Sisters: The French Revolution in Women's Memory
by Marilyn Yalom HG/310.99/Y3/1993
75. Parchemin S'Explique
par H Lafortune (gives list of Quebec notaries) REF/GS/150.3/L3/1989/c2
(there is a copy in circulation section)
76. English Literary Hands From Chaucer to Dryden 14th-17th Century
by Anthony G Petti GN/430.1/P4/1977

THE ABOVE BOOKS WERE GENEROUSLY DONATED TO QFHS BY:

Brenda Wilson Birch, Dorothy Dunkley, Essex FHS, Mimi Hayward Estate, Luc Lepine, David McFall, Peter McLoughlin, Joan Marshall, *Ontario Genealogical Society, Quebec FHS, Gerry Rogers Estate, Maureen Perry Scott, Helen McNair Webster, Ken Wheeland, Doug Whiteside. *Warm thanks to all of you.*

➤ **CD:**

Ancestry.com cd :
English Parish Records: Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Suffolk
Kindly donated by Dave McFall, Mary Tofts,

➤ **Vertical File:**

Tracing Your Ancestors – Ireland (Ireland- maps)
Barnardo's Children – booklet (Home Children – Canada)

News Items:

In the March 1999 issue, we mentioned an expected donation of old newspaper clippings dealing with Megantic County. Sadly, we never received these. As a result, our duty librarian was recently unable to locate the information when a request to view them was received from a member. Please note that the would-be donor chose to keep them. My apologies to Joan and the duty librarian who wasted time trying to find these in the library and to the researcher who went away disappointed.

NOTE: QFHS warmly welcomes donations to the library, & to a large extent, we are dependant on your generosity to increase our acquisitions. In the past, books have been left in the library with no name of the donor. We like to put the name of the contributor inside the book/s - and cannot do so, if we don't know where it/they came from. Please mark your name where we can find it. It isn't enough to tell Joan as she isn't present when we are doing the books. If you see any books on the list that should have your name as donor – but don't. please contact Cecilia or myself. When we receive books that are duplicates, we leave them at the front door – as discards. These "discards" may be taken home by anyone who sees them there. If not removed within a few days, they can be found on a shelf behind the duty officer's desk. If you donate books, and do not want them given away if we don't use them ... please let us know. The type of books we want for the library include any Quebec book relating to history of the people and places and any book containing lists of names. Heather Leblanc recently found a McGill Alumni book. We seek everything like this – old school yearbooks, company lists, church registers, etc. including books dealing with Canadian personalities. On the above lists, you'll find a variety from UK & Ireland. These are always popular. Donated books that are of importance to researchers, already in QFHS Library will be dealt with later. These are not given away

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You are permitted 3 books for 1 month; 5 periodicals for 1 month.
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Please list the books by priority that you would like to borrow.

State title of Book or Periodical and the Call Number or Vol / Iss #

The Collection is outlined in the *QFHS 1997 Catalogue of Periodicals, Micro-films/fiche*

This catalogue may be borrowed by QFHS Members

New books are listed in each issue of Connections.

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Address: _____

Membership # _____

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Please write LIBRARY LOAN on the envelope

Quebec Family History Society

Publications

Price List

		Price	S & H	Total
A. Books on Genealogy				
A0010	Canada and the American Civil War - Prelude to War (Lapine)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0030	Chasing Grandmas	\$ 18.95	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.95
A0101	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 1: Welcome Niall O'Donnell Emigrant (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0102	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 2: A Dangerous Direction (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0103	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 3: A Damned Rebellion (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0200	European Roots (Baxter)	\$ 16.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 20.00
A0300	Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy (Ont Gen Soc.)	\$ 11.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
A0400	Family Historian's Enquire Within (Saul) (5th ed)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0500	From Little Acorns (Bronfman)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
A0600	Genealogy in Ontario (Herriman) (1996 ed)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
A0800	History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) Includes companion index booklet	\$ 40.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
A1100	Irish for a Day, St Patrick's Day Quebec City 1793 - 1990 (Schmitz)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A1200	Looking at Old Photographs (Pots)	\$ 19.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 23.00
A1300	Lower Canada Militia Officers: 1812 - 1815 (Lapine)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
A1400	Routes to Roots (Taylor) (Collection from " Kitchener-Waterloo Record 1993 - 1977	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A1500	Schooling in the Clearing - Starsted 1800 - 1850 (Brown)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A1600	St Patrick's of Quebec City (History of the Parish) (O'Gallagher)	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 13.00
A1700	The Loyalists of Quebec: (A History of the United Empire Loyalists)	\$ 29.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 33.00
A1800	The Tread of Pioneers Vol. 1 (History and Genealogy of Richmond County)	\$ 14.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 18.00
A1910	The Tread of Pioneers Vol. 2 (History and Genealogy of Richmond County)	\$ 14.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 18.00
A2000	Tracing your Scottish Ancestors (Cory)	\$ 24.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 28.00
A2100	Walk Alone Together (Gaza)	\$ 2.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 6.00
A2200	Welsh Family History: A Research Guide (Rowland)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
A2300	Where Green is Worn - Shannon, Quebec	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 12.00
A2400	Who am I?	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
B. QFHS Publications				
B3010	Ancestral Surname Catalogue	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
B3020	Connections (1978 - 1996) Index to Articles	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
B3030	Directory of Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions List	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00
B3040	Guide to Quebec's parishes and Civil Reg 1621 - 1892 (Forth) 499 pages	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
B3050	Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette 1880 - 1957 Quebec References (Simmons)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
B3060	Map of Lower Canada: 1802 (Mailing Tube - \$2.00 extra)	\$ 17.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 21.00
B3070	Place Names of South Western Quebec	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
B3080	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1858 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1856 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3100	Quebec Strays	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C. Monument Inscriptions				
C4010	Beechridge Presbyterian, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4020	Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4030	Greenwood Cemetery, Prescott County Ontario (Cotton & Belanger)	\$ 17.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
C4040	Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
C4050	Lachute Protestant Cemetery - Argenteuil County	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
C4060	Ormslow, St James Anglican	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4070	Philipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
C4090	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to ... (Simmons) Quebec references	\$ 26.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 29.00
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
C4110	St Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County (R. Woods)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4120	St James Anglican Cemetery, Chateauguay County (QFHS)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4130	St Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (B. Lang) (Includes CD)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4140	St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (B. Lang) (Includes CD)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4150	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 34.00

		Price	S & H	Total
D. Quebec Census Transcriptions				
D6811	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford TWP, Hemmingford County	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
D6812	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D6813	1851 Census Index: Lachute, St Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, The Gore	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
D6814	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Naperville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D6815	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond County	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
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Crossing Over
Protestant / Catholic Inter-marriage
19th Century, Rawdon, QC
By Daniel Parkinson

"*Land Possessed*" by Margaret Cook, is a privately published novel, printed at Lachute, Quebec in 1969. It tells the story of a fictional settlement called the Glen, in Shrewsbury Township, Argenteuil County in 1870 and the years following. The characters are immigrants from Ulster, stalwarts of the Church of Ireland who are Protestant and Orange through and through. Their intolerant attitude to their Scots Presbyterian and French and Irish Catholic neighbours is one of the novel's themes. Cook uses the romance between a well to do Catholic lad of mixed Irish-French heritage and a daughter of the Glen to explore this theme. The ignorance, prejudice, fervour of tradition and belief of each side are fairly presented as well as the reaction at all levels of the community to the possibility of marriage between them.

Reading the novel led me to think about a real Laurentian community - Rawdon Township, which I have studied in some depth. It was a much more heterogeneous place than the imaginary one in Shrewsbury. In the early days, there was an almost even split between Protestant and Catholic settlers¹. The majority of the Protestants were Irish with many counties represented both from the north and the south. There were also Protestant settlers from England and Scotland and a few Americans of both faiths. The Catholic settlers were mainly Irish, emigrating from all counties of their homeland. Initially there were a few *Canadiens* with more arriving as the Irish, both Protestant and Catholic, left Rawdon for Upper Canada or the United States drawn away by the promise or hope of better land for their increasing families or for easier access to schools.

The pattern of settlement from the beginning was such that Catholics and Protestants were intermixed - there were no sections reserved for one or the other. On any Range (or concession), Catholic and Protestant, English and French were settled side by side. It is not clear if this was by accident or design but it did prevent one district being pitted against another in feuds based on language or religion. The proximity of "different" neighbours was thus an asset but it bothered those who feared or were threatened by the possibilities that daily contact presented. Some Protestant settlers left Rawdon because of their objection to French and Catholic neighbours.

The earliest schools of the 1820s and 30s were non-sectarian with instruction in English. As time went on this changed to a system with schools separate as to religion with the language of instruction that of the majority - Protestant instruction in English and Catholic schools in French. The Irish Catholics at Rawdon were forced to choose French schools to have a Catholic education although some sent their children to Protestant schools to preserve their language. Others merely attended the school which was nearest. In areas with a French majority, those seeking English Protestant instruction would have had to travel a long distance. This was particularly true in the areas that became St-Julienne and St-Liguori, Chertsey and St-Ambroise. When schools began to consolidate in the late 19th and early 20th century, some families in distant or isolated parts gave up and left the township.

With families of different religion living side by side it was unavoidable that intermarriage would occur between neighbours and friends. The community accepted these marriages as inevitable but crossing over the abyss between the Protestant churches and the Church of Rome was fraught with sociological and psychological difficulty. One senses that couples were often shunned by one of the families if not by both and that as a result family ties were lost. Marriage in the Roman Catholic Church² required both partners to be of that faith. In most cases it was

preceded by the rebaptism of the Protestant partner, the Protestant sacrament of baptism was considered heretical and not recognized. Henry Hamilton Burton is an excellent example. He is a son of the first Protestant minister at Rawdon. At 22, he was baptized a Roman Catholic with the names Joseph Henry Burton on October 17, 1839 at St-Jacques. He married Salomé Gareau "of that place" on Oct 22, 1839 and settled at St-Ambroise de Kildare, Joliette County, Quebec. In a compromise, of sorts, marriage was allowed if a dispensation was obtained from the Bishop. The Protestant partner (usually the husband in these cases) promised to give his wife and any children resulting from the marriage full liberty to follow the Catholic faith. Most of these men remained Protestant but some, due to the influence of the wife or children, later converted. Deathbed conversions that permitted the marriage partners to rest in the same cemetery were not unusual.

Civil marriage did not exist in Quebec in the nineteenth century and common law arrangements were unacceptable to most people. Members of the clergy licenced by the government performed all marriages. So, although marriage in a Protestant church could indicate that the Roman Catholic partner had converted, it usually meant that the Protestant partner had refused to convert or to obtain a dispensation. Protestant marriage was the only option for such people to be married in law if not in the eyes of the Catholic Church. In most of these marriages, the resulting children were baptized and raised as Catholics as the mother would be under tremendous pressure from her priest and family. Despite this, the children were considered to be illegitimate and often condemned as such. Françoise Mireau Kirkwood (see below) was exceptional in that she allowed her children to be raised as Protestant as long as her husband was alive.

Amongst the Irish at Rawdon there were Protestant and Catholic families with the same surnames. These included Blair, Booth, Brown, Carr (or Kerr), Cassidy, Cochran, Connor, Cunningham, Doherty, Johnson / Johnston, Keogh / Kehoe, Mason, Rourke, McGee, McGuire, Molloy, Murphy, Powell, Smith and Walsh. Some may have been related, the products of mixed marriages before the families emigrated from Ireland. It is difficult to explore these relationships 150 and more years later. One wonders if Canada was a place of refuge for Irish couples who had crossed the barrier of religious tolerance when choosing marriage partners.

For example the Nulty and Powell families had both Protestant and Catholic representatives. Were they related? Michael Nulty or McNulty was from County Cavan³ and married to an Elizabeth Powell. There was a large Protestant family at Rawdon that of John Powell and Jane Sadler. One notes on the 1851 census that Elizabeth (née Powell) Nulty is the only Powell who is Catholic. John Nulty and his spouse Catherine Smith were Protestant. The name Nulty appears in the Anglican register occasionally as M'Nulty. I have no direct evidence linking these Catholic and Protestant families. However, the Protestant Powells and McNultys were associated with and supportive of a mixed marriage, the McGarritys, a family that will be mentioned further on ⁴.

What is possibly the first marriage recorded for Rawdon residents, before churches were established there, appears to be a mixed union. In François Lanoue's Une Nouvelle Acadie, Saint-Jacques-de-l'Achigan ⁵, is found the baptism by Curé Madran of a 25 year old American born woman, Dorothy Gibles [sic - possibly Gibbs]. The next day he solemnized her marriage to Patrice Molailles [sic probably Patrick Molloy]. This is said to have occurred in 1817 and the couple was resident at Rawdon but nothing further is known of them. What is indicated is that in an isolated community with a very small population, religious differences did not deter those intent on matrimony.

The Kirkwood bothers Andrew and James were Scottish and Presbyterian and arrived at Rawdon about 1820. They settled in the area that was many years later to become St-Liguori. Many of their near neighbours were *Canadien* or Irish Catholics. In 1838, James married Françoise Mireau, of St. Jacques at Christ Anglican Church, Rawdon. It was exceptional that the children born to them, Jennet and John, were baptized as Anglicans and named as Presbyterian, with their father, on the 1851 census. Françoise is Catholic. The children, aged 14 and 12, were rebaptized M. Jessie and Jean, on the Feast of St-Jean Baptiste (June 24) 1853, in the Catholic Church at Rawdon. The register names the father to be deceased and this quite recently, as he had been living for the 1851 census. It would seem that Françoise was anxious to be redeemed to her church and succeeded as, in October 1868, she was buried in the Catholic Church at St-Liguori. Her son John married a Protestant, Susannah Parkinson, and his children were baptized as Anglicans. His sister Jennet / Jessie was married from the Catholic Church at St-Liguori to Alfred Lafranchise and was buried from there, as well.

Andrew, the younger Kirkwood brother, immigrated with Jane Caldwell, his wife, and at least three daughters. It would appear from a study of census and church records that another three daughters and a son were born after the family settled at Rawdon. It is known that several of these were wed in the Catholic Church. Jane, the third daughter of Andrew and Jane, had been baptized in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. She was re-baptized as Mary Jane in 1841 three days before her marriage at St-Jacques to Joseph-Jarret Beauregard.

The fourth Kirkwood daughter was Mary Ann who had been baptized at St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in Montreal as an infant. Her Roman Catholic baptism at the age of 16 can be found at St-Jacques in 1838. Shortly after this she married Owen Greenan, an Irish Catholic. They had several children and she is recorded as Catholic on the census of 1851. There are no Greenan tombstones in the Roman Catholic or other Rawdon cemeteries except for this one in the cemetery of the Mid Laurentian United Church of Canada (formerly Rawdon Methodist)

Erected to the Memory of Mary A. KIRKWOOD⁶ Wife of Owen GREENAN
Died April 9, 1871 Aged 50 [sic] years Erected by Wm. Greenan, Frelighsburgh
"In the Cross of Christ I glory" "Mother".

William Patrick Greenan was 13 when Mary Ann died and so it appears that the stone was put up much later. Her burial is not recorded in the Methodist register and I do not know where she is interred. There is a curious story here, perhaps now lost to time.

The 1851 Rawdon census lists the only son of Andrew and Jane Kirkwood as William, 17, Presbyterian, born in Canada and employed by P. Dugas, Miller & Lumber Merchant. He married Mary Burgess at Erskine Presbyterian Church, Montreal on January 12, 1856. It appears that she was a Roman Catholic as the St-Liguori church register records the children born to this couple were baptized and buried there.

George Copping was an English immigrant and the patriarch of what became one of the leading families of the community. Firmin or Philemon Dugas was an American settler, probably of Acadian descent, and the most dominant of the early settlers at Rawdon. He arrived as a married man with children. His father accompanied him and spoke almost no French. His wife was Martha Edwards who, according to various church documents and the 1851 census, was American born and Protestant. Despite this, she was named as godmother for a son-in-law at his pre-nuptial baptism in 1835 and she was buried from the Church at St-Liguori. Thus, one must assume that she had been baptized a Roman Catholic.

Julienne (Julie) Dugas was the second eldest daughter of Philemon and Martha Dugas. John Copping was the fourth son of George and Elizabeth Copping. John may have been apprenticed to the Dugas family to learn the trade of miller and may have lived with them while attending school in 1825 and 1826. He and Julie were both born in 1811 and they married on 10 October 1837 in St Jacques where he had been baptized Roman Catholic the previous month. The Coppings were staunchly Anglican and John had been baptized initially in England. George was a churchwarden and, given the times, one might have expected John's marriage to cause a breakdown within the family. George's Journal records that his wife had spent a couple of days at the Dugas establishment in September and returned there on October 5 and stayed until after the wedding. Although two days before the wedding he states, "I am very poorly with a cold" on the tenth of October he writes "Mary and I went down to Mr. Dugas to our John's WEDDING." Mary was one of his daughters and the capital letters his own which seems to indicate a degree of enthusiasm for the match.

The Copping and the Dugas families appear to have remained on excellent terms with nothing in the Copping Journals to indicate unhappiness with the marriage. George notes, on occasion, that his wife, Elizabeth, has been to "the Mill" to nurse Julie or one of the children when they were ill and various members of the family stayed over when they went to the mill. Dugas was an ambitious man and on his way to becoming prosperous. The marriage was practically a guarantee that John would be a success in business and that is what happened. In time, John assumed operation of the mill, at the Forks where Dugas lived, from his father-in-law. His family became Catholic and French speaking with John a churchwarden at St-Liguori.

Mary Anne Reinhardt was the daughter of John Copping's sister Clarinda. She was the product of a troubled marriage and in 1845 was living with her grandparents. Sometime after that she went to live with John and his family perhaps to help Julie with the children and was with them when the 1851 census was taken. Her baptism into the Roman Catholic Church is noted at St-Liguori in 1855 when about twenty. In 1861, she married Julie's only brother, a young widower somewhat older than herself. As the years passed, the John Copping and Mary Anne Reinhardt descendants drifted apart from the Protestant Coppings. To this day there is no contact between the families, even the recollection of common roots has disappeared. Perhaps this is inevitable in a family as vast as the Coppings but it was no doubt exacerbated by the differences in language and religion despite the original enthusiasm of the elder Coppings.

Other Dugas sisters married Protestants. The third sister, three years younger than Julie, was baptized Mary Louise, but became known as Adeline. She was wed to Joseph Daniel Truesdell who had been baptized the same day as their marriage with Martha Edwards Dugas acting as godmother. The groom, of New England Loyalist stock, had been born at Sorel and baptized Daniel Rankin Truesdell in the Anglican Church there in 1806. Like his father-in-law he set up as a miller. The family became Francophone and their surname, Trudel, as the children attended French Catholic schools.

A third Dugas daughter baptized as Marie Anne and usually referred to as Hannah married a Protestant on 7 Nov 1846 at St. Patrick's in Rawdon. The groom was William Lord, an American. The marriage took place without comment in the Catholic Church at Rawdon. Curiously, he was baptized the following day at Christ Anglican Church in Rawdon and was buried from there in 1869. Despite this, the 1851 census names him a Roman Catholic. He was a millwright on this census but at the baptism of his first child in 1849 at the Catholic Church in Rawdon, the priest

names him an architect. Over the years the Lords became wholly French speaking and Catholic. In 1827, Andrew Keogh and Susan Burns of Rawdon were married in St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in Montreal. At this time Andrew's residence was given as Montreal but he received Letters Patent for his location at Rawdon in 1832. On the Census of 1851, husband and wife are named as Roman Catholic. It is not clear what has happened here. I believe that Susan Burns was probably the sister and daughter of two men both named either John Burns or Byrne who were shoemakers and early Protestant immigrants and very early settlers at Rawdon.

George Keogh⁷ lived close to Andrew Keogh with only two lots between them on the 8th Range. Because they lived so near to each other, one expects them to be brothers and indeed in his Journal, George Copping refers to "Mr. Keo's brother" but without stating his name. The Journal makes frequent reference to Anglican service being held in the schoolhouse located at Keo's. George Keogh is believed to be the father of Ellen Collins who married in the Church of England and a second time as a Presbyterian. Was it merely co-incidence that made the Keoghs neighbours and was Mr. Keo's brother another man and not Andrew?

What are we to make of William and Rose Blair, who in 1825 had twin daughters baptized at Christ Church in Rawdon and six months later in the Catholic Church at St-Jacques? In 1830, a third daughter, Isabella, was baptized at Christ Church and again at St-Jacques in 1837. Earlier in the year 1837, William was baptized at 62 at St-Jacques. On the 1851 census the couple are both named as Roman Catholic and in 1857, William Blair widower of Rose McArty [sic] was buried at St-Jacques. This is clearly a mixed second marriage where the husband converted after marriage. William Blair was recorded as Church of Scotland in 1831. Circumstantial evidence from church and land records indicate that William had two older sons, James and Thomas, who were Anglican. It is significant that Elizabeth Blair, one of William's twins was a witness at James' Presbyterian marriage in 1840 to the widowed daughter of George Keogh. Also, that William was sponsor at the baptism of James' first son, William, at Rawdon in 1841. Isabella Blair was a witness to her brother' Thomas' Anglican wedding in 1846. The family ties appear to have remained firm despite the religious difference.

It is of interest to me that interfaith marriages were not uncommon and as is seen with the McGarrity / Nulty and associated families friendship and close links were maintained. The Blair and Keogh associations already mentioned. In 1846, Rose Blair was named as a sponsor at the Anglican baptism of a daughter of William Morgan. It seems that there was a high degree of religious tolerance in many of the Irish families at Rawdon at this point. In most cases of intermarriage with Protestants, the bride took the husband's religion. A Methodist bride who married an Anglican would be married in her own church but attend her husband's after their marriage. Roman Catholic brides seldom gave up their church even when married in a Protestant Church as has been indicated.

The case of Catherine Tansey of Rawdon whose parents, Peter Tansey and Mary Herbert were Protestant is a little different. She married and had a daughter and son (Dennis) by John Doherty, a Catholic, who died in 1840. It is not indicated if Catherine had been baptized in the Catholic faith. She remarried in 1842 to John Farrell in the Anglican Church and had at least two sons baptized there. This may have caused a break with the Doherty family. By 1851, the Farrells had left Rawdon; however, there is a Denis Doherty, 13, on the 1851 census living with John's father Arthur Doherty and his sons James and Denis. Is this Catherine's son or the son of one of his brothers?

On the 1851 census are Peter O'Garra and his wife Jane O'Donnel both Irish born Wesleyan Methodists and their three Canadian children Anne, Catherine and William. Catherine O'Donnel, a Roman Catholic, widow of 60 completes the household. Widows are usually recorded by their maiden name on this census so her relationship to Jane is not clear. One feels certain she is a relative but what is the religious history of this household? Is Jane a convert to Methodism? Is Catherine her mother?

In work with a descendant of the Robinson family of County Fermanagh who had arrived in Rawdon about 1823, I found Esther about whom nothing was known beyond her birth and baptism in the Anglican Church. I discovered that at 20 years, she had been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church on 13 October 1856 which was the day of her marriage, by dispensation, to James Cahill. Why was a dispensation necessary if the bride was converting? Perhaps the baptism was a last minute decision or did the priest just want to be sure? From this point in time, one cannot say what her family's reaction had been. Two generations later, my friend (who was a grand daughter of Esther's sister) knew about the Protestant siblings but there was no family memory of the sister who became Catholic.

An Irish born couple John McGarrity and Bridget Rivington had seven⁹ Protestant children on the 1851 census where John is named as Protestant and Bridget a Roman Catholic. It is not known where the couple married, possibly in Ireland as the marriage is not recorded in Rawdon or Montreal Protestant churches. There is a tombstone in the Catholic Cemetery that marks Bridget's burial at the age of 100 indicating she died in the church despite her marriage and the baptism of her children as Protestants. John is not buried with her. The stone also marks the burial of her daughter Elizabeth who had married James Kinsella and turned to her mother's faith.

The marriage at the Catholic Church in Rawdon in 1867 of John Norrish and Euphémie Laverdure took place with the permission of the Bishop of Montreal. John had obtained a dispensation, which is recorded in the St. Patrick's register. Euphémie died before 1887 and as far as I can tell, there were no children. John had a son born in 1887 and baptized at Trinity Anglican Chapel in Montreal; the mother was Elizabeth Morris, widow of François Laverdure a first cousin of Euphémie. This son, George, was named as Roman Catholic on the 1891 census but was an adherent of the Church on England on the 1901. Elizabeth Morris was Irish born and Roman Catholic according to census information. She had two daughters baptized in St. Patrick's Church at Rawdon - one was living with John in 1891 and 1901 and named as a *belle fille* or stepdaughter. On the 1881 Census, Elizabeth was still married to Francis, as he was known, and only her eldest daughter was living but she had three young sons as well. They are presumed to have died as they are not with her in 1891. The marriage between John and Elizabeth has not been located; was it a common law relationship? She was buried from St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church and in the exclusively Protestant Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal. It would seem that at her death, Elizabeth was not in a state of grace with the church of her birth. One of John's brothers James was married to Maria Foley at St. James Methodist Church in Montreal in 1872. There is nothing in the marriage register to indicate that Maria was a Roman Catholic, this was in effect a "civil" marriage. Either James refused to obtain a dispensation or did not wish to take the time to do this. Maria's affiliation as a Roman Catholic was evidenced by the baptism of a son at St. Patrick's RC Church, Montreal in 1876. The register notes that the father was not present which often meant that the father was not of the faith and therefore excluded. James D. C. Holtby was a cousin of the Norrish brothers and married Catharine Doherty at St.

Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in Montreal in 1869. The minister noted that bride and groom were "both of full age and with the consent of friends were pursuant to become married by me, the bride being unable to write." It would appear that James was unwilling accept the terms of a dispensation. Nonetheless, his children were baptized in the Roman Catholic faith. It is of interest that the second child and first son, who had been baptized at 3 months, was given a Methodist baptism at the age of 21 months. Did this cause a rift in the family? In 1876, James was a witness for the Anglican marriage of one of his younger sisters. In 1878 he and his family immigrated to Minnesota. In less than two years, he was joined by an uncle with wife and family and a younger unmarried brother and so it would seem there was not. The last clue may lie in the burial register where it is stated that James was "in verum Ecclesiam receptes" and was given the last rites of the Roman Catholic faith at his death in 1894. My mother who was brought up by her grandmother, one of James' sisters, was unaware of his existence while other Minnesota relatives were well known to her. Was this due to prejudice, distance or just the passing of time? After two generations the religious issues that divided families are often forgotten or less divisive. To some of us, today, the causes of family breaks are mysteries shrouded in the mists of time. When you search though the records looking for a young woman or man who just seems to disappear, perhaps the problem is they married "outside" the accepted bounds and were forgotten by their families and you are looking in the wrong church registers. Some families were very bitter and stayed cool, distant and unforgiving. The result was the loss of entire branches of the family tree.

Other families were more accepting and hid their disappointment, grateful that their loved ones had found happiness. They learned to accept and love their grandchildren who were of a different faith. As the years continued so did marriages between Protestant and Catholic and no more or less in Rawdon than the rest of the country. Today, we live in an age and country that is often more accepting, kinder and gentler. For this we are grateful.

The author will be grateful to receive correction, clarification or new information about any of the couples in this article.

Endnotes

1. 1831 Census (microfilm C1124) – 573 Church of England, 101 Church of Scotland, 573 Roman Catholic, 55 Presbyterian
2. Thank you to my colleague Beverly Blgrave Prud'homme for locating many of the Roman Catholic baptisms and marriages from Rawdon area churches to which I have referred.
3. Website: <http://home.earthlink.net/~smcnulty/index.htm>
4. At the baptism of a McGarity child in 1838 the sponsors were Robert Powell, John and Mary Nulty. A sister to Robert Powell was a sponsor to the baptism of another McGarity child in 1840. In 1839, Eliza Nulty was a witness at the marriage of John McGarity's brother William Church. John Nulty is believed to be the father of Eliza who wed Henry Johnston in 1843 and of Mary Nulty whose second husband was John Johnson. There were Protestant and Catholic Johnstons (a.k.a. Johnston). I have not determined if they are related but they were Protestant. Henry Johnston was located from 1840s until 1861 at 9 / N 4 just two lots away from the sons of Michael McNulty -William, Patrick and Alex.
5. Page 130, published at Joliette, 1973.
6. Note this is the correct transcription. It is recorded as Kirkland in the QFHS Rawdon Cemetery Book.
7. He is registered as Church of Scotland on the 1831 Census.
8. Five were baptized in the Anglican Church at Rawdon from 1837 to 1845



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

SOMETHING IRISH FOR MARCH!

Thanks to Dave McFall, who provided these two sites. For transcriptions from primary sources, go to www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/transcript/index.html. For Irish timelines and history, go to www.rootsweb.com/~fianna/history/index.html. This last has several interesting links to other timelines, and to *Ireland's history in Maps*, which you can reach directly by going to www.rootsweb.com/~irlkik/ihm/iremaps.htm. There are more than twenty maps, showing the changes in Ireland, and starting with the Ice Age, with a new map for each century, up to the 1840's and the Great Famine.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY - GORE TOWNSHIP

Pennie Redmile recommends this site created by Eileen McElroy of Calgary, who is a member of the QFHS; consult it at www3.telus.net/public/mcelroye/webpages/gore.html/intro.html.

UK OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS OF RECORD

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc who sent the address for the London, Edinburgh, and Belfast Gazettes, at www.gazettes-online.co.uk. She suggests clicking on World War I or II at the left, and searching the archives from there. You will also see links to other interesting sites. Note that you may have to use Internet Explorer to access, at least my version of Netscape produced a very messy result, which was only corrected when I switched to Explorer.

UK GUIDES FOR BEGINNERS

If you are just starting out, you may want to look at the UK Guides for Beginners: from the address above, click on *Family Records Centre* or go directly to their seven step guide at www.familyrecords.gov.uk/guides/beginners.htm

MONTREAL HOSPITALS

Several interesting entries may be found on QFHS member Patty Brown's Montreal GenWeb site. Look up the list of hospitals at www.rootsweb.com/~qcmntl-w/hospitals.htm. The *Royal Victoria Hospital* carries a Military Nursing Service (1914-1918) list of more than 120 nurses - 'Graduation on Active Service.' Some of the names might be related to current members . . .

The entry for the *Montreal General Hospital* has a narrative about 'Early Patients', with some of the names included.

The *Verdun Protestant Hospital for the Insane* entry includes a list of about 40 unclaimed bodies extracted from 1891-1899 records. The following information is listed, in addition to the name and date of death: where they came from, country of birth, religion, and status (single/married/ widower).

HUDSON BAY COMPANY ARCHIVES

The article about the new anthology based on letters found in these archives may have piqued your interest (National Post, January 4, 2003). You can find out what is available and how to consult the archives by going to www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Sherbrooke's *La Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est* has compiled a list of Protestant churches and missions in the Eastern Townships. They believe it is the only list of this type, as they have compiled it from various sources. The short introduction is in French, but the rest of the document consists of a list showing the county, locality, denomination, and foundation date of about 220 establishments. They warn that there can be confusion about some of the dates as well as denomination names for some churches. They have attempted to list the earliest date for each congregation and the original denomination name. If you know of any additions or corrections, feel free to contact the Society. www.genealogie.org/club/sgce/documents.htm

DESCENDANTS OF THE 'GRANDE RECRUE' - 1653 MONTREAL

If you have French-Canadian ancestors, especially from Montreal, you may descend from one of these recruits who came from France in 1653 to give support to the founders of Montreal who were here since 1642. The *Société généalogique canadienne française*, as part of the celebration of its 60th anniversary and the 350th of the arrival of these men and women in Quebec, is organizing several activities including a banquet for the descendants of this 'Grande Recrue'. Check the society's site at www.sgcf.com/recrue1653.htm. This is in French, but since it consists of a list of names, it should cause no problem. The names with asterisks indicate that the 'first arrival' had male descendants, which means that there may be people still carrying the original name.

Of additional interest to researchers is that most of the 120 or so men and women listed show the origins in France and many have birth and death dates. If you have origins in Quebec, especially Montreal, there is a great likelihood that one of your ancestors was part of this 'recrue'. Since the banquet is in October, you have time to check your family tree. No price is given yet, but it will be a 17th century-style banquet to be held at the Marché Bonsecours, in Old Montreal. Watch the site for more information.

REVISIT ELLIS ISLAND SITE

If you haven't visited this site lately, Dave McFall suggests you do so, as there have been significant improvements. www.ellislandrecords.org

INFLATION AND THE BRITISH POUND: THE VALUE OF THE POUND 1750-1998

Thanks to Jim Scott, who sent the address of this British research paper, comparing the purchasing power of the pound from 1750 to 1998; You will find year-by-year tables of data and examples of how to compare purchasing power from one year to another. It replaces a previous paper. Consult it at www.parliament.uk/commons/lib/research/rp99/rp99-020.pdf

WALES GAZETTEER

Thanks to Pennie Redmile who sent this Index of places names in Wales, with county and grid references, at www.gazetteer-wales.co.uk/a.htm.

MORE 'RANKS, PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES'

Thanks to Mike Howlett, who sent this list that is more than 80 pages long, from *Able Seaman* and *Accipitrary to Zoetrope Maker* and *Zoographer*. If you're curious, look them up at www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/trades.html#TOP.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RESEARCH SITE (QUEBEC GEN WEB) - CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you're not on Pam Wood Waugh's ET mailing list, you may not be aware that her Eastern Townships Research site has changed address. Find it at www.rootsweb.com/~qceastwn.

CANADIAN GENEALOGY CENTRE

Information about this new Centre and its objectives can be viewed via a slide presentation at cgc-ccg.archives.ca/index.html. It will be too late, however, to answer the survey, but the presentation will give you an overview of what is planned for the future. The first symposium of this new centre, attended by many representatives of various societies, was held in November 2002.

You can read the impressions of one of the attendees, Gordon A. Watts, Co-chair of the Canada Census Committee, at globalgenealogy.com/Census/Cgcreport.com. Note that you might also like to track the progress to access of the post-1901 census, if good news has not already been announced, just follow the links on this site.

TECHIE TIPS

Based on conversations I have had recently, there appears to be some misconception about the use of anti-virus software. Of course, if you are using the Internet, you should have some variety of this software installed and active. But it is not enough to have it sitting on your computer! Whatever type you have, Norton, McAfee, or some free package, there are two important steps that must be taken regularly after it is installed.

One, you must scan your system on a regular basis, say once a week, as well as have it monitor your incoming mail. This usually can be set to be done automatically.

The second step, and this is also essential, is that you must provide your system with information about the new viruses being created. This is normally done by visiting your virus software maker's web site. This also should be done weekly, and can usually be executed automatically, provided, of course, you are connected to the Internet at the time and day you have preselected. This may require a small annual fee. For example, Norton's anti-virus provides a year's subscription with the purchase of the software package, then you must pay a yearly fee to continue with the service. Think of it as insurance: you don't hope for a car accident to justify the insurance cost !

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.

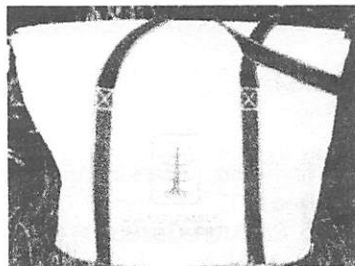
Note also that not all material can be used, and that we reserve the right to edit submissions. Please accept my apologies if I forget to give credit to a contributor: in the three-month period between issues, it is easy to forget the source of the contribution.

Note that mention of a product or a web site on the Computer Page does not imply endorsement by the Society

Send your genealogical computer questions/ tips/ reviews/ etc. to
Lorraine Gosselin c/o **CONNECTIONS**
 P.O. Box 1026
 Pointe Claire, QC, H9S 4H9
 or E-mail to **computree@yahoo.com**

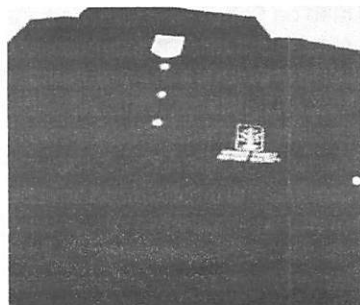
QFHS ITEMS FOR SALE

For anyone looking for unique gift ideas for a relative, friend .. or even yourself the QFHS bookstore is offering the following items for sale. For further information on placing orders for these items or any QFHS publications please see the order form in the middle of Connections.

**TOTE BAGS**

15 inches wide, 12 inches tall and 6 inches thick, with a front pocket displaying the QFHS logo.

\$ 20.00 plus \$ 4.00 shipping and handling

**GOLF or POLO SHIRTS**

Colours available: White, Navy, Black, Tan, Yellow
 Sizes: XL, L, M, S

Price: \$28.00 plus \$ 4.00 shipping and handling

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 June issue by **April 15th, 2003** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email berni@cam.org.

- 1915 **ANDERSON**, John and daughter Annie Edith **ANDERSON** b. 1863. Seeking any information regarding marriage of John (a British Soldier) and birth of Annie Edith. Both events took place in Lower Canada. The wife died in a fire, sometime after 1863, and before 1881, when Annie Edith married in England. Elizabeth MacAulay, RR3, Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, B0M 1S0. Email: emacaulay@ns.sympatico.ca.
- 1916 **DeRUSHA (DEROCHER, DESROCHER)**, Francis b. 1805 in Lower Canada came to Uxbridge Townships, c1830 at which time he married Mary Martha **FAULKENER**, b. 1811 in Lincolnshire, England and had arrived in Quebec with her family c. 1828 and from there traveled to Uxbridge Township. Sharon O'Shea, 360 Union St. E., Fergus, On. N1M 1V9. Email: sico@sympatico.ca.
- 1917 **MILLER / WOODS**. Searching for James **MILLER** married to Elizabeth **WOODS** circa 1838/1840 (found in 1861 census of Henryville, Quebec with nine children). Seeking marriage and death information. James is from Ireland/Presbyterian and Elizabeth from England or Canada. Shirley Miller Esquivel, 14100 Cypress Court, Miami Lakes, FL 33014-2955, USA. Email: sesq@bellsouth.net.
- 1918 **NORRIS**, James (born Ireland 1811), married Susan Ann **FRASER** (born Quebec 1829) between 1844 and 1849. Any help would be appreciated. Beatrice Martingale, 1624 Trossacks Ave., London. On. N5X 2G4. Email: beatrice.martingale@sympatico.ca
- 1919 **NIGGEBRUGGE**, William Herman Harold m. ? **FLINK** and had a son, Franklin Anthony **NIGGEBRUGGE**, born 6 April 1967, Lasalle, Montreal. He last lived at 360 Westwood, upper, Crystal Beach, On. L0S 1B0. Karen Swoverland, P.O. Box 6645, Stockton, Ca. 95206-0645.
- 1920 **PELTIER**, Althidore A., born Oct. 2, 1835 in Quebec and died on Feb. 22, 1903 in Indiana, USA. Emigrated to USA in 1840. Married in 1865 to Mrs. Matilda **RATEL** and had two children, Minnie L born in 1874 and another who died in infancy. Was a trapper for awhile and in 1863 came to Warren County and engaged in the saw milling business. Any information would be appreciated. Dr. Robert M. Rinehart, 15230 Madrone Hill Rd., Saratoga, CA 95070, USA. Email: MACS1994@POL.NET.

BOOKS MISSING FROM Q.F.H.S. LIBRARY

Submitted by Cecilia Karwowski ~ Assistant Librarian

Subsequent to checking the QFHS shelf list in August 2002 the Library Committee have compiled this list of missing books. Any clue to their whereabouts would be greatly appreciated.

<u>Call Number</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Item ID</u>
HG 110.01 P37 1950	Parker, John	Newfoundland, 10 th province of Canada	00001089
HG 130.01 M32 1976	MacAllister, Edith	Newcastle on the Miramachi (N.B) a brief history	00000024
HG 151.9 P76 1979	Anglican Church	Anglican Church of Canada: Diocese of Montreal Proceedings of the one Hundred and twentieth annual Synod of The Diocese of Montreal	00000363
HG 135.3 C87 1979	Cushing, J. Elizabeth	Chronicle of Irish Emigration to St. John New Brunswick, 1847	0000792
HG 150.01 B7 1974	Bradway, D & C	AKWESASNE Notes: Calendar with	00003382
HG 153.33 Z9 1961	Zielinski SA	Story of the Farnham Meetings: Quarker Meeting at Allen's Corner	00001529
HG 160.01 S6 1973	Smith, W.H	Canada Past, Present & Future Vol 1	00002652
HG 167.01 D8 1954	Dumbelle, Dorothy	Up and Down the Glens: A Story of Glengarry	00002873
HG 167.9 H5 1961	Higginson, Maria	Village of Hawkesbury 1808 -1888 (The Era of the Hamilton Brothers)	00001891
HG 210.33 S78 1910	Strack, James H.	Loyalists of Massach and the other Side of the American Revolution	00001663
HG 300.01 R63 1949	Rogers, L.B	The Ancient & Medieval World	00001208
HG 300.0 T39 1963	Taylor, Edmond	Mainstream of the Modern World: The Fall of Dynasties, The Collapse Of the Old Order 1905 -1922	00001199
HG 430.01 O75 1976	Orme, Nicholas	Education in the West of England 1066-1548	00001029
HG 430.44 T37 1983	Tate W.E	The Parish Chest: A Study of the Records of the Parochial Administration in England	00000287
AD 000.9 C7 1999	Christian, Peter	Finding Genealogy on the Internet	00003214
HG 151.01 A83 1914 Vol 2	Atherton	Montreal 1760 -1914 Volume 2	00000602
HG 150.2 F42 1986	La Fed des des Soc.	Repertoire des societies d'histoire du Quebec (a 1986)	00001063
HG 151.99 H5 1996	Hickmore, Millie Ferguson	Memories of Growing up in Westmount	00002205
HG 151.99 L43 1918	Lees, Geo.	Canadian Stories	00000706

QFHS WRITERS GROUP - PLANS FOR 2003

Lorraine Gosselin

The group of QFHS writers attending the October 2002 workshop on Writing Your Family History enjoyed the very friendly exchange of ideas and suggestions and have already reserved Saturday, October 18, 2003 for their next session ! Current plans are to turn this into a full writers' workshop and since this implies advance preparation on everyone's part, here are a few preliminary guidelines, with more to come later - probably in the form of questions to ask oneself as the papers are read, and then discussed. All who attend are to submit a 5 to 10-page document (double-spaced) they wrote and on which they wish comments and help. Since nearly everyone is now on the Internet, I will receive these documents and send them out via E-mail to all the registered participants. Each person will then read all the papers and be ready to discuss them at the workshop in October. Since this will hopefully mean considerable material to read, I would like to receive all papers by September 1, 2003, so all can be read by each person before the workshop. The subjects to be covered in these writings are up to you. We naturally expect and hope that they will be concerned with your family history, but the choice is yours. It can be something general to go in your family history, or about one interesting ancestor or an interesting event in your family's history. It can take the form of an article, a short story, an essay, a chapter in your projected book, or even part of a chapter.

Who can attend: first priority goes to the attendees of last year's session, then any one else who is interested. There will be a limit on group size, as it is difficult for a large group to be effective in this type of workshop due to time required for individual comments.

The official notice will also appear in a later edition of *Connections*. There naturally will be a small fee to help the Library. You now have several months to plan for this and I hope to see many of you in the Library in October 2003.

NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !

Pennie Redmile

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

**Ottawa Branch, OGS
In partnership with the
Ottawa Public Library
presents
“ Gene-O-Rama 2003 “
March 28-29, 2003
AT
Ben Franklin Place
101 Centrepointe Drive
Ottawa, Ontario**

Speakers

The Honourable Lorna Milne, Senator
Victoria L. Gebert
Serge Barbe
Diana Hall
Magdalene Albert
Bruce Patterson

Marketplace

Invited Exhibitors include:

Bay of Quinte Branch, U.E.L.
BIFHSGO
Global Genealogy & History Shoppe
Gloucester Historical Society
Grenville County Historical Society
Heritage Productions
Historical Society of the Gatineau
Huntley Township Historical Society
Lanark County Genealogical Society
Leeds & Grenville Branch, OGS

MacAndrew Stratford Ltd.
National Institute for Genealogical Studies
Ontario Genealogical Society
Osgoode Township Historical Society
Ottawa Public Library
Quebec Family History Society
Sir Guy Carleton Branch, U.E.L.
St. Lawrence Branch, U.E.L.
Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogy Group
Ottawa Ontario Family History Centre

Genealogy Computing

Doug Hoddinott and his group will provide presentations and demonstrations of software, Internet sites and applications, CD-ROMS, and imaging etc.

Copying Old Photographs

Peter Martin will be available to photograph your old photos and make you a 4 X 6 copy at cost.

For more information call: 613-824-1942

or E-mail: geneorama@ogsottawa.on.ca

Or visit their website at: <http://www.ogsottawa.on.ca/gene-o-rama>

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	

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: 1869-1904

Marriages: 1869-1919

Deaths: 1869-1929

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.

ENGLAND	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	Worcestershire	Radnorshire
Derbyshire	Northamptonshire	Yorkshire	Miscellaneous
Devonshire	Northumberland	WALES	Guernsey, CI
Dorsetshire	Nottinghamshire	Angelesey	Jersey, CI
Durham	Oxfordshire	Breconshire	Isle of Man
Essex	Rutland	Caernarvonshire	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

CONNECTIONS

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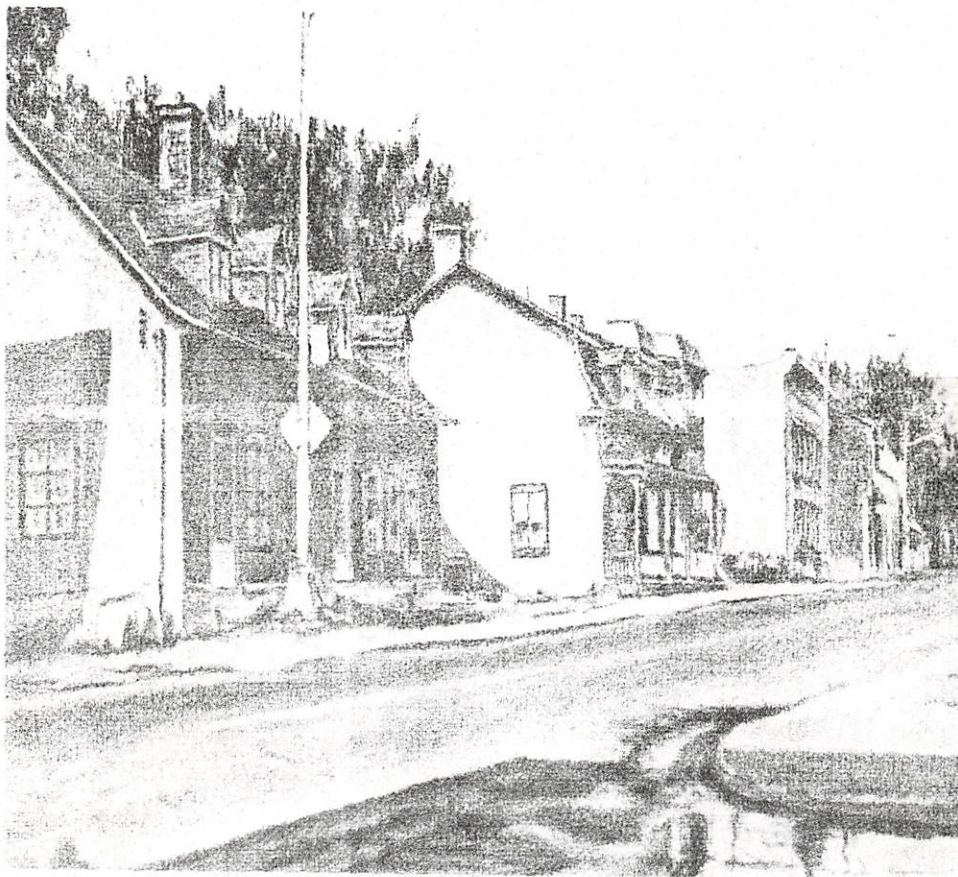
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CONNECTIONS

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
JUNE 2003 ~ Volume # 25 ~ Issue # 4



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CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
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WWW ADDRESS: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>

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QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

Monday - Friday	10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
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SUMMER HOURS: From Monday, July 7th ~ To Tuesday, September 2nd 2003

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For complete details see QFHS News & Notes

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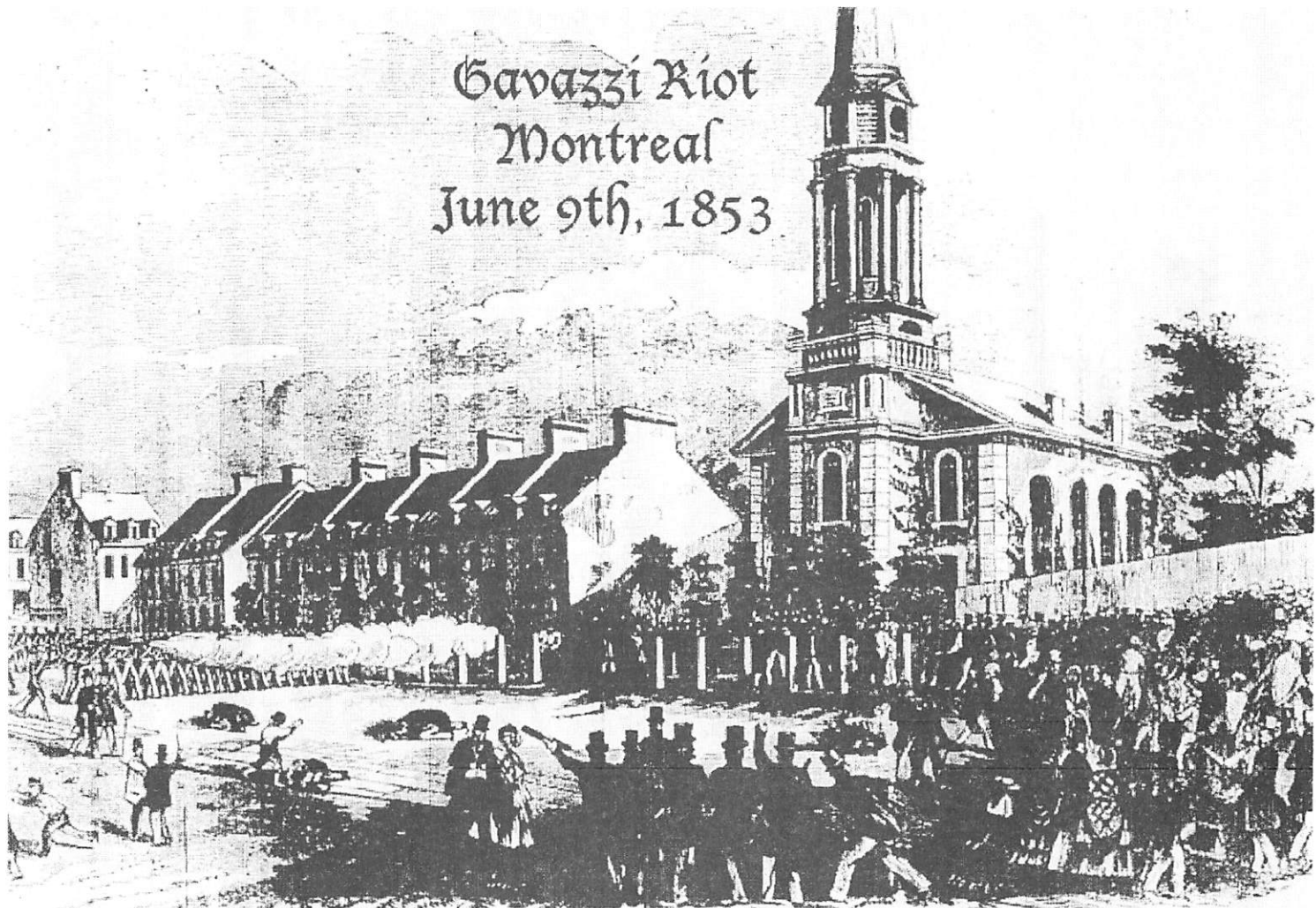
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The cover postcard is of
St Joseph Blvd ~ Lachine, Quebec

Gavazzi Riot
Montreal
June 9th, 1853



From The Editor

As anyone familiar with Montreal well knows it is a city made up of many small boroughs or towns. As the city grew it appropriated these smaller towns until, one by one, they were incorporated to form the mega city as we know it today. The latest towns to be effected by these mergers are the small, picturesque villages along the shores of Lake St Louis. These towns like Lachine, Dorval, Strathmore, Pine Beach, Valois, Pointe Claire. Beaconsfield, Baie d'Urfe, Ste Anne de Bellevue were once small farm villages and summer resort getaways for Montreal's elite. They are all very similar and still retain an enduring atmosphere of small town Quebec. If you were to take a leisurely Sunday drive along "the Lakeshore" you would be amazed at how little these towns have changed over the years. the postcard on the cover of this issue of *CONNECTIONS* is of historic St Joseph Blvd in the oldest of these villages - Lachine.

Once again I have received a number of interesting, informative articles for this issue and would like to thank everyone who submitted them for the time and effort that was put forth. I would like to especially thank Daniel Parkinson for submitting his article on the *Military and Militia at Rawdon* and the extensive research he did on it. This information should be of great interest to anyone researching in this area of Quebec. Robert Wilkins has once again given us a glimpse into Montreal history with his interesting article on the *Gavazzi Riot of 1853* and Peter McLoughlin delved into his family history to write the article on his Irish ancestor, *Lettice Fitzgerald, Baroness Offaley*. Donald Hopkins, the *Eviction of David and Priscilla Hopkins* and Vivienne Shishakly, *Barking up the Wrong Tree* disclose the information they have uncovered in their genealogical research. And, Daniel Parkinson, in his article *Why Can't I Find Them*, explains why you may have difficulty finding people in 1881 on-line Canadian census.

The QFHS now has a subscription to ancestry.com for use by members at the library. A great way to spend those hot, humid summer afternoons - in the cool, quiet QFHS Library searching for those elusive ancestors. For more details see *News and Notes* and *Computree*. The QFHS Library and Office Summer hours may also be found in *News and Notes*. Please remember that the library and office will be open only three days a week from July 7th until September 2nd. They will be closed the week of August 25th and holidays. Regular hours will commence on Tuesday, September 2nd 2003.

Your QFHS Membership Renewal Form for 2003-2004 may, once again, be found as a pullout in the middle of this issue of *CONNECTIONS* please remember to fill it out and mail it in with your cheque or money order before August 1st. anyone requiring a tax receipt please check the appropriate box.

Deadline for September *CONNECTIONS* is July 15th
WISHING EVERYONE A WONDERFUL SUMMER

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS SUMMER HOURS

From: MONDAY, JULY 7th ~ To: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 2003

The QFHS Office and Library *Summer hours* will Commence on Monday July 7th 2003.
Open ONLY MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY [10 a.m. to 3 p.m.]

Closed Mon. June 23rd and Tues. June 24th, for St Jean Baptiste holiday Open Wed June 25th
Closed Mon. June 30th and Tues. July 1st, for Canada Day holiday Open Wed. July 2nd
Closed the week of August 25th thru to and including September 1st Labour Day.
Regular hours will commence on Tuesday, September 2nd 2003.

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ANCESTRY.COM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS AT THE QFHS LIBRARY !!

The QFHS now has a subscription to Ancestry.com. This service will enable QFHS members to go into the library and search the millions of records in their database. Visit ancestry.com at: <http://www.ancestry.com/main.aspx> and click on "search records" then scroll to the bottom of the page "list all databases" to see what is available - with more records being added every day.

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UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

To ensure that you receive all QFHS correspondence please send any changes in your e-mail address to: QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit at: www_qfhs@cam.org with a copy to Sandy Brown, QFHS Public Relations at: Sandrabrown@videotron.ca
Also, if you are not receiving e-mails about upcoming QFHS events and wish to please contact Sandy at the above e-mail address.

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QFHS WRITERS GROUP

REMEMBER YOUR SUMMER ASSIGNMENT!

A reminder from Lorraine Gosselin that the *QFHS Writers' Workshop* will be held at the QFHS Library on Saturday, October 18th, 2003. from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. cost \$20,00. Advance reservation is required and can be made at any time by contacting Susan Sanford, Seminar Registrations at: (514) 482-3418. All who wish to attend must write and submit a 5 to10 page document (double-spaced) prior to the date of the workshop. A more detailed course description may be found on page 38.

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

The QFHS Membership Renewal Form for the year 2003-2004 will be found as a pull-out in the center of this issue of Connections. **Please remember to fill it out and return it by August 1st.** If you require a tax receipt please check the box on your renewal form. A box that is not marked will be taken to mean that no tax receipt is required and none will be mailed out.

Montreal_1900

The Gavazzi Riot of 1853

Researched and written by Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

Introduction: Ask any Montrealer to tell you about one or more of this city's infamous riots. Chances are that you will be told about the 1955 Maurice Richard Riot, or the 1968 tumult at the St. Jean Baptiste Parade, or, more recently, the violence and vandalism associated with two Stanley Cup victories, one in 1986 and the other in 1993. Again, chances are no one will mention the Gavazzi Riot of 1853. Maybe it was just too long ago, but as we approach the 150th anniversary of this terrible tragedy, it is perhaps worth remembering that in terms of loss of human life, it was by far and away the most serious civil disturbance ever to occur in this city.

Montreal, June 9, 1853: It was with bated breath that Montrealers awaited the arrival in this city of the controversial preacher and Italian nationalist, Alessandro Gavazzi, who was to reach Montreal from Quebec the morning of June 9, 1853. Admittedly the town's anxiety was heightened by the fact that, only a few nights earlier, a riot had broken out in Quebec as a result of a stirring address by the Bologna-born apostate, an expelled Barnabite monk.

His arrival in Canada East could not have come at a more inopportune time as the provincial parliament was involved in a heated debate over the ever thorny question of separate schools for the Roman Catholics of Canada West. Protestant cries of "papist domination" and "Roman enslavement" could be heard throughout the Canadian colony and events would later show that the municipal authorities had reason to be

apprehensive about the imminent visit of such a notorious and outspoken anti-Catholic prelate.

So it was in this context that Alessandro Gavazzi, still bearing the physical scars of the brawl in the "Vieille Capitale", arrived in Montreal on the steamer "Quebec" early in the morning of June 9. With him was his badly injured personal secretary, Paoli, who was carried on a stretcher from the ship. Gavazzi and his "delegation" of about fifty Orangemen (most of whom were carrying concealed arms) were quickly escorted under the protection of Police Superintendent Lt.-Col. William Ermatinger to the recently opened St. Lawrence Hall on Great St. James Street. Paoli was so badly injured that the Italian prelate signed the hotel register for both of them, "Father Gavazzi and secretary". The former was assigned Room 12 and the latter Room 18.

Later that day, while Gavazzi toured the city in the company of the zealous Reverend Alexander Digby Campbell, Mayor Charles



Wilson was busily overseeing plans for the maintenance of public order in the event that trouble should break out.

Later that same month, the Montreal Transcript reported that government authorities had cautioned Superintendent Ermatinger to "make every arrangement for the preservation of the peace".

Those who had sponsored the Italian priest's visit to Montreal had originally been granted the city's concert hall in Bonsecours Market for the three public meetings which they had envisioned. However, after some intense lobbying by the Irish Roman Catholic community against the idea, the mayor reneged, forcing the Protestants to look elsewhere. They eventually came up with Zion Congregational Church on Beaver Hall Hill (today where stands the "Banque Nationale" building).

During the course of the day, Mayor Wilson met once again with the Police Superintendent and his brother, the Chief of Police, Charles Oakes Ermatinger. The mayor wanted a minimum of fifty constables standing outside the Congregational Church, a figure which was later increased to eighty men with the inclusion of a number of constables from the Water Police. Nevertheless, the municipal authorities were still apprehensive to the point where Wilson and Lt.-Col. Ermatinger personally visited the Quebec Gate Barracks (foot of St. Hubert Street) to request the availability of troops from the garrison for later that day.

Although the calendar indicated that it was still spring, the temperature was that of a hot, very hot, July or August day. In fact, it seemed that that year Montreal had passed directly from the dead of winter to the oppressive humidity of a moist continental summer, a phenomenon not totally unheard of in this city. Hand bills and word-of-mouth spread throughout the city the news that

Alessandro Gavazzi had arrived from Quebec and was to speak that evening at Zion Church. The night promised to be hot in more ways than one.

The walk from St. Lawrence Hall to Beaver Hall Hill was all of five minutes for Gavazzi, an imposing and powerful man. Yet surely he could not have helped but wonder (in the light of the events in Quebec) about the intentions of those beginning to gather around the church at the foot of the hill. His presence in Montreal was especially irking to the Irish Catholic population, most of whom lived in nearby Griffintown.

As Gavazzi entered the stifling church building, a picquet of 100 men from the newly-arrived 26th Cameronians was discreetly hidden in a small engine house at the foot of Haymarket Square (today Victoria Square). The regiment had just arrived in Montreal that very morning from a three year stint in Gibraltar. Not knowing the city, they had to be led from their barracks to the square by Mayor Wilson himself. Historian Elinor Kyte Senior wrote: "When they reached the engine house, the Cameronians were within a stone's throw of the spot where British troops had marched into the city for the first time less than a hundred years earlier. A little to the south were the ruins of the Parliament House, a silent reminder of what an angry Montreal crowd could do." To complicate matters even further, most of the officers were at that very moment at the wharf saluting the departure of the previous garrison, the 20th Regiment of Foot, who had just completed their three-year tour of duty in this city.

By all accounts, Gavazzi's lecture was startling, to say the least. Sir James Alexander, aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces Lt.-Gen. William Rowan, was present in the church at the time. He arrived there from the ceremonies at the wharf just

after seven. Outside the church, Alexander noted the presence of about forty policemen armed only with their blue batons. In the square itself, he could clearly see bands of "rough-looking" men.

Describing the event some four years later, Alexander wrote: "Father Gavazzi was addressing the audience in Zion Church from the front of a temporary platform. On three sides, behind him, were seated about a dozen and a-half gentlemen, among whom were some clergymen. Gavazzi was conspicuous by his commanding figure, long hair, and black gown, with large crosses on the breast and left shoulder, as he is usually seen in pictures. He spoke in English, and it was not easy to follow him at first. He was discursive, and his accent was of course peculiar. He was calm, energetic, and violent by turns". Earlier in his memoir, Alexander presented the Italian clergyman as "one of the most remarkable men of the nineteenth century".

Within the church, the mood was electric. The windows on the south side of the building had been boarded up in anticipation of problems from the Griffintown slums below the hill, although the Catholic Institute had advised the faithful to ignore Gavazzi's invective

"CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL!! Keep the peace, and let Gavazzi say what he will; do not disgrace yourselves by creating a disturbance for the sake of a worthless fellow; keep quiet, and take no notice of what he says. Your Protestant fellow-citizens will be ashamed of their renegade friar yet. By order of the Catholic Institute. S. O'Grady, Secretary (Signed) Montreal, June 9, 1853"

Nevertheless, for nearly an hour, the firebrand orator railed on about the "errors of Popery", "the threat posed by Roman Catholic education", and the "blessings of British rule". He had in no way toned down his presentation in light of the events a few

days earlier in Quebec. The tension grew but his captive Protestant audience maintained a stony and stoic silence throughout most of his discourse. Alexander later wrote that the "whole scene and appearance of the lecturer must have been startling to those with weak nerves.....I also wondered at the boldness of the man, and how little he seemed to regard his own life, or the peril he then was in, and of the dangers he had already so frequently passed".

Suddenly, the inevitable happened: a violent commotion due to the possible presence of a Catholic within the church spilled over into the streets where more than three hundred angry individuals had gathered. About twenty or thirty men left the building armed with clubs, hand pistols, fowling pieces, and even one double-barreled shotgun to confront them. Shots from both sides were fired and a quick retreat was made to the relatively-safe confines of Zion Congregational Church, with one individual, a Mr. Broomer, severely wounded in the head. For a brief moment, Gavazzi stopped speaking only to continue his virulent diatribe minutes later. Only a few seconds passed when the church was attacked by the infuriated mob. This time, Alexander left the building for good.

The situation outside was even more chaotic. The badly out-numbered police had been beaten off by the rioters leaving both Ermatinger brothers injured and bleeding profusely from the head. For all intents and purposes, only the church party was left to defend the besieged building. Nevertheless, the rioters were eventually repelled to the bottom of the square where they were seen to be defiantly reorganizing. It was at this moment that Alexander noted that he first saw the troops emerge from the nearby tiny engine house where they had been hidden away for a couple of very unpleasant hours. With their heavy military wool garments, they

were perceived to be somewhat dazed and confused but above all, suffocatingly hot. In due time, after some initial military manoeuvring, two lines of fifty soldiers each were drawn up in such a way that they were back to back with each facing one of the two disputing religious parties. The two lines were about fifty yards apart. Generally speaking, the Catholics were at the bottom of the hill while the Protestants were to the north, clustered in and around the church. Many, in fact, were just emerging from the torrid edifice in question. It was dusk, nearly 8:00 P.M., there being no Daylight Savings Time in 1853. Gavazzi and most of his party were still safely within Zion Congregational Church and, therefore, totally unaware of what was about to happen in Hay Market Square.

Suddenly, almost unbelievably, shots were fired in the direction of the soldiers several missing the mark but by little. Many rioters, unaware that the soldiers had already loaded their muskets before arriving on the scene, then rushed towards the beleaguered troops. Mayor Wilson, who was present on the square throughout the sweltering evening, quickly and inaudibly read the infamous Riot Act. "Our Sovereign Lady the Queen chargeth and commandeth all persons, being assembled, immediately to disperse themselves, and peaceably to depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, upon the pains contained in the Act made in the first year of King George the First, to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, God Save the Queen." No sooner had he finished when someone called out "Fire! Fire! Fire!" Many believe that it was the much agitated mayor himself who gave the order but to this day, no one is certain.

The lower division fired first and was immediately reprimanded by Lieutenant Robert Quartley. However, no sooner had he

done so the upper division also opened with a volley and, at that point, the bugle sounded loudly to cease fire. The whole totally unexpected affair lasted no more than half a minute.

Sir James Alexander observed the incident first-hand and noted that "some of those about me laughed, and thought that the troops had fired blank cartridge". Sadly, nothing could have been further from the truth as nearby a young boy of ten, the son of Mr. William Hutchinson, fell over, his leg being struck by a bullet. Amputation was performed the next day with death taking the young lad shortly thereafter.

With a sudden eerie silence settling in, people regained their composure and looked about. All around them was to be seen human carnage. About a dozen individuals were killed outright. Another forty or so were injured with many of those eventually succumbing to their wounds in those pre-antiseptic days of medicine. Alexander wrote that "persons from ten years of age to sixty suffered, including gentlemen and workpeople, with English, Scotch (sic), and Irish names, two ladies were wounded, and some good people, though apparently not dangerously wounded at the time, died afterwards with much suffering". One of the more fortunate individuals to survive his injuries was Hugh Mackay who later in life helped found Montreal's Mackay Centre "for deaf mutes". He was shot in the leg outside Zion Congregation Church and carried the scar and, by all accounts, the memory with him until his death in 1889.

Alessandro Gavazzi was still in the the basement of the church during the fusillade. He was discussing with the friends the latest incidents while all-along removing his religious wearing apparel. Suddenly the shots were heard. Gavazzi's first reaction was to attempt to head outside to see what

had happened and if he could be of assistance (he had, after all, been chaplain to Garibaldi's army in 1848!). However, his Montreal acquaintances, sensing that his life would be in peril, blocked his path. He was eventually hustled from the building under an armed escort of fifty soldiers back to St. Lawrence Hall where an all-night watch was put around the hotel. According to information found later in Gavazzi's autobiography, the thirty year old valise containing his very colourful soutane and coat was, in the midst of the chaos, handed to someone who promised to forward them to the Italian prelate's hotel. Neither were ever seen again! Meanwhile, the much humiliated Mayor Wilson was also whisked away from the bloody scene to his home by the same picquet of soldiers and a guard was then placed around it as well.

Throughout the night, a palpable tension could be felt everywhere within the shocked city. Not surprisingly, there was a great deal of irony found in the tragedy that many found very difficult to overlook. The newly arrived Cameronians -a regiment which was two thirds Protestant and one third Catholic, and all under Presbyterian command - had killed and wounded, for all intents and purposes, only Protestants. Not to be forgotten of course was the fact the mayor, who was strongly suspected of having given the order to fire, was a Roman Catholic. In short, neither the incident nor the regiment was to be forgotten or forgiven quickly by this city's Protestant community. Indeed, in the July 15, 1853 edition *Montreal Witness*, a reporter still felt angry enough to write that on June 9 in Haymarket Square "defenseless Protestants had been massacrated (sic) by a rabid Popish Mayor".

The following day, Friday, June 10 Alessandro Gavazzi remained sequestered in Henry Hogan's hotel on Great St. James

Street. There was still the question of the other two lectures (as mentioned previously three had been planned) upon which to decide. Delegation after delegation came to attempt to sway the flamboyant Italian nationalist to their point of view. In the end, after much equivocation, Gavazzi thought it best to return to Montreal another day (he never did) and to leave for New York as soon as possible. This the ex-Barnabite did the following morning when on June 11 at 5:00 under heavy military protection he left the St. Lawrence Hall by a side door, again carrying his still-injured secretary in his arms. A closed cab took both of them to the dock where they caught the steamer-ferry "Iron Duke" for Laprairie. They arrived by train in New York City that very evening.

Not surprisingly, a Coroner's Inquest was held, although the authorities hesitated in convoking it for fear of re-opening sectarian wounds. Nevertheless, it sat for some twenty-five days, ending its deliberations on July 11. It was, by all accounts, impartially chaired by Messrs. Jones and Coursolle, the two coroners for the city. It heard from some 106 witnesses and in the end could not supersede its own religious divisions (nineteen jurors: ten Catholic and nine Protestants). Evidence seemed to point to the notion that the division facing the Protestants (north) who were still in the process of leaving the church intentionally fired high in order to prevent injury. However, the scene of the tragedy was a hill - Beaver Hall Hill - and this fact weighed heavily against the other. Autopsies also revealed that some people on both sides of the religious divide were killed by small arms fire and not by larger military "balls".

The question which always came back to haunt the inquest, however, was who exactly gave the order to fire upon the crowd. Protestants steadfastly believed that it was

the "papist" mayor while Roman Catholics had their own theory which was articulated by a recent arrival to Montreal, a widowed school teacher from Canada West by the name of Margaret Brown Parker. According to her testimony before the Coroner's Inquest in early July, she was standing between the two divisions to one side of the crowd in Haymarket Square. Mrs. Parker continued by saying that an unidentified man in the crowd gave the order to fire as well as any commander could have. She described him as "a common Irishmanwho wore a blue coat, made in the real old Irish fashion, corduroy moleskin pantaloons that came to his boots, and a home made straw hat". When she later reproached him for causing trouble, he responded with a smile "It's nineteen years since I took the lousy shilling (enlisted),but all that time I had not the satisfaction I have this night". A moments later, she saw him again, this time with two or three others, one of whom said: "It was not him gave the word, it was the Holy Virgin". The issue and tension associated with that unfortunate day's events in this city's history remained present for several years to come.

According to historian Robert Sylvain's 1962 biography of Alessandro Gavazzi, one of the injured parties, a Mr. Stevenson, who was severely injured in the shoulder at the time, even under took legal action in 1857 - four years later- against the then former Mayor Wilson. His suit was in the due course dropped for lack of evidence. The issue then as to who gave the order to fire was never really resolved.

As for Gavazzi, he never came back to Montreal. He did, however, return to his beloved Italy, defiantly establishing a small Christian Church directly across the Tiber from St. Peter's in Rome. His church still stands today. He died in the Eternal City in January of 1889 and is buried in that city's Protestant Cemetery.

Mr. Wilkins is a high school teacher and local historian. He currently is 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 http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900

Courtesy of National Archives of Canada, MG28 "Series 3-10", Vol. 1

St. Lawrence Hall.

<i>William ...</i>	<i>Montreal</i>	<i>31 06</i>
<i>Mary Gavazzi</i>	<i>Quebec</i>	<i>12 18</i>
<i>Charles</i>	<i>Quebec</i>	<i>12 18</i>
<i>James Montfalcon</i>	<i>Quebec</i>	<i>12 18</i>
<i>...</i>		<i>1</i>

**SIGNATURE OF
ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI**

"..I will live and die innocently and will do my best to defend my own"

Lettice Fitzgerald, Baroness Offaley

By Peter McLoughlin

These were the words of a 62 year old widow during the rebellion of 1642, when asked to surrender her castle and lands (including the town) in Geashill, Ireland, to a rebel army about to lay siege. "*We demand this in the name of the King*" was the totally fabricated claim by the attackers. Though Lettice had no armed soldiers at her beck and call, being simply surrounded by capable children and some grandchildren, there was no way she would give up without a battle.

The story of this remarkable three month defense, by a gutsy lady, is one of the highlights of that very bloody civil war. Lettice was offered safe conduct by the attackers if she gave up. Otherwise, they would lay waste the castle and burn the town surrounding it. Yet many of the castles who had yielded in 1641, ended up being burned down; the inhabitants slaughtered and those remaining alive, were driven out homeless into the countryside. To complicate matters more, one of the leaders of the attacking army was her cousin, Henry Demsey. An example of the land owners making common cause with the peasants.

Lettice was by then Lady Digby (just to help confuse you further) as she had married my ancestor, Sir Robert in 1599. However, before continuing on with the wonderful saga of a grandmother successfully beating off an attack by 500 rebels, I think, in all fairness to you the reader, I should try and set this family into its Irish context. Plus, explain the origins of that portion of turbulent Irish history.

Family Background

This whole incident in 1641 just confirms the dichotomy all of us who are of Anglo/Irish descent face when examining the history of the island – which side are you really on? The McLoughlins are one of the original Viking/Irish septs; whereas all my other 'Irish' families came over with the Normans. Hard choice. Subsequently, from the time that they arrived in Ireland with the invading Normans in 1169, the Fitzgeralds had rapidly evolved into the most prominent family in the country. A position they still manage to hold in today's Irish Republic, under the present family head, the 8th Duke of Leinster. Yet, during the hundred years that spanned the period from Henry V111 through to James I, it had been a very bloody time for the Fitzgeralds. King Henry had tried to wipe out the family by beheading the 10th Earl of Kildare (Thomas Fitzgerald) in 1536, who was Lettice's grand uncle. He also took the Earl's five brothers and had them incarcerated in the Tower, before having each hung, drawn and quartered ! To be blunt, Henry wanted their power and wealth - execution, always seemed to be his easy answer to such problems.

So in 1580 we find Lettice entering this world, as an only child and the heiress to all the fortunes of the Fitzgeralds and Offaleys. The result, not surprisingly, was a ten year legal battle to try and confirm who had all those inherited family rights. King James made sure he handled her case personally to ensure the right outcome. Unfortunately for our family he was convinced (by financial remuneration-bribes, a common practice even in those days!) to let the titles and the main power go down through her uncles children to the Fitzgeralds (Leinsters). Though he did confirm Lettice as Baroness Offaley for life, and gave her all her Irish lands. As I am sure you know, one only survived and prospered at the pleasure of the ruling monarch, in the England of the 1500s and 1600s.

The Irish Rebellion of 1641 and 1642

Ireland's history of that period was one of a constant battle against England. After the wars of the 1590's and the Flight of the Earls (who could not accept English domination), some 30,000 English and Scots were imported into Ulster. This was the first 'plantation,' to ensure a stable, loyal people who would not spend their time in open rebellion. By 1640 that number had doubled and the plantations had spread into the South and West. Catholic landlords were replaced by Protestants, yet very little else about life changed for the average Irish tenant. That is, for those who had not ended up being dispossessed by these immigrants.

Through this means, the Irish Parliament and country quickly became controlled by the new Protestant arrivals. The landlord classes of old Irish and English families were distraught, since they were quickly losing both political and financial wealth. These changes represented a catastrophe, even though their total numbers may look small to us.

There were only about 3000 landlords throughout an Irish population of one and a half million. However, to demonstrate the significance of these changes, consider that 66% of the land was owned by Catholics in 1620, yet by 1651 that had been reduced to only 20%. Socially, the introduction of all these Protestant sects—Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Huguenots, etc., had a profound influence on the fabric of Ireland.

Thus the Catholic leaders felt that, with French help, they might just overthrow these interlopers and give control of Ireland back to Charles I, who would make life more tolerable for their religion. The flashpoint for civil war came from the dispossessed peasants, who had seen land, houses and hope totally disappear. They revolted and rampaged through Ulster throwing Protestants out of houses, tossing them into rivers; murdering men, women and children with equal abandon. These widespread outrages quickly spread throughout Ireland. In fact, what this degenerated into was a mass of the "Landless attacking the Landless." Both sides acted with equal barbarity. So it was hardly surprising that my ancestor, Lettice Offaley, was wary of offers to surrender from this rebel army. In fact, mass hysteria had spread across the land.

As you might expect, the enmity generated by these horrors of 350 years ago, is still one of the emotive forces behind much of the violent actions of today's I.R.A. brigades and Protestant Para groups. The excesses of the general rebellion quickly brought in Oliver Cromwell in person, the '*bete noir*' of all Irish history. Though he only stayed a year, his effect was devastating - the Parliamentary army slaughters in Drogheda and Wexford still remain fresh in the minds of many in today's Ireland. By 1653 the whole of Ireland was under their control. Cromwellian officers took over many of the old country estates - one of my ancestor families (*The Roches*), have never fully recovered what was taken from them in the 1640's. In fact, your status changed overnight. You really only had one choice. Stay put as a quiet tenant, or go off to the wilds of Connemara and trying to start afresh. Our family stayed.

Forgive me for the history lesson, but I suspect it makes it easier when trying to appreciate specific historical incidents

The 1642 Siege of Geashill Castle

Lady Digby could make no common cause with the defection of the Lords of the Pale (the old families), as she felt that their actions were 'foul disloyalty.' Though her castle had the benefit of natural defenses offered by surrounding bogs, it was a tough situation. To quote an Elizabethan general when visiting 60 years earlier "*Gesshill in the Kings County is very neccessaire to be*

had." So, one can see why the rebels wanted the place. Unfortunately, one of her Lettice's sons fell into the hands of the attacking forces during the siege and was brought before the walls in chains. The threat - "*We will strike off his head in front of you, unless you give up now.*" Nothing daunted, our tough lady replied in kind, "*In my hands I have one of your Catholic priests and I will bring him up on the ramparts and his life will be forfeit, if you touch as much as a hair of my son's head!*" Being good Catholics the attacking forces quit that approach and quietly retreated into the forest.

The siege was suspended for a time, though not abandoned. Prisoners were taken at random times on both sides. After a further two months the attack recommenced. To ensure success this time, some 140 fragments of iron were collected and a determined attempt was made to mold these into a giant cannon. Eventually successful in this endeavour, the rebel army wheeled this giant beast in front of the castle gates. Their leader, Lord Clanmalier (Lettice's cousin), appeared and swore he would not leave until the walls were battered down. This added threat had no effect. In fact, Lady Digby replied to their latest demands, "*I am still of the same mind, my Lord, I can think of no better place than staying in my house. God will, I trust, take a poor widow under his protection.*" Not a bad response for a lady to make at any time!

Clanmalier attacked, but disaster struck his effort. On the first discharge of the monster cannon it exploded and severely wounded a number of the army. Morally devastated, they all slunk off at night fall. Nevertheless, these forces returned and presented a further demand on the morrow, to be rebuked again - "*For my part, my conscience tells me I am innocent and I wish you so too, my cousin.*"

However, the situation was now pretty desperate and our 62 year old lady had to send for help at the end of April, 1642. After a delay, her cry for help managed to reach Dublin where they responded immediately. They dispatched the son of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord de Lisle, with a force of 300 horse and 150 foot soldiers. On the arrival of the Royal forces the attacking army melted into the hills. The siege ordeal was now over.

Even to our sophisticated minds in the 21st century, Lettice Offaley's three month defense, with such a small group of defenders, was an incredible achievement.

Despite family urgings to depart for the tranquility of England, Lettice decided to stay now she had troops, arms and ammunition! Not surprisingly, when nearing 70, she eventually gave in to family pressures and retired to her husband's estate at Coleshill in Warwickshire, where she lived until December 1, 1658.

References:

Family records

various sites on the internet

QFHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL ~ 2003-2004

The QFHS Membership Renewal Form for the year 2003-2004 will be found as a pull-out in the center of this issue of Connections. **Please remember to fill it out and return it by August 1st.** If you require a tax receipt please check the box on your renewal form. A box that is not marked will be taken to mean that no tax receipt is required and none will be mailed out.

WHY CAN'T I FIND THEM ?

By Daniel Parkinson
db.parkinson@sympatico.ca

Are you having difficulty finding people on the on-line LDS posted 1881, Canadian Census? It's a wonderful tool and I have tracked down a few wanderers using it. But between bad handwriting and terrible spelling on the part of the original census taker and the sometimes less than inspired way it has been transcribed, it is still difficult to locate people who you know lived at a particular location in 1881. I went through the entire transcription for St-Patrice de Rawdon, QC and made a list of some of the names that were spelled incorrectly. (Did you notice that the saints' names of Quebec towns have all been feminized and so good old St. Patrick has become Patricia or Ste-Patrice?) I have also noted a few French surnames that I was certain were incorrect but there are many others that are patently incorrect but not included here. I concentrated on the English and Irish names which I knew better and found some real bloopers. Some misspellings were minor and the name could still be found as long as the exact spelling option wasn't activated. It seems that reading Masen and Masan for Mason is almost willful sabotage of the database.

The transcribers have seen ditto marks where they surely did not exist or were certainly not meant to be and have given the father's profession to all his offspring with children as young as five being named as carpenters. Likewise, there were instances where Canadian born children were given the Irish birthplace of a parent. One needs to beware. If in doubt, view the original and your common sense.

I won't go into the indignities done to Christian names. An example - "Lasy" and "Migy" which apparently were meant to stand for Lizzie and Maggie should warn the reader that interpretive skills are required. Much of the fault here lies in the original document. My grandparents Daniel and Jane Ellen are clearly recorded as Samuel and Ellen.

The On Line Census is a great tool but it is still wise to verify what you find by going to the photographic copy of the original and compare to what you know to be accurate from your other sources.

To Find

Aitken
Blagrave
Blair
Booth
Boyce
Borrowes / Burrowes
Cameron
Copping
Cultra / Coltra
Delaney
Greenan
Gagné / Gagnon
Grattan
Holiday
Holtby
Irwin
Jones
Kinchella / Kinsella
Kite
Laliberté

Search Under:

Eittien
Blagariff / Blegeriff
Blane
Boathe
Boeec
Burrous / Barrows
Camaran
Capping
Caltra / Cottra
Deleany
Genan / Guenan
Gognon / Gagna
Grattin
Haleday
Haltly
Erwin
Janes
Hinchelo
Kites
Lalebirty

To Find

Laverdure
Lindsay
Law
Mason
McCullen
McCurdy
McGarry
Neville
Norrish
Nulty
Parkinson
Pigott
Rothdram
Rourke
Scroggie / Scroggy
Tinkler
Thompson
Tracey
Whittiker

Search Under:

Leverdure
Lindsey
Low
Masan / Masen
McCullem
McCruddy
McSarey
Nerri
Narrish
Nulty
Parkison
Pequett
Rotheram
Raurie / Rourk
Seraggy / Seroggy
Finklar / Tentilar
Thompson
Treacy
Wheteker

The Eviction of David and Priscilla Hopkins

By Donald Brown Hopkins

David Hopkins and his wife, Priscilla Blake resided in Martinville, Quebec from 1861 to 1872 on a 129-acre farm located on lot 19, Range 10 in Compton Township. Today, their original homestead would have been at the end of Lennon Road, just off the highway from Moe's River to Martinville. In 1872, they were ordered to vacate their home of 11 years following a court action taken against them by Sir Charles James Stuart of Quebec City.

David and Priscilla were both born in the United States and they married in Derby, Vermont on February 25, 1827. They had a large family of 12 children, 11 of whom were alive at the time they immigrated to Lower Canada and settled on a farm in Compton Township in 1861. All of their children were born in Vermont, with the exception of two that were born in 1839 and 1841 at Stanstead, Quebec. As later children were again born in Derby, Vermont, it would appear that David and Priscilla had aspired to come to Canada for some time but had been unsuccessful or unable to establish themselves on the first attempt.

On their second attempt to establish in Canada, they purchased a property in Compton Township from Mr. Trudel for \$500 in 1861 (the transaction was completed in 1862). In spite of David's advanced age of 57, his family improved the property by building a block house, a shed, a barn (30 x 40 feet), an addition to the existing house (20 x 40 feet), installed fences containing over 3000 cedar rails and cleared a further 12 acres adding to the previously cleared 30 acres. As a result of their efforts they had a fine property overlooking the Salmon River valley to the west. The house was located at the top of a gentle hill with pasture and forests falling away in all directions. David and Priscilla had four children with them at this time: Carlos 20, Meade 16, Ai Tilden 14 and Clara 11.

Neighbours, Samuel Pierce and Asa Dutton, characterized David as an industrious, hard-working man. He was a member in good standing of the Odd fellows, Ashlar Lodge No. 31 of Coaticook. His occupation was noted to be farmer and carpenter. By age 60, David was suffering from a rupture and heart disease and was only able to do a half-day's work compared to a healthy man. It was indicated that David and Priscilla were not well off and required the financial support and work of their children. David was a simple hard-working person as eloquently articulated in his obituary, "Quiet and unassuming in his manner, the position he occupied in this world was more practical and helpful to the few than popular and prominent to the many".

About 1865, Alonzo Wood, acting as agent for Sir Charles James Stuart of Quebec City, approached David and advised him that he was not the owner of the land he had purchased in 1862. Furthermore, that as an illegal occupant of the property, Stuart was demanding \$2000 to be paid as damages. It isn't hard to imagine the shock and dismay this would have caused within the Hopkins household given all their hard work over the previous 3 years. Of course, the response can be predicted and Alonzo Wood was not successful in his demand.

Two years later, on November 12, 1867, Sir Charles James Stuart filed an action in Quebec Superior Court claiming he should be declared the rightful owner of the property. That David Hopkins was a squatter on his property and that the court should order him to pay Stuart \$500 as past rent and order him to vacate the property. A summons is issued ordering David Hopkins to appear in Superior Court at the town of Sherbrooke, 18 miles away.

Subsequently, most of the proceeding was accomplished by the filing of many affidavits by

the respective party's. It will take 5 years for the case to be completed and a ruling made. Charles Stuart's case is based on the Letters Patent, granting to his father, Sir James Stuart, 1408 acres of land in the townships of Hatley, Barnston and Compton dated March 11, 1850 and registered on March 18, 1850. Sir James Stuart died on July 14, 1853 and his son Charles is heir to his father's property as verified by Harry Stuart, advocate of Montreal and cousin to Charles. Harry Stuart was also acting as agent to Charles in establishing his property rights in other locations within these townships. The attorneys representing Charles are the firm of Sanborn & Brooks.

David's case, represented by attorneys Hall & Johnson, is based on evidence showing that he had purchased the property and paid taxes, as had a succession of previous owners since 1833. An affidavit by Reuben S Mayo, Secretary-Treasurer of the township of Compton on the part of the Defendant confirms this. He reports that the land was occupied by William Harvey; 1833-1840, Jeremiah Bowen; 1841-1858, Joseph Trudel; 1858-1862, David Hopkins; 1862 to the present. That David has paid all school and municipal taxes that were levied and that Stuart had never paid any taxes on this lot. He evidences that David had cleared a fair bit of additional land, about 12 acres. That David had built a new barn of 30' by 40' and built a shed. That as a township official, he had never received any notice by Stuart claiming this lot until 1865 when Alonzo Wood, his agent, approached him with this claim.

There were several affidavits from neighbours and officials supporting Hopkins' position, Alden W Kendrick, merchant of Compton village, Edwin Stephens, a neighboring farmer on Lot 21, Range 10 and Lysander Holbrook, a neighbouring farmer and resident of 36 years. The thrust of these affidavits were to demonstrate that the property had been

occupied by several owners since 1833 and that because of the long duration of occupation and in light of the taxes paid, the court could in good faith dismiss Stuart's claim.

The attorneys representing Hopkins also presented to the court that if in the event the court declares the property to be owned by Stuart then it should also order that Stuart pay Hopkins \$1,000 for betterments made to the property and that Hopkins would then vacate the property.

By 1869, Hopkins does not have the resources to continue to defend his interests so he makes a deal with A W Kendrick, a wealthy landowner and merchant of Compton. A W Kendrick agrees to pay Hopkins \$500 and takes over the legal costs in return for ownership and any settlement awarded by the court.

On February 24, 1869 the judge, Justice Short, orders a party of experts be named and agreed to by the parties before July 1, 1869. The experts are to visit and examine the property and to estimate the rents issues and profits received and collected by the defendant Hopkins from March 18, 1850 (Letters Patent registration date) and they are to determine the value of betterments from the same date and to report this to the court on October 20, 1869. The reporting date ordered by the judge was overly optimistic. It would not be until 1872 that finally the experts were agreed to as follows: Charles Brooks of Senneville, C. A. Bailey of Cookshire and R. S. Mayo of Compton. The group made their site visit on Saturday, June 8, 1872 and reported back to the court. Their assessment was that, net of taxes paid by Hopkins, the profits to him since that time were \$300 and the value of betterments to the property were \$800.

On October 10, 1872, Sanborn & Brooks file a motion on behalf of their client, Sir Charles Stuart, asking that the court make a decision using the report provided by the group of experts. Two days later, Justice Johnson

makes a ruling that will close case No. 143. He declares that Sir Charles Stuart is the rightful owner of the property but that in consideration of the \$800 betterments made to the property, less the \$300 profits received, Stuart must pay Hopkins \$500 upon which Hopkins must vacate the land. In addition, Hopkins was ordered to pay Stuart's attorney's costs and half of the cost of the experts (\$7.25).

On November 13, 1872, David and Priscilla moved from their home and set up residence in Coaticook. During this long ordeal, three of their children had married and moved away. Their remaining unmarried son, Ai Tilden Hopkins, was now 24 years old and in 1876, would marry Mary Jane McLean, of Windsor

Mills, where he was working as a miller. David Hopkins died in Coaticook on November 16, 1877 and Priscilla died there on August 6, 1890. Both are buried in Moe's River Cemetery and their gravestones are in good condition to this day.

Sources:

1. Census 1850, Derby, Orleans Co, Vermont, pg 183
2. Census 1861, 1872, Compton Township, pgs 44, 42 respectively
3. National Archives & Records Branch, US Veterans Military & Pension Records, Maximillian Hopkins, Vermont A 10th
4. National Archives, Ottawa, District of St Frances Map 1863, NMC 13807
5. Superior Court of Quebec, St Francis District, Case No. 143, Charles J Stuart vs David Hopkins, October 12, 1872

MONTREAL STAR

DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1902

This index currently contains over 24 000 death related news items and obituaries from what was at the time Canada's leading English language daily newspaper - THE MONTREAL STAR. The index contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are several hundred or so American obituaries as well. At present, the index breaks down 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: Saint John (N.B.), Quebec City, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London (Ont.), Winnipeg, and Vancouver. However, other national towns and cities are also found within this data base.

For further Information contact: Robert N. Wilkins

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DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

SEPTEMBER ISSUE JULY 15TH
 DECEMBER ISSUE OCTOBER 15TH
 MARCH ISSUE JANUARY 15TH
 JUNE ISSUE APRIL 15TH

THERE IS NO DEADLINE FOR ARTICLES.

ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE

PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~JUNE 2003
Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

New Books at QFHS ~ JUNE 2003

1. Cote St Charles, Quebec, Wesley Methodist Church Registers 1855-1874
compiled by Shirley E Lancaster GS/152.4/L3/1995
2. Reference Sources for Canadian Genealogy (National Library of Canada)
compiled by Mary Bond GN/100.3/B6/1996
3. Directory of Heritage Organizations & Institutions in Ontario
by Ont History Soc AD/160.3/O6/1989
4. The Saga of Sherbrooke Street (Montreal): Yesterday & Today
by Arthur Kittson HG/151.88/K5/1949
5. In Search of Lanark (Ontario)
by Carol Bennett HG/167.99/B4/1992
6. Shire County Guide # 2: Bedfordshire England
by James Dyer HG/435.99/D9/1987
7. Coteau du Lac, Quebec, Christ Church Anglican Registers 1829-1857
compiled by Mimi Hayward & Shirley E Lancaster GS/152.3/H3/2000
8. Administrative Records for Surrey & Sussex Genealogists:
Government, Ecclesiastical, Estate
by Stuart A Raymond REF/GS/433.3/R3/2002*
9. Surrey & Sussex (England): Lists of Names
by Stuart A Raymond *REF/GS/433.3/R33/2002
10. Doors Will Open (education)
by James Edward Perry, BA., MA. HG/150.01/P4/1995
11. Basic Facts About.... Descendant Tracing
by Tom WOOD *REF/GN/000.01/W6/2002
12. Here Be Dragons, too
by Althea Douglas
(More Navigational Hazards for the Canadian Family Researcher) GS/100.1/D6/2000
13. Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies by John P Perkins
(FFHS publication) *REF/GS/000/4/P4/2002
14. Was Your Grandfather a Railwayman?
Directory of Railway Archive Sources for Family Historians
(FFHS Publication) 4th Ed by Tom Richards *REF/GS/000.7/R5/2002
15. Medieval Local Records: A Reading Aid
by K.C. Newton GN/400.1/N4/1971
16. Information Sources for Surrey & Sussex Genealogists:
History, Archives, Journals etc. (FFHS Publication)
by Stuart A Raymond *REF/GS/433.3/R3/2002
17. General Register Office: The Official List for 2002: Part 1:
List of Registration Offices etc. (England & Wales) REF/ AD/400.3/G4/2002
18. This Was Montreal in 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817
by Lawrence M Wilson - compiler HG/151.9/W5/1960
19. An Introduction to ... Using Computers for Genealogy 3rd Ed
by David Hawgood (FFHS Publication) *REF/GS/000.1/H3/1998
20. Lachute (Qc.) United Church: 100th Anniversary 2000 GN/157.98/L3/2000
21. The Unknown Country (Canada)
by Bruce Hutchison HG/100.99/H8/1946

22. Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650 (SOG)
compiled by W.S.B.Buck GN/430.1/B8/1985
23. Surnames and Genealogy: A New Approach
by George Redmonds (FFHS Publication) *REF/GN/400.1/R4/2002
24. "Damn Tight Places" (with apologies to Rudyard Kipling).
The life & Times of Nicholas Marshall Cummins, a Young Irish Civil Engineer in the Employ
of the East Indian Railway Co., Prior, During the 1857 Indian Mutiny ,
compiled his memoirs by Lorne C. MacPherson BG/600.99/C8/1993
25. Montreal 1900-1930: A Nostalgic Look at the Way it Used to be. (pictoral)
by Leonard L Knott HG/151.88/K6/1931
26. Inscriptions & Graves in the Niagara Peninsula
by Janet Carnochan REF/ CL/ 162.3/C6
27. Parishes of County Londonderry (Ireland) 1830, 1834 & 1836.
Ordnance Survey: Memoires of Ireland Vol.6
edited by Angelique Day & Patrick Williams GN/461.1/D3/1990
28. General Guide Series - Government Archives Division (Canada)
compiled by Cynthia Lovering AD/100.2/L6/1991
29. Rev. Walter Roach 1806-1849, Pioneer Minister
by Rev. Malcolm Cogswell (Chateauguay Family) BG/152.99/R6/1991
30. 100th Anniversary of Georgetown (Qc.) Presbyterian Church 1823-1923
by Rev. G Whillans D.D. HG/152.99/W5/1923
31. Important Genealogical Collections in Ontario Libraries and Archives: A Directory
by Ryan Taylor AD/160.1/T3/1994
32. My Ancestors were Manorial Tenants
by Peter B Park GN/400.1/P3/1994
33. An Introduction to Irish Research. Irish Ancestry: A Beginners Guide
by Bill Davis GN/460.1/D3/1992
34. Checklist of Canadian Directories 1790-1950
by Dorothy E Ryder AD/100.1/R9/1979
35. Introduction to The Social History of Scots in Quebec 1780-1840 HG/150.9/P7/1981
36. Niagara, Ontario: St Mark's Anglican Marriages 1792-1832 (OGS) GS/162.4/H8/1998
37. The Porcupine June 2001 # 4 (Morin Heights Genealogical Soc. HG/157.9/S8/2001
38. Handbook on Irish Genealogy: How to Trace Your Ancestors & Relatives in Ireland
by Donal F Begley GS/460.1/H36/1984
39. Sources For The Study Of The 2nd World War Public Records Division PAC
by Jerome W. O'Brien AD/100.01/O6/1983
40. René Levesque: Portrait of a Québécoise
by Jean Provencher - translated by David Ellis BG/150.99/P7/1977
41. Memories of My Early Life
by Jennie M Clendenan BG/167.9/C5/1979
42. How to Decipher & Study Old Documents
by E.E. Thoyts AD/000.1/T5/1974
43. Unequal Beginnings: Agriculture & Development in Quebec & Ontario until 1870
by John McCallum AD/100.01/M4/1980
44. Beyond The Printed Word: Newsreel & Broadcast Reporting in Canada AD/100.1/N4/1988
45. St Paul's Church, Ormstown (Qc.) 100th Anniversary 1831-1931
(United Church) GS/152.9/O7/1931

46. Paleography History 400R (Brigham Young University Workbook)
by Roger Flick GS/000.1/F5/1982
47. The Painted Past: Selected Paintings
From the Picture Division of the Public Archives of Canada
By Sylvia Antoniou AD/100.88/P5/1984
48. Minetown, Milltown, Raitown: Life in Canadian Communities of Single Industry
by Rex A. Lucas HG/100.99/L8/1971
49. Ingersoll Family History Papers (loose - in a box) NOT to be borrowed FH/000.01/B3
50. Ball Family History Papers (loose - in a box) NOT to be borrowed FH/000.01/B3
51. Louth Township (Ont) : It's People and Past
by A James Rennie HG/162.99/L6/1966
52. The McCabe List: Early Irish in the Ottawa Valley
by Bruce E Elliott REF/GS/157.4/E5/1991
53. The Kimmel Park Military Cemetery Dodelwyddan Wales
by Ron Illidge CL/440.4/I5/1994
54. Genealogical Research: Sources, Records etc (Qc. Research)
by Jim Hay AD/150.1/H3/1989
55. Holy Trinity Anglican , Qc. City , Marriages 1768-1786 and St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Qc.
City 1770-1829 (A-C surnames missing) GS/154.4/Q8
56. The United Scotch Presbyterian Church of Georgetown & Ormstown at Georgetown, Howick, Qc.
& Durham Village, Ormstown, Qc : BMD Book A Dec 1832-Dec 1833 GS/152.4/O7/2003/V1
57. The United Townships of Georgetown & Ormstown (in communion with the established Church
of Scotland at Georgetown, Howick, Qc., & Durham Village, Ormstown Qc.
BMD Register Book 2 1834 (p/copies) GS/152.4/O7/2003/ V2
58. St Paul's Presbyterian Church (in communion with the Church of Scotland)
Durham Village, Ormstown, Qc. BMD Register, Book C 1835 GS/152.4/O7/2003/V3
59. St Paul's Presbyterian Church BMD Register, Book D 1836 GS/152.4/O7/2003/V4
60. St Paul's Prebyterian Church BMD Register , Book E 1837 GS/152.4/O7/2003/V5
61. Presbyterian Church of Canada in Connection with the Free Church of Scotland (Free Kirk)
Durham Village, Ormstown, BMD Records,
Book A Folios 1-41 Feb 1853-Apr 1864 GS/152.4/O7/2003/V6
62. Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Russelltown. Russelltown Methodist,
later Franklin Methodist BMD Records Book A (1st half) Folios 1-135
Jan 16 1838 -June 7 1848 , Including Index for Book A GS/152.4/R8/2003.V1
63. Same as #62: Folio 136-232, Jan 1848-May 1858 GS/152.4/R8/2003/V2

THE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED BY:

Isabel Bailey, Althea Douglas, Ruth Evans, *Federation of Family History Societies, Jim Hay, Mimi Hayward Estate, Anthony Kyffin, Burton Lang, James Edward Perry, Estate of the late Gerry Rogers, Doug Whiteside,

Vertical File:

Resurrection of Our Lord Parish - Lachine 25th Anniversary Year 1947-1972
(see Quebec - Churches)
Streets of Montreal (see Montreal - History)
Presbyterian College: Montreal (see Montreal - History)

CDs

1891 Census Index – London England CD/1891/IDX/2002
Kindly donated by Jane Atkinson

Microfilms:

Microfilm Non Catholic Civil Registers :

1. # M334.4 - Iberville Qc. District
St Johns Methodist 1852-1899
La Grande-Ligne-de-l'Acadie Baptist Church 1839-1899 (missing 1858)
Lacolle Methodist 1874-1899

2. #M128.47
Berthier Anglican 1868-1880
Kildare Anglican 1862-1865 1868-1880
Mascouche Anglican 1841-1880
Rawdon Anglican 1820-1853; 1855-1857; 1864-1875

Both purchased by QFHS

Correction: # 41 in March CONNECTIONS! Should have read :

McNair: Campbelton to Black Cape by Helen McNair Webster
FH/155.3/W4/2002 (Northern NB & Gaspé)

I apologize for the error.

Another QFHS year is drawing to a close & has been a busy one for the library committee. We had a new volunteer join our team just after Xmas, Rita Cloghesy, who has already nestled in nicely. We warmly welcome her help & enjoy her cheerful personality. Again this year Cecilia Karwowski has been astounding us with the volume of work she has achieved on the computer. She quietly goes in & works very early in the morning, accomplishing a great deal, but the end is still not in sight, when it comes to having "everything" in the library available on the computer. Jane Atkinson continues to faithfully work with us every week, often finding solutions to "impossible" problems. Judy Mowat is faithfully putting the David McDougall Collection in order. To all of the volunteers, including Ann Tarassoff, who has willingly helped out whenever asked, THANK YOU ALL!! Without our volunteers, we wouldn't have a library we can be so proud of.

Thank you to all members who have donated books and genealogies etc.

If there is a member who has experience organizing
miscellaneous papers, would you please contact me.

HAVE A NICE SUMMER, EVERYONE !

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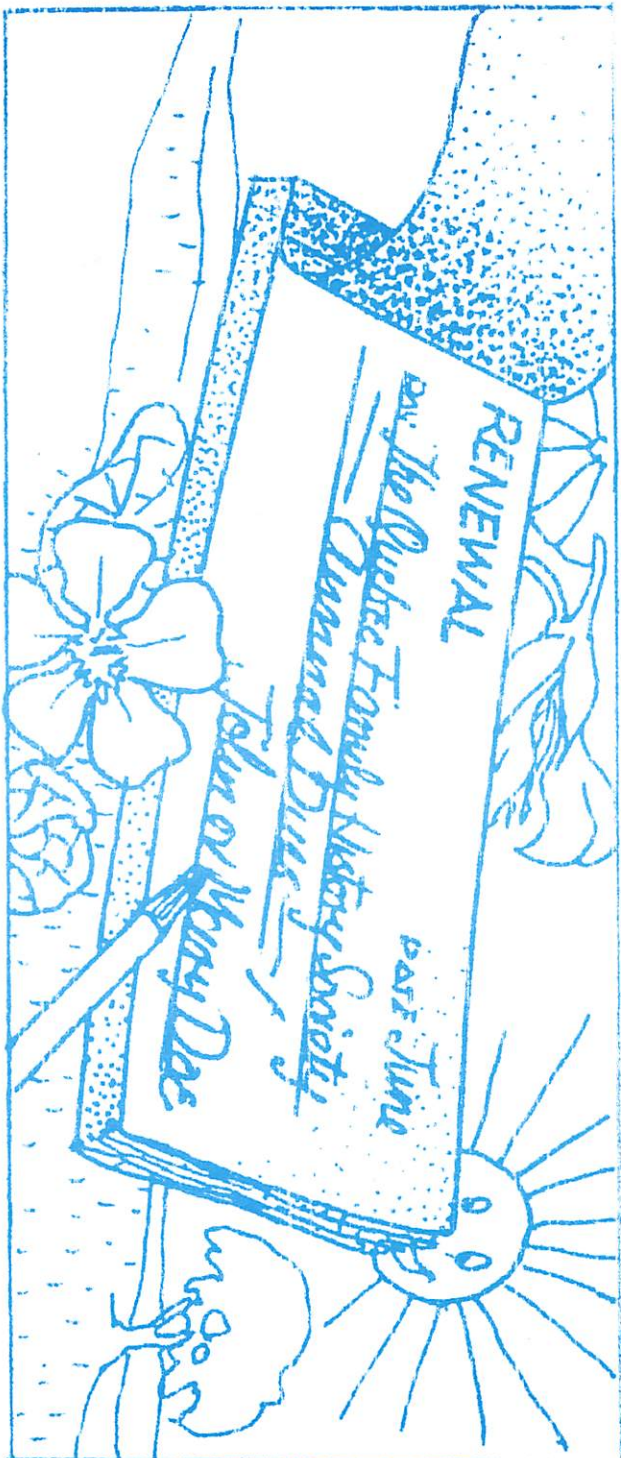
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BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE

Vivienne Shishakly

Digging for one's family roots is an immensely pleasurable pastime and a great gift that one can pass along to one's own children, grandchildren and the community at large. Genealogy is one of the fastest growing hobbies and researching one's family ancestors is now easier, faster and more reliable with the availability of computers and the internet.

What makes genealogy so fascinating is the thrill of the chase. Regrettably not everyone is fortunate enough to have family members leave behind records and bibles: recording christenings, deaths and marriages. Church records are a great help provided they survived fires, water damage and sheer neglect. This is particularly the case of family records kept by the older churches.

The pitfalls of family research are numerous, as I discovered in my own case. One such example was when one day my interest was greatly aroused by a journal I stumbled on, which was written by one of my aunts. She spoke of my Gt. Grandfather, who was a builder by trade, as being wealthy and owning a great deal of property. She went on to write that he often attended the London's Lord Mayor's Ball and other Civic functions. The idea of the prospect of unearthing hidden wealth made the chase very exciting. I began my research by talking to the few remaining relatives. Regrettably details were sparse, memories were poor and no hard facts came to light. I also found that numerous facts were embellished as stories were told and retold by various members of the family. It also became apparent to me that relatives do not always tell the truth about the past. For example divorce and illegitimacy were never spoken of, nor would they ever be admitted in any respectable family. To complicate matters further, one would find literally dozens of people with the same first and last names as the one being researched. Guesswork when researching one's family history is not good enough; one needs to cross reference with two or three different sources to verify the data. This fact became clear to me with my own research when I thought that I had found my wealthy Gt. Grandfather. I was very delighted to see that he had done quite well for himself. My spirits however were soon squashed when I received a letter from a fellow researcher, who was also researching the same family roots. His research was very detailed and fully documented and proved that I was chasing the *man!*

With my hopes dashed, I was at the point of throwing in the towel, when other interested researchers helped me pick up new threads that enabled me to continue with my research. Finally the pieces fell into place. I discovered that as a young man, my Gt. Grandfather was a butler to London's Lord Mayor! Therefore it was true that he was indeed at his Balls and many other civic functions, not as guest however but working as a butler! Later on in life he did become a builder of five houses, very modest houses in a lower class district, not the empire builder, as my aunt had written!

Most researchers that I had contact with told me very similar stories. Families tend to embellish their roots and wish to be remembered as successful, respectful and being held in some esteem in their communities.

In one's own smugness, people forget the important contribution that ordinary citizens contribute to their communities. Blacksmiths, millers, button makers, miners and others, all helped not only to boost the economy but also contributed to their communities with their talents.

“And the Boys are at the Barracks”¹

Military & Militia at Rawdon

By Daniel Parkinson

The British soldiers, among the early settlers at Rawdon, were mostly non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. Many were “pensioners” of which some, if not all, were Chelsea Pensioners - outpatients of the Chelsea Hospital in London - who had been awarded a stipend as a result of wounds received on active service. They later exchanged their right to a pension for a grant of land in Canada.²

There existed at Rawdon and indeed throughout Lower Canada an active militia that had its origin in the highly militarized regime that existed when New France was a French colony. The British maintained this system until 1868 and all able bodied men between the ages of 16 and 60 were required to serve with the exception of notaries, priests and seigneurs. Most served in the ranks or possibly as a corporal or sergeant. Men of wealth and standing or community leaders were ensigns, lieutenants or captains. At the top were political appointees with the rank of major, lieutenant colonel and Colonel.

Twice a year, in June and July, the militia assembled to drill and present arms. This was largely a ceremonial and social occasion. This changed in the years immediately before and after the Rebellion of 1837 when the matter of security became paramount to the community. By this time, the English and French communities each had their own units.³

The earliest Militia Company at Rawdon was the L'Assomption Second Battalion formed in 1830 and made up of residents of the parish of Saint-Jacques and the Townships of Rawdon and Chertsey.⁴

In 1834, the L'Assomption Third Battalion was formed and its officers were, with two exceptions, entirely British or American settlers resident at Rawdon. The English speakers of the Second were transferred to this new unit which was no doubt the result of the rising tensions between *Canadiens* and the immigrants. So, by 1837, the Rawdon Militia was completely in support of the Government and referred to as the Loyal Rawdon Volunteers. (See footnote to Alexander Daly.) In 1845 the L'Assomption Third Battalion became known as the 4th Leinster Battalion and in due course was renamed the Second Montcalm Battalion. It continued to be an almost wholly English speaking unit.

It is likely that some of the officers in the Militia had previous British Military experience. For the most part that is as yet undiscovered. The titles used by the settlers, in church and civil documents, were those of their current Militia connections. A former British soldier who was active in the Militia was Henry Dawson. [See biography which follows.] He had been a NCO but rose to officer status in the Militia.

Settlers from the British Army or Navy, 1820 – 1835 **Veterans / “Pensioners” / Enlistees**

Officers

Griffith, Thomas
Hobbs, George

Non-commissioned Officers

Cunningham, Corporal Patrick
Dawson, Sergeant Henry
Hall, Sergeant Richard
Hamilton, Sergeant Robert
Long, Sergeant William

Norrish, Sergeant William
Petrie, Sergeant David James
Scroggie, Sergeant William
Spooner, Corporal Nicholas

Private SoldiersRank not known

Cleary, Private Patrick

Foster, John

Hamilton, Robert

Holmes, John

Johnston, Henry

Lake, Richard

Petrie, David

Quigg, Private William

Rourke, Andrew O.

St. Clair, Private Isaac

Scroggie, James

Walsh, Private Patrick

The 1831 census lists **Thomas Griffith**, Esquire, "retired officer", with 300 acres. He resided at 1 / N 27 and in 1843 received patent for three hundred acres at 2 / 28 & 7 / N 19. He was land agent for the Crown in 1832-35 or longer. He signed himself in the church register at this time as Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Griffith which was his Militia Rank. He was not a member of Second Battalion formed in 1831 but assumed the role of Commandant of the newly formed Third Battalion in 1834. He was clearly a former member of the British military.

George Hobs [sic], senior was the head of a Loyalist family and was born in New York State ⁵ and settled at Lot 22 of the 7th Range. He was of German origin and his wife Martha was Irish. He died in April 1836. **George Hobbs** was named with the rank of Captain in the minutes of the Vestry of Christ Church, Rawdon on September 15, 1834. It is possible he held a British Commission. [See - *Hobbs* biography, Militia section]

Henry Dawson was born June 1796 in Norwich, Norfolk, England. He had joined the 2nd West Middlesex Militia at Dover, Kent on Sept 28th 1810 and the 70th Regiment of Foot on April 1, 1813. His regiment posted to Canada on Nov 4, 1813 where they served in the War of 1812 at Quebec, Montreal, Cornwall and York. ⁶ His regiment was recalled to Ireland in 1827.

While in Lower Canada, he married Elizabeth Huston of Kildare Township at Sorel (or as it was then known William Henry) on 7th October 1823. Elizabeth was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland and with their children born in Canada accompanied him on his return to Ireland. The family returned to Kildare Township, Lower Canada about 1833 as is evidenced by the births of children there as early as 1833. One imagines they were living with some of Elizabeth's Huston relatives who were settled there. In December 1840 when another child was baptized, the family's address was still given as Kildare. He must have obtained permission to settle at Rawdon that year as Letters Patent for Lot 11 of the 11th Range were issued in 1841. He received 220 acres, as he had achieved the rank of sergeant while in Ireland. ⁷

Dawson, as will be seen, was active in the Militia at Rawdon and appears on the roll as an officer starting in 1847 serving as adjutant and working his way up from Ensign, to Lieutenant and finally to Captain.

When **Richard Hall** arrived in the township, he found David Petrie occupying the property, which was assigned to him. A battle ensued over who had the right to the property. In a letter, Thomas Griffith, the agent for the crown, refers to him as Sergeant Hall. It appears that Hall prevailed because on February 1, 1835 he received Patents for the 200 acres due to him - the southeast half of 26/7 and southeast half of 28/7.

There were two Robert Hamiltons at Rawdon. It would seem that both were military men. Robert Hamilton is named as a "pensioner" on the 1831 census and located at 3 / 19. Letters Patent were issued for 200 acres, at Lot 15 of the 2nd range in the name of Sergeant **Robert Hamilton** in 1837. The first man died in 1832 and the other sometime before 1839 when his widow remarried. I believe that that they were father and son.

Sergeant **William Long** of the 31st Regiment of Foot (Captain Burton's Company) settled at Rawdon before 1830 and received Letters Patent to the north half of Lot 14 in the 5th Range in 1835. He had four children at home in 1831. His descendants⁹ believe that he and his wife Abigail Smith were born in Lower Canada. They lived at Chatham in Argenteuil County before settling at Rawdon. Some of their older offspring remained there when they were established at Rawdon, their eldest son was born c.1801 and their youngest in 1824. Two sons are buried in Michigan and other children settled in Orleans County, New York. By 1842, William Long appears to have returned to Chatham.

In 1832, **William Norrish** commuted his government allowance -the pittance paid to him by the British government for his years of military service as compensation for the disabling injury he had received while on active service. He was registered as an outpatient of that famous military Hospital at Chelsea and thus a Chelsea Pensioner. He was fifty-three years old; his youngest son was turning six. His age, his disability and circumstances were against him; he and his wife Sarah suffered personal hardship and privation but gave their family a chance in the New World by settling at Rawdon 10th Range, Lot 12.

He had enlisted in the Royal Fencibles in his home county of Devonshire on August 6, 1803 and from 1804, he served 13 years and 3 months in the 28th Foot and one-year and 5/12 in the 5th Veteran Battalion. A list of Military settlers at Rawdon dated 16th Feb. 1835⁹ gives his last unit as 3rd G. Battalion. He had been invalided briefly to the 3rd Garrison Battalion when he left the 28th Foot. Most of his service was as a private but a short period as a sergeant entitled him to a grant of two hundred acres.

David James Petrie had arrived at Rawdon prior to the 1824 Statistical Statement as a petition of his widow, dated 27 May 1834 says it was "about nine years ago" that they arrived in Rawdon. Given the amount of clearing that has been done on the property and the length of time he appears to have been in Canada, he could well have been there since 1820.

In the correspondence relating to this property there is a detailed description of the Petries' military connections. "Her late husband having served twelve years in the Surrey Light Dragoons, under the command of Lord Honslow, from which he was discharged as Sergeant, & was a Mechanic on the Isle Anois in this Province at the time of the late war, from which he volunteered his services & fought at the Battle of Plattsburg".

The son, **David Petrie**, "served Seven years in his Majesty's Royal Navy, under Sir John Poe Beresford". He is recorded in Montreal from 1818 to about 1827 where five children were baptized at St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church to him and his wife Rebecca Pearson. His trade was recorded as painter and glazier.

Sergeant **William Scroggie** was stationed at St. Helen's Island, in Montreal in 1822. The following year, an infant daughter was buried and another christened there. When his regiment was disbanded, William and his wife Mary Coulter stayed on in Canada and were granted land at Rawdon in the 8th Range, Lot N 23 on November 5, 1824. They lived there for the remainder of their lives. His brother **James Scroggie** joined him in 1832 and settled at 8, N 23. It is probable that James may also have had a military career prior to emigration. There is an unconfirmed report that he served in North America in the war of 1812.

In addition to Sergeant Norrish, the 1835 list of Chelsea Pensioners ¹⁰ includes:

Regiment	Rank	Name		Lot	Range
88 Foot	Corp'l	Patrick Cunningham	SE ½	28	11
88 Foot	Private	Patrick Walsh	NW ½	28	11
12 th Vet. B'n	"	Hugh Cleary	SE ½	20	10
83 rd Foot	"	Isaac St. Clair	SW ½	23	6
82 nd Foot	"	William Quigg	NW ½	22	10

Alfred Holtby bought the southeast half of lot 19 in the 7th range 20 April 1857 from Ann Hogan widow of the late **Andrew O. Rourke** "in his lifetime of the Township of Rawdon aforesaid an out-pensioner of Chelsea". The patent for this lot had been issued to François Charlebois in 1836. Rourke was Irish born and 70 years old in 1851 with a wife of 34 and his youngest child 2 years. The death of **Richard Lake**, a "manumitted pensioner" of Rawdon is recorded in the Christ Church register on December 6, 1839. He was aged 53. The implication is that he had given up his pension e.g. he had been a Chelsea pensioner.

The Christ Church register also records the death of another "pensioner", **James Foster**, on 9 March 1846 at the age of 77. Foster, an Irish Protestant, had been located at 3 / N 15 between 1826 and 1830. **John Holmes** of 10 / N 8 was a witness at his burial. His descendants suspect that he may have been a soldier prior to his marriage and emigration to Canada. As they were not neighbours and Holmes was about 70 (born circa 1773) at this time one wonders if they had been comrades in arms. Ensign John Holmes on the Militia List is his son. Father and son were natives of King's County, Ireland.

Henry Johnston "pensioner" died on 5th December 1838. Margaret Johnston witnessed his burial as did William Molloy who was married to Elizabeth Johnston, probably a daughter. Henry appears to have arrived at Rawdon post 1831. Margaret could be his wife or another daughter.

Nicholas Spooner settled at 7 / S 16 with a family of 6 before 1824 as he was enumerated on Surveyor Bouchette's Statistical Survey of Rawdon dated December 1824. He departed for Montreal in 1825 or possibly in 1827 as he was not on the 1825 census although still using Rawdon as an address in June 1827 when a child was baptized in Montreal. He returned to Rawdon as an old man and lived with his daughter Elizabeth Spooner Rollit and her husband, the Anglican minister, Charles Rollit from the 1850s until 1864.

A native of Staindrop, Durham, England, in 1820, he had received a lot "in the Township of Drummond in the County of Carleton in the District of Johnstown"¹¹ as he had been late a Corporal in the Royal Artillery Drivers. Spooner may have joined the military in Canada for the War of 1812 as an attempt trace his military history in England has been futile. It is unclear if his parcel of land at Rawdon was also awarded in recognition of his military service.

THE MILITIA¹²

The Militia met at the "Barracks". George Copping makes frequent mention of his sons attending there for their militia training and duties in the 1830s. An article, which appeared in the December 1959 issue of The Rawdon Bulletin, claimed that it was erected in the very early years, sometime after 1797, for use as drill hall and sleeping quarters for a militia. As is no evidence of settlement before 1815-20, I find this doubtful.

R. K. Naylor, who was Anglican minister at Rawdon 1912 - 1925, claimed that in 1837 a church which had been built c.1824 by Mr. Burton, the first Anglican minister at Rawdon, was "sold to the government and moved to the Rawdon village and used for a barracks in 1837." This has not been documented but seems more plausible. A report from 1856 indicates this barracks was still in use for military purposes when the close of the Crimean War was celebrated with a huge bonfire at the site.

The building was used at various times from the 1830s onwards as a Presbyterian church, a community hall and a concert hall before becoming a private residence, a guesthouse called *Silver Birches* and today as *Bouleaux Argentés* it is a residence for facilitated living. It can be found at 3567 Church Street in Rawdon.

MILITIA OFFICERS 1830 – 1848

Name & ultimate rank by 1848

Previously

Rank after 1848

Bagnall, Major Robert	Captain	
Bagnall, Lieutenant William	Ensign	
Boyd, Ensign John		
Burns, Captain Dean		Major 1859
Burns, Lieutenant John		Captain 1854
Burns, William Lt. (Quartermaster)		Cap't. (Quartermaster) 1861
Carroll, Ensign James		
Cartwright, Adjutant Thomas Warren		
Corcoran, Ensign Edward		Lt. 1855, Captain 1860
Corcoran, Ensign Luke		
Daly, Lieutenant Alexander	Ensign	Captain 1855, Major 1860
Donaghue, Captain Henry, Sr.		
Donaghue, Captain Henry, Jr.	Lieutenant	
Dorwin, Lieutenant (Pay Master) George		
Duffy, Ensign James		
Dugas, Cap't. Philémon		Major / Commandant & Lt. Colonel 1859
Drought, Captain George		
Drought, Ensign Thomas		
Eveleigh, Ensign John		Lieutenant 1847
Eveleigh, Captain William		
Green, Lieutenant John		Major 1859/Commandant & Lt. Colonel 1865
Griffith, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas		
Hamilton, Ensign Arthur		
Hobbs, George	Lieutenant	Ensign
Hobbs, Lieutenant Martin		Captain 1847
Jefferies, Lieutenant-Colonel John		Commandant 1847 - 1859
Lane, Lieutenant Thomas		Captain 1856 - 1862
McGill, Surgeon Bernard		
Pigott, Lieutenant J. Henry	Ensign	1847
Robinson, Ensign George		Captain 1847 - 1861
Robinson, Ensign William		1847
Sadler, Ensign Mitchell		1847, Lt. 1855, Capt't 1861
Scales, Ensign William		Captain 1845 - 1855
Smiley, Lieutenant Samuel		Captain 1855 - 1860
Tighe, Lieutenant Edward		Captain 1845 - 1855
Torney, Lieutenant Hugh		Captain, Major ret. 1855
Turner, Lieutenant Henry Leonard		

Serving as privates ¹³

Copping, Thomas
Copping, Henry
Copping, James

Serving in Montreal

Meredith, Lieutenant William Colles

Major **Robert Bagnall** a gentleman from Annaghavry, King's County, Ireland, settled at 7, N 15 in 1823. He was a Captain of Militia in 1831 and was promoted on transferring to the third (Rawdon) Battalion. He was usually referred to as Major Bagnall. One wonders if he was a former British officer. **William Bagnall**, born c.1815, was his son and was an Ensign in 1831 and later Lieutenant.

Racine names **John Boyd** an ensign in 1836. His name has not been found in church, census or land files at Rawdon and it is noted he had left the limits of the Battalion in 1845. An Alexander Boyd had obtained a permit of occupation in 1823 but is not heard of thereafter.

Another man often referred to by his rank was Captain **Dean Burns**. The Quebec Gazette announced the marriage of James Brown to Hannah, daughter of Captain Dean Burns, which took place on June 1, 1848.

He was only 22, when he arrived, reputedly from County Wexford, with his mother and three brothers. His eldest brother **John Burns**, was also a Captain in the Militia. A third brother **William Burns** was the quartermaster for many years and ultimately held the rank of Captain. It is worth noting that on arriving at Rawdon in 1820, Dean and John were granted 200 acres each which may indicate a previous British military connection as the usual grant was only 100 acres. William and the fourth brother Patrick each had 100 acre grants.

Ensign **James Carroll** was a son of one the large Irish Catholic families of that name who settled at Rawdon between 1825 and 1830. On the 1831 census, John Carroll has 200 acres.

Thomas Warren Cartwright was named Adjutant from 1834 and had left the limits of the Battalion by 1845. In 1834, he had been a schoolmaster at Rawdon and he and his wife Anna had a daughter baptized in the Anglican Church.

Luke Corcoran was an Ensign with the Militia in 1836 and likely a son or nephew of one the Corcoran men who settled at Rawdon before 1825. **Edward Corcoran** was an Ensign in 1845 and achieved the rank of Lieutenant in 1855 and Captain in 1860. He gave his age as 52 in 1851. The Corcorans were from Crossmolina Parish, County Mayo and three of possibly six brothers are known to have settled at Rawdon. Several family members had connections to the Hudson Bay Co. and the fur trade before retiring to Rawdon. Edward Corcoran was at Rawdon from 1823. In a letter¹⁴ written in 1837 applying for Village Lots in Rawdon, **Alexander Daly** signed himself Ensign, Loyal Rawdon Volunteers. He was born in Ireland in 1807. His father was John Daly was the head of one of Rawdon's prominent Irish Catholic families settling there before 1825. Alexander went up the ranks and was by 1860 a Major.

In 1833, **Henry Donaghue**, Senior and **Henry Donaghue**, Junior had both achieved the rank of Captain of Militia. They were Irish Catholics and each located on his own half lot of # 11, the Third Range in 1831. I believe they were Irish Catholics and could have related to John Donehoe on the 1825 census.

Lieutenant **George Dorwin** was the Paymaster of the regiment from 1845. His father, Jedediah, was an American businessman in the lumber trade. They arrived at Rawdon c.1840. George was born in Montreal c.1817. The landmark Dorwin Falls of Rawdon are named for them.

Ensign **James Duffy** was an Irish Catholic settled on Lot 13 North of the Second Range. He is not on the 1831 census but received Letters Patent in 1835. He received his commission in 1845. He is noted to be a schoolmaster and farmer on the 1851 census.

At a marriage found in the register of the Roman Catholic Church at St-Jacques L'Achigan, **Firmin Dugas**¹⁶ is recorded as father of the bride and "Justice of the Peace and Captain of the Militia Reserve" by Mr. Roque, lay legal official of the diocese on July 13, 1835. This is of great interest as Dugas was American born, Roman Catholic and though of francophone (possibly Acadian) origin it is known that neither he nor his father was fluent in French. The Reverend Burton, ten years earlier, had dismissed him as a Yankee; however, in 1837, Dugas and his family were clearly on the side of the Crown and not of the insurgents in the Lower Canada Rebellion. He achieved the rank of Major and in 1859 was Commandant & Lieutenant Colonel.

The names François, Hyacinthe and Narcisse Dugas appear on the rolls of Rawdon officers. It is not known if they were relatives of Firmin who had only one son. There were at least two other distinct families with that surname in the area at this time.

Captain **George Drought** a gentleman from Cappangola, Ballyboy King's County, Ireland located on the 9th Range lot, 9 North. Accompanied by his wife and a large contingent of sons and daughters, settled at Rawdon between 1827 and 1830. The family received Letters Patent for seven hundred acres in Rawdon Township. He chaired the Vestry Meeting of Christ Church, Rawdon on December 21, 1834 and was a Militia member from 1831. His son **Thomas Drought** was an Ensign in 1834. Both men were outside Rawdon in 1845. The family had immigrated to Wisconsin before this date where Thomas settled at Norway Township, Racine County.

William Eveleigh who was born about 1802 in Co. Wexford, Ireland was a Lieutenant in 1831. The numerous Eveleigh family, headed by father John, probably came to Rawdon via Montreal where others of the family were in business about 1821. He was a member of the Vestry of Christ Church, Rawdon September 15, 1834 where his name, as Captain, appears in the Vestry minutes. William was located at the 3rd Range, Lot S 26. His younger brother **John Eveleigh** was an Ensign in 1836 and made Lieutenant in 1847. Soon after, he moved to Montreal and c.1853 settled near Listowel in Perth County, Upper Canada.

John Green began as a Lieutenant in 1831 and by 1865 was Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of the battalion. He was located on Lot S24 of the Fourth Range in 1823 and was an Irish Catholic. He appears to have had brothers and sisters also settled at Rawdon.

Arthur Hambleton [sic], Ensign appears on the roll from 1834 -1845. His late father, Robert Hamilton, had been a British Army pensioner. Arthur was born in 1803 in Ireland and it is possible may have been a veteran as well.

Martin Hobbs was son of the previously mentioned George Hobbs who gave his birthplace as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia on the 1851 Census and I have assumed that his siblings were born there, also. Martin was a Lieutenant in the Militia in 1831 and Captain in 1834. His younger brother, **George Hobbs**, junior, was married at Christ Church in Montreal in 1835 to a sister of Captain William Eveleigh who was a witness at the event. George is named an Ensign with the Militia in 1834 and a Lieutenant in 1836. He is said to have left the Rawdon limits in 1845. It is known that he was living in Montreal in 1844. See footnote to George Hobbs on the roll of the Fourth Battalion.

Lieutenant Colonel John Jefferies owned about 1000 acres on the First and Second Ranges and lived on lot 20 South of the 2nd Range. He was Justice of the Peace during the 1830s. He campaigned to have an Anglican Church built in Rawdon Village to supplement or replace the earlier one on the

2nd range. This was the predecessor of the present stone church. He was English born and at Rawdon as early as 1824. He appears to have lived in Montreal for a while but was a resident of Rawdon from the 1830s onwards. He was Captain in 1834, Major in 1845 and Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant from 1848 until retiring in 1859.

Thomas Lane was an Irish Catholic who arrived at Rawdon in 1823 and is the progenitor of what is now a large francophone family. His first Grant was to Range 4, South 25. He became an Ensign in 1836, a Lieutenant in 1846 and served as Captain from 1856 -1862.

Bernard McGill was named Surgeon in 1831 and promoted after he was transferred to the Third Battalion - no other rank is given in Racine. He is not on the 1831 Rawdon Census.

James Henry Pigott was said to be a Lieutenant in the Vestry Minutes of Christ Church, Rawdon September 15, 1834 having recently achieved that rank. He was an Ensign in 1831. Pigott was a native of King's County, Ireland and, I believe, the brother-in-law of Major Bagnall. He received Tickets of Location at Rawdon for two hundred acres on the Eighth Range, Lots 13 and 14 south. It is possible he had a military background. He was a man of some substance as he employed a servant in 1831. He was born, according to census information, between the years 1798 and 1801.

Ensign **George Robinson** (listed by Racine as Robertson in 1831) was an Irish Protestant who settled at Lot 21 of the Second Range c.1823. He appears to have been a native of County Cavan and born around 1805 although one report makes him much older. He was possibly a brother of Thomas Robinson, a blacksmith. He was made Lieutenant in 1834 and was Captain 1847-1861.

William Robinson was enrolled as Ensign in 1847. He was the youngest son of a large Protestant family from County Fermanagh, Ireland who arrived at Rawdon around 1823. He settled in Nichol Township, Wellington County, Upper Canada c.1855.

Mitchell Sadler was born about 1816, the son of John Sadler, an Irish immigrant who settled at Rawdon before 1825. The family was linked to the Hamiltons and the Masons through marriages in Ireland. Mitchell is mistakenly identified as Michael by Racine and was named an Ensign in 1847 with promotion to Lieutenant in 1855 and Captain in 1861. In later life (c.1890) he was a Methodist minister in Montreal.

There were two men named **William Scales** at Rawdon who were, possibly, uncle and nephew. The elder man was born c. 1795 and the younger in 1816. The family was Irish Protestant. The militia officer is probably the elder man as he was named Ensign in 1833. He became a Lieutenant in 1836 and was Captain from 1845 -1855. He died in 1862.

Captain **Samuel Smiley** was born in County Monaghan, Ireland in 1796 and arrived at Rawdon around 1823. The Methodist Church register at Rawdon marks his burial in 1859 as follows "captain of the milicia [sic], Rawdon, County of Mount Calm [sic]". He was 63 years and seven months. He was a Lieutenant in 1834 and made Captain in 1855. His father, also Samuel, two brothers and a sister all settled at Rawdon with their Families.

Edward Tighe is named a Lieutenant in the Vestry Minutes of Christ Church, Rawdon on September 15, 1834. He was probably born about 1795 Co. Armagh, N. Ireland. He and his brother, William, arrived in Rawdon in 1824 and settled on adjoining lots South 24 and 25 on the 10th Range. He is on the roll as Captain from 1845 -1855.

Lieutenant Torney is mentioned in the Vestry Minutes of Christ Church, Rawdon September 15, 1834. According to Racine this was **Hugh Torney** who enrolled as an Ensign earlier that same year and was made captain in 1836. Hugh Tooney (sic) was commissioned as Major from 1847 - 1855. He had arrived at Rawdon about 1824 probably coming there from the United States as he had a daughter

born there. He left Rawdon and settled at Garafraxa Township in Wellington around 1855. He was possibly a brother of Richard, Henry and Thomas Torney

Richard Torney was also a member of Vestry. They were from Inch, County Down, Northern Ireland. Thomas and Hugh each had grants of 200 acres and possibly had a military background.

Henry Leonard Turner was born in Montreal in 1809 and with his father John C. Turner obtained land at Rawdon. In 1831, Henry was a merchant with 1500 acres. In 1834, he married Hannah Frances Burton in Montreal. She was a daughter of the first clergyman at Rawdon. Turner was a Lieutenant in the Militia in 1831 and in 1845 was still on the roll although noted as outside the limits.

William Colles Meredith was a stepson of the Reverend J. E. Burton. He grew up with his many siblings at Rawdon from 1824 until he went to Montreal in 1831 to study law. He served as Lieutenant in the Rebellion of 1837, in a Company of the Montreal Rifles under Captain Louis Moffatt, and was present at the Battle of St-Eustache. He had been called to the bar in Montreal in 1836 and moved to Quebec City around 1850. In 1858, he became a justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec and the following year a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

MILITIA OFFICERS 1848-1868

Racine¹⁶ records the officers serving in the 4th Leinster / 2nd Montcalm Battalion. The men who had served in the Militia prior to this are indicated rank in the previous list. By this time it will be evident that many of these are the sons and grandsons of the original settlers. For the most part, I have not attempted to identify them as settlers or sons due to the replication of names. Only the English speaking members are listed here; there were very few *Canadiens* in this Battalion.

<u>Captain</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Surgeon</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>
Bailey, James	1865 - 1868	McAdam, John ²⁵	1847
Burgess, Edward	1865 - 1868		
Smith, Robert	1847 - 1861		
<u>Lieutenant</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Chaplain</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>
Daly, James	1865 - 1868, Quartermaster 1865	Rollit, the Rev. Charles	1847
Green, Peter	1865 - 1868		
Horan, John ¹⁷	1847 - 1854		
irvine [sic], James ¹⁸	1847, 1859 -1868 as Captain		
McCarty, Thomas	1865 - 1868 AKA McCarthy		
<u>Ensign</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Ensign</u>	<u>Years of Service</u>
Bailey, Samuel	1853	Hobbs, George ¹⁹	1847, Lieutenant 1856
Burns, John	1861	Irwin, James Jr.	1859
Cahill, Edward	1861, Lieutenant 1865	Jeffries, John R. M. ²⁰	1847
Carroll, James	1847, Lt. 1856, Capt't 1862	Melrose, James	1853, Lieutenant 1859
Constable, George	1847, Lieutenant 1860	McCurdy, Bryan	1855, Lieutenant 1860
Copping, William	1865	Quinn, Francis P. ²¹	1855, Lt 1861, Capt. 1865
Corcoran, Richard, E.	1855, Lieutenant 1861	Robinson, William ²²	1854, Lieutenant 1859
Dawson, Henry	Ensign/Adjutant 1847, Lt. 1856, Capt. 1861-1865	Smiley, William	1856, Lieutenant 1861
Dowler, Andrew	1856	Swift, Dean	1859
Duffy, James	1847, Lieutenant 1856	Swift, Thomas	1861
Holmes, John	1859	Taylor, Robert ²³	1847, Lt. 1855, Capt't 1861
		Trusalk, Daniel ²⁴	1847, Lt. 1853, Capt't 1859

ARGENTEUIL RANGERS ²⁶

I have found references to Rawdon men serving as part of the Argenteuil Rangers at the time of the Fenian Raids, 1866- 1870. The Rangers were known to have companies at St. Andrews, Township of Gore, Lachute and Grenville. I have not been able to establish if there was a company at Rawdon or if the Rawdon were part of another unit.

The Argenteuil Rangers were first known as the 11th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada but are not mentioned by Racine. They were formed in 1862 and disbanded in 1912. They were redesignated as 11th Battalion of Infantry, Argenteuil Rangers in 1862. It is not clear if this was still a Militia company or an army reserve unit and when this would have happened. They became the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars in 1913. The supreme commander had been Sir John J. C. Abbott who was Prime Minister in 1891-92. He was born at St. Andrew's, Lower Canada in 1821. The *Rawdon Bulletin* published an article in 1959 about the old military barracks. In part it says: "The company billeted here were [sic] known as the Argenteuil Rangers. Local names appearing in the ranks were those of Copping, Sharpe, Tinkler and Rowan; all familiar names in the community today. Apparently Mr **Sharpe**²⁷ had attained the rank of captain and the story relates it was he who rode on horseback through the village in the small hours of the morning shouting, "To arms!" in a most voluminous voice. At that time the Fenian raids were going on in Upper and Lower Canada, and Mr Sharpe had been ordered by his superiors, to muster together at this site all the manpower available as the particular band of Fenians they were opposing was on the march."

JOLIETTE 8TH BATTALION and MISCELLANEOUS

There was a military reserve at Joliette to which Rawdon men were attached in the late 19th century. Fournier²⁸ mentions a Rawdon man "**James Mason**, called Black James, who was captain of the 8th battalion of the Joliette army reserve". I did not find Mason included in Racine's militia lists indicating this unit postdates the previously discussed militia. In 1897, Captain Mason, a foreman of a log driving crew, testified at the murder trial of Tom Nulty that he found Tom, 20 years of age, to be a good soldier and a good recruit who never missed his exercises or his duties.²⁹ Despite being attentive to his military duties, Nulty was guilty of the murder of four young siblings and hanged.

Thomas Blair, 60, gave as his profession "Militia Captain" on the 1881 Rawdon Census but is not mentioned in Racine's accounts. **Thomas Copping** (1844-1904) is given the title Captain on the tombstones of two of his children buried in Christ Church Cemetery. I do not know their exact military connection. Possibly they too were with the Joliette Battalion or the Argenteuil.

Likewise this may account for the story of **William Devine Holtby** who was born at Rawdon in 1842 and a sergeant in the militia by family tradition. He was noted as a marksman and was high scorer on the Canadian Rifle Team competing with the Liverpool Rifle Brigade in 1876. His family has a silver cup commemorating this and a rifle believed to have belonged to him.

APPRECIATION

It has not been possible to acknowledge all my sources and I thank correspondents who have contributed to this article. I will be grateful to receive correction, clarification or new information on the history of military men and the militia at Rawdon.

Visit the *Rawdon Historical Society* website at: <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/rawdon/>

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FOOTNOTES: Military & Militia Rawdon

1. From George Copping's Rawdon Journals, see Rawdon Historical Society Website at <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/rawdon/>
2. For background on Canadian Chelsea Pensioners, see Legion Magazine: <http://www.legionmagazine.com/features/canadianreflections/02-11.asp>
3. A lecture by Luc Lepine, author of Les Officiers de milice du Bas-Canada, 1812-15, which was given at QFHS Roots 2002, McGill University, June 2002 is the source of this summary of the Militia of Lower Canada.
4. Racine, Denis, Répertoire des officiers de milice du Bas-Canada, 1830-1848, Soc. généalogique du Québec 1986
5. NA Microfilm C2556, p. 79835 & 54
6. Source: Sandra Dawson, Internet
7. The usual military grant for a non-commissioned officer was 200 acres. There were many settlers with 200 acres named on the 1831 census. It is very likely that some of these were military veterans. For instance, James Mason was the servant who drove the Reverend Burton on his journeys through the bush. An ex-serviceman would have been an ideal candidate for this position. Mason was in his mid thirties and single at the time. He later received 200 acres, obtaining his patent in 1833.
8. Cindy Lowe lowe@frontiernet.net and Harry Long hlong@rochester.rr.com
9. PAC Microfilm C 2551, page 73448
10. Winnifred, widow of Patrick Cunningham died and was buried at St. Patrick's Church, Rawdon in 1864. Walsh may be related to other Rawdon settlers of that surname some of whom were Protestant and some were Catholic. Cleary may have been related to an Edward Cleary who is mentioned in the Anglican register as a witness in 1830. St. Clair (Sinclair) was about 60 years old in 1835 and received his Letters Patent in 1837. His birth in 1775 is estimated from the 1851 & 1861 census. Nothing further is known of Quigg.
11. On the edge of what is now the Town of Perth, Lanark County. Julian Bernard of Toronto has provided the information on Spooner's origins.
12. This article is focused on British or American settlers and their sons who served in the Militia.
13. One must assume that all the men of the community were privates or NCOs. These three are mentioned because of the reference in George Copping's Journal. There are many reports in his diary that the boys were at "the Barracks" in 1837 and 1838. It seemed to be the unmarried ones who were living at home - Thomas, Henry and James. George reports picking up the pay packets. It is possible and indeed likely that the older married sons were also involved in drilling and manoeuvres but George does not specifically say so.
14. NAC Microfilm C2520
15. He was also known as Philemon and Philémon.
16. Racine, Denis, Répertoire des officiers de milice du Bas-Canada, la milice sédentaire ou non active, 1846-1868, Société généalogique du Québec, 2000
17. According to the 1851 census, Horan an Irish born Catholic was 33 and a Notary Public.
18. Probably this is James Irwin who was born c. 1837. He was the son of Andrew Irwin and Catherine Robinson immigrants from County Fermanagh.
19. George Hobbs, junior, left Rawdon about 1843. Is this the George Hobbs, a widower of 38 with two sons aged 9 and 7 on the 1851 Rawdon Census? If so, how is he related? Or did George junior return to Rawdon and if so why had he lost his earlier rank?
20. Is this a son of Lt.-Col. John JEFFERIES? I have found no evidence to support this possibility.
21. Irish born Roman Catholic and land surveyor according to the 1851 Rawdon Census.
22. He is probably the son of John Robinson. The earlier mentioned man may have been his uncle of another unrelated Robinson family.
23. This man may not be a Rawdon resident as he is not on the 1851 or 1861 Rawdon census.
24. Daniel Truesdell was born in 1805 at Sorel, QC. He was a miller and the son-in-law of Firmin Dugas
25. He was English born and a Presbyterian according to the 1851 Rawdon Census.
26. From Internet sources: <http://pages.infinit.net/pollock/page4.html> and <http://www.regiments.org/milhist/northamerica/cav/17DYRCH.htm>
27. George Sharpe was born at Kilglass, County Sligo, Ireland around 1831 and arrived at Rawdon shortly thereafter with his parents and older siblings.
28. Fournier, Marcel Rawdon, 175 Ans d'Histoire, Société Historique de Joliette, Joliette, 1974. Page 138.
29. Riopel, Simon, Tom Nulty, Le Drame de Rawdon, Les Editions Quebecor, Outremont, 1995. Page 114



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

NEW FEATURE - COMPUTREE LINKS ON OUR WEB SITE

The links featured on Computree now appear on the QFHS web site. At the moment, the Dec 2002 links are already up, and when the June issue comes out, the March links will be available. The full text of this column does not appear, only enough to identify the link, as this is intended as a service to our members, rather than the general public. In addition to giving you the option of simply clicking on these 'hot links', there is also the opportunity to make corrections or changes to what has appeared in *Connections*. Since the column is written nearly three months before it is published, there are always changes! Also, when the address is very long and complex, the complete address can be posted, rather than directions to click on this or that. Many thanks to Jim Scott and Jack Leclair for their good work in setting this up. You will note my E-mail address does not appear on the page. QFHS members and readers of *Connections* can still write in of course, but not publishing it on the site will hopefully avoid any increase in spam, which is quite plentiful on the Yahoo address, despite a filter. For the moment, we plan to post the links to our site one issue late. The links will be in the same order and with the same paragraph headings as in the *Connections*' version of *Computree*. At the moment, we plan to leave them up for two issues, and eventually, add a list of permanent links that may be of interest to genealogists, especially those searching for their Quebec roots who come to the QFHS for help. We strive to improve service to members and encourage more people to join and this is one small effort in that direction. Please let us know if you have suggestions for what appears on the *Computree* Internet page.

ANOTHER PLUS FOR MEMBERS - NEW ONLINE SERVICE AT QFHS LIBRARY

As you will see elsewhere in this issue, the QFHS Library now has a subscription to Ancestry.com. This makes millions of records available for searching. One suggestion is to explore the free part of the service from home before going to the Library. For example, US censuses are available but not all are indexed. If you are interested in a non-indexed one, you have to have a good idea of the location of your ancestor. You may even have to look up which county he/she lived in before being able to get the information from the census. Explore the possibilities at ancestry.com then come to the Library to get the actual information: we now have a subscription set up on one of the Library's computers, at no charge to QFHS members.

NOTRE-DAME-DES-NEIGES CEMETERY - MONTREAL

You can now search the Notre-Dame-des-Neiges cemetery both by name and by plot number. Note that you should not use the 'search' facility as it does not appear to be linked in, but rather click on 'Services', then on 'Locate a Deceased'. Once you find the grave you are looking for, you can use the map to locate its physical location in the cemetery. If you note the concession and section numbers, you can search with these to see who else is buried in the same plot. Thanks to Gary Schroder for this information. www.cimetierenddn.org/en

The other cemetery on the mountain is the Mount Royal Cemetery; genealogical services can be found at www.mountroyalcem.com/en/cemetery/genealogy. An E-mail request for information can be sent in; the fee is \$10.00

OLD BAILEY PROCEEDINGS ONLINE PROJECT

Both Dave McFall and Jim Scott sent in news of this site for those interested in the 100,000 trials that took place at London's Old Bailey from 1674 to 1834. The data base can be searched in many different ways and the results are both the transcribed information as well as digital images of the 60,000 pages of proceedings. Currently available are 22,000 trials from 1714-1759. Do not hesitate to search, as not only the criminals are listed. I tried searching for Kellys, and found, among the 125 results, an Elizabeth Kelly, on trial for theft, but also a James Kelly - victim - from whom one Sarah Capell had stolen ' . . . two Sheets, an Apron, and a Pair of Shoes . . .' There are extensive explanations on the site at www.oldbaileyonline.org, including information on how to search for groups of people, such as Irish in London and Jewish communities.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY DIVORCES

Editor Dawn Ouellette contributed this address for those who might be searching for Canadian divorces. These are searchable under husband's and wife's names, and considerable information can be found under the husband's name; dates covered are 1826-1946. Consult it at members.shaw.ca/hughlarmstrong/divlist.htm. Dawn also reports that the Home Page on the site has other items of interest, such as Canadians in South Africa 1889-1902 (Boer War), First Census of Quebec 1666, Index to some PEI cemeteries, and Census of Selkirk, Scotland 1817.

CANADIAN WAR CHILDREN OF WORLD WAR TWO

Project Roots was established to help British and European War Children of World War Two find their Canadian veteran fathers, their mothers, and other relatives. On the other hand, it will also help find War Children. Go to www.project-roots.com/advisory.html for more details. Thanks to Pennie Redmile for this information. The site also has a link to the *Royal Canadian Legion Magazine* whose database contains the names of more than 60,000 veterans who have passed away. Go directly to the site at www.legionmagazine.com/lastpost.

MANITOBA BMD ON LINE

Thanks to Pennie Redmile, who was the first to report this. The Manitoba Government has put their BMD data base online. It includes births over 100 years old, marriages over 80 years old, and deaths over 70 years old. You can search free of charge. If you want the full copy of the document, there is a \$12 charge for each record. Go to web2.gov.mb.ca/cca/vital/Query.php.

MAC USERS

People who use Apple computers often complain they do not have as great a choice in genealogy programs as PC users. You may be interested in investigating *Reunion 8* (www.leisterpro.com), as this program has had excellent reviews in *Family Tree Magazine*.

MCCORD MUSEUM

Those who attended QFHS's Public Lecture series at the McCord Museum in April were both educated and entertained by Archivist Nora Hague's lively presentation on photographer William Notman and the Notman Photographic Archives. You can search about 45,000 images from the collection on the museum's site at www.musee-mccord.qc.ca.

QUEBEC EASTERN TOWNSHIPS LINKS

Forwarded from QAHN (Quebec Anglo Heritage Network) - Lennoxville Uplands Museum has a new and improved site. Take a virtual tour at www.uplands.ca.

MARITIME ARTICLES FROM IRELAND 1700-1849

Thanks to Dave McFall who advises that the *Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild* has now added excerpts of Irish newspaper articles pertaining to maritime matters on their site at:

lstg.rootsweb.com/newsarticles/fireland1700_1849.html. Articles not related to maritime matters can be seen at www.newspaperabstracts.com/fireland, the *Ireland Newspapers Abstracts* site. Explore the Guild's main page for many other items of interest.

GENEALOGY OF INTERNATIONAL CENSUS DATABASES AROUND THE WORLD

The release of the Canadian census post-1901 still has not been settled, but you might be interested in what co-chair Gordon Watts has forwarded. This site provides much background information and links to the various pages with census listings. The section for Canada can be viewed at www.infoday.com/searcher/jan03/mattison.htm.

GLOBAL GAZETTE HAS CHANGED ADDRESS

Go to globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette.

TECHIE TIPS

Virus protection includes of course making sure you have anti-virus software on your system and that you keep it updated. But it also includes making sure the latest security patches from Microsoft are also installed if you are using a PC. Microsoft issued a warning in late March about a problem that impacted almost every version of Windows, including Windows 98. It's a serious flaw that could allow hackers to seize control of a person's computer when reading E-mail or visiting web sites, although they do not think it has been done yet.

Go to www.microsoft.com/security to make sure your system is up-to-date. If you usually use Netscape, you probably should switch to Explorer for this exercise.

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

Send your genealogical computer questions/ tips / reviews / etc. to

Lorraine Gosselin c/o **CONNECTIONS**

P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, H9S 4H9

or E-mail to 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.** Queries with email addresses will be transferred to our web page with home addresses deleted after they have appeared in our journal. Send queries for the September issue by **July 15th, 2003** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email berni@cam.org.

- 1921 **ALLARD**, ?, my gr.gr. grandfather arrived from France about?, settled in St. Francis (assume Quebec province). His son, Joseph ALLARD, born?, married Mary GANELLE, also of St. Francis. Their son, Telesphore ALLARD (b. abt. 1834-36 in St. Francis) marr. Mary GANGRAW (b. 5 Apr. 1839 in Montpelier, Vt.) in 1854-55 in Montpelier, Vt.
Ms. J.T. Davis, 21645 Riviera Drive, Fairview Park, OH 44126 USA Email: Scenmkr106@aol.com
- 1922 **BAGG**, David, marr. Elizabeth SALMAN of east end London, Eng. In 1837. Emigrated to Montreal c.1850 with children Anne, Elizabeth and Henry. Henry died aboard ship.
Russ Surtees, Box 433, Maxville, ON. K0C 1T0. Email: russinlakewales@webtv.net
- 1923 **CAMERON, Dougald**, born in 1830 in Quebec, possibly a Catholic. Parents probably born in Scotland. Married Catherine **McCORMICK**, born 1833 in Ogdensburg, N.Y. Their sons, Edmund and John, were born in Quebec, possibly near a 'St. Catherine.' Family immigrated to Eau Claire, WI. in Sept. 1861. Dougald worked 'on a boom' in lumber industry in Eau Claire. Ann Cameron, 1938 West 35th Ave., Vancouver, BC, V6M 1H7.
Email: ann.cameron@utoronto.ca
- 1924 **CHISHOLM**, John (1787-1851) and his wife, Jane HATTIE (1793-1845) both of Pictou County, N.S. His family reportedly came from Strathglass, Scotland. R. Chris Fee, 4705 Duarte Ave., Oakley, CA. 94561 USA. Email: rchriffee1@earthlink.net.
- 1925 **COTA**, Angelea or Angeline, born in Seba, Canada, C.E. (I do not have a date). Her father's name was Jesse COTA. (I cannot read her mother's name on the item but may be SAHOSAFBA). She married Toussaint COUSINEAU 2/11/1850, Stukely, Shefford, Co., Qc. I believe they lived somewhere around St. Hyacinthe. Several of their children were baptized in St. Joseph Dely, Valcourt, Qc. DeLisle Letersky, 139 North St., Bristol, VT. 05443, USA.
- 1926 **FEE**, Thomas (1816 Ireland-1897 Montreal) and his wife Charlotte WILLIAMS (1819 County Downs -1896 Montreal). They lived many years in the Ormstown before coming to Montreal. There is also a Henry FITZIMMONS and his wife Jane FEE living in Ormstown area, who are older than Thomas and related somehow, but I do not know how. See query #1924
- 1927 **FULLARD**, Charles William, marr. Anne Cecilia POLLOCK, June 1900. See query #1922
- 1928 **GARRITY**, Dick, born Verdun, Qc. Searching for any relative of Dick GARRITY. I think he has a son, Neville in Western Canada and a daughter who is/was in the travel industry. I went to high school with Dick's brother, Neville, and have pictures of his wartime grave (RCAF) in England. Jacqueline Murray, Box 1255, Brooks, AB T1R 1C1

- 1929 **HATTIE**, Alexander (1754 Scotland-1842 Nova Scotia) and his wife Catherine McDONALD (1744 Scotland -1839 Nova Scotia). Catherine's father was Joseph; I do not know if he came to Nova Scotia with his daughter. See query #1924.
- 1930 **McEACHERN**, Duncan, born 1818 Argyleshire, Scotland marr. Margaret STOUT, Scotland Children, Mary, Catherine and Jessie came to Canada with parents whereas Thomas, William and Sarah born Lochaber Bay, Que. Family in 1861 census. Duncan and daughter, Sarah, died in 1868. Would appreciate any information on McEACHERN or STOUT families. Mrs. Jessie Green, RR2 Stn. Main, Brockville, ON. K6V 5T2.
- 1931 **LOMBARD** or **LAMBERT**, Lewis, born at Truro, Massachusetts in 1711, was married to Sarah PARKER. See query #1924.
- 1932 **NOBLE**, James Ernest marr. Elizabeth POLLOCK in Montreal in 1901. Any information would be appreciated. See query #1922.
- 1933 **POLLOCK**, Anne BAGG m. Robert David POLLOCK in 1855, a watchmaker from Paisley, Scotland. They had two children: Anne b. 1879 and Elizabeth. See query # 1922
- 1934 **SMITH**, Capt. David (1742 Massachusetts -1789 Port Hood, Cape Breton) and his wife, Rebecca LAMBERT (1747 Mass.-1821 Nova Scotia) Loyalists with many descendants in the Port Hood area. See query #1924
- 1935 **TOMPKINS**, John, born 1790 County Wicklow, Ireland, marr. Jane BROOKS. Children were Dennis 1827, Francis 1829, John 1831, born Grenville, QC. Jane died 1834. John married Hannah (maiden name TOMPKINS) 16 March 1835. and had children, Mary Ann, Robert, Peter, Thomas, Alice, William, Elizabeth, James, Henry and Martha. John died in 1876. Hannah's date of death unknown. Would appreciate any information. See query #1930..
- 1936 **WOOD**, George, married in 1801 Mary Jane PEARSON in Yorkshire (probably Ripon) England. See query #1924
- 1937 **WORTH**, Benjamin (1755-1829) of New Jersey and his wife Bethany CLARK. Their daughter, Christiana married a SMITH of Cape Breton, See query #1924
- 1938 **WHYTE (WHITE)** from Co Caven, Ireland, landed in Quebec about 1825 and farmed in Frampton Dorchester Co. Quebec. There were several brothers, William, Richard, Anthony, and two sisters, Ann and Lucy. They farmed in Frampton for many years and many are buried in Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Frampton. William WHYTE was my gr. grandfather Palmquist, 641 Tanner Drive, Kingston, ON. K7M 8Y2. Email: ipalmquist@cogeco.ca

Queries with email addresses may be viewed on the QFHS web page
with home addresses deleted after they have appeared in CONNECTIONS

QFHS WRITERS GROUP - OLD & NEW **REMEMBER YOUR SUMMER ASSIGNMENT!**

Lorraine Gosselin

A reminder that the group of QFHS writers attending the October 2002 workshop on Writing Your Family History enjoyed the very friendly exchange of ideas and suggestions and reserved Saturday, October 18, 2003 for their next session.

Current plans are to turn this into a full writers' workshop and since this implies advance preparation on everyone's part, here are some guidelines, with more to come later - probably in the form of questions to ask oneself as the papers are read, and then discussed.

All who wish to attend are to submit a 5 to 10-page document (double-spaced) they write and on which they wish comments and help. Since nearly everyone is now on the Internet, I will receive these documents and send them out via E-mail to all the registered participants. Each person will then read all the papers and be ready to discuss them at the workshop in October. Since this will hopefully mean considerable material to read, I would like to receive all papers by September 1, 2003, so all can be read by each person before the workshop.

The subjects to be covered in these writings are up to you. We naturally expect and hope that they will be concerned with your family history, but the choice is yours. It can be something general to go in your family history, or about one interesting ancestor or an interesting event in your family's history. It can take the form of an article, a short story, an essay, a chapter in your projected book, or even part of a chapter. Please do not exceed the 10-page limit.

Who can attend: first priority goes to the attendees of the Fall 2002 session, then any one else who is interested. There will be a limit on group size, as it is difficult for a large group to be effective in this type of workshop due to the time required for individual comments.

As with other courses, it will take place in the QFHS Library, from 1:00-4:00 p.m. and there will be a contribution of \$20.00 requested for the Library. Advance reservation is required and can be made at any time. Please leave your E-mail address so information on how to forward your document can be sent to you later. You now have the Summer to write and select your submission. I hope to see many of you in the Library in October 2003.

NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !

Pennie Redmile

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 database 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

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	

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: 1869-1904

Marriages: 1869-1919

Deaths: 1869-1929

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

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.

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.

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire
Berkshire
Buckinghamshire
Cambridgeshire
Cheshire
Cornwall
Cumberland
Derbyshire
Devonshire
Dorsetshire
Durham
Essex
Gloucestershire
Hampshire

Hertfordshire
Huntingdonshire
Kent
Lancashire
Leicestershire
Lincolnshire
London-Middlesex
Norfolk
Northamptonshire
Northumberland
Nottinghamshire
Oxfordshire
Rutland
Shropshire
Staffordshire

Somerset
Suffolk
Surrey
Sussex
Wiltshire
Warwickshire
Westmorland
Worcestershire
Yorkshire
WALES
Anglesey
Breconshire
Caernarvonshire
Cardiganshire
Carmarthenshire

Denbighshire
Flintshire
Glamorganshire
Merionethshire
Monmouthshire
Montgomeryshire
Pembrokeshire
Radnorshire
Miscellaneous
Guernsey, CI
Jersey, CI
Isle of Man
Royal Navy
(ships at sea)

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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