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CONNECTIONS

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
SEPTEMBER 2002 ~ Volume # 25 ~ Issue # 1



MONTREAL. — Windsor Street

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IN MEMORY OF
MIRIAM HAYWARD
1927 ~ 2002
"MIMI"

This issue of *Connections* is dedicated to the memory of a dear friend and long-time QFHS member, MIRIAM HAYWARD nee Ingersoll, who passed away at the Lakeshore General Hospital, Pointe Claire, Quebec on Sunday, May 5th, 2002.

MIMI was a person of many talents and many interests and volunteered her services in many capacities at the Quebec Family History Society. She used her knowledge and ability as a professional librarian to organize the QFHS library collection and was instrumental in creating an original genealogy defined catalogue system used in the QFHS library. Mimi was a volunteer teacher. She gave workshops on how to use a library; reading old handwriting; the ins and outs of the *Griffith Valuations*, a mystery to many QFHS members. She believed in preserving history and participated in many QFHS cemetery transcription outings, the last being St James Anglican Church in Chateauguay. Mimi assisted Shirley Lancaster with the recording of the Christ Anglican Church, Coteau du Lac records and was proof-reading material related to one of the Hudson churches at the time of her passing. Mimi was the QFHS Traveling Road Show co-ordinator for many years, attending numerous events as the QFHS representative and working at the book table. Most of all Mimi loved research ! She liked to search out the answers to the impossible questions and willingly volunteered to take on some of the most challenging inquiries addressed to the QFHS. She also enjoyed tracing French-Canadian families that always seemed to come together easily because of well documented records which produced informative details about the family for generations. It was only natural, therefore, that Mimi undertook the task of compiling, researching and writing *The Mailbag* column for each issue of *Connections*. She was also the author of many of the articles of *Towns and Villages of Quebec*. And, researched and wrote the article, *The Presbyterian Church in Montreal*, which appeared in *Connections*, December 1998. When the QFHS acquired an e-mail address Mimi volunteered to become e-mail co-ordinator. She read the incoming e-mails and forwarded them to the person best qualified to answer the question, taking time from her busy schedule to find answers to many queries herself.

Mimi was a quiet, gentle, friendly, strong and focused person.
Little Mimi, who we all looked up, to will be sadly missed by all her friends
at the Quebec Family History Society.

From The Editor

As you will see on the preceding page, this issue of Connections is dedicated to the memory of Mimi Hayward, an extraordinary person who was admired by all who knew her. She will, in deed, be sadly missed by all her friends at the QFHS and by everyone who reads Connections.

In June the QFHS celebrated its 25th Anniversary with a three-day genealogical conference - ROOTS 2002, held at McGill University - see page 19. The keynote speaker at the Opening Ceremonies was Senator, Lorna Milne. I would like to thank Senator Milne for sending me a copy of that speech for publication in Connections - see page 20. Also, Lorraine Gosselin has compiled a list of websites culled from Speakers' handouts at Roots - see *Computree* on page 29.

At the convention I had a long discussion with Patty Brown, Coordinator of the Montreal GenWeb site <http://www.rootsweb.com/~qcmtl-w/index.htm>. Patty is also Editor of the Toronto Postcard Club Newsletter, *Card Talk* <http://torontopostcardclub.com/> and has an extensive private collection of postcards depicting scenes of Montreal and other subjects of interest to anyone with Quebec roots. I asked her if she would allow me to use some of the postcards from her collection on the cover of Connections. She readily agreed and a few days later began e-mailing me scanned copies from her amazing collection. For this issue I have chosen a street scene of Montreal's Windsor Street - circa: 1905. My thanks to Patty for allowing us all to share these nostalgic glimpses into the past.

I would also like to thank Leslie Coppold for his numerous contributions to Connections. Since June 1996 Leslie has drawn the graphics which have graced the covers of Connections. For each issue all I have had to do is pick up the phone and say, "Les, its that time again !" He would then come up with an idea, draw it to scale and before deadline date it would be waiting in my mailbox. Les also designed the QFHS logo, the logo for *Computree*, and the cover for the Membership Renewal Form. Whenever a graphic or drawing is needed at the QFHS we know we can depend on Les' knowledge and artistic expertise to provide it. Thanks Les.

A reminder to everyone to reserve early for the seminars and excursions planned for the Autumn as space is limited. The Free tour of Mount Royal and Notre Dame des Neiges Cemeteries, on October 20th, coincides exactly with the first burial at Mount Royal Cemetery 150 years earlier. On October 19th, 1852, Rev. William Squire, a victim of a cholera epidemic then raging in Montreal was the first person to be buried in that cemetery on the grassy slopes of Mount Royal. Since then approximately 200,000 burials have taken place. Mount Royal Cemetery has compiled a booklet to commemorate its 150th Anniversary. This booklet, available at the main office of Mt Royal Cemetery, summarizes some of the highlights of the development of the cemetery and contains a list of prominent people buried there.

Volunteers are needed to help out at the QFHS Road Shows, see page 2 for details. Also, Pennie Redmile is asking once again if there is a volunteer willing to search the "hidden treasures" of the QFHS Library and write a short review for Connections.

DEADLINE FOR DECEMBER CONNECTIONS IS OCTOBER 15TH

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

MIRIAM HAYWARD 1927 ~ 2002

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Mimi Hayward nee Ingersoll who passed away on May 5th, 2002. This issue of *Connections* is dedicated to her memory. The QFHS, members and Executive Committee, would like to extend our condolences to her children and grandchildren. Mimi will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

THE QFHS ROAD SHOW

Road Show Co-ordinator: Jim Scott

The Road Show of the Quebec Family History Society represents the Society at a number of genealogical and historical events during the year. A Road Show is the main opportunity to advertise the QFHS and its services to the genealogical community and to the general public. The Society takes part in four to seven Road Shows each year, mostly in the summer months. Some events are in Montreal and some are out of town.

At each show, there are a few QFHS members attending - selling books, suggesting where people might find the information they are looking for, and generally representing the Society. In addition, it is also an excellent way to meet other genealogists from other areas of the country and of the world. Some of our members have made life-long friends at these events. The Society attended the following events this year:

- Gene-O-Rama in Ottawa (April 5 to 7, 2002)
- Fraser-Hickson Library Street Fair in N.D.G. (May 25, 2002)
- Montreal Highland Games in Pierrefonds (Aug. 4, 2002)
note: the new location this year was in Pierrefonds
see: <http://www.montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca/>

Upcoming events for the Autumn are:

- British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa in Ottawa (BIFHSGO)
which will be held September 20 to 22, 2002 at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa
visit their website at: <http://www.bifhsgo.ca/>
- The Lachute Fair in Lachute, Quebec (not yet scheduled)

QFHS members volunteer to attend each event but we need more volunteers so we can attend more events. If you are interested in volunteering, or in learning more about Road Shows, please phone the QFHS at: (514) 695-1502, or write, The Quebec Family History Society at: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9. Please write "Road Show" on the envelope, or e-mail : www.qfhs@cam.org Type Road Show in the subject.

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

ROOTS 2002

The 25th Anniversary celebrations of the Quebec Family History Society, *ROOTS 2002*, was a great success ! The three day event was enjoyed by family historians from across Canada, the USA and the UK. THANKS to the ROOTS Planning Committee for a job well done !!! THANKS also to the numerous speakers for their informative lectures and for sharing their knowledge with all present. And THANKS, to the many volunteers who worked to make this celebration such a success.

IS THERE A VOLUNTEER, WHO LIKES TO READ ???

Pennie Redmile - QFHS Librarian

A volunteer is needed to search for "hidden treasures" in the QFHS library, and write a short review, to alert readers to the many gems in the library. Joan, Dawn and I really haven't time to bring these items to your attention, but if anyone else has, this would be a worthwhile project.

QFHS Monthly Lecture Series

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 ! !

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOVEMBER 12TH, 2002

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD AT THE MAISON DU BRASSEUR
2901 ST. JOSEPH BLVD, LACHINE, QUEBEC
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 2002
AT 7:30 P.M.**

FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

**PRESENTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORTS
AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ELECTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2002 - 2003
PRESENTING ANY OTHER BUSINESS DEEMED APPROPRIATE**

**LORRAINE GOSSELIN
CORPORATE & RECORDING SECRETARY**

SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

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*.

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

Date: Sunday, October 20th, 2002
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

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

Date: Friday, October 25th, 2002
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

WRITING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY - PART 2

Calling QFHS Writers' Group - OLD AND NEW !!!

This is a follow-up, as requested by the attendees of the course that took place in October 2001.

Of special interest to those who took last year's workshop,

BUT newcomers are also welcome.

Limited attendance, so reserve early.

Whether you have done something with your plans, or have been too busy to advance, or are just starting out, come and receive encouragement and evaluation from your fellow-students. Inspiration, lively critiques, and good fun for all. There will also be presentations and material of interest to authors and family historians.

Moderator: Lorraine Gosselin
Date: Saturday, October 19, 2002
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Fee of: \$20 to help Library.

SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

THE SHAMROCK , THE THISTLE and THE ENGLISH ROSE:

how do I discover my Irish, Scottish and English ancestors ?

The focus of this course will be to examine the types of genealogical resources available and to illustrate research techniques that can be used to increase one's knowledge about Irish, Scottish and English ancestors. This is a two-part seminar.

Topics covered will include:

- ❖ Civil registration of births, marriages and deaths
- ❖ Use of church registers
- ❖ Census information
- ❖ How to find wills
- ❖ Internet sites
- ❖ Land and tax records
- ❖ Military records
- ❖ How to use the Mormon Family History Libraries

Lecturer: Gary Schroder

Dates: Saturday, November 2nd and Saturday, November 9th, 2002

Time: 12:30 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Fee: \$ 25.00 per person [Space limited]

QUEBEC RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

Lorraine Gosselin is planning to expand her talk given at Roots 2002 into a course in the Spring of 2003, if there is enough interest in the subject. If you are interested, let her know at computree@yahoo.com If you are wondering about subject is it about Quebec gen. sites? or about Anglophones from Quebec gen. sites? or about Francophone gen.sites? or about gen. sites in Quebec? The answer is YES!

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

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

MONTREAL~1900
JOSEPH E. LAPLAINE
CENSUS ENUMERATOR and MONTREAL MURDERER !!

Researched and written by
Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

The morning of April 1, 1901, the sun rose above the tiny Montreal community of Ste. Cunégonde at 5:35. It was a Monday, and blustery, wet snow was forecast for later that day.

At 3168 Notre Dame Street (today 2464 Notre Dame West, just east of the Corona Theatre), Joseph Ernest Laplaine left his boarding house room to go about his first day of business as an official government enumerator for the 1901 census of Canada. He was

generally considered to be a quiet tempered, sober, yet somewhat indolent man. It would take him 20 days to complete the 15 page report for the eighth district in the Montreal peripheral county of Hochelaga. Within his precinct were to be found Atwater, Delisle, and Ste Cunégonde Streets. Despite his name, Laplaine recorded his data in English and filed it with the appropriate statistical authority some three weeks later. No one enumerated during that time period by the somewhat puzzling and

moody Laplaine could have imagined that the individual who had so recently "counted them in" would, the following month, turn into a cold-blooded murderer who, before the year was out, would be hanged by the same government for whom he had worked only a short time ago.

Admittedly Laplaine was a mysterious man. Born on August 12, 1863, he was raised at the Montreal community of "Blue Bonnets" where

in fact, in 1901, most of his family still resided. He was reported to have been married to a widow with one child, but had been separated from them for nearly a decade. Reports at the time suggested that his wife was living somewhere in the United States. Regardless, that left Joseph Ernest Laplaine, foundry worker and census enumerator, alone at 3168 Notre Dame in the boarding house of one Mme. Valerie Lefebvre, née Charbonneau.

According to Louis Lefebvre (Mme Lefebvre's husband), Laplaine had been living with them for a year and half.

While her husband worked nights, Valerie Lefebvre ran a small candy and soft drink store along with her boarding house. She was four months older than Laplaine, attractive, with rather dark features. Apparently her married yet somewhat unusual boarder passed a great deal of his time observing her, in complete and absolute secrecy, and developing a strong, yet unreciprocated, infatuation towards his landlady. Day

after day and night after night, he fantasized that they were a couple and she his devoted and doting mistress. Eventually it all became too much for him and on the evening of Thursday, May 16, 1901, a little under a month after filing his census papers, Joseph Ernest Laplaine cracked. It was around 9:00 P.M. when it happened.



JOSEPH ERNEST LAPLAINE

Only a quarter of an hour earlier, Mme. Lefebvre was attending to business in the summer kitchen at the rear of the store when Laplaine, who had worked that day at the G.T.R. foundry, entered and spoke with her for a few minutes. While the content of their rather brief conversation is lost to history, it would seem that enough was said that caused her boarder to contemplate some dramatic action. A few awkward moments of silence passed between them before he returned to the dining room table and nervously proceeded to scribble some notes on a sheet of paper. Meanwhile, Valerie Lefebvre moved to the front of her store to serve two young boys some ice cream. For that brief moment, everything seemed fine.

A few minutes before nine two other individuals entered the building which was so simply identified on the store front window as "Mme Lefebvre's". Clara Houle of 13 Maria Street, St. Henri, and Louis Benard had left the former's residence some time earlier for what amounted to the fifteen minute walk to 3168 Notre Dame.

Houle had known Valerie Lefebvre long enough to have considered her a friend. They entered and through the open corridor leading to the back of the building, Louis Benard and Clara Houle spotted the now familiar face of Ernest Laplaine writing at the dining room table. They exchanged courtesies with the enigmatic, one time enumerator. Meanwhile, at the counter, in the presence of the two young boys still busily devouring their evening treat, the young couple placed their order for ice cream and "a glass of oysters". The latter request required Mme Lefebvre to head once again to the back pantry.

As she turned for the last time from the counter of her immaculately-kept store, she proceeded through the narrow corridor leading to the summer kitchen and ice box where the oysters were kept. She passed Laplaine even yet hurriedly composing some unknown writing. Perhaps Lefebvre had noticed his anxiety but not a word was now exchanged between them as she headed to the back of the building. On arriving in her secluded summer kitchen, "the hard working, honest, and excellent business woman" stooped slightly as she opened the refrigerator door. With a glass in one hand and a ladle in the other, she energetically scooped oysters from one vessel to another, totally unaware that Laplaine had stealthily followed her there and was now standing immediately behind his imaginary mistress. Not a word was said. With a 38 calibre revolver he fired once at point blank range with the bullet entering just behind Lefebvre's right ear. His victim fell heavily - with the glass, ladle, oysters ... and blood spewing about her.



THE MURDERED WOMAN.

Immediately after pulling the trigger, Laplaine ran the block and a half to the Ste Cunégonde police station (see footnote below) where he was already relatively well known. He found Police Chief Joseph Tremblay chatting in the adjacent fire station with several men.

"Joe", an agitated Laplaine called from the door, "Come here. I have something to tell you." Both men headed to the police chief's private office.

"What's wrong? You seem very excited!", observed Tremblay.

"I have just killed my girlfriend", responded the disturbed former government census taker.

To that, the police chief interjected: "You're crazy, you're joking. You don't have a girlfriend".

"My girlfriend, Mme. Lefebvre!", shrieked Laplaine, now beside himself with distress.

"And with what did you kill her?", probed a somewhat bewildered Joseph Tremblay.

"With this revolver," rejoined Laplaine.

As he reached into his pocket, the municipal police chief leapt to his feet and grabbed the hand of his rather bizarre interlocutor. Hand over hand, they slowly removed the weapon, still warm from recent use. Tremblay then noted that one of its five chambers was empty. At this point, fearing being lynched by an angry Ste. Cunégonde mob, the now less than-courageous Laplaine, begged to be "locked-up". The chief of police willingly accommodated him.

Tremblay and an other officer then rapidly rushed off to 3168 Notre Dame where they found both Clara Houle and Louis Benard still patiently awaiting the return of Mme. Lefebvre from the back of the store. Finding nothing suspicious in the front, the two men proceeded to the area of the summer kitchen. There they stumbled upon the macabre sight of the body of Mme Valerie Lefebvre bathing in its own blood. The officers ran from the building seeking medical assistance in order to confirm what seemed fairly obvious: the young woman was dead. At that point, the authorities of criminal justice were called in.

Montreal coroner Edmond McMahon visited the building shortly before midnight and after viewing the body, which still lay where it had fallen when the bullet struck, gave orders for its removal to the morgue. Also around midnight, Chief of Police Joseph Tremblay went once again to see Laplaine who was fast asleep in his cell. He stirred when Tremblay entered and asked, almost playfully: "So then, is my little darkie dead?". When the police chief answered in the affirmative and that the

prisoner was accordingly under arrest for murder, Laplaine seemed as in a daze, asking again and again if, in fact, he (Tremblay) were certain that she were dead!

Somewhat later, the suspect was taken from the Ste. Cunégonde jail to the Montreal district morgue, accompanied by two officers. Upon arriving Laplaine rapidly fell into, what The Montreal Star reported as a condition of "absolute collapse". The Star further stated that he wept, and moaned, and refused to be pacified by the two constables, who did everything they could for him in the way of providing ice water and other necessaries. He was taken to the waiting room, and choosing a seat in the corner huddled himself up against the whitewashed walls. Here he was the object of much curiosity on the part of the crowds of people who succeeded into getting into the building by various excuses.

The Coroner's Inquest commenced the day after the murder at 11:00 a.m. sharp. Mtre. Arthur Geoffrion was assigned to represent Laplaine who, by all accounts, appeared throughout the hearing as a man totally downcast and despondent. He repeatedly stated that he had nothing to say to the jury because he didn't recall anything about the drama! Notwithstanding the prisoner's plea of ignorance during the inquest, Coroner McMahon argued forcefully that, by Laplaine's own admission to Police Chief Joseph Tremblay, he had shot and killed Mme Valerie Lefebvre and should, therefore, stand trial for that crime. Indeed, found on his person in no time after the shooting was the very note that he was seen to be scribbling just minutes before. It was dated May 16 and read as follows:

To the people who don't know what love is: I'm going to die for love. I can't bear it no longer' (sic). My little love is going to die with me. It is all her fault. She will die sure. To the Coroner McMahon: What money is coming to me from

the census I want that to be given to A.G. Lauzon, merchant tailor, 3133 Notre Dame, Ste Cunégonde, and I want him to get what money is coming to me at the Grand Trunk Railway, for the work in the foundry. Please do this for me." - J. E. Laplaine

It is perhaps not surprising that the note made no mention of the estimated \$50. that the suspect owed the murdered woman for room and board. For the thirteen member panel (see Appendix "A") which composed the Coroner's Jury the above was more than sufficient evidence to hold Laplaine criminally responsible for the death of Mme Lefebvre. What was not understood by them was why the murderer chose to abort his stated intention to commit suicide!

As previously mentioned, Laplaine was not unknown to the police. Indeed, at one point, he had been hired by a private detective agency but was later fired for being more of an unreliable nuisance than anything else. Ironically, Laplaine had even worked for a brief period of time for the Ste. Cunégonde Chief of Police, Joseph Tremblay, which explained, or so would argue later the defense attorneys, why the murderer was carrying a gun at the time of the fatal incident. It may also have explained the familiarity the two men had towards one another.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, May 20, Joseph Ernest Laplaine, self- confessed murderer of Valerie Lefebvre, boarding house keeper, was brought before the Honourable F.X. Choquet, Police Magistrate and Judge of Sessions Court, for the preliminary hearing of the case. Despite the fact that several witnesses who had not appeared at the Coroner's Inquest were called to testify, the Crown had practically no new evidence of any great importance. Messrs. Arthur Geoffrion and J. L. Decarrie were to represent the interests of the accused and, in so doing, a plea of insanity was expected.

In fact, it was altogether likely at this point in the legal proceedings that the defense would plead "insanity". As was the case with Thorvald Hansen in the 1902 Westmount murder of the young Eric Marrotte (see: Murder Most Foul, CONNECTIONS, June 2002 ~ vol 24, iss #4 pg 7) it was later discovered that several members of Joseph Laplaine's family had died from insanity and that, admittedly, at the very moment of the hearing, another was incarcerated at Longue Pointe, the same institution in which his paternal grandfather had died in 1877. Be all that as it may, the defense also gave every intention of attempting to show, even though the accused was carrying a revolver at the moment of Mme. Lefebvre's murder, her homicide was not premeditated.

The funeral of Mme. Valerie Lefebvre, boarding house keeper, took place on Sunday, May 19 from the same house and store where the murder had taken place. The body lay exposed in a little room to the left of the store and was viewed by hundreds of people. The doleful procession set out for Cote des Neiges Cemetery at two o'clock that afternoon and, in spite of a steady downpour of rain, it was one of the largest and most impressive ever seen in Ste. Cunégonde.

Several months later, in September 1901, the case came before the Court of King's Bench in this city. The witnesses were heard quickly and with little cross-examination. The egregious Laplaine, although haggard and distressed in appearance, was somewhat animated because of the presence of several relatives in the court room. The chief witness was the husband of the murdered woman who repeated the familiar story of the circumstances leading to the murder. Additional evidence was provided by Doctors Joseph A. Cardinal, Theodule Cipyhot, and Wyatt Johnson. Their expertise dealt with, more than anything else, the wound inflicted by the bullet and the result of the autopsy which

was held just previous to the Coroner's Inquest.

One individual who did create a bit of a stir by her presence was the mother of the accused who declared that he had been born out of wedlock and had acted strangely all his life. Both of these assertions seemed to surprise and intrigue her son! At the age of thirteen, she further stated, Joseph Laplaine had run away from home and had, since that time, cared for himself. On the same day, Dr. Charles Robillard, the Laplaine family physician, appeared before the court. Like the mother, he informed the attentive court that he always found the accused to be somewhat peculiar in his behaviour but never odd enough that he would have recommended his incarceration. Laplaine's own brother, Benjamin, swore that his sibling was erratic in his actions, especially just before the shooting. Notwithstanding the above, at 2:45 P.M. on September 26, the jury (see: Appendix "B"), after a short deliberation, found Joseph E. Laplaine guilty of willful murder in the slaying of Mme. Valerie Lefebvre. Having nothing to say on his own behalf, the Honourable Justice Alderic J. Ouimet donned the traditional black cap so closely associated at the time with a sentence of death, and declared before a totally silent and standing room only court:

"Joseph Ernest Laplaine, the jury has found you guilty of murder, and it is my duty to pronounce upon you the penalty according to law. You have had a fair trial, and have been eloquently and ably, indeed, very ably, defended by your counsel, but the proof against you was too strong. The court concurs in the verdict. You must then die. I can give you no hope, and I have no intention of giving you a lecture upon the gravity of your position. There is still some time left for you to reflect well on your deed before you are called upon to render an account before the Supreme Judge in whose presence you must appear.

The sentence of the court, therefore, is that you be conducted from this court room to the common jail where you shall remain until the 25th of October, and you will then be conducted from there to the place ordered for public executions, where you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God help you."

The reaction in the court room was swift and painful for those present. The condemned man broke down and had to be led from the dock by two guards. His mother fainted on hearing the sentence and, along with one of Laplaine's sisters, had to be helped from the court. Clearly, the family had had great hopes that the worst would be a verdict of murder while temporarily insane.

Not discouraged, Maitre Arthur Geoffrion obtained a postponement of the execution until December 13 citing additional evidence of hereditary insanity which he would submit to the federal cabinet. This he did during the week of December 2 but to no avail. The Laurier Cabinet considered the case and announced that it could not counsel the governor-general to interfere.

On December 13 at 8:09 A.M. Joseph Ernest Laplaine, government census enumerator, was hanged before a crowd of over 200 people for his cruel and senseless deed committed some seven months earlier. Like his victim's, his demise was instantaneous, the hangman having done his work expertly. Laplaine faced it bravely, almost running up the steps to the scaffold to meet his fate. He had met with several family members the night before, assuring them that he was ready for death and that he would not suffer in the process. By all accounts, he was right.

Footnote:

The Ste.Cunégonde Municipal Building, where much of this drama took place, still stands at the corner of Vinet and Workman Streets in what is

today called Little Burgundy. Constructed in the mid-1890's, the edifice now houses the Georges Vanier Cultural Center and Library. Incidentally, Ste. Cunégonde was named after the virgin wife of the Holy Roman Emperor, St. Henry (973-1024), who was also reputed to have been a virgin! The once independent municipality was annexed by the City of Montreal in 1905. All that remains today of the place name is a street and park of the same designation, and Ste.Cunégonde Church on St. Jacques Street, also at the corner of Vinet. As a secondary footnote to this sad story, Laplaine's 1901 hanging was the first to take place in Montreal in over 18 years! That last execution had been of Timothy Milloy who was hanged in this city on March 16, 1883. He had been found guilty of the murder of one William Nesbitt, a Longue Pointe farmer.

Finally, one personal note:

It was during the very period of the Lefebvre murder that my Birmingham-born Grandfather Wilkins moved to Montreal, choosing initially to settle in the rather small community of Ste. Cunégonde !! It was surely a news item with which he was familiar.

Appendix "A"

Names of Montrealers who served on Coroner's Jury for the death of Valerie Lefebvre:

1. Pierre Blais, 871 Albert, St. Henri
2. Gilbert Bérard, 89 Champ-de Mars
3. Aegidius Fauteux, 3172 Notre Dame
4. Leopold Léonard, 3141 Notre Dame
5. Alexandre-André David, 155 Dufferin

6. Cléophas Chouinard, 76a St. Timothée
7. Césaire Larivière, 251 Wolfe
8. Jean-Baptiste Gervais, 76 St. Timothée
9. Emery Ranger, 1846 Sanguinet
10. Amédée Lemieux, 189 Nazareth
11. Georges Gareau, 148 St. Laurent
12. Edmond Pelletier, 163 Cadieux
13. Alphonse St. Onge, 163 Vinet

Appendix "B"

Names of Montrealers who served on the Court of King's Bench jury for the murder of Valerie Lefebvre:

1. Lucien Gagnon, [Foreman]
2. Seraphim Taillefer
3. Joseph Leriche
4. Philias Viau
5. Alphonse Legault
6. Wilfrid Mongeau
7. Marcel Martin
8. Theophile Bastien
9. Placide Lecavalier
10. Alcide Brule
11. Emery Dufour
12. Narcisse Demers

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

MONTREAL STAR

DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1902

The Index currently contains over 20,000 death-related news items and obituaries extracted from what was, at the time, Canada's leading English language daily newspaper. It contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are also several hundred or so American obituaries as well. At present, the index breaks down into two parts: one-third Montreal deaths; and two-thirds out of city deaths. The latter contains references to deaths which took place in such Canadian cities as: St John, N.B.; Quebec City; Ottawa; Toronto; Hamilton; London, Ontario; Winnipeg; and Vancouver. For further information contact Robert Wilkins Telephone: (514) 524-5247 OR e-mail: montreal_1900@hotmail.com

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ SEPTEMBER 2002

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

New Books at QFHS ~ SEPTEMBER 2002

1. Repertoire des mariages des paroisses: (Publication # 28)
Ste-Agnes-de-Dundee 1861-1967; St Stanislas-Kostka 1847-1967;
St Anicet 1818-1966; Diocese de Valleyfield.
by Dominique Campagna, S.C. editeur REF/GN/152.4/C3/1968
2. Repertoire des naissances (births), mariages, sepultures (burials)
de 21 paroisses de Montreal Metropolitain. Publication #53.
Compiled by Alfred Berubé REF/GN/151.4/B4/1984
3. Repertoire des mariages de Ste-Madeleine-de-Rigaud 1862-1972
by Dominique Campagna, S.C. REF/GN/152.4/C3
4. Montreal: Index des mariages, non-catholique A-Z 1760-1835 GS/151.3/I52
5. *Basic Facts about... Family Research in Yorkshire
by Pauline M Litton GN/438.9/L5/1991
6. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime Français XXVI
Archives Nationales du Québec. List of notaries included are:
Séverén Ameau 1619-1715; Joseph Caron 1686-1746; Jean Cusson 1669-1700; Louis
Demeimont 1653-1689; Guillaume de la Rue 1664-1676; Louis Laurent, Sieur du Portail
1661-1663; Pierre Poulin 1701-1739; Jacques de la Tonsche 1664-1669.
GN/150.4/I0/1976/V27
7. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires du Régime Français XXVI
Archives Nationales du Québec GN/150.4/I0/1975/V26
8. The First Catholic Cemeteries of Montreal:
A Guide to the Present Cemetery (1887) HG/151.4/C37/1887
9. My First 22 Years: Living in Newton Solney 1935-1957 (Derbyshire, England)
by Derrick P.W. Pounds FH/437.9/P6/2001
10. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires de Régime Français XXV
by Charles-Henri Dubé – editeur (notary records for François Lepailleur)
GN/150.4/I0/1973/V25
11. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires de Régime Français:
Index des Volumes 1 à 111 GN/150.4/I0/1974/V
12. Inventaire des Greffes des Notaires de Régime Français XXV
notaries: André Souste 1745-1769 & J Bte Janvrin Dufresne 1733-1750
GN/150.4/I1/1973/V24
13. État Sommaire des Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal – 1972 GN/150.4/A7/1972
14. Abraham Hyatt: Our Loyalist Ancestor
by Anne W. Boyd U.E. and by Sylvia Green-Guenette, U.E. FH/150.9/B6/2002
15. Help! I've Inherited an Attic Full of History: Volume 1
by Althea Douglas, M.A., C.G.(C.) GN/000.01/D6/1998/V1
Dating, evaluating and disposing of the accumulation of a life time
16. Help! I've Inherited an Attic Full of History Volume 2
by Althea Douglas, M.A., C.G.(C.) GN/000.01/D6/1999/V2
Archival conservation in the home environment

17. Historical Sketch: St Andrews Church, Quebec (Presbyterian) HG/156.99/S8/1928
18. Rapport des Archives du Québec 1969
par Roland J. Auger AD/150.5/A8/1969/V47
19. Fife (Sct) Family History Society: Crail Deaths 1794-1854
From the Sexton Books Vol 2: Lindsay-Young
A.J.Campbell, editor GS/455.4/C35/1995
20. Beechridge Presbyterian Church Registers: Name Index – Ste.-Clotilde
by Burton Lang REF / GN/152.4/L3/2001
21. Index Guide to the 1841 Census of St. Andrew's & St. Leonard's Parishes,
Fife Scotland GS/155.4/C3/1998
22. The 1798 Rebellion: An Illustrated History
by Thomas Bartlett (plus) MH/460.99/B3/1998
23. More Obituaries from Ontario Methodist Papers 1873-1884
by Donald A. McKenzie GS/160.3/M3/2001
24. The Military Campaigns of the Wars of the Roses
by Philip A. Haigh MH/430.99/H3/1997
25. Farnham Center Cemetery, Brome County, Quebec,
by Brenda Birch REF/CL/153.4/B5/2002
26. Strapps Family History in England and Canada
by Sylvia Strapps-Coon FH/100.9/ S7/2002
27. Finding Genealogy on the Internet by Peter Christian REF/GN/000.1/C5/2002
28. Bottin Québécoise des Checheurs en Généalogie : Les Adresses Tome 1 1981
par Denis Cloutier AD/150.2/C5/1984
29. Call Them Blessed: A History of Cannington (Ont) 1817-1971
by Islay Lambert HG/164.99/L3/1971
30. Fife Family History Society: Crail Deaths 1794-1854
From the Sexton books edited by A.J.Campbell GS/455..4/C3/1999/v1
31. Gaspé Ships and Shipbuilders (Dr David McDougall) GN/155.9/M3/2002
32. Hamilton Family History by Alexander Roy Hamilton FH/150.4/H3/2002
33. The Gee Parchments (British parchments: wills, contracts, Indentures, etc.)
by Diane Brennan GN/433.4/B7/1999
34. St. Matthew's Episcopal (Edwardstown Anglican) St Chrysostôme, Qc.
Cemetery Monumental Inscription List
by Burton Lang REF/CL/153.4/B8/2001/c1
35. copy 2 of # 34 ..in circulation CL/153.4/B8/2001/c2
36. St. Paul's Presbyterian (United) Church, Ormstown, Qc,
Old Burying Ground Monumental Inscription List
by Burton Lang REF/CL/152.4/B8/2001/c1
37. copy 2 of # 36 .. in circulation - CL/152.4/B8/2001/c2
38. Beechridge Presbyterian Cemetery Monumental Inscription List
by Burton Lang REF/CL/152,4/B88/2001/c1
39. copy 2 of # 38.. in circulation CL/152.4/B88/2001/c2
39. The Forts of Chignecto (NS)
by John C Webster HG/120.99/W4/1930

40. St. Raymond Catholic Church Cemetery, Quebec City
by D Clark McIntosh REF/CL/156.4/M4/2002
41. Ste. Basile Catholic Cemetery List, Portneuf county
by D Clark McIntosh REF/CL/157.4/M4/2002
42. Illustration Road Book of Ireland by Automobile Association Service HG/460.8/A3/1970
43. All Our Yesterdays
by Edgar Andrew Collard HG/151.9.C6/1988
43. St.Christine Catholic Cemetery, Portneuf county
by D. Clark McIntosh REF/CL/157.4/M4/2002
44. Halesboro Cemetery, Portneuf county
by D. Clark McIntosh REF/CL/157.4/M4/2002
45. Felton Presbyterian Church Baptisms 1880-1993 (Northumberland England)
by Peter Cook GN/439.4/C6/1994
46. **Colombo's Canadian References
by John R Colombo AD/100.6/C6/1976
47. Ville de Deux-Montagnes 1804-1994 (includes index prepared by Diane Wilson)
by Stéphane Plante (bilingual text) HG/157.99/P5/1993
48. **Moulins du Québec (French text) Quebec Mills
Journal Histoire Québec Jan 1997 Vol 2 #2 HG/150.99/B6/1997
49. **Souvenirs Historiques, Canton de Magog,
par Roger Renaud (ed) (bilingual) HG/153.99/R3/1980
50. ** Memories of my Early Life
by Jennie M Clendenan BG/160.99/C5/1979
51. ** Understanding Colonial Handwriting
by Harriet Stryber-Rodda GN/200.99/S8/1987
52. Glengarry County (Ontario) Marriage Registers
by Donald A McKenzie - An indexed version 1858-1869 GS/167.3/M3/2001
53. Hunters Mills Cemetery
by F. Winston Luck (Freighsburg Qc.) Missisquoi County REF/CL/152.4/L4/1949
54. Pike River Cemetery, Pike River, St Armand Twp., Missisquoi County
by F. Winston Luck REF/CL/152.4/L4/1949
55. Stanstead Historical Society Archives Guide REF/GN/153.4/S8/2002
56. Stanstead Historical Society Archives Guide REF/CL/153.4/S8/2002
57. The English Communities located around Quebec City
on the north side of the St. Lawrence River
by D. Clark McIntosh HG/156.9/M3/2001
58. Bedford (Qc.) Protestant Cemetery Survey ; August 1968
by Penelope Safford Bradshaw REF/CL/152.4/B7/1968
59. *An Introduction to... Tracing Your German Ancestors 2nd Ed
by Peter Towey (1st edition is now in circulation) REF/GN/310.1/T6/2002
60. *Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills 5th ed. (4th ed is now in circulation)
by Jeremy Gibson & Else Churchill REF/GS/400.5/G52/2002
61. *Genealogical Resources Within the Jewish Home and Family
by Rosemary Wenzel REF/GS/400.99/W4/2002

62. *Basic Facts About ... Lunatics in England and Wales for Family Historians
by Pamela Faithfull REF/GN/400.9/F3/2002
63. *Scottish Family History on the Web
by Stuart A Raymond REF/AD/400.4/R3/2002
64. *Local Newspapers 1750-1920: England, Wales & Channel Islands
2nd ed A Select Location List. (1st ed now in circulation)
Jeremy Gibson, Brett Langston & Brenda W. Smith REF/GS/400.5/G52/2002

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Our late friend, Mimi Hayward's books and genealogy files have been generously donated to the QFHS library. This will be a difficult and painful task for us, but we have started to catalogue the books and any marked with an ** were Mimi's.

> CDs:

*British Isles Vital Records Index , England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales.	17 CDs
*1881 Canadian Census Index	3 CDs
Genealogical Research Directory 2000-2002 by Keith Johnson +	1 CD
Nottinghamshire Marriage Licences Vol 2 1701-1853	1 CD

The CDs were donated by: Keith R Field, GRD publishers, *QFHS

> Vertical File:

Portions of genealogies for these surnames:

Kenrick, Bastable, Waller, Bradburn, Richard Johnson, Squire
Thomas, Mansfield Baugh Jordan, Brunson, Herbert & Frank Morris.
Kindly donated by: Barbara L Winn

> Microfiche:

Fife, Scotland 1851 Census: St. Andrews & St. Leonards	1 microfiche
Kindly donated by: Andrea Mascis	

> Microfilms:

M 334.3:

St. Johns Quebec Anglican Church 1869 -1899
Odelltown Methodist Church 1832 -1899
St. Johns Methodist Church 1842 -1851

M 334.4:

St. Johns Methodist Church 1852-1899
Le Grande-Ligne-de-l'Acadie Baptist Church 1839-1899
Lacolle Methodist Church 1874-1899

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ERRATA

I would like to apologize to Mark Grantham for a spelling error made in June 2002 library report p.14 #10. It should have read Buttemar;

Mr Grantham has requested that we also correct an error made in March issue p.30 under the heading "Cooper/Grantham". The item should read "Austin and Cecil parents were Thomas Henry Grantham and Kate Buttemar ". The postal code should read K2S 1L8

NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !

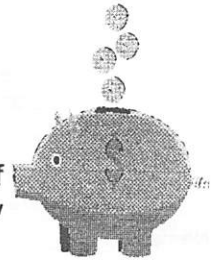
As researchers into our roots, we delight in the moments when we catch a glimpse of the way our ancestors lived. In Quebec the notary documents contain a wealth of information. Each branch of the Archives nationales du Quebec (ANQ) houses the records for their region - up to about 1899. The notary was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

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

I can be reached at
predmile@total.net



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THE QFHS needs your help in raising funds to cover the cost of \$10,000.00 required to purchase a new Microfilm / Microfiche Reader / Printer.

This purchase was necessary due to persistent, serious problems with our older microfilm / microfiche printers. This is the largest capital expenditure for the QFHS since the 1980s and has severely depleted our bank account. The new Reader / Printer will mean clear and precise paper copies of QFHS collections and less money spent on repairs to the older machines. But it will also mean less money for the purchase of new CDs; books; microfilm and microfiche until this amount is recovered.

PLEASE HELP !!! Any amount will be greatly appreciated.

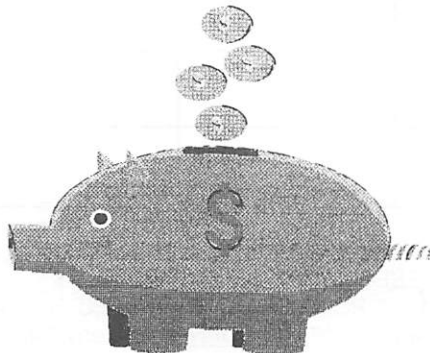
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○ Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 1)	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00
○ "Welcome Niall O'Donell Emigrant" (Fiction 19th C)		
○ Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 2)	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00
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○ Chronicle of Lower Canada (Book 3)	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00
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○ CONNECTIONS (1978-1996) INDEX To Articles	\$ 07.00	\$ 3.00
○ Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy	\$ 11.00	\$ 2.00
○ Family Histories Index (Fortin) (275pgs.)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00
	SALE	
○ A guide to numerous family histories in various archives & libraries in Quebec		
○ History of Huntingdon County (Sellar)	\$ 40.00	\$ 5.00
○ (includes companion index booklet)		
○ In All Weathers In All Seasons	\$ 12.00	\$ 3.00
○ (Historical vignettes of Quebec City)		
○ Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette. 1880-1957 (Quebec references)(Simmons)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00
○ Irish for a Day, St Patrick's Day, Quebec City 1765-1990	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00
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○ The Loyalists of Quebec	\$ 28.00	\$ 5.00
○ (A history of the United Empire Loyalists)		
○ The Tread of Pioneers Vol 1	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00
○ (History and Genealogies of Richmond County)		
○ The Tread of Pioneers Vol 2	\$ 14.00	\$ 3.00
○ (History and Genealogies of Richmond County)		
○ Place Names of South Western Quebec (Burton Lang)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00
○ Schooling in the Clearings Stanstead 1800 – 1850 (Kathleen H. Brown)	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00
● Monumental Inscriptions QFHS Publications		
○ Directory of Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions List	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00
○ A Directory of Cemeteries in and near the Province of Quebec		
○ Listing over 750 Quebec Cemeteries available for sale individually		
○ Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery)	\$ 10.00	\$ 2.00
○ Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal Que.	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00
○ (2 nd largest protestant cemetery on the island of Montreal)		
○ Lachute Protestant Cemetery, Argenteuil County	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00
○ Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Mississquoi County	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00
○ Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 18.00	\$ 4.00
○ Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to...(Simmons)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00
○ Vermont indexes include numerous Quebec references.		
○ Sorel Anglican Cemetery, Richelieu County	\$ 06.00	\$ 2.00
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○ 1851 Census Index Hemmingford Twp, Hemmingford County	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00
○ 1851 Census Index Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon County	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00
○ 1851 Census Index Lachute, St. Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, The Gore	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00
○ 1851 Census Index Sherrington, Napierville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00
○ 1851 Census Index Shipton, and Windsor, Richmond County	\$ 18.00	\$ 4.00
○ 1871 Census Index Brome County	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00
○ 1871 Census Index Missisquoi County	\$ 21.00	\$ 4.00
● Church Register Transcriptions		
○ Christ Church Montreal (Anglican), Marriage Index 1766-1850	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00
○ Christ Church Anglican, Sorel: Baptisms, Marriages, Burials(- 1899) (Simmons)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00
○ Cote St Charles Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) B.M.D. 1855-1874	\$ 20.00	\$ 2.00
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○ Sutton Township B.M.D. (Protestant Churches) 1850-1899 (Simmons)	\$ 36.00	\$ 4.00
● Maps		
○ Province of Lower Canada Map, 1802 (includes shipping in mailing tube)	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00
● Crown Land Grants 1763-1890		
○ Surname Index - A thru Z (Full set is un-bound)	\$100.00	\$20.00
○ Surname Index - A Land Grants Quebec	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00
○ Surname Index - B Land Grants Quebec	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00
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○ Surname Index - H Land Grants Quebec	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00
○ Surname Index - I/J Land Grants Quebec	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00
○ Surname Index - K Land Grants Quebec	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00
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QFHS 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS "ROOTS 2002"

The Quebec Family History Society's 25th Anniversary Celebrations ~ ROOTS 2002 was a tremendous success !! This third International Conference on Family History hosted by the QFHS had something for everyone.

Out of town visitors and speakers began arriving early Friday to get settled into their rooms at the McGill student campus residence - Royal Victoria College or the nearby Hotel Le Cantile Suites. Registration for the conference began promptly at 1 p.m. and the Walking Tours of Montreal's "Golden Mile" and "Dorchester Square" at 2 p.m. Opening Ceremonies, Friday night, held at Montreal's prestigious Ritz Carlton Hotel gave everyone a chance to meet, mix and mingle, and discuss family history. The celebrations were officially opened by QFHS President, Gary Schroder who then introduced the guest speaker for the evening, Senator, Lorna Milne. Senator Milne gave an extremely interesting and informative talk on the role of family historians in our society, the post 1901 census issue and her own genealogy. A copy of her speech may be found on page 20.

Early Saturday morning QFHS volunteers were on hand to greet the throng of family historians who poured into McGill's, Stephen Leacock building for the lectures - many of whom had already met for breakfast at the Cantile Hotel. Topics for Saturday's lectures included: genealogical records of the LDS Family History Centres; treasures of the QFHS Library; new resources for family historians in Quebec; university archival records at McGill; resources for Irish research; how to set up a local archive; genealogical resources on the internet; legal records in Quebec; records at Mount Royal Cemetery; Canadian government records; research in the Quebec City area; and American Civil War records. There was also time between lectures to browse the Book Fair, with its array of books, CDs, computer programs, souvenirs, etc, displayed on numerous tables in the window-lined hallway, overlooking McGill campus or to visit the computer demonstrations being given throughout the day. The 25th Anniversary Banquet, held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Saturday night gave everyone an opportunity to socialize with old friends and new acquaintances, discuss the days' lectures over a gourmet meal and enjoy the music and dancing of the Marie-Claude Rousseau Irish Dancers.

Everyone was back at McGill University bright and early Sunday morning to begin another day of lectures which included: how to use notarial records; Jewish genealogical research in Quebec; research in the Eastern Townships; militia records in Quebec; and school board records in local communities. After lunch and more browsing the conference drew to a close with a "Meet the Experts Panel", where many of the lecturers of the three-day event answered questions from the audience. It was a packed room, with a good deal of audience participation - helpful discussions from the floor on how other family historians had found information on an elusive ancestor.

Roots 2002 was a well-planned, well-run, informative conference, enjoyed by everyone who attended. The only negative comment I heard, as we left the Stephen Leacock Building and departed through the gates of McGill University, was that it ended all too soon.

Editor, Dawn Ouellette

QFHS 25TH ANNIVERSARY ~ ROOTS 2002
OPENING CEREMONIES
Keynote Speech given by
Senator Lorna Milne

Editor's Note: Senator Lorna Milne was the keynote speaker at the Opening Ceremonies of the Quebec Family History Society's 25th Anniversary celebrations ~ Roots 2002. Senator Milne has kindly sent me a copy of that speech for publication in Connections.

Thank you very much for that flattering introduction, and I want to thank all of you for inviting me to be here on the occasion of your 25th anniversary. Tonight is indeed a night of celebration, not only of the accomplishments of the society, but a celebration of our history and our common roots here in Quebec.

My first theme this evening was inspired by a note that was passed on to me by my dear friend Muriel Davidson, one of the co-chairs of the Canada Census committee. I'm sure that many of you in the room know Muriel, and know that note was actually an email! She passed along a tale that some of you may have heard, but is certainly worth repeating tonight. In this day of the internet and television, there are very few old-fashioned story tellers left, and story-telling is becoming a lost art. It is in fact genealogists – all of us – who now fill that role. The tale is called "The Story Tellers", and it says:

"We are the chosen. My feelings are that in each family there is one who seems called to find the ancestors. To put flesh on their bones and make them live again, to tell the family story and to feel that somehow they know and approve. To me, doing genealogy is not a cold gathering of facts but, instead, breathing life into all who have gone before. We are the story tellers of the tribe. All tribes have one. We have been called, as it were, by our genes. Those who have gone before cry out to us: 'Tell our story'. So, we do. In finding them, we somehow find ourselves. How many graves have I stood before now and cried? I have lost count. How many times have I told the ancestors you have a wonderful family – you would be proud of us? How many times have I walked up to a grave and felt somehow there was love there for me? I cannot say. It goes beyond just documenting facts. It goes to who I am and why I do the things I do. It goes to seeing a cemetery about to be lost forever to weeds and indifference and saying I can't let this happen. The bones here are bones of my bones, and flesh of my flesh. It goes to doing something about it. It goes to pride in what our ancestors were able to accomplish. How they contributed to what we are today. It goes to respecting their hardships and losses, their never giving in or giving up, their resoluteness to go on and build a life for their family. It goes to deep pride that they fought to make and keep us a Nation. It goes to a deep and immense understanding that they were doing it for us. That we might be born who we are. That we might remember them. So we do. With love and caring and scribing each fact of their existence, because we are them and they are us. So, as a scribe called, I tell the story of my family. It is up to that one called in the next generation to answer the call and take their place in the long line of family storytellers. That is why I do my family genealogy, and that is what calls those, young and old, to step up and put flesh on the bones."

I'm sorry to say that the author of that wonderful piece is unknown, at least to me. There is no doubt, though, that the piece speaks to the very deep passion that I feel for our history. Individually and collectively, we could not have accomplished everything we have in our lives without the legacies of those who have gone before us. We are constantly building on the work of our ancestors to build better lives for ourselves, and to leave the world better still for our children and grandchildren (I've got four so far!). As story tellers, and indeed historians, preserving the record of what our families have done is hugely important. Our world has not developed, democracy has not developed, because of the work of the famous or the infamous, but through the small, perhaps ordinary, contributions of each and every one of us, and each and every one of our ancestors. We must not forget that.

As you all know, though, Canada is in real danger of becoming the only country in the Western world to choose to forget the contributions of its individual citizens. For four years now, we have been waiting for Statistics Canada to give the 1906 census records to the National Archives so they could be released to the public. For four years, the Chief Statistician Dr. Ivan Fellegi has stubbornly refused to release the documents, despite the fact that he is legally obliged to do so. If Dr. Fellegi is successful in his campaign to keep all future Canadian census records a secret, I fear that we will have lost a huge part of Canada's history.

You may know that I have introduced a private Senator's bill that would fix the problem by stating in black and white that the Chief Statistician **must** transfer the census documents to the National Archivist, and that the National Archivist should release the information to the public 92 years after the date of the census. Specifically, the first part of the bill amends the *Statistics Act* by ordering Statistics Canada to preserve and store individual census records for all censuses that it takes and then transfer control of the records to the National Archives no more than 30 years after the census date. The second part of the bill sets out a scheme under the *National Archives of Canada Act* to allow for the release of the information. The National Archivist is given the power to release individual census records to the public 92 years after the date of the census. Any person who does not want their personal information released may register such a request with the National Archivist at any time during the last year before the release of the information. Finally, the National Archivist is given the power to set up whatever specific rules and terms for the release of information that he believes is best.

I believe that my bill does nothing more than explicitly set out what the government is already obliged to do by law. In fact I found it shocking this past fall when I read, for the first time, a legal opinion written by the Department of Justice that states that there is **no legal barrier** to the release of the 1906 and 1911 censuses. This same legal opinion also stated that there would only need to be minor legislative changes to clearly permit the release of post 1918 census information. The Chief Statistician is refusing to listen to this legal advice from the Department of Justice, and in doing so, I believe, is breaking the law.

That is my public position. However, I have been working very hard behind the scenes, and the news is not all bad. The Historic Census file has become one of the hottest files on Parliament Hill these days. From the outset I want to say that file is active because the minister responsible for Statistics Canada – Industry Minister Alan Rock – has taken a great deal of personal interest in the file. Minister Rock is trying to broker a compromise solution, a “new compromise”, to the problem of when and how to release individual census records. In fact, he has not taken any

public stance on the release of census information **because** he is attempting to find a solution. I want to be very clear to everyone here that I have no personal pride wrapped up in this bill at all ! There is nothing I would like more than to stand up in the Senate and withdraw my bill because the government has solved the problem. I have candidly admitted on many occasions that my bill isn't perfect and probably doesn't address privacy concerns as well as it could. I have been calling on Minister Rock, and the cabinet, to do its job by showing leadership on this crucially important issue. Nothing would make me happier.

Almost any compromise will do, so long as it meets some very important criteria. First of all, control of the census records **must** be transferred to the National Archivist. Statistics Canada has shown its disdain for genealogists and historians, and in my opinion cannot be trusted to safeguard this vital history of our country. Stats Can cannot be allowed to keep control of the records. Secondly, there must be broad access to the records. Genealogists, historians, medical researchers, and the legal community must all have reasonable access. Third, it has been suggested that historians should have their research proposals vetted by their peers before access can be given to historical records. This requirement is impractical and onerous. I don't mind requiring someone other than the researcher signing off on access to the census records, but getting that kind of authorization should not be any more difficult than getting your minister, lawyer, MP or Senator to sign off on a passport application. Fourth and finally, the rules for future censuses must allow tombstone information about **all** Canadians to be released after 92 years. I know that increasingly intrusive questions are asked on the long form of the census and those answers should be kept private if the individual so wishes. Tombstone information, however, is critical and it must all be made available to maintain the integrity of Canada's census and its value as a future resource.

Although reaching a compromise sounds good on paper, actually hammering one out has proven to be exceptionally difficult. I have already mentioned the fact that the Chief Statistician has been publicly opposing the release of historic census records for some time. While the position that has been taken by Statistics Canada is untenable it is at least clear. From the outset, Dr. Fellegi has argued that the instructions that were given to census takers in 1906 clearly stated that Stats Can employees were absolutely prohibited from releasing census information. In his opinion this constituted a perpetual promise of absolute secrecy. Furthermore, Dr. Fellegi argues that in 1918 the Statistics Act was amended to specifically provide for the secrecy of census information. On that basis, Statistics Canada has steadfastly refused to release the 1906 census returns, and has indicated that no other returns will ever be disclosed.

When I first heard of this problem I was not convinced that the explanation provided by Statistics Canada was at all rational or even correct. I looked at the documentation that was provided to me, and did a great deal of research on my own. I concluded that at best the legislation was unclear, but there certainly was never a clear policy decision made by Parliament that would prevent the census returns from being kept as a historical record in the National Archives. All of the references to privacy were made in the context of regulations to cover the country's concerns at the time the census was taken. In fact, the same 1906 regulations that called for secrecy by the census takers of the time, also announced that the documents would be stored in the Archives, which were then completely public. Certainly no decision was ever made to end access to census information. Furthermore, in 1906 Canadians had access to census information dating as far back as the 1666 census taken in New France by Louis XIV. If Parliament had intended to eliminate this source

of historical research it would have done so explicitly. This simply did not happen. Now, the Privacy Commissioner, George Radwanski, has also started to oppose the release of the documents. He has adopted the previous Privacy Commissioner's stance that privacy guarantees were given to individual Canadians in 1901 that can not be violated. Hogwash, I say. No one has been able to prove that these promises ever existed, let alone that they were meant to operate in perpetuity. My goal now is to deal with the specific complaints that the Privacy Commissioner has in order to bring him on board.

So, if there is anyone in the room who has Fellegis or Radwanskis in your family trees, I certainly would be interested in meeting you later on this evening so that my office can arrange a proper family reunion!!! Failing that, I urge everyone to email Mr. Radwanski and tell him how important it is that Canadians continue to have access to census records.

His email address is: **info@privcom.gc.ca**.

Now, although there are certainly obstacles to hammering out a solution, I must also say that the movement has been gaining some powerful allies. Over ½ of the Members of the House of Commons and 1/3 of Senators have publicly supported the release of census records including 12 MPs and 4 Senators from Quebec, Hon. Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, Hon. David Kilgour, Secretary of State (Asia-Pacific), Rt. Hon. Joe Clark, former Prime Minister and leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, Alexa McDonough, leader of the NDP, and John Reynolds, House Leader for the Canadian Alliance. As you can see, support for this initiative cuts across party lines and political ideologies.

Support for the project is also picking up off Parliament Hill. In the past 18 months I have presented petitions in the Senate with 17,872 signatures from every province, most US states and many countries around the world calling for the release of historic census records. A court case has also been brought against the federal government by a group of genealogists who agree with my conclusion that Statistics Canada is breaking the law by refusing to turn the documents over to the National Archives. I should note that the case has been taken on pro-bono by a group of lawyers who care enough about Canada's history to work without pay. Each day, the list of people jumping on our bandwagon grows, and I hope that each of you will do your part to ensure that we are successful in this endeavour.

I am confident that we have the broad based, country wide support, the attention of the government, and the momentum we need to ensure that we will be able to see the 1906 census in the very near future.

I'm not sure what any of you feel about an elected Senate, but a non-elected one has some benefits – I will be around for quite a few years to come. I will outlast Dr. Fellegi, and I do NOT intend to give up on this issue. The historic census data belongs to us. Our ancestors paid for it and we the people of Canada own it. Paternalistic, empire building bureaucrats be damned – we will eventually win this battle. Common sense will prevail.

Now before I get on to some fun stuff, I want to leave you with one more thought. As you are building your family's story, you absolutely must take the time to WRITE IT DOWN. I know from first hand experience that gathering the information is the fun part, but the writing is hard. However, dry facts stored in a box or file folder will eventually be lost, and pictures can go astray or will deteriorate. You must take the time to write it all down and pull it all together into one cohesive document. Yes, it will be incomplete – it will always be incomplete!! But as information

continues to come in you can integrate it into your story a bit at a time. Modern technology lets us insert and rearrange on a whim, and you can always write the sequel ! The one thing you can not do is allow your hard work to be forgotten. Drawing it all together will preserve it the best. Once you've drawn it all together, spread it as widely as possible. It's the best way I know to make certain that your stories do not die with you. In fact it's the only way! When you're staring at that blank page when you start to write, imagine how you will transform your work from boxes of paper in the basement, to books on the coffee tables of 100 of your family members. Generations of your family will thank you.

Alright - enough lecturing. I think that my mothering instinct got the better of me there for a while. On to the fun stuff. This is the point of the speech where I try to find out how many of my relatives are in the room that I have never met. My closest ties to Quebec are along the Ottawa River Valley. My family includes distant ties to the Millers, United Empire Loyalists that settled near the North end of Lake Champlain after the Revolution, near the Quebec / Vermont border. (Irish Palatines, Missisquoi).

My great uncle Willie Dennison married a Shaw - a family that settled Shawville.

His cousin "Red Bill" Dennison married Jennie Hanahan from Allumville Island (The Orange & the Green).

A great great aunt – Jane Dennison married a Thrasher – a family that came up with Philemon Wright and settled in the area of Hull before even Bytown (now Ottawa) existed.

My Sutherland grandmother has an absolute multitude of cousins and some married into descendants of this same Wright family.

But this interweaving of genealogical lines is found in every rural community in Canada, particularly among Francophones in the Province of Quebec, and is not limited to this country alone. The ties extend across the Atlantic Ocean. I have to admit that my mother was born in England, but I have a very English cousin, whose maiden name was Racine. She is descended from Etienne Racine, who married one of the daughters of Abraham Martin, dit l'Ecosais, who farmed the Plains of Abraham !!

So if anyone is researching these lines, I look forward to meeting you as the evening goes on! Thank you once again for having me here this evening, it has been a real treat. I urge all of you to keep on telling your stories. They are the true history of our country. Your work is extremely important and I am glad to have been here tonight to help you celebrate it.

Thank you very much

BORN TO LOVE

Part I

By Peter McLoughlin

These stories I am relating in Connections are, first of all, those of fascinating people who influenced society, for better or worse. That they all happen to fall under the large umbrella of my disparate relatives is really coincidental, but it does provide a good excuse to write the story!

"I do not want you to mention the name of that woman in my presence" Victoria R

That woman was Jane Digby el Mesrab (Lady Ellenborough). Probably the first Englishwoman in the 19th century, to flagrantly flout the conventions of Victorian society. She lived with whomever she pleased, in any country she cared to visit. For a full 30 years this lady's love activities titillated much of the English and European press. As Sir Richard Burton* described Jane - 'She was the female equivalent to Byron - wrote and spoke nine languages - certainly the most intelligent woman I have ever met'. If you, the reader, doubt that statement just tell me how you would position a person who managed to have four celebrity marriages, was a mistress to kings, princes and many others, besides adding in a notorious Greek bandit chieftain? A courtesan? Perhaps. But more likely an early example of the flower child of our 60's, who never outgrew this search for the great passion of her life. Of course, by capping this hectic life spending her last 27 years happily married to a blue blooded Arab sheik in Damascus, puts her in a truly unique category.

Remember, that this was all carried out in the middle of the Victorian era, not in today's world of the liberated woman. Here, in an age that only knew a rigidly structured class society, Jane was its free spirit, who also showed that she was devoid of racial and cultural prejudices.

Those free genes that exemplified Jane, still carry on today in several family members - the most notable example being the late Pamela Churchill Harriman who was her grand niece. It was said that Pamela always looked to Jane as a mentor, yet this Americanized Briton managed to develop and wield sufficient power in the Democratic Party, to end up as President Clinton's ambassador to France, where she died in 1997. It was well known that during a period of almost 50 years, her lovers included many of the British and American power brokers. In fact, during the war Churchill seems to have considered her one of his secret weapons! See - 'Reflected Glory' by Sally Bedell Smith.

Jane Digby was a distant relative. We shared a common ancestor, Sir Everard Digby, who was killed, along with three of his ten sons, at the bloody battle of Towton, 29 March, 1461, on the more sympathetic Lancastrian side. This common ancestry continued down to the 1650's where our lines split. Yet, even to this day, many of our relatives stay close friends.

Note: *Sir Richard Burton the explorer, diplomat and adventurer, was the first Christian, in modern times, to successfully penetrate the Islamic Holy places in Mecca and return to tell about it. One of Jane's young Anson cousins also tried this same gambit, but was caught, imprisoned and died for his efforts.

Jane was born in Dorset on April 3rd, 1807. Daughter of a Trafalgar hero, Admiral Sir Henry Digby and Lady Andover (she would not change her name for that of an impoverished navy type!). As you might correctly guess, Jane's maternal grandfather was quite a man, Thomas Coke (pronounced Cook), was recognized as the most powerful commoner in England, a person who owed allegiance to no man. He refused any title (so he could stay in Parliament) and went on to become a great agrarian reformer, who had a decisive influence on English policy. As an aside, he had also been an original supporter of the American colonists in parliament, from 1776 right through the whole War of Independence. In 1784, when the English House finally passed the bill to recognize the rebellious United States by one vote, Coke was the man they elected to carry the message to a furious and humiliated George III.

His house was a palace, by any standards. Coke's grandfather, attorney general to Queen Elizabeth and James I, modeled Holkham Hall after a Roman temple of justice, that had been appropriately nestled amongst his expanse of 50,000 acres. The young Digby children all grew up at Holkham. From the start, Jane was a fearless tomboy. A child who all found impossible to control. Her first passion was for horses. That quickly led to her becoming an incredible horsewoman. One who, even into her sixties, seems to have been able to shoot a partridge from the saddle at full gallop.

At sixteen Jane moved to London, after a failed attempt to elope with one of the stable hands! Strikingly beautiful, she was an instant hit in Georgian society, where loose morals made life very turbulent. On the other hand, this atmosphere also generated many marriage proposals. So the young Digby was soon married off to a man twice her age - as Lord Edward Ellenborough's second wife. He was an ambitious, up and coming politician who was soon appointed Viceroy of India - an almost regal post. Though Jane filled the marriage bill nicely, Edward couldn't stop his womanizing habits and was soon back entertaining two mistresses as well as his young wife. To balance things out, Jane filled these long work absences by starting her own affair with cousin George Anson, a dashing army colonel. In fact, she became pregnant as a result of this liaison, but successfully managed to present the infant as the Ellenborough heir!

The madcap London social whirl soon saw Jane being pursued by Prince Felix Schwarzenberg from the Austrian embassy. He was the scion of one of Germany's great families. Before long, this dalliance developed into a full fledged affair. So flagrant that, even Edward had to eventually notice it. As the new Viceroy of India, this was not an acceptable situation. Reluctantly, Edward started the steps for a divorce. In the 1820s, believe it or not, there were about two divorces a year in England. Such an undertaking was only for the wealthy and powerful. In addition, all your indiscretions were going to be published across England as the House of Lords heard the case. The juicy tidbits were all there - the coachman who heard the sounds of 'cohabiting' at the hotel room door and tried blackmailing Jane and Ellenborough, etc. In fact, popular interest was so great that, The Times, for the first time in its 136 year history, bumped the ads from its front page and inserted the fascinating details of the divorce for a full 40 days. The only occasion The Times did this until its format changed in 1966. Jane pleaded no contest and fled to France where Felix's daughter Didi was born. Nobody thought to ask Edward about his extensive love life?

Sadly, though Felix's actions had really driven Jane from England, he would not (or could not?) marry her. She was devastated. In fact, the English press labeled him 'Cadland' (after a race horse), which degenerated to the word we use today - 'cad'. Felix did make a settlement on Jane, provided for Didi and her next child, but forbade the mother to ever see her again. Only once did she manage to negotiate a meeting with her daughter, on condition that she not reveal her identity.

Alone now, the divorced Lady Ellenborough headed north to Munich, Bavaria, to the court of King Ludwig I (a godson of the late Louis XVI). Ludwig was a great lover of female charms and had many liaisons during his life – losing his throne in the end because of a mistress. But Jane appears to have been the only long term relationship he had, lasting for six years. However, as a divorced woman her acceptance at court was limited. To fill this void she responded to the persistent affections of Baron Karl Venningin, marrying him in 1833. This was really a marriage of convenience, but it also provided the acceptable life style she demanded.

One of the fascinating visitors who came to stay at the Venningin's Schloss, in search of the famed Jane, was the continually impoverished French writer Honore de Balzac. They became instant friends, but he seemingly wasn't a lover. Balzac profited by using Jane as Lady Arabella, his most erotic character, in 'Comedie Humaine', describing her -'She loved with frenzy .. she was as good as an entire seraglio'(harem)! Of course Balzac, who was very much shapeless and gap toothed to look at, was all the rage in Europe. He had been lionized by Parisian society after his brilliant, uninhibited book on marriage. Balzac also roundly condemned the prejudiced English society's attitude towards women in marriage, who they always blamed in any affair.

All this aside, Jane subsequently found life as Baroness Venningin too tame. Fortunately for her, this changed when a dashing Greek, Count Spiro Theotoky, arrived to give her a new passion. During the day, this elegant baroness was the model of family probity at the Schloss. At night, however, Jane became the romantic lover galloping wildly for 10 kilometres across country to Spiro, returning only at dawn. The stories go, that she jumped over market fruit stalls and their sleeping owners, in the squares of the small towns she raced through. A trifle hectic maybe, but this tryst continued until discovered one night when her horse broke a leg and Karl confronted them. Jane and Spiro then attempted to elope from Bavaria. The lovers were caught just before the border by Karl, who demanded that he be given immediate satisfaction. With the coachmen standing in as their seconds, the resulting duel left Spiro with a bullet an inch above his heart. But he survived. For the next while this pair moved on and settled in Paris, where another son, Leonidas, was born.

Thus Jane had walked away from a second husband and family. Reluctantly, Karl agreed to give her a divorce, but showed no bitterness for this abandonment. He did make sure, however, that Jane was banned from entering Germany again. He never remarried and stayed a friend until he died 30 years later. Today, you may think that this mother was heartless for walking out on her children? But you have to remember that most children of her class seldom knew their parents well and were largely brought up by third parties. It seems that it was only after the advent of Dickens, in the mid 1800s, that society started to consider children as "persons" in their own right. Our Digby lady is now a very wealthy woman, with all the capital and income bestowed on her by her family and husbands. Her annual funds, in today's terms, were around \$450,000 a year. More than enough even for her.

Leaving Paris, the Theotokys moved to the island of Corfu, where they had estates - A romantic spot and the setting for Shakespeare's 'Tempest'. Ideal maybe, but Greece was in chaos. They had revolted against the Turks in 1828, but found they had made a poor exchange by getting the Bavarian yoke of King Otto (King Ludwig's son), who was an incompetent. The results were higher taxes and rule by bureaucratic dictum. In a further upheaval in 1843, the Bavarians advisors were thrown out and all replaced by Greeks. Spiro became an aide to the King and they moved to Athens. This new capital was then a ramshackle town of 20,000 with only 2000 houses

Unfortunately, Jane's life now gets more complicated, because she has picked up a new and powerful enemy – Queen Amelia of Greece. Amelia's dislike for Jane was based on the fact that Jane had seduced Ludwig and now she would undoubtedly do the same to his son, poor old Otto! This was the start of an unending feud between the two. The countess Theotoky, of course, fed fuel to this fire by dressing better, ensuring that the Queen looked like a provincial; besides Jane was an outstanding horse woman an ability the Greeks loved. In fact, whenever Jane's entourage swept about the city, it was in a manner that convinced the people that SHE was the queen! Two incidents brought this Greek tragedy to an abrupt end. First, her beloved six year old son, Leonidas, fell off the banisters in their house and died at her feet. Secondly, she discovered that Spiros was having an affair - Jane, very much in command gave her third husband a week to pack and move out to Italy with his mistress. Nevertheless, she did continue to provide his generous allowance. An interesting woman.

After a sojourn in Italy, with her mother and generating a further duel and two deaths of jilted suitors, she returned to Greece. At that time, Greece was overrun by bandits and ex-guerilla fighters. They made a great living robbing all and sundry on the roads. Life then was cheap and these folk had no scruples about using torture to get what they wanted. The brigand chief of all these Pallikari (The Brave Ones) was General Cristopoulos (Xristos) Hadji-Petros, who also happened to be an ex-pirate, before he changed occupations. King Otto looked to this Xristos to solve these Greek problems, and called him to Athens to make him a cabinet minister and head of national security. Xristos and some of his bodyguards, then moved in as neighbours across the street from Jane. Naturally, those two romantics, had an instant attraction for each other - though how an elegant lady could be attracted to a rough garlic smelling brigand, who seldom washed, is a real conundrum. In all likelihood, he probably expressed the ultimate in free expression for her. Thus, in short order, Jane became part this Homeric idyll. Even though they were an official government group, it seems that those small salaries were amply supplemented by highway robbery!

Xristos could neither read nor write, but he did manage to present an annual balance sheet to his multitudinous shareholders - half of Greece! As follows: 1. Pay and food for 80 men - 52000 francs. 2. Paid to journalists - 11,900 francs (to write favourable articles that would entice tourists to visit, so they could be robbed). 3. Stationery - 3. francs. 4. Watching roads - 5835 francs. 5. Repairs to roads - 2540 francs. 6. Rewards (bribes) - 18,000 francs. Obviously, our Xristos had a fine sense of what was important in life.

It so happened that Queen Amelia was furious on hearing that her beloved 'bandit' was now another of Jane's conquests. He was promptly sacked and Jane banned from the court. In answer, our madame built a mansion for Xristos and his men, plus funded their salaries. This intriguing life style fell apart abruptly, when Jane discovered that her devoted maid, Eugenie, was also having an affair with Xristos. I suppose it sunk in, finally, that the brigand was only around to see how he could get his hands on her money. Actually, he wrote a penitent letter to Amelia saying Jane was necessary as he had no income - it didn't work. The Queen was adamant. So, in April 1853, three days after her 46th birthday, Jane and a very reluctant Eugenie, set sail for Syria in a search for the very best Arabian horses. Little did she realize then that this undertaking would be the most romantic segment of her whole life. One that, over a 27 year period, created the worldwide legend that still absorbs readers 125 years after her death.

To be continued in December *Connections*



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

WEB SITE EXTRACTS FROM ROOTS 2002 SPEAKERS' HANDOUTS

You may have missed the speakers, but here are addresses culled from the handouts of those who provided web sites as part of their talk. By order of appearance, without removal of duplicates between speakers and no checking for currency of sites. The regular format for this column will return in the December issue of *Connections*.

Stephen Simkovits *The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and its Genealogical Records*
FamilySearch.org

Margaret Turner *Hidden Treasures of the Quebec Family History Society*
National Archives of Quebec at Montreal www.anq.gouv.qc.ca
McCord Museum of Canadian History www.mccord-museum.qc.ca

Richard Evans *The Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network: A New Resource for Family Historians*
None, but their site is at www.qahn.org

Johanne M. Pelletier *University Archival Records for Family Historians*
McGill University Archives www.archives.mcgill.ca
Virtual McGill cac.mcgill.ca/campus
Blackader-Lauterman Library of Architecture and Art Blackader.library.mcgill.ca
Osler Library www.health.library.mcgill.ca/osler
McCord Museum www.mccord.mcgill.ca
McGill University Rare Books www.library.mcgill.ca/rarebook/cube.htm
Canadian Archival Resources on the Internet www.usask.ca/archives/menu.html
Canadian Archival Network (CAIN) www.cain-rcia.ca
Archives Nationales du Québec www.anq.gouv.qc.ca
National Archives of Canada www.archives.ca
Canada GenWeb Project www.rootsweb.com/~canwgw
Jewish Public Library www.jewishpubliclibrary.org/index.html

Evelyn Kolish *Legal Records for Genealogists in Quebec*
Guide des archives judiciaires www.anq.gouv.qc.ca section *Quoi de neuf?*

Althea Douglas *Little Known Records of the Canadian Government for Genealogists*
Federal Department of Heritage www.canadianheritage.gc.ca
National Archives of Canada www.archives.ca
National Library of Canada www.nlc-bnc.ca
Parks Canada www.parkscanada.gc.ca
Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI/ICC) www.pch.gc.ca/cci-icc
Canadian Council of Archives www.cdncouncilarchives.ca/dir.html

To find other archives www.usask.ca/archives/menu.html
 Council of Federal Libraries www.nlc-bnc.ca click on: Research Tools/Canadian Gov't
 Info/Gov't Libraries/Conferences of Federal Libraries/Directory of Fed'l Libraries
 Ontario Genealogical Society (for publication list) www.ogs.on.ca
 Hudson's Bay Company Archives www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/index.html

Mark Vinet *American Civil War Records for Canadian Genealogists* www.markvinet.com

René Jetté *How to Use Notarial Records in Family History Research*

Archives nationales du Québec www.anq.gouv.qc.ca
 Montréal City Library www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio/info
 Maison de la généalogie, Société généalogique canadienne-française www.sgcf.com

Stanley Diamond *Jewish Genealogical Research in Quebec*

Montreal Municipal Library www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio/service.htm
 Quebec Family History Society www.cam.org/~qfhs/Conn_Art1.html
 Quebec National Archives www.anq.gouv.qc.ca
 Direction de l'état civil www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/ENGLISH/Default.htm
 Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal www.jgs-montreal.org
 Funeral Directors - Paperman & Sons Inc www.paperman.com
 Jewish Cemeteries of Quebec on the Internet
www.jewishgen.org/cemetery/northamerica/quebec.html
 driving instructions www.total.net/~betholam/pages/Cemetery/Directions.html
 Death Announcement Index www.cjc.ca/archives.html
Biographical Dictionary of Canadian Jewry on-line at www.ancestry.com

Lorraine Gosselin *Quebec Genealogical Resources on the Internet*

Quebec Family History Society (QFHS) www.cam.org/~qfhs
MOSTLY - BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY - QUEBEC FRENCH-CANADIAN/CATHOLIC
 Francogene (Portal) www.francogene.com/quebec
 Fichier Origine (beginning to 1865) www.francogene.com/fichier.origine/
 PRDH (Demographic Studies) (1621-1799) www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/main.htm
 Quebec GenWeb www.rootsweb.com/~canqc
 Fédération des Familles-souches www.ffiq.qc.ca/membre.html
 Fédération des Sociétés de généalogie www.federationgenealogie.qc.ca
 Fédération des Sociétés d'histoire www.histoirequebec.qc.ca
 Parchemin Notarial data base (30,000 acts sample) www.genealogie.org/parchemi.htm
 locations & instructions pages.infinit.net/pbenoit/parchmin.htm
 Archives nationales du Québec (pistard) www.anq.gouv.qc.ca/ANQ-G-01.html
 Bibliothèque nationale du Québec (Eng. summary & Eng catalogue) www.bnquebec.ca
 Le Centre généalogique francophone d'amérique www.genealogie.org
 Societe généalogique canadienne-française www.sgcf.com/
 État Civil du Québec (Certificates:birth, marriage, death) www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/ENGLISH
MOSTLY - BUT NOT EXCLUSIVELY - QUEBEC ANGLO/PROTESTANT
 Quebec and Eastern Townships Gen. Research www.virtuel.qc.ca/simmons
 Eastern Township Research www.geocities.com/Heartland/Acres/13500/et.html

Montreal GenWeb www.rootsweb.com/~qcmntl-w

SPECIALIZED SITES DEALING WITH QUEBEC/CANADIAN DATA

Montreal Jewish Genealogical Society www.gtrdata.com/jgs-montreal

Acadian studies www.umoncton.ca/etudesacadiennes/centre/coa.html

The On-line Institute for Advanced Loyalist Studies www.royalprovincial.com/

First Nations www.francogene.com/quebec/amerin.html & www.ainc-inac.gc.ca

Metis (some census) www.televar.com/~gmorin/index.html & www.metisgenealogy.com

Fur Trade in Canada (can search for names) digital.library.mcgill.ca/nwc

GENERAL CANADIAN SITES WITH QUEBEC DATA

Immigrants to Canada ist.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/thevoyage.html

Passenger Lists & Immigration Documents www.ingeneas.com

Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild istg.rootsweb.com

Canada GenWeb Project (try Western Provinces) www.rootsweb.com/~canwgw

Military www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cgh/military.html

National Archives of Canada www.archives.ca

Global Gazette (archived articles grouped by Province) www.globalgazette.net

EUROPEAN & U.S. SITES WITH CANADIAN/QUEBEC DATA

Commonwealth War Graves Commission (don't put 'Canadian' in country) www.cwgc.org/

Cyndi's List www.cyndislist.com

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints www.familysearch.net & .org

Odden's Bookmarks (Maps) oddens.geog.uu.nl/index.html

Repositories of Primary Sources www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html

Some US Sites especially Michigan, Western States - start with www.usgenweb.org

1901 CENSUS OF CANADA AVAILABLE ON-LINE

But . . . not quite in a format you would expect. Rather, the National Archives have released "pictures" of the census pages, not searchable by name, but by locality. However, there are a lot of explanations and *Online help*. You must download a tool, but it is available on the site. There is a temporary warning that you must use Windows and Internet Explorer for the moment. Some have been quite successful in finding information, while other users have had frustrating problems. This is to be expected, however, as the data base is labelled a prototype. Happy searching at www.archives.ca/02/0201221_e.html

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: **CONNECTIONS**,
The Computer Page Editor, 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.** Send queries for the December issue by **October 15th, 2002** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email berni@cam.org.

- 1901 **COVERED BRIDGES.** I have a book titled *Then and Now in Missisquoi* in which there is a picture of the **SORNBERGER BRIDGE** over **GROAT CREEK**, the last of St. Armand West's covered bridges. Another is **GAYLER BRIDGE**, also over **GROAT CREEK**. The **SORNBERGERS** and **GAYLERS** were my ancestors. Are these bridges still standing? Any information would be appreciated.
Grace St. Jean, R.R. #11, Peterborough, ON. K9J 6Y3
- 1902 **DONALDSON**, Sarah nee **BOOKLESS**, born 22 Nov. 1819 in Scotland. She married Shoswood **DONALDSON** 17 June 1840 at St. Mungo's Church, Chatham, QC. Canada. Children: Elizabeth, Margaret, George, William, Sarah, Shoswood Jr., and John. Any information would be appreciated.
Betty Norton, 7424 Tacoma Ave. S., Tacoma, WA 98408, USA.
- 1903 **DONALDSON**, John, son of Shoswood and Sarah **DONALDSON**. John was born 10 Sept. 1852 in Quebec, Canada. Was still alive in 1922, living in the Chatham area. Information would be appreciated. See query #1902.
- 1904 **FLUNEY**, John, born abt. 1847 and sister, Mary Ann whose parents died enroute to Canada from England between 1847-1852. Children were quarantined on island in St. Lawrence River. Parents names unknown. Any information would be appreciated.
Sharon Fluney, 409-345 Michigan St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 1R7.
- 1905 **GRANT**, James, born abt. 1811 in Ireland, married Jane **GRAHAM**, born 8 July 1834. They came to Quebec circa 1858 and later moved to Ontario. Children were: Sarah, b. c1861, James b. 28 Jan. 1862, Estelle b. 15 Feb. 1873, Mary Ann b. 23 Jan. 1877 and Eliza b. ?. They settled in Co. Gatineau. James was Master in the Orange Lodge. Looking for birth records of children, occupation of father, parish records (prob. Ch. Of England), etc. See query #1904.
- 1906 **HORTON**, George b. 1781 Greenwich County of Kent, England, died 24 Aug. 1865 Seigniorship of DeRamsay, Joliette, QC., Canada. Wife Elizabeth **PENDERGAST** or **PRENDERGAST**. Children: Samuel, James, George Read, John P. Lucy Horton Read, Susan Horton Dennis, Catherine Horton Baxter Sarkiw, Mary Ann Horton Hibberd. Any information will be appreciated.
Diana Gustafson, 1565 NE 148th Ave., Portland, OR 97230 USA.
Email: gramgus@pacifier.com.

- 1907 **JONES**, Leander b. 1870 (poss. 1865) in Upper Island Cove, Newfoundland. He moved to Montreal and married Louisa VIBERT 1895. Children were: Albert, Walter, Ethel, Melvin, George, all born in Montreal. Leander's father, Nathaniel JONES b. c1840-1845, probably Upper Island Cove, Nfld. Married Mary Ann LANDRIGAN (LUNDRIGAN). Nathaniel's father was Solomon JONES.
Ed. Jones 5 McGregor Drive, Ajax, ON. L1S 3W8. Email: eanones@inerhop.net
- 1908 **MOODY**, Charles Roger and wife Lydia WRIGHT, born London, England. There were four children: Edith, Tom, Bertha and Edward John. In Montreal from 1920-1940. Lydia earlier had child in England, my father. Interested to contact family to learn story.
David Wright, 4 Wynne Close, Broadstone, BH18 9HQ. England.
Email: g4bke@thersgb.net.
- 1909 **NOEL**, Samuel b. 1875 in Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, moved to Montreal 1892, married Phoebe (Williams) REED 1896. Their children were: William, Samuel, Gertrude, George, Edith, John, Phoebe, Beatrice (Mamie), Florence, Lillian, Gladys, all born in Montreal. Samuel's parents were Joseph NOEL and Alfreda CLARKE of Newfoundland. I understand that some of their children's names were Joseph, Norman, Harriet and another child not registered. See query # 1907.
- 1910 **TOMLINSON**, Charles married Mary Ann WATSON, widow of Abraham/Absalon JOHNSON, and the daughter of Montreal shoe manufacturer Richard WATSON, July 1845. Witness of the marriage Richard WATSON and Charles SCORAH. All information re. these families appreciated.
Arlene (Holdenby) Butler, 27 Ermineglen Rd. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 5X9.
Fax 403-394-9511. Email: abutler@telusplanet.net.

From the Article, **BORN TO LOVE**
by Peter McLoughlin - on page 25



A newspaper cartoon (dated 1830) of Prince Schwarzenberg lacing the stays of Jane Digby. This drawing is based on evidence given at Jane's divorce hearings. And is entitled: *Innocent employment for Foreign Princes.*

Source: The British Museum and "Passion's Child" by Margaret Fox Smith.



— Harley - St. J. vide evidence on the Swartzenburgh affair

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

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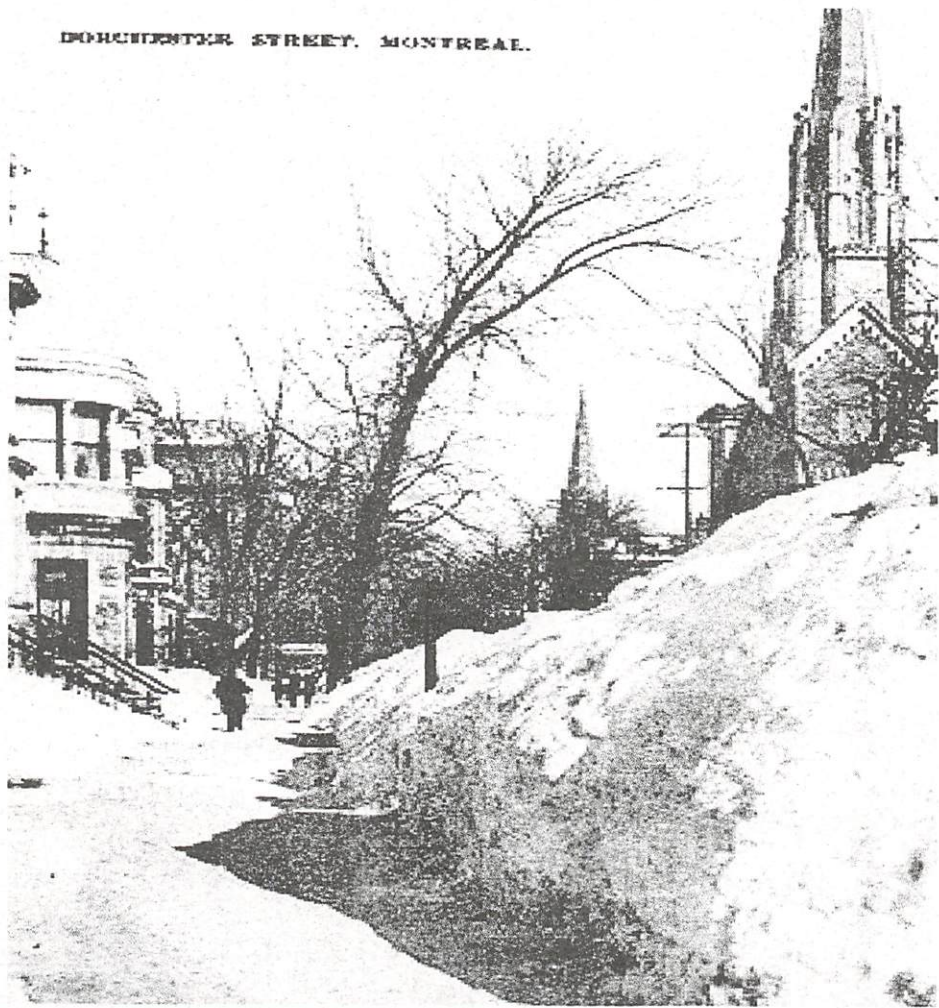
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MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
U.S.A. 03108-6478

CONNECTIONS

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
DECEMBER 2002 ~ Volume # 25 ~ Issue # 2

*JW
LA*

DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL.



CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC
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QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

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CHRISTMAS HOURS: See: QFHS News and Notes page 2
CLOSED from Thursday, Dec 19th, 2002 at 3 p.m. UNTIL Monday, Jan. 6th, 2003 at 10 a.m.

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The cover postcard is of
Dorchester Street, Montreal ~ now Boulevard Rene Levesque circa: 1907

TO: ALL MEMBERS



GREETINGS

SEASONS GREETINGS
AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
FROM

THE QFHS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DECEMBER 2002

From The Editor

Since the publication of September *Connections* I have received many favourable comments on my idea of using old postcards as cover graphics. I'm glad so many of you enjoyed it, so with Patty's help I will continue to use old cards and photos to give us all a glimpse into the past. The cover of this issue, once again from Patty Brown's collection, shows an example of the enormous snowbanks that lined the streets of Montreal throughout the winter months. This one is of Dorchester Street (now Boulevard Rene Levesque) taken at the beginning of the 20th century - circa 1907. The greeting card on the preceding page is from my own collection - sent to my father, Christmas 1912 when he was two years old, from his aunt in Leicestershire, England.

I have also had many favourable comments on the articles in *Connections* and I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of you who have taken the time to write and submit them. A special thank you to Robert Wilkins and Peter McLoughlin for their interesting and informative historical articles. To Robert for his *Montreal_1900* series of articles which allow us to read the stories behind the headlines of Canada's leading English-language daily newspaper at the beginning of the last century. We can only imagine the reactions of our grandparents and great-grandparents as they sat at the kitchen table or in a comfy, overstuffed living-room chair reading of these events happening around them. Later discussing them with neighbours, relatives and friends from their balconies, across backyard fences, at work or in the neighbourhood taverns and shops. To Peter for sharing with us the stories he has uncovered about people down through the centuries in the various branches of his family tree. Also, thank you to the people working behind the scenes each issue: Pennie Redmile, for compiling the *Library Report*; Nora Bernier for *Queries*; Lorraine Gosselin, for *Computree* and Doug and Pat Cooke for volunteering to take over the job of mailing out *Connections* from Charlie Morton who decided to retire this year after seven years as mailing co-ordinator ... thank you Charlie for a job very well done. Many of you will remember Doug as the author of, *Browsing in Connections*, which periodically appears in *Connections*. He and his wife, Pat also organized the first Roots Convention in 1997. This issue of *Connections* is, once again, filled with informative articles. I would like to thank Lorraine Gosselin for translating Luc Lépine's article, *Military Roots of "Dit" Names* (page 23) and thank Luc for submitting it and allowing us to publish it. I saved Marilyn Hindmarch's article, *My Grandmother's House* (pg 3), for the December issue as I thought it was something people would enjoy reading during the Holiday Season when memories of childhood are strong in all of us.

DEADLINE FOR MARCH CONNECTIONS IS JANUARY 15TH

**WISHING YOU ALL
A HAPPY and SAVE HOLIDAY SEASON**
Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

CHRISTMAS HOURS:

Christmas Holiday hours for the QFHS Office and Library are:

Closed from Thursday, December 19th 2002 at 3p.m.

Re-open on Monday, January 6th, 2003 at 10 a.m.

Have a safe and happy holiday

QFHS Monthly Lecture Series

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 !! QFHS members in the Montreal area will be sent e-mail reminders by Sandy Brown, QFHS Public Relations. Also, notices will be publicized in the Montreal Gazette and some local newspapers.

Guest Speakers will include:

December 3, 2002

Professor Bernard Desjardins
of the University of Montreal.

His topic is titled "*A Fruitful Meeting of Genealogy and University Research in Quebec: the "Programme de recherche en démographie historique" (PRDH) of the Université de Montréal.*"

Note: that *Dec. 3rd* is one week earlier than the usual second week of the month

January 14, 2003

Derek Hopkins, QFHS Vice-President,
will tell us about the Free BMD [or birth, marriage and death database for England and Wales] an online search facility covering vital statistics for the period 1837 to 1902.

February 11, 2003

we will have a presentation by another member of our Society,
David Inglis, an excellent photographer.
His presentation will cover aspects of the role of photography in genealogy.

March 11, 2003

Claire Boudreau, Ph.D., Heraldic Authority

THE QFHS ROAD SHOW ~ VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The QFHS *Road Show* represents the Society at genealogical and historical events during the year, some in Montreal and some are out of town. If you are interested in volunteering, or in learning more about *Road Shows*, please phone the QFHS at: (514) 695 -1502, or write, The Quebec Family History Society at: P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9. Please write "Road Show" on the envelope, or e-mail: www_qfhs@cam.org Type 'Road Show' in the subject.

My Grandmother's House

by: Marilyn Lorna Hindmarch

For most of my life my grandmother lived in Pointe St. Charles, an older section of Montreal originally settled by primarily British immigrants, most of whom worked in the nearby Grand Trunk Railway yards. At that time families tended to be not as mobile as today and many lived in the same home for a lifetime. My grandmother grew up in that neighbourhood, attended church and school there, met and married my grandfather there, and raised their children there. Many of the next generation did likewise.

When I was growing up my grandmother lived at 2001 Favard Street in a two-storey dwelling on the end of a block of houses all joined together and all the same. I knew it as my grandmother's house because my grandfather had died relatively young before I was born. My parents and I lived in this house with my grandmother; her daughter, my aunt Margaret; and her son, my uncle Bill, for most of a year when I was four years old. I recall the house very well from that time and from the many regular visits thereafter while I was growing up. It was typical of the row houses that stood throughout Pointe St. Charles, constructed on a European design.

Behind the house was a storage shed where my uncle Bill kept his tools. I was occasionally allowed to peek inside, but the shed was thought to be too dirty for a young girl to actually venture into. Entry to the shed was through a door in the bathroom upstairs. There was also access to the back yard from here via a flight of stairs just outside the shed but these had deteriorated and were never used.

There was no front yard, the houses being built right to the sidewalk. The back yard was long and narrow, enclosed with a wooden fence. This yard was accessed from the kitchen and had a garden of flowered borders with a vegetable plot at the rear and a small lawn for sitting. The gardens were kept by my

grandmother and aunt Margaret. Bill mowed the lawn with a manual push mower, the clippings mulched into the garden afterwards. There were two sets of front doors, a solid wooden door at the sidewalk (replaced in summer with a screen door), then up about five wooden steps, another wooden door that had a square window hung with a crocheted curtain. This door opened into the house. From the front steps I could see across the street to the corner store where my special treats - ice cream cones - came from. They were known as "rolo-cones" - ice cream that came frozen in individually wrapped, cylindrical shapes, sized to fit the cones.

Inside to the right was a flight of stairs leading up to the bedrooms and bathroom. To the left, a hallway led to the dining room. Off this hallway, a few feet inside the entrance, was an arched entry to the living room, beside which, on the wall, a telephone was mounted. This was a large device which required cranking before making a call. I remember, during the time we lived with my grandmother, talking to Santa on this phone and assuring him that I had been a good little girl.

As well as opening onto the hall, the living room adjoined the dining room. There was a window in the living room which overlooked Favard and opposite that, in the dining room, another which looked out onto a portion of the back yard. This area of the back yard was too shaded for planting and I remember the ground as dry and pebbly.

The living room was comfortably furnished with an overstuffed chesterfield and two matching chairs, as well as a coffee table and end tables



topped with assorted figurines. A favourite of mine was of three brass monkeys depicting the credo: see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil. My grandmother always sat in the same chair which seemed to be the most comfortably supportive for her and was advantageously placed to be at the centre of conversation. I recall how the chesterfield almost swallowed me up with its size, its prickly texture, and its smell of age and moth balls. Margaret and Bill still have that wonderful old chesterfield, though it has since been re-upholstered.

In the corner of the dining room beside the window sat my grandmother's sewing machine - a Singer treadle machine - in an oak cabinet. I was allowed to play with the contents of its button drawer and I spent many happy hours sorting and classifying buttons in a variety of ways. There was a buffet with mirrored backboard positioned on the window wall and an oval table in the centre of the room with extensions for special occasions when all the family was there. On the adjacent wall stood two china cabinets which held my grandmother's treasures and a cast iron potbellied stove stood against the wall shared with the living room. A stove pipe stretched across the ceiling until it disappeared into it at a corner where there was also a vent which opened into the bathroom above. The vent allowed warm air from the main floor up to heat the bathroom. It also allowed adult conversation to travel up, sometimes to my amusement. When I was observed peering down and listening in on after-dinner conversation, I was pointedly told to "hurry up in the bathroom".

The cellar door was also situated in the dining room, beneath this vent. The cellar had a dirt floor at the bottom of a steep flight of wooden stairs with open risers which I was nervous to climb. I was rarely allowed to venture into this part of the house, and then only in the company of my father or uncle Bill. Christmas day was an occasion when I could go down

into the cellar to get a coke and on this day I was even permitted to drink it from the bottle - without a straw. My grandmother's preserves were stored in the cellar, some on shelves built behind the stairs, as well as assorted canned goods for which there was no space in the kitchen cupboards. The coal bin was also in the cellar and the men took turns taking the scuttle down to fill it for the pot belly in the dining room and the big kitchen stove, each of which burned coal when I was a young child. I remember the deep coal bin and the sound of coal rumbling down the chute.

The kitchen extended beyond the dining room and had a window which overlooked the side street. This feature was possible because of the end-of-the-block location of the house. Others in the row were not afforded the same naturally bright room. The kitchen cupboards had old fashioned closures, were painted pale yellow, and lined two walls with a deep sink interrupting their flow on one wall. An enamel-topped table sat against the long window wall opposite and always had a sugar bowl filled with teaspoons as a centrepiece. stove, with coal scuttle nestled beside it, filled the back wall next to the back door. A hot water tank also stood in the kitchen.

The floor in the kitchen was covered with linoleum and creaked with age in a way that none of the other floors seemed to. Other floors throughout the house were of hardwood board construction, stained a rich dark brown and highly polished. The dining room was uncarpeted. The living room floor was covered, except for a narrow border, with a patterned area rug. The stairs were carpeted in a wine-coloured runner with a patterned border, as were the hallways up- and down-stairs. The bedrooms had scatter mats beside the beds. The bathroom was directly to the right at the top of the stairs. It was very large to me and had an old fashioned tub on legs which I needed a stool to climb into. The toilet had a

cistern mounted on the wall above with a pull-chain for flushing. The noise created by the flush always terrified me as a young child and I had devised a ritual for escaping this fearsome sound. I would ready myself, open the door, return to the toilet, pull the chain and dash down a few stairs to safety - all to the entertainment of adults below, though my heart pounded. The stairs curved at the top but where they straightened out was a broad varnished bannister which I enjoyed sliding down - my reward for bathroom bravery.

There were three bedrooms upstairs, a large one each for my grandmother and aunt Margaret and a very tiny one for my uncle Bill who was thought not to require the space that women did and whose bureau stood in the hall outside his room. I recall once cutting my finger on his hunting knife which he had left on top of this bureau. I had been told it was there and cautioned not to touch it because of its razor-sharp blade. Of course this provided an invitation for me to test that theory, which proved true. My grandmother's bedroom was next to the bathroom at the back of the house, my aunt's overlooked the street, and my uncle's was in between. The rooms front and back had windows, the middle one did not. During the time that we lived with my

grandmother we slept in my aunt's bedroom, my parents in her double bed and me on a folding roll-away cot. My aunt slept with my grandmother. My memories are pleasant - those of a child being at the centre of much adult attention. However, now I wonder if this arrangement might have been stressful for everyone else.

My grandmother, aunt Margaret, and uncle Bill moved from this rented house in Pointe St. Charles in the 1960's when they bought a new home in Ville La Salle (now part of the city of Montreal). By this time the old neighbourhood had lost much of its original appeal and most of its original residents. Riverside School had been demolished, St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church had suffered an irreparable fire, services being held in MacVicar Hall. That congregation has since dispersed and the church has been sold. The rail yards are also a past memory.

Pointe St Charles has undergone, and continues to undergo, revitalization with new housing continuing to be built. The neighbourhood seems to be developing into a reconfigured, but again vibrant community, that will produce new memories for another generation.

MONTREAL STAR

DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1902

The Index currently contains over 23,000 death-related news items and obituaries extracted from what was, at the time, Canada's leading English language daily newspaper. It contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are also several hundred or so American obituaries as well. At present, the index breaks down into two parts: one-third Montreal deaths; and two-thirds out of city deaths. The latter contains references to deaths which took place in such Canadian cities as: St John, N.B.; Quebec City; Ottawa; Toronto; Hamilton; London, Ontario; Winnipeg; and Vancouver.

For further information contact Robert Wilkins
Telephone (514) 524-5247 OR e-mail: montreal_1900@hotmail.com

Montreal_1900 MURDER IN ST. DAVID'S LANE

Researched and written by
Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

The widow of my late father's oldest brother, Jeanne Wilkins (née Garneau) died in September of this year in a senior's residence in Peterborough, Ontario. She lived a full life, pellucid to her last breath, passing on at the ripe old age of 94. My late aunt was a life-long resident of Montreal, leaving it for Peterborough only a year before her death so that she might live closer to her son in her failing months.

A short time before her death, she willingly and enthusiastically agreed to be interviewed by my cousin and me about her recollections of life in this city in the early decades of the twentieth century. I was particularly interested in the first twenty years of her life spent with her family in their cold-water flat in St. David's Lane. Her answers were both fascinating and informative, throwing light on the living conditions of working class people in a long-gone era of Montreal history.



St. David's Lane was, at least by Montreal standards, almost an ancient street. It was so narrow that the Montreal Standard reported in 1908 that "a horse and cart can scarcely pass". It was initially known as St. Edward's Lane until the name was changed by municipal decree on September 14, 1863. A tiny north-south artery found immediately west of what is today the downtown entrance to the Bonaventure Expressway, the little that remained of it in the early 1960's was expropriated in order to build that autoroute for Expo'67. Originally, however, this minute urban road ran the full two blocks

between Notre Dame Street and St. Antoine, (formerly Craig). At its centre, it crossed St. James Street. A little further south and directly opposite number 17 St. David's Lane (about which I will write more later) ran an even tinier artery called St. David's Place. Consisting of about ten flats, it was at number 22 of this road that my late aunt spent the first twenty years of her life. According to her, St. David's Lane was

home for an evenly balanced mix of French, English, and Irish. She did not mention the presence of any Italians, about whom I shall write later in this article.

Her memories were for the most part favourable. The street itself was described by her as being narrow and gravel-covered. The neighbourhood which, for all intents and purposes, amounted exclusively to that road, was further pictured as being safe - one where residents kept their doors unlocked at all times of the day.

Their flat, like most on the street, was of two storey construction. The parlour, dining room, and kitchen were on the main floor while three bedrooms and a water closet were found on the second. A rather large portable basin was periodically used in which to bathe. For a more thorough washing, the nearby public bath was visited. In winter, a Montreal-style coal stove was used to heat. During the spring and summer, her mother kept a flower and vegetable garden in the tiny yard behind their home. There, to her delight, a swing was also to be found! Children in those pre-computer and pre-Internet days

amused themselves as much as possible by playing around their home and in the street. The girls in particular ran, skipped, sang and played tag around their flats. The boys, on the other hand, played more roughly. Her family rarely took vacations together; instead she invariably spent her summers with her Aunt Delia in the relatively fresh air of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Most residents shopped on nearby Notre Dame Street, although she did fondly remember Goodwin's Department Store on St. Catherine. As readers may already know, the latter was demolished in the late 1920's to make way for the new Eaton's building at the corner of University Street. But for the most part, she recalled her family taking their business to Albert Lamy and Co., "dry goods", at 481 Notre Dame, near Inspector Street.

Christmas and New Year's were always special times. The traditional Christmas reveillon took place after Midnight Mass at Ste. Helene's Church while at New Year's - a big extended family party, according to my aunt - all would kneel to receive the blessing of her father.

In short, my late aunt's memories seem to have been of general happiness and joy which one normally associates with childhood. She even remembered Armistice Day in 1918 when flags were given out and everyone was in the streets celebrating the end of the war.

And so it was into this inner city environment of alarmingly high infant mortality rates, my Aunt Jeanne was born on February 25, 1908. In the good Roman Catholic tradition of the time, her father, Ernest Garneau, took her the very next day across Notre Street Street to Ste. Helene's Church (no longer standing) on St. Maurice Street where she was baptised into the Christian faith. And it was from that same church that she married Frederick Charles Wilkins on December 24, 1927.

While my aunt's reminiscences are interesting, I have stumbled upon several stories which are somewhat less flattering with regard to daily life in St. David's Lane Three in particular strike me as noteworthy, one involving the very flat (17 St. David's Lane) in which her family lived before her birth.

As mentioned above, mortality rates, especially the infant mortality rate, were awfully high in most urban centres in the early 1900's and, in this regard, Montreal was not an exception. Contagious diseases, especially smallpox, were particularly prevalent in the poorer districts of this city. In April of 1902, The Montreal Star reported the incredible story of a man with the family name Belanger, living at 17 St. David's Lane, who was victim to this disease. Despite several visits from the authorities, he still categorically refused to leave his flat in order to be transported to the Civic Contagious Disease Hospital. After a protracted game of cat and mouse with an official from the city's Hygiene Committee who had quarantined his flat, Belanger finally emerged from his shanty when the authorities threatened to demolish it from over his head. He stepped into the street some 30 minutes before the wreckage was to begin. The Star reported: "The ambulance of the Smallpox Hospital was called and the man was taken to the hospital. His wife elected to go with him. Her request to go was granted by the health authorities, for had she not gone the house would have had to be quarantined for about a month, and this would have cost some three or four dollars a day. By going to the hospital, the woman's board will only cost the city a dollar a day".

Another bizarre tale, this one with far more tragic consequences, occurred a little over a month later around moving day, which in those times took place on May 1. It seems that when, on the second of May, a family by the name of Hershfield went to take possession of their

modest flat at 16 St. David's Lane, they found more than they bargained for. The front rooms were bare but in the back, in a small room some ten by eight in size, they made a macabre discovery. Unconscious and prostrate on the floor, with his head in the cupboard, was Alfred Lachapelle; his eight month old son, Joseph Alfred, lay dead on a nearby straw tick. The subsequent investigation revealed that both the mother and father of the child were confirmed alcoholics, frequently neglecting feeding the infant. The mother of the child, who looked all of 17 years of age, had been married to one Napoleon Goyette two years earlier but had left him in order to live with Lachapelle. The child was theirs.

Both parents gave the police the runaround, blaming one another for the child's death and the failure to report the fact to appropriate officials. The mother, according to *The Star*, appeared "rather flattered than otherwise at the amount of attention the affair had drawn upon her from the authorities. She calmly informed the reporter that her husband was lying drunk in the next room, and that she was to have gone to the coroner's office at two o'clock, but had not done so".

The inquest into the death was held at the city morgue before Coroner McMahon the following Monday morning, May 5, at 10:30. The father of the child said under oath that the reason that he had not called a doctor was because he did not believe his infant son to be seriously ill. However, Mrs Joseph Vanesse a neighbour stated that when she visited the family on May 1, she had found both the parents in an advanced state of intoxication. Nevertheless, the autopsy revealed that the little boy had died of pneumonia and the jury, ignoring the role that parental neglect may have played in the tragedy, returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

The final story is for me perhaps more relevant to my late aunt's recollections in that it took

place less than two months before her own birth in 1908. The French-language daily *La Presse* headlined the tale "DRAME SANGLANT, RUE LLE ST DAVID" while *The Standard* decried the event and its location as "a disgrace to the city". The story being referred to was the particularly brutal murder of one Jerolimo Cappogrecco, an Italian immigrant who had recently settled in Montreal.

The homicide took place on January 3, 1908 just outside a "wooden shack" in St. David's Lane. Interestingly enough, *The Standard*, in reporting the event the following day, described the location of the murder as "the Italian quarter" of this city, and then continued: "The lane itself is so narrow that a horse and cart can scarcely pass. Upon this lane abut a number of industrial firms, but certain persons have built what are the veriest apologies for dwelling houses, and the Italians who hide from general notice, have used these ramshackles chiefly for the purpose of sleep". The exact scene of the tragedy was a tumble-down hovel found on the west side of St. David's Lane, less than 25 yards from St. James Street. Despite its overall clandestine appearance, it carried a civic number - 38. The floors and stairway were in a fearful state of repair, and the single room upstairs which contained eight beds and lodged some 14 persons, was hardly 20 feet square, and with a very low ceiling. Three revolvers, all loaded, were found among the bed clothes and mattresses, another of 32 calibre, two chambers of which had been discharged, was found elsewhere along with three shotguns (one loaded), a wicked-looking clasp knife, and a stiletto found in the flat.

The Standard further reported that "the scene around the door of the hut at 38 St. Davids Lane was striking in the extreme, about 8:20 last night. The dead man was lying flat on his back with a soft felt hat over his face immediately in front of the door. His hair was

soaked with blood which stained the snow for a foot around. The police were searching the house and guarding the door and a curious crowd was gathered as near as they dared go to the corpse. Among them were noticed three or four girls, who were as interested as the rest. After a considerable wait the patrol arrived and all the inmates of the flat were loaded in and driven to the Chabolliez Square Station" (today the location of the Montreal Planetarium).

In all, some 18 people were found in the shanty and carted off to the nearby police station: 15 men, two woman, and a little boy of six years. Although one tried to pass himself off as "Jim McCrae", all were Italian. The landlady, who was also Italian, asserted that the shooting commenced upstairs. She said that she hid below the bed in the kitchen in order to be out of danger and, asked how she got there, when it was a fact that boxes were stacked below the bed, she said that she pulled them out in order to make room for herself. In general, not one of the those arrested cooperated with the police. "None of them," reported *The Standard*, "would give a clear description of the fight or implicate a compatriot in any way..."

Initially, one Joseph Zangara who lived at 197 St. Antoine (today the location of the Molson Centre) was charged with the murder. However, the subsequent investigation proved extremely complex and in itself could provide the material for another article. Suffice to say for the moment that the Coroner's Enquiry into the murderous tragedy started in this city on January 9, less than a week after the event.

The murder in St. David's Lane of Jerolimo Cappogrecco unleashed a tidal wave of anti-Italian feeling in Montreal. Political correctness was, of course, unheard of in the early 1900's. In fact, one of the two policemen assigned to the murder scene unabashedly offered the following opinion to a nearby

Standard journalist: "We demand \$500 from Chinamen when they come to this country, and they are inoffensive, and we ask nothing from the Italians and they are assassins". Sergeant Detective Olivier Campeau put his own spin on the ever-increasing amount of violence found within Montreal's Italian community in the early twentieth century: "I think it would be a good idea if the Government were to pass such legislation as would give us the right to search Italians. If for instance we had the right to enter such a home as that on St. David's Lane, where the shooting took place last week, and without warning search the men we find there, it would soon result in at least the minimizing of the danger caused by these men carrying the weapons".

Antonio Cordasco, the well-known Montreal banker of Italian origin, thought that the problem of violence was directly related to what he lamented as the leniency of the courts. "It is ridiculous to see a man who has been arrested for stabbing someone else condemned to pay \$10 fine or serve two weeks or a month. They pay the ten dollars and put the knife back in their pockets, and all those carrying knives continue to carry them." He also maintained that the situation was aggravated by the horrible conditions found in many Montreal boarding houses. "Another cause of trouble is that the city has no inspectors of boarding houses, or if there are such inspectors, they do not attend to their duties. When you see houses, as I see all around me, with seventy-five to a hundred men in four or five rooms, what can you expect? If the city had a by-law which forced the boarding house keeper to have four or five men at most in a room, there would be less trouble."

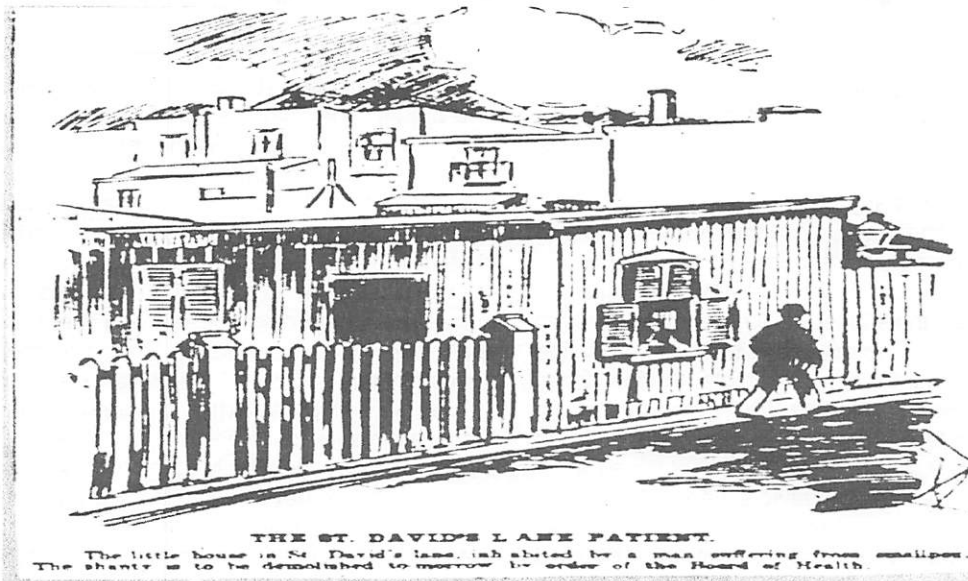
Clearly, living conditions in and around St David's Lane improved as the century progressed. This simple fact is attested to by my late aunt's favourable recollections of her street and her youth. Nevertheless, at one

time, St. David's Lane and its buildings could only be considered in a negative light. As The Standard reported in its January 4, 1908 edition: "The house - if one could call it a house - in which the murder took place is a small frame affair, with a dormer window in what is called the second storey. The street is so narrow that the mud splashes up against the windows. The doors gape; the windows are half broken; the outside gives the idea of the utmost poverty".

Today, tucked in tightly behind Quebec Transport ventilation tower number ten at 550 University Street, there remains a tiny and totally abandoned segment of St. David's Lane Unidentified by any street sign, it nevertheless survives as a now silent witness to the many human dramas which unfolded within its narrow and historic confines.

Footnote: I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance of my cousin Wally Wilkins of Peterborough, Ontario, who put my questions to his mother so shortly before her death. Also, her cooperation in participating in the formulation of part of this article is greatly appreciated by me. It is, in my opinion, a singular contribution to our collective knowledge of this city's working class history in the first few decades of the last century.

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. http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900) He can be reached by telephone at: (514) 524-5247 or e-mail: montreal_1900@hotmail.com



Caption Reads: The little house in St David's Lane. inhabited by a man suffering from smallpox
The shanty is to be demolished tomorrow by order of the Board of Health.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

- 3037 ARCHIBALD Mr Arthur 59 Belmont Avenue Pointe Claire Quebec CANADA H9R 2N2
- 3038 CRONIN Ms Margaret 28 Auguste Brossoit Ile Perrot Qc CANADA J7V 8P4
- 3039 AVON Mr Peter 1A Cedar Ave Pointe Claire QC, CANADA H9S 4X9
- 3040 RAMSEY-HAMMOND Mrs Catherine P.O.box 17 Site 2 Cannington Ont CANADA L0E 1E0
- 3041 JACQUES Ms Jeanne 2603 Toulouse Dr Austin TX USA 78748
- 3042 ANDERSON Mr Henry R. 4975 Grey Pierrefonds QC CANADA H8Z 2T3
- 3043 MULLIGAN Ms Jennifer 6-25 De La Roseraie Hull QC CANADA J9A 2S1
- 3044 BORGER Mrs. Iris P.O.Box 32 High Level AB CANADA T0H 1Z0
- 3045 CARLSON Mrs Carol 58 Hillcrest Ave Pointe Claire QC CANADA H9S 5E5
- 3046 CLOGHESY Ms Rita 855 Marcel-Laurin Apt 106 Saint-Laurent QC CANADA H4M 2M8
- 3047 DAWES Mr Bob P.O.Box 29 Wooler ON CANADA K0K 3M0
- 3048 FONTEIN Ms Rosina 339 Olivier Ave Montreal QC CANADA H3Z 2C8
- 3049 ELLIS Ms Germaine J. 203 Chicago Blvd Seagirt NJ USA 08750
- 3050 HANKIN Miss Barbara Anne 1235 W 33 Ave Vancouver BC CANADA V6M 1A4
- 3051 KELLY Ms Ann-Lane 18 Brownlow Ave Apt 305 Toronto ONT. CANADA M4S 2K8
- 3052 KIRK Ms Margaret 2862 Ne Vine Maple Yachats OR USA 97498
- 3053 MASSEL Ms Trina 17 Raynor Drive Pointe Claire QC CANADA H9S 5A7
- 3054 SILVER Mrs Charmian 312 Pinetree Cr Beaconsfield QC CANADA H9W 5E1
- 3055 TEMPLETON Ms 289 Lepage Av Dorval Qc CANADA H9S 3E7
- 3056 BALDWIN Mr Elvyn M. R.R 5 2041 Ch.Lyon Coaticook QUEBEC CANADA J1A 2S4
- 3057 URQUHART Ms Heather 45 Hobson St Apt 2b San Jose CA USA 95110
- 3058 VERSAW Mr Dean 15845 E Ponderosa Dr Fountain Hills AZ USA 85268
- 3059 YAGER Mrs Gertrude M. 1101 River Reach Drive #517 Fort Lauderdale Florida USA 33315-1178
- 3060 HALL Ms Diana 235 Glebe Ave Apt 2 Ottawa ON CANADA K1S 2C8
- 3061 ARMSTRONG Mrs Helen M. 35 Rivermead Rd Aylmer QC CANADA J9J 1H3
- 3062 STEWART Mrs Edith 4404 Richard Pierrefonds QC CANADA H9H 2R5
- 3063 HILDEBRAND Mrs Claire R.R.#1 Box 86 Brandon Manitoba CANADA R7A 5Y1
- 3064 MACDONALD Dr Donald 1378 Sylvaner Ave St. Helena CA USA 94574
- 3065 VEITCH Mrs Joyce 117 Moffat St Prince George BC CANADA V2M 3L2
- 3066 MC ELROY Eileen Box 19 Site 14 RR #7 Calgary AB CANADA T2P 2G7
- 3067 LEFEBVRE Mr Lionel 102-2085 De Versailles Vaudreuil QC CANADA J7V 8P7
- 3068 CIESLAK Mr Robert 164 Seignior Ave Apt 608 Pointe Claire QC CANADA H9R 1K1
- 3069 CLOUGH Mr Robert W 21 S Main Street Pittsfield NH USA 03293
- 3070 DEEKS Mrs Christine 596 Parkview Otterburn Park QC CANADA J3H 2M4
- 3071 MC HUGH Mrs Sandra 30 17th Avenue Roxboro QC CANADA H8Y 2Z9
- 3072 LAYTON Mrs Judy Carlson 1380 John F Kennedy Lasalle QC CANADA H8R 2C7
- 3073 BARNES Mr Miles R 48 Adams Street Silver Creek NY USA 14136-1114
- 3074 BELL Mr Gordon 4356 Circle Pierrefonds Quebec CANADA H9H 2G9
- 3075 BURTON Ms Shirley 195 Sunmeadows Crescent S.E. Calgary Alberta CANADA T2X 3G9
- 3076 LISTER Mr David 71 Farnham Drive Beaconsfield Quebec CANADA H9W 5H7
- 3077 MAC KENZIE Mrs Sharon 108 Granville Drive R.R.5 Truro N.S. CANADA B2N 5B3
- 3078 MACKRITH Miss Roberta 44 Ouimet Vaudreuil-Dorion Quebec CANADA J7V 8B7
- 3079 MC KINLEY Mrs. Lorraine P.O. Box 172 56 Blanche Rd Astorville Ont CANADA POH 1B0
- 3080 NORENIUS Mr J. Erik 53 Elgin Street North Port Hope Ontario CANADA L1A 2L8
- 3081 ROWLAND Mr Lorne Bretton Place #409 44 Jackes Avenue Toronto Ont CANADA M4T 1E5
- 3082 SEGUIRE Mrs Wendy 3024 Silverthorn Oakville Ontario CANADA L6L 5N6
- 3083 STRICKLER Mrs. Suzanne P.O. Box 5551 Evanston Illinois U.S.A. 60204
- 3084 AUSTIN Mr Gary 129 Brock Crescent Pointe Claire Quebec CANADA H9R 3B9

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3097 SIMPSON Mrs Pat 92 St Andrew Avenue Beaconsfield Quebec CANADA H9W 4Y6
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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 March issue by **Jan. 15th, 2003** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email berni@cam.org.

- 1911 **DERUSHA (DEROCHER, DESROCHER)**, Francis, born in Lower Canada c.1805 and came to Uxbridge Township, Ontario around 1830 when he married Mary Martha FAULKNER who had emigrated from Lincolnshire, England, c.1828, with her family arriving in Quebec and moving on to Ontario. Sharon O'Shea, 360 Union St. E., Fergus, On. N1M 1V9. Email: sla@attcanada.ca
- 1912 **CHURCH**. Seeking ancestry, English origins, immigration information for Isaac CHURCH (born 1825, Canada) and Maria HERRING (father, John), born England around 1830. Isaac's parents, possibly William and Catherine, lived in Sherbrooke, Compton, Robinsonbury, Quebec. Perhaps connections with BOYNTONS and STOKES. Later migrated to Vermont (Danville, Caledonia Co). Shirley A. Church, 9553 Brehm Road, Cincinnati Ohio 45252
Email: Rodney.church@worldnet.att.net.
- 1913 **LEBLANC**, Alphonse Lewis. Born May 4, 1869, New Richmond, Bon a Venture court, Quebec, Canada. Son of Anthonne LEBLANC. Uncle Andre LEBLANC. Three (3) brothers: Joe, Albert, Alfred and four (4) sisters: Jule, Beleny, Mrs. Pete Dumas, Mrs. Victor Martin. Any information would be appreciated. Robert J. White, 110 – 6th N. St., P.O. Box 63, Superior, Iowa, USA 51363.
- 1914 **NORTH**. Joseph (Arthur?) NORTH left Dedham, Massachusetts near or before 1900 on his way to a seminary in Quebec. He stopped for the night at a farmhouse in Quebec, where they made him so welcome that he stayed the rest of his life. He was born in 1871 in Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, England. Parents were John and Margaret (WESTWIKE) NORTH. Need information on death certificate. Ivan Stokes, 252 Gold St., #1, South Boston, MA 02127-2629, USA E-mail: ivanstokes@hotmail.com

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ DECEMBER 2002

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

New Books at QFHS ~ DECEMBER 2002

1. Record Offices: How to Find Them 9th Ed
by Jeremy Gibson & Pamela Preskett
(older editions now in circulation) REF/ GS/400.48/G5/2002
2. Family History on the Web: An Internet Directory for England & Wales
by Stuart Raymond 3rd edition REF/ AD/400.4/R3/ 2002
3. Cromwell's Legacy: The Phayre Family in Ireland
by Barbara A Phayre FH/ 460.99/P5/2001
4. Come John Holland Come John Holland: The Story of the Georgeville (Qc.) United Church
by John M Scott HG/153.99/S3 1991
5. Lovell's Montreal Street Directory (1952)
by John Lovell REF/AD/151.3/1952
6. Stornoway 1858-1983
(History of French families in Stornoway, Compton County. French text) HG/153.9/S8/1983
7. Protestant Churches of the Coaticook Area
by Musée Beaulne of Coaticook HG/153.99/C6/1984
8. The Cookman Family in Quebec
by Sylvia Strapps Coon FH/150.99/S8/1999
9. Leeds & St Sylvester: Historical Sketches
by Ethel Reid Cruikshank HG/154.9/C7/1974
10. Three Eastern Townships Mining Villages Since 1863:
Albert Mines, Capelton & Eustis, Quebec
by W Gillies Ross HG/153.9/R6/1974
11. Tales from the Past: Our Family in North America
by Frank L Griffin Jr. FH/010.9/G8/1974
12. Chateauguay Protestant Cemetery Burial Records
by Burton Lang REF/CL/152.4/2002
13. Streetcars of Montreal
by Fred F Angus & Olive Irwin Wilson HG/151.58/W5/1990
14. Fife Family History Society (Scotland) Publication # 20
Largo Testimonials & Communicants: Canbee Heads 1821 & 1831;
Dysant Elders 1827-1841; Dysant Communion Roll 1835
by Ewen K Collins GS/455.4/C35/2002
15. Montreal: Then & Now
by Bryan Demchinsky HG/151.58/D4/1985
16. The Flanders From Europe to America
by Edith Flanders Dunbar FH/000.9/D8/1932
17. History of Canterbury Qc.
by C Carl Mayhew HG/153.99/M3/1970
18. The Genealogist's Encyclopedia
by L G Pine GN/000.99/P5/1969

19. Histoire de Coteau-du-Lac Tome 1 Les Origins
by Hector Besner HG/152.9/B4/1996.v1
20. British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of their Contents :
Vol 1: Collectanea, Topographica et Genealogica. Topographer and Genealogist Ancestor
by Stuart A Raymond GS/430.2/R2/1991/v1
21. British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of their Contents:
Vol 3: Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica Part 1: Sources.
by Stuart A Raymond GS/430.2/R2/1993/v3
22. British Genealogical Periodicals: A Bibliography of their Contents
Supplement 1: British Genealogy in Miscellaneous Journals
by Stuart A Raymond GN/430.9/R2/1994
23. Glossary of Household, Farming and Trade Terms From Probate Inventories
by Rosemary Milward AD/400.4/M5/1989
24. Digging for Genealogical Treasures in New England Town Records
by Ann Smith Lainhart GN/210.99/L3/1996
25. Early Loyalist: Saint John: The Origin of New Brunswick Politics 1783-1786
by D G Bell HG/135.99/B4/1983
26. Clan Douglas Your Clan Heritage
by Alan McNie FH/450.99/M4/1986
27. Parish Records
by Eve McLaughlin GN/400.9/M4/1988
28. Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian
by Elizabeth Shown Mills GN/010.9/M5/1997
29. Some Medieval Records for Family Historians
by Peter Franklin GN/400.9/F7/1994
30. Companion to Irish History from the Submission of Tyrone to Partition 1603-1921
by Peter R Newman AD/460.9/N4/1991
31. Archival Standards and Procedures of the Archives Nationales du Québec
AD/150.99/G3/1992
32. Writing Family Histories and Memoires
by Kirk Polking GN/000.9/P6/1995
33. Mount Royal Cemetery..Since 1852 (Montreal)
by Miriam Cloutier 150th Anniversary Commemorative Booklet AD/151.1/C5/2002
34. Family Research in Waterloo and Wellington Counties (Ont)
by Ryan Taylor GN/162.9/T3.1986
35. The Place We Call Home: A History of Fort McMurray as its People Remember
by Ivan Huberman HG/170.9/H8/2001
36. Oxfordshire, England: A Pocket Guide
by Carole Chester AD/432.8/C5/1990
37. Producing a Quality Family History
by Patricia Law Hatcher GN/010.99/H3/1996
38. Ecclesiastical Courts, Their Officials and Their Records
by Colin Chapman GN/400.9/C5/1992

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| 39. | Coteau-du-Lac sur les traces de son passé
par Michel Cadieux | HG/152.99/C3/1982 |
| 40. | L'Aviation Militaire Canadienne 1914-1918
by Brereton Greenhaus | MH/100.1/G7/1999 |
| 41. | The War of 1812 in the Champlain Valley (New York)
by Allan S Everest | MH/220.99/E8/1981 |
| 42. | Tommy Atkins: The British Soldier in Canada 1759-1870
by Carol M Whitfield | MH/100.9/W5/1981 |
| 43. | Le Canada et la Bataille de l'Atlantique
by Roger Sarty | MH/100.9/W5/1981 |
| 44. | The New Brunswick Militia Commissioned Officers' Lists 1787-1867
by David R Facey-Crowther | MH/130.3/F3/1984 |
| 45. | Shaking Your Family Tree: A Basic Guide to Tracing Your Family's Genealogy
by Dr Ralph Crandall | GN/200.99/C7/1986 |
| 46. | Histoire de France a travers les journaux de temps passé 1914 -1918
Avenement du monde comtemporaire
by André Roussel | MH/000.2/R6/1983 |
| 47. | Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario: Wellington
by Bruce S Elliott | GS/163.3/W4/1989 |
| 48. | Basic Irish Genealogical Sources: Description and Evaluation
by Irish Research Group (OGS -Ottawa) | GS/460.9/I7/1993 |
| 49. | 1851 Quebec Census: Township of Hemmingford
by QFHS | REF/GS/152.4/H4/1992 |
| 50. | The Later Court Hands in England from the 15 th to the 17 th Century (handwriting)
by Hilary Jenkinson | HG/430.9/J4/1927 |
| 51. | Genealogical Research in England and Wales Vol. 1 | GS/400.1/G3/1978/v1 |
| 52. | Genealogical Research in England and Wales Vol. 2 | GS/400.1/G3/1959/v2 |
| 53. | QFHS: List of Cemeteries by County | REF/CL/100.4/Q8/2002 |
| 54. | Cavagnol 1820 -1867
by John B Thompson | HG/152.99/T4/1970 |
| 55. | Leeds: 200 ans d'histoire by Comité des Fêtes de 2002 | HG/154.99/L4/2002 |
| 56. | The Handwriting of English Documents
by L C Hector | GN/400.1/H4/1958 |
| 57. | English Cursive Book Hands
by M B Parkes 1250-1500 | GN/400.99/P3/1969 |
| 58. | Shefford County: Index to 1871 Census of Quebec
by R Neil Broadhurst | REF/GS/153.4/B77/1992 |
| 59. | Brome County: Index to 1871 Census of Quebec
by R Neil Broadhurst | REF/GS/153.4/B7/1992 |
| 60. | Paleography: Mimi Hayward's notes for the courses she gave at QFHS
(examples of early English Handwriting & Reading Archives) | REF/GN/000.1/H3 |
| 61. | Papers of Prudent L Mercure (Acadian History) | REF/HG/100.9/P3/1998 |

THESE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED BY:

Bill Cloutier, Sylvia Strapps Coon, Barbara Douglas, Dorothy Dunkley, FFHS,
Estate of the late Miriam Hayward, Cecilia Karwowski, Anna Kelly, Burton Lang, Luc
Lepine, QFHS, Margaret Turner, Rita W & Kathleen White,

> Vertical File:

Barnardo Children who died in the Hazelbine-Barnardo Home in Peterborough, Ont
New Brunswick: Military Courts Martial 1840-1845

> Microfiche:

1891 Census: Knayton District - A-Z Cumberland N Yorkshire & S Durham FHS RG 12/3984 1 fiche
1891 Census: Thirsk District North Yorkshire & S Durham FHS 2 microfiche
Buckinghamshire (Eng) FHS Members Interests & Information May 2002 2 microfiche
Donated by: Buckinghamshire FHS, Dorothy Dunkley.

> CD:

Index consolidé des mariages du Québec 1926-1996 1 CD
Index consolidé des décès du Québec 1926-1996 1 CD

With pleasure we announce the QFHS purchase of these wonderful indexes. We now have an index of all the deaths & marriages in Quebec Province from 1926 to 1996. Normand has installed the data onto the computer .. making it extremely easy to use. The only "catch" is that there are spelling errors. Be creative if you cannot find your relative. If not found, try looking under the given name (as a surname) or under possible variants in the surname spelling.

For the benefit of new members, all the books in our library may be borrowed by mail except the ones marked REF (Reference only).

If you have questions or comments, you can reach both Cecelia and myself by writing to QFHS or you can contact me by e-mail at predmile@total.net.

NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !

As researchers into our roots, we delight in the moments when we catch a glimpse of the way our ancestors lived. In Quebec the notary documents contain a wealth of information. Each branch of the Archives nationales du Quebec (ANQ) houses the records for their region - up to about 1899. The notary was an important person, handling various contracts of the day, including wills, marriage contracts, indentures/apprenticeships, land transactions....including rental fees, estate inventories, and protests - to name a few. On a smaller scale we also will find renunciations of estates, contracts by people for specific work, rentals of everything imaginable - from homes to horses. In future issues of CONNECTIONS, I will endeavor to include examples of some of these documents - to show the type of records that do exist. Information in court records often contain more family information than even a will. I have been building a d/base index of notary and tutorship documents for about three years now. The majority cover the notaries who practiced around the Richelieu River through to Montreal. It costs nothing to ask if I have anything for a specific name.. but I charge a small fee of \$12 per document (includes up to 10 pages) to obtain and mail a photocopy of the actual document.
I can be reached at: predmile@total.net

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Quebec Family History Society

Publications

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		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
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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)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
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 (Merriman) (1999 ed)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A0800	History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) Includes companion index booklet	\$ 40.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
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A1200	Looking at Old Photographs (Pols)	\$ 19.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 23.00
A1300	Lower Canada Militia Officers 1812 - 1815 (Lapine)	\$ 29.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 33.00
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A1500	Schooling in the Clearing - Stanstead 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)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
A1800	The Tread of Pioneers Vol. 1 (History and Genealogy of Richmond County)	\$ 14.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 18.00
A1810	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 (Caza)	\$ 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	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
B3020	Connections (1978 - 1995) 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 - 1992 (Fortin) 489 pages	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
B3050	Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette 1880 - 1957 Quebec References (Simmons)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
B3080	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 - 1855 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1855 (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	Ormstown, St James Anglican	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4070	Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Mississquoi 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	\$ 25.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 29.00
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County	\$ 8.00	\$ 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

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D. Quebec Census Transcriptions				
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Puzzled by the lack of information on her grandmother, Barbara Young began a journey of enquiry that lasted ten years. Her story of the chase, like a beautiful rose, unfolds petal by petal revealing a complex story and, ultimately, a stunning revelation that her grandmother was a *Home Child*. *Chasing Grandma* is an intriguing mystery and a powerful, compelling portrait of two women.

Répertoire des Baptemes et Naissance, Décès et Sépultures de Sainte-Catherine-de-la-Jacques Cartier (1832 - 1901)

Catalogue of Births, Baptisms, deaths and Funerals at Sainte Catherine-de-la-Jacques Cartier (1832 - 1901)

By Anne-Marie Garneau

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This catalogue of almost 4000 births or baptisms at one of the first Irish Catholic parishes about 20 miles north of Quebec City, in Portneuf County, is invaluable for researchers looking for Irish ancestors who settled in this area starting in the 1820s. Although the page column headings are written in French the book is very easy to understand. The information given is: name of the baptized, parent's names, date of birth, date of baptism with the attending priest's initials, godparents and remarks.

Similarly, over 1600 deaths are listed, giving name of the deceased, parents or spouse, date of death, date of funeral, age of the deceased, witnesses and remarks.

There is also a story of the only murder and public hanging in the area.

BORN TO LOVE

Part Two

Jane Digby el Mesrab (Lady Ellenborough) – The outcast of British Victorian Society
by Peter McLoughlin

In Part I of *Born to Love* (Connections - vol #25 - iss. # 1 - pg 25~28 - September 2002) we left the legendary Jane Digby and her reluctant maid, Eugenie as they set sail for Syria in search of Arabian horses

Editor

In 1853, at the age of 46, Jane embarked on what was to be the most romantic period of her life in Damascus, married to a Bedouin Sheikh – Medjuel. In Europe she had gone through three husbands, borne at least five children, besides being the mistress to a king, a prince and many others, including her last love, Xristos, a wild Greek mountain brigand chief. This woman, who was a grand dame to the tips of her fingers, a sophisticated western lady who spoke nine languages, now adopted a life style that involved waiting hand and foot on her husband, the tribal chief - washing his feet, serving his food, standing waiting while he ate, yet seemingly all the while relishing this role - so quoted Isobel Burton, wife of Sir Richard Burton the explorer.

After landing in Lebanon, the group proceeded by an elaborate caravan towards Damascus. They were under the protection of the Mesrabs, part of the Anezeh Bedouins, one of two great Bedouin tribes that controlled all the rural areas of Syria. Her future husband, Medjuel, headed an important sub-group that traveled with about 100 tents. A considerable portion of their income was derived from providing protection to the visiting "Franks", or Europeans, as they headed off to the ancient holy places throughout the country. To us this seems like an enormous entourage, but necessary then because of the dangers of the journeys. Attacking raiding parties (usually at night) were not bound by tribal Islamic law, if they killed unbelievers. On the other hand, a tribal death was a very expensive affair that generated years of long vicious feuds.

Part of the 'protection business' involved your guides disappearing into the night leaving the camp open for raiders. Often another segment of the tribe, who descended on you, rampaged through the camp and left you abandoned with nothing, until your original protectors appeared to continue your journey. For protection, both Jane and her maid Eugenie, wore Arab dress and a sheikh's rank. In one raid, they were all taken hostage at the point of a lance. Held for ransom, which when agreed to, the raiders rode off with the best horses and camels.

In spite of this somewhat precarious life, she found that sleeping on a pile of rugs, under blankets, allowed her to observe the silent, starlit beauty of the desert, which fitted in with the charm of its people. Medjuel, a short solid man of 5' 6", made a colourful spectacle to examine - scarlet cloak over a striped shift, topped by a bright silk keffiyeh on his head. Around his waist was wound a wide sash, holding a number of pistols and knives. To top off the picture, a sword hung from his neck on a red sash. On his wrist, sat a hooded falcon - not just for effect, as the bird killed small game and partridges, helping to provide food, as did the sheikh's elegant saluki hunting dogs.

The centre of all Syrian tourist travel was the legendary city of Palmyra, built by King Solomon and developed into a city of 500 columns by the Romans. The beauty of this oasis permeated everything around it. This was the destination that provided much of the income for the tribe, as the routes were carefully guarded to prevent unauthorized groups from reaching it. The Mesrab charged

250 pounds sterling for the trip - a fortune. Jane's proposed marriage to a Bedouin posed many problems. His family strongly objected. Richard Wood, the British consul, threw in every obstacle - she would lose her British status. Also as an Arab, Jane would just be a chattel, etc. - to no avail. She agreed to become a member of his harem, provided that his wife was a wife in name only. Jane even became a Muslin to marry into the tribe (though somehow managing to keep her Anglican religion as well). The English just could not understand how someone of her rank, would marry her 'camel driver', or as another said, 'a dirty little black', even though they admitted that he was a very intelligent, charming man. The mere thought of getting into bed with someone like that horrified them, even if he was as blue blooded as they were. On the other side, the Arab lack of comprehension of Western society, was equally as great. When Jane brought back a painting of Queen Victoria reviewing the troops on Salisbury Plain, their response was - "The Queen must be a trollop, as she is not wearing a veil over her face in front of all those men!"

To accommodate this new life style Jane built three houses. A large European one just outside the walls of Damascus, with an English garden, waterfalls and exotic animals. A drawing and reception room, filled with English furniture, paintings, etc., plus adequate living quarters on the second floor - some of it still seems to exist in current times. At Holms, their summer retreat, was a smaller version. In the desert, where they spent six months of each year traveling with the tribe, she had a 30 yard long tent constructed with woven black goat hair, that was 12 yards wide, centred around a large reception area that could entertain 60 people. The dominant inside feature was a massive divan, in front of various quarters for sleeping, servants, storage (mainly rice, corn, and rock salt for the camels). A small section

of this affair could be setup quickly in the desert for nightly stops. The openings to these low black Bedouin tents were easily changed to allow for protection from wind and rain. As an aside, no one ever passed in front of tent openings, which was considered an invasion of the occupant's privacy and was thus an insult. Jane adapted well to this tribal routine, plus the regular tribal warfare, which all wives considered routine living, and the men as great sport. Very few deaths occurred in these struggles, as fire arms were rare and the penalties exacted at the end of a war were extreme - 50 camels for each death. The Mesrab tribe adored their 'Sitt' (sheikh's wife), who rode like a man and provided them with the latest weapons and finest horses. If her first husband, the Earl of Ellenborough (ex-Viceroy of India) had known that a large portion of his generous support to Jane, went to finance these 'black heathens' with Lee Enfield rifles and ammunition, he would have been horrified.

It should be noted that, she and Medjuel were very compatible in both their physical and mental life, despite the huge difference in ages and background. It was a veritable love match that lasted a full 25 years.

For visiting English tourists this was all very rich fare, as the sheikh, with lance in hand, led their party across the desert. One such group of relatives from Holkeim Hall (her birthplace) arrived and reported that they were met by an Arab woman swathed in a veil at the head of a wild cavalcade of terrifying Arabs. A virtual 'Queen of the Banditti', yet still the grand dame. On one occasion, Medjuel being away in the desert, she dressed like him, grabbed a lance, and led a group across the miles for days to Palmyra and back. Taking this unwarranted risk, greatly annoyed her husband, just in case they had been attacked. Digby el Mesrab had a huge household, including 100 cats. One day a visitor reported

seeing two cats being fed by a servant tossing meat for them to leap for. Jane's favourite pelican sat on the edge of this affair, hoping that he might grab a morsel for himself. He did. One high leaping cat landed right in his open beak - one surprised cat and pelican !

In 1858, Jane journeyed back to England to nostalgically visit her family and see her life of old. It was for the last time. She could not wait to return to the desert. Victorian London was horrifying. The Regency's colourful life had been replaced by the dull dour attitudes of mid 1800's Victorian life. Everything in the city was gray. Dickinsonian squalor was everywhere; so much worse than the type of poverty she knew in the Middle East. Her last stop was Paris where she managed to collect a vast supply of arms for her tribe.

In 1860 this idyllic life blew up. Following a bitterly cold winter, poverty and starvation created the ideal climate for a Muslim rampage against Syria's Christians. It started in Bierut and tensions escalated and spread to Damascus. The burning of a Greek Orthodox church started the mob vengeance which swept like a wildfire through the Christian quarter. By July the 9th, men, women and children were being assaulted, tortured and killed. A slaughter of 6,000 on that first day alone. The famous Algerian refugee and nobleman, Abd el Kader (descended from The Prophet), went out into the streets with his bodyguard of 50 armed men, to find Christians and bring them into his compound. By nightfall he had collected close to 12,000 souls. All the Christian consulates were burned down. In one of these, the Greek consul, defended himself in style. He ascended to his rooftop with a rifle and a bottle of strong Raki and proceeded to pick off aba-clad figures as they appeared on his street. Eventually, the resulting pile of bodies caused the mob to leave and look for a less determined prey !

Though, hordes of Druse and Kurds approached the Mesrab compound, to ask if the sheikh's Englesyi wife was safe - there was no attack. They knew they were well armed. On the next morning, Jane had had enough of this slaughter and rode out alone into the streets, with one terrified servant, to provide food, water and medicine to any Christians she could find, rather than stay in her well fortified compound. Hearing of el Kader's heroism, she offered to split the costs of looking after all those refugees. Though Jane was dressed as an Arab, it was a remarkable feat of courage to venture out alone into the raging mob. Her actions soon reached Europe and King Ludwid, her old admirer, said - "What a courageous and brave act for this remarkable woman".

At home, however, Medjuel, was insulted by her actions. The Muslim religion had no place for independent minded women. The Prophet had said that men are superior to women and in Arab society they were even unfit as a topic of conversation - you apologized by saying - "May God lift you up", if you breached that etiquette ! But when he saw that Jane was firmly sticking to her religion, he relented, and allowed her to start visiting and helping the Christian churches.

The European visitors were numerous, including The Prince of Wales and his entourage in 1862. He was fascinated by Jane and gave an admiring report back to England. Another pair who had a life long influence on Jane's story, both good and bad, were Sir Richard and Isobel Burton. He had been appointed British Consul - for once a posting that matched his great talents. Burton had already lived at least twelve lifetimes, by any standard, and had also managed to offend at least every second person he came across ! Isobel, the other half, appears to have been an upper class Catholic snob, from the ancient Howard (Duke of Norfolk) family, who could not

really relate to Arabs, though she thought she did. Richard, however, had a real soulmate in Jane. It is thought that most of the lurid details of harem life, in the unexpurgated version of "One Thousand Nights and a Night", came from her. Like Jane he was wildly popular with the Arab masses. Sadly, within two years, he was recalled by London, after refusing to help collect debts owed to an influential group of English money lenders, who were charging an enormous 60% rate of interest.

By 1881 Jane was showing and feeling her age of 74. In August she contracted dysentery and died. The funeral was also exceptional, as Medjuel leaped from the carriage and dashed off into the desert, as they were making their way across to the Anglican cemetery. Only to return half an hour later at full gallop on Jane's favorite mare which he brought to a screeching halt at the edge of her grave. He put a lovely pink footstone, carving her name in Arabic, as a memorial, on her grave.

With Jane gone the house deteriorated. Most of the contents were given away, considered of little value by Medjuel. Even the gold she left

him in her will, five hundred sovereigns in ten bags, was found under his pillow after he died. Unfortunately, most of her erotic diaries, appear to have been burnt by the squeamish, after her death.

Today, a hundred and twenty years later, Jane is rehabilitated. Her paintings and portrait hang in Mintern, the home of the Digby family. I suppose it is not strange that even today, her extra-ordinary life, is still the subject of interest to authors and tourists alike. Yes, Jane was a woman who truly followed her love of life and life of love, right to the end.

Author's family connection to Jane Digby is described in Part One.

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The term 'dit' that joins many family names in Québec is a mystery to many genealogists. If you are looking for Martin *dit* Bellavance (i.e. Martin *called* Bellavance), which name is the 'real' name? And where does it come from?

In an article that first appeared in French in the *Mémoires* of the Société généalogique canadienne-française, historian Luc Lépine gives a logical explanation of the origins of this custom. Thanks to Luc for giving us permission to translate and publish it. We know you will find it as interesting as his other articles.

Lorraine Gosselin

The Military Roots of the 'dit' Names

by Luc Lépine

June 1978, and we are at the Borden military camp, 90 kilometres north of Toronto. The roll call of young aspiring officers in the Canadian Forces is under way. Their names ring out on this wan early morning: Bellerose, Champagne, Charpentier, Deslauriers, Lafrance, Lépine, Potvin, Sansregret, Tranchemontagne, and Vadeboncoeur. They are all francophone future officers who proudly carry the *noms de guerre* handed down by their ancestors. These arrived in the country with the Régiment de Carignan, the Compagnies franches de la Marine, or regular army regiments which came to New France. My direct ancestor, Jean Chabaudier dit Lépine, left his village of Saint-Junien in the Limousin to come here as a soldier in the Company of Monsieur Arnout de Loubias, an officer of the Régiment de Carignan.

A few years later, from 1989 to 1998, I had the privilege of working as a reference archivist at the Archives Nationales du Québec in Montréal. One of the most frequently asked question concerned the origins of Québécois family names. Extended research in military history led me down this path for the answer. You will find the results of my reflections in this article. I will discuss the origins of military nicknames and the impact of French soldiers' *noms de guerre* on the patronyms of Quebec.

What has been written about this?

In his *Traité de généalogie*, René Jetté (1) highlights the fact that nicknames are present everywhere in the genealogical history of Quebecers of French origin. They are only transmitted to the descendants of the first one to carry the nickname. Until the beginning of the XXth century, there was a risk that they would replace temporarily or forever the original family name of at least a third of the immigrants from France. Jetté noted that the reason there were so many Quebec nicknames was not clear. During an informal discussion, René Jetté estimated that the number of Quebec French nicknames was 7,500 of which 5,000 existed before French troops arrived in 1754.

A great many researchers, including Claude Perrault (2) and Marcel Trudel (3), noted the presence of nicknames and demonstrated their variety without indicating their origins. In his book *Terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1674*, Marcel Trudel states that of the 2,435 family names listed 28.7% carry a nickname. In 1663, he finds that the proportion was 29.52%. This reduction in nicknames seems to contradict the explanation that the abundance of the 'dit' is related to the arrival of the soldiers in 1665. We will return to this hypothesis.

French genealogy dictionaries are quite laconic on anything that concerns 'dit' names. They do recognize that nicknames exist in the far corners of France but offer no further explanation.

NOMS DE GUERRE AND THE FRENCH SOLDIER

When a soldier enlists in the French army, he is given a nickname or *nom de guerre*, for example Philibert Couillaud dit Roquebrune, soldier of the régiment de Carignan (4). This nickname takes on an official character. It becomes the equivalent of an identification number. The soldiers are recognized by their family names, their first names, and their *noms de guerre*. In daily life, the *nom de guerre* replaces the real family name especially when the soldier speaks a dialect or the provençal language. In the absence of a *nom de guerre*, he is given the same one as his name. Thus in 1651, soldier Antoine Beaufour dit Beaufour makes a deal for the baking of flat cakes at Fort Saint-Louis de Québec (5).

In 1716, French military rules require a *nom de guerre* for all regular soldiers. The assignment of these nicknames is done in a flexible manner. It can be the soldier's choice or that of the Company's captain (6) During the American revolution, France sends the régiment de Tourraine to help the American rebels. A list of these soldiers has been published (7). In each company, all the nicknames start with the same letter. Thus in the Dugre company, the soldiers' nicknames all start with the letter D, in another company, they start with B. It is thus easy to identify to which company a soldier belongs. From 1764 to 1768, the Company of Casaux of the Régiment de Boulonnois-infanterie uses names of vegetables. We thus find Lartichaud, Lalétue, Lachicorée, Lecresson et Lecerfeuil. (*Translator's note: the artichoke, lettuce, chicory, cress, and chervil.*)

The *nom de guerre* is a personal property. A soldier does not change it readily. It can happen when the soldier is transferred to another company and the nickname is already in use. In France, the soldier's wife will take his *nom de guerre*. On the other hand, a soldier's son will always carry a name that is different from his father's if he serves in the army. The absence of a genuine nickname is a sign of esteem. Officers, cadets, volunteers, and gentlemen do not have one.

André Corvisier maintains that a rigorous classification of military nicknames is impossible (8). Nevertheless, he establishes seven categories for which I have found examples in New France.

1. **Given names and patronymics:** the given name, often preceded by Saint, one has only to think of Saint-Jean, Saint-Pierre, Saint-Louis and Saint-Marc.
2. **Nicknames of origin.** In 1688, Jean Deslandes dit Champigny, a soldier from Champigny, archdiocese of Paris is married (9). The following year, it is the turn of soldier Robert Houy of Saint-Laurent, native of the parish of Saint-Laurent des Orgeries, diocese of Orléans (10)
3. **Nicknames based on a trade:** Marien Taillandier dit Labeaume, soldier and surgeon, signs a marriage contract in 1688(11). (*t.n. balm*)
4. **An alteration of the family name:** soldier Jacques Rivière dit Larivière is married in 1699 (12). Soldier Jean-Jacques Treille dit Latreille dies at the Conquest of New France (13).
5. **The soldier's military past or occupation:** In 1699, soldier Claude Panneton dit Lefifre (*t.n. fife*) signs an obligation in front of a notary(14). Soldier Jacques Quena dit LaBatterie (*t.n. drums*) dies in 1759 as well as three soldiers with the nickname Lagrenade, all grenadiers. In this category, one can also include Merry Petit dit Latraversée (15). (*t.n. crossing*)
6. **Names of plants and animals.** Just think of all our Lafleur, Latulipe, Larose, Loiseau, Létourneau or Jean Coton dit Fleurdesprés (16). (*t.n. flower of the fields*)
7. **Names referring to personal traits:** here are a few spicy ones, Antoine Bonnet dit Prettaboire (17), (*t.n. ready-to-drink*), René Cruvinet dit Bas d'argent (18), (*silver stockings*), Jean Amarault dit Lafidélité (19), Jacques Legendre dit Bienvivant (20), Martial Paschal dit Brisefer (21), (*wrecker*) In certain cases, the nickname is an improvement on the original family name, as for soldier Jean de Lavacherie dit De Floriers (22). (*vacherie= dirty trick*)

André Corvisier has studied the nicknames of 100,000 French soldiers who were in Paris' Invalides Hospital. I have selected a few examples.

Table 1

Noms de guerre found in the registration records at the Invalides (Paris) and the number of soldiers with this nickname (23).

B	F	LaMarche 259	N	St-André, 378
Beaulieu, 294	Flamand, 92	LaMontagne 491	Narbonne, 26	St-François, 490
Beauséjour, 247	Francoeur, 659	LaMotte 224	Nivernois, 59	St-Jean, 1555
Beausoleil, 474		Lapierre 610	Noël, 20	St-Laurent, 395
Belair, 538	G	LaPlante 130		St-Louis, 841
Belhumeur, 570	GrandMaison,	LaRivière 661	P	St-Martin, 889
Bellefleur, 444	141	LaRoche 486	Parisien, 296	St-Michel, 389
Bellerose, 486	L	LaTour 345	Prètaboire, 140	
Bourguignon, 539	LaBonté, 525	LaVerdure 584	Provençal, 267	T
Brin d'amour, 359	LaBrie, 145	LaVigne 336		Taillefer, 2
	LaChapelle, 312	LaViolette 1062	R	Trompelamort, 1
C	LaCroix, 502	Langevin 223	Richard, 17	Tranchemontagne,
Champagne, 583	Lacombe, 123	Lespérance 761	Robert, 27	187
Chevalier, 557	Ladouceur, 642	Lespine 251	Rossignol, 14	
Comtois, 379	LaFlamme, 122	Lionnois, 271		V
	Lafleur, 1211	Lorange, 282	S	Vadeboncoeur,
D	Lafontaine, 857	LaRose, 1348	Sans Chagrin 558	416
Delisle, 132	Laforest, 484.		Sans Façon, 290	Vincent, 32
Desjardins, 213	Lafortune, 401	M	Sans Regret, 361	Villeneuve, 217
Desrochers, 196	LaFrance 559	Maisonneuve, 34	St-Amand, 345	
Desrosiers, 186	LaJeunesse 1183	Montplaisir, 232	St-Amour, 348	
Dubois, 253		Montigny, 58		
Duplessis, 227				

The five most popular nicknames are: Saint-Jean, Larose, Lafleur, Lajeunesse, and Laviolette. These are all family names that are found in Québec.

At the beginning of the 1660s, the small population of New France is increasingly menaced by the Iroquois. The King of France decides to send the Régiment Carignan-Salières to subdue the natives. The Regiment of 1,000 men arrives in Québec in the Spring of 1665. It is made up of 20 companies composed of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, two sergeants, three corporals, five enpassades, and 40 soldiers (24). The Régiment de Carignan-Salières faces the Iroquois then the Dutch of Schenectady in New York State. In 1667, peace is reestablished in the region. The soldiers are then offered settlement in the colony and farmland on the banks of the St-Lawrence. More than 400 agree to remain here. They form an important part of French Canadians' ancestors.

In 1669, Louis XIV creates the official structure of the militia. There are no longer any regular troops in the country but a large proportion of the population has served in the army. The martial spirit is still present. All the [male] inhabitants of the country from 16 to 60 years old are divided into companies under the orders of captains, lieutenants, and ensigns. The officers of the

Régiment de Carignan become *seigneurs*. The former soldiers become militiamen. The new *seigneurs* continue to call the tenant farmers by their *noms de guerre*. The soldier-censitaires hand down their nicknames to their wives and children. Since the sons do not serve in the regular army, they do not have to change their family names.

In 1685, the Canadian militiamen, despite their effectiveness, cannot respond to all the military needs of the colony. The French authorities thus decide to send 28 permanent companies of a detachment of Naval Troops. They are commonly called *Compagnies franches de la Marine*. These troops were created in 1674 by the Navy department in order to defend ships and the French colonies (25) The pay for these soldiers comes from the Navy. Each company is independent. The direction of the different companies is the responsibility of the governor-general of New France. Each captain recruits 50 French soldiers who sign up for a period of six years. After this time, the soldiers can return to France or stay in the country. Taking into account the regular rotation of the companies, it can be estimated that 300 recruits arrive in the colony each year. The authorities will try everything in their power to retain them after 6 years of service. Since there were no military barracks before 1750, the soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants who were given a certain amount to look after their guests. The long Canadian winters forced the soldiers to pass long hours by the fire chatting with pretty Canadian women. Thus, it is not surprising to see the high number of weddings between the soldiers of the *Compagnies franches de la Marine* and the daughters of the Canadian inhabitants. From 1685 to 1754, about 21,000 French military men came to New France. If we assume that the number of new patronyms in the country is 2500, then one soldier out of eight would have left a patronym in New France. In the War of Conquest, 1754-1759, French authorities sent 14 regular army regiments to fight the English soldiers. Each regiment had 600 men. Including the 28 *Compagnies franches de la marine* and the 14 French regiments, there were 10,080 soldiers on Quebec's territory. According to René Jetté, 2,500 Quebec family names come from this period, thus one soldier out of four has left us a patronym.

What the notarial acts reveal

Thanks to the PARCHEMIN data base, we have studied more than 2,000 occurrences of French soldiers' names in the notarial acts. These two short tables summarize the situation.

Table 2

Notarial acts in which military men appear

a) Notarial acts in which the military man has a *nom de guerre*

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number of acts</u>	<u>dit (a)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Soldier	1609	927	57%
Corporal	125	104	83%
Sargeant	614	378	61%

Table 3

Marriage contracts for military men.

a) Notarial acts in which the military man has a *nom de guerre*

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Number of acts</u>	<u>dit (a)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Soldier	498	248	50%
Corporal	40	26	65%
Sargeant	149	55	37%

We can see clearly that more than half the military men who appear on notarial acts have a *nom de guerre*. One has to remember that many soldiers waited to be demobilized before getting married.

A flourishing example...

Lafleur is one of the most common family names in Québec. René Jetté has found more than 60 family names with this nickname. The following table lists all the soldiers who carry the nickname of Lafleur and who came to New France. The original family name, the date first present in the country, and the company to which each individual belonged are indicated.

Table 4

Presence in New France of 68 soldiers who carried the *nom de guerre* of Lafleur

Berniac dit Lafleur, François: 1755, régiment de La Reine
 Biroleau dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1700, Compagnie de Duluth, Compagnie Franche de la Marine, (CFM)
 Bonfret dit Lafleur, Guillaume: 1687, compagnie de Contrecoeur, Régiment de Carignan-Salières
 Bonin dit Lafleur, René: 1699, compagnie de Maricourt, (CFM)
 Brault dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1697, compagnie de Jordy, (CFM)
 Brousson dit Lafleur, François: 1693, compagnie de Crisafy, (CFM)
 Coste dit Lafleur, Jean: 1756, compagnie Ducros, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Couc dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1657, soldat et interprète
 Coussy dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1699, Compagnie de Leverrier, (CFM)
 Darbois dit Lafleur, Jean: 1667, sergent, Compagnie de Sorel, Régiment de Carignan-Salières
 Darochenu dit Lafleur, Jean, 1754, Compagnie Dumas, Fort Beauséjour.
 De Lasse de Lafleur, Jean: 1686, compagnie Dumesnil, (CFM)
 Delgelun dit Lafleur, Dominique: 1756, compagnie de Bourget, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Deveze dit Lafleur, Dominique: 1756, compagnie Letang de Celles, régiment de La Sarre
 Dionet dit Lafleur, Jean: 1688, caporal, compagnie de Meloizes, (CFM)
 Doublaix dit Lafleur, Antoine: 1755, compagnie de Reinepont, Régiment du Languedoc
 Estu dit Lafleur, George: 1699, Compagnie de Muy, (CFM)
 Feradou dit Lafleur, Jean-Joseph: 1756, compagnie de Laferte, régiment de La Sarre
 Fleuret dit Lafleur, Jean: 1730, compagnie de Rigaud, (CFM)
 Francaus dit Lafleur, François: 1703, soldat
 Fresnau dit Lafleur, François: 1697, compagnie de Bergères, Michillimakinac
 Grand dit Lafleur, Antoine: 1756, compagnie de Duparquet, régiment de La Sarre
 Gruet dit Lafleur, Charles: 1728, soldat.
 Horieux dit Lafleur, René: 1665, compagnie de Lafreydière, Régiment de Carignan Salières
 Houinche dit Lafleur, Jean-Baptiste: 1756, compagnie de Valette, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Jacome dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1755, compagnie de Matissard, Régiment du Languedoc.
 Jacques dit Lafleur de Morlais, Laurent, 1699, compagnie Merville.
 Jobin dit Lafleur, Guillaume: 1757, Régiment de Berry
 Labarthe dit Lafleur, Jean: 1756, compagnie de Bassignoce, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Lafleur, ??, 1755, compagnie de Saint-Félix, Régiment du Berry
 Lafleur, ??, 1703: compagnie de Lagrois
 Lafleur: ??, 1755, compagnie Denoes, Régiment de la Reine
 Lafleurdemorlay, Laurent, 1699, Compagnie de Merville.
 Lalumaudière dit Lafleur, François: 1713, Compagnie de Martigny, (CFM)

Lavallée dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1755, compagnie de Foulhiac, Régiment du Berry
 Lecomte dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1708, compagnie de Montigny, (CFM)
 Meuitt dit Lafleur, Bernard: 1756, compagnie de Villar, régiment de La Sarre
 Meunier dit Lafleur, Gervais: 1700, compagnie de Meloise, (CFM)
 Montet dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1702, compagnie de Lagroix, (CFM)
 Pariot dit Lafleur, Léonard: 1722, compagnie de Gannes, (CFM)
 Pavie dit Lafleur, Charles: 1714, compagnie de Levillier, (CFM)
 Pemonte dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1705, compagnie Dumesnil, (CFM)
 Pepie dit Lafleur, Daniel: 1709, sergent, compagnie de Cabanac, (CFM)
 Perdits dit Lafleur, Guillaume: 1756, compagnie de Cormier, Régiment de Guyane
 Perrier dit Lafleur, Jean: 1669, compagnie de Brisadière, Régiment de Carignan-Salières
 Perrin dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1698, soldat
 Pinsonnault dit Lafleur, François: 1673, compagnie de Saint-Ours, Régiment de Carignan-Salières
 Pipy dit Lafleur, Guillaume, 1748, Troupes de l'Île Royale.
 Piquet dit Lafleur, Joseph: 1706, compagnie de Muy, (CFM)
 Poidevin dit Lafleur, François: 1733, compagnie de Lafresnière, (CFM)
 Poirier dit Lafleur, Pierre: 1707, compagnie De Lorimier, (CFM)
 Prevost dit Lafleur, Jean: 1755, soldat, Régiment du Languedoc
 Puiol dit Lafleur, Joseph: 1734, compagnie de Périgny, (CFM)
 Renard dit Lafleur, Nicolas: 1756, compagnie de Rouyn, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Richard dit Lafleur, Guillaume: 1674, sergent de la garnison
 Robert dit Lafleur, Jean Antoine: 1756, compagnie de Duprat, régiment de La Sarre
 Robert dit Lafleur, Jean: 1756, compagnie de Aureillan, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Robin dit Lafleur, Guillaume: 1757, soldat, Régiment du Berry
 Rolland dit Lafleur, François: 1706, compagnie de Manthet, (CFM)
 Roussel dit Lafleur, François: 1756, compagnie de Rouyn, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Siret dit Lafleur, René: 1670, compagnie de Montou, Régiment de Carignan-Salières
 Tessier dit Lafleur, Jean: 1756, compagnie de Beauclair, régiment de La Sarre
 Triolet dit Larivière dit Lafleur, Jacques: 1701, Compagnie Leverrier, (CFM)
 Troge dit Lafleur, Jean: 1748, compagnie de Saint-Ours, (CFM)
 Turpin dit Lafleur, François: 1650, soldat du camp volant
 Vermis dit Lafleur, Joseph: 1756, compagnie de Estors, régiment Royal Roussillon
 Ville dit Lafleur, François: 1756, compagnie de Domir, régiment de La Sarre

As you may have noticed, there are never two soldiers named Lafleur in the same company. Without knowing the descendants of each one, we can assume that the majority of the Lafleurs in the Province have a military ancestor.

Conclusion...

This conclusion is more of an invitation to a debate on the impact of military nicknames on the family names of Québec. Here are the main points:

- * French soldiers receive a nickname when they enlist in the army.
- * These nicknames are personal. In France, they are not handed down from father to son.
- * During the French Regime, nearly 30,000 soldiers have trampled the soil of New France
- * The authorities did everything in their power to integrate the soldiers into society.
- * We estimate that 70% of all our French ancestors were soldiers when they arrived in the Country.

- * New France is a quasi-military society. The former soldiers, who become militia men, serve under their former officers, who become *seigneurs*
- * These same *seigneurs* continue to call their *censitaires* by their *noms de guerre*.
- * The *noms de guerre* are transmitted from father to son, as the sons do not serve in the army but in the militia.
- * In our opinion, the *noms de guerre* of the French soldiers who came to New France make up the majority of all the nicknames that we find in the Province of Québec.

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19. *Les héros...*, op.cit.
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25. Jay Casell, *The Troupes de la Marine in Canada, 1683-1760: men and material*, Thèse de doctorat, University of Toronto, 1988.
Christopher J. Russ, *Les Troupes de la Marine, 1683-1713*, mémoire de maîtrise, Université McGill, 1971



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

You will find in this month's *Computree* some of the suggestions received over the past few months. Because of two 'special' lists in the 25th anniversary June issue and the September issue, I was not able to include them earlier. Hope you will find them interesting. Thanks to all, and please keep on sending your suggestions and queries.

FREE ONLINE CENSUS DATABASES AT FAMILY SEARCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (better known as the Mormons) invited members of the QFHS Executive to be present at their launch of census databases now available online. These are the US 1880 census, the Canadian 1881 census, and the British 1881. They add 85 million census names to what was already available on line. These can be consulted at www.familysearch.org. If you have not visited this site lately, you will also see other improvements and additions. An interactive map of the territory covered by the Canadian census can be seen at www.lds.org/media/newsrelease... then follow the links to the map. You may be surprised to find that the Northwest Territories 'included the current provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and parts of historic Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario' so don't restrict your search to a province as you know it today.

CANADIAN 1881 CENSUS

For those already using the Canadian 1881 census on CD, either at the QFHS Library or on their own computer, these are a few points to keep in mind if you find 'nothing' as many people have complained. *Remember like all census reports, the spelling can be quite imaginative*, so don't give up, if at first you cannot find someone you are quite sure should be present. French names were being taken down by English-speakers, and English names by French-speakers, so many are written as they sounded to the 'foreign' ear. And of course, inevitably, there are transcription errors, such as Compton QC also appearing as 'Crompton'.

NORTHERN IRELAND RESEARCH

The Belfast GRO has increased its charges as of August 2002. To see new rates, as well as their online services, conditions, and forms, go to www.nisra.gov.uk, and follow the links. Thanks to Dave McFall for forwarding this item.

Dave also forwarded a note from someone who has launched a website for the Lurgan area; it includes Shankill, Seagoe, and Montiaghs Parishes. See www.luganancestry.net. Lurgan is a market town, close to Lough Neagh, County Armagh.

Another member, whose name was not given, recommends the *Banbridge Genealogy Services* at www.banbridgegenealogy.com, which specializes in the County Down area. This is research for a fee, but the service was set up by the local historical society and there are some 750,000 records from the Registrar General's Office and the local churches that can be searched.

BRITISH ANCESTORS RESEARCH SITE

Jim Scott has sent this site that will charge for research only if it finds something. A free E-mail consultation and many areas of research are listed for England and Scotland. No guarantees from the QFHS, but you might like to pay it a visit at www.britishancestors.com.

SCOTTISH RESEARCH

If your ancestors came from Scotland, you should look at this site sent in by Anna Kelly. It is the *Statistical Accounts of Scotland*, under the sponsorship of the Scottish Confederation of University and Research Libraries, thus comes with good credentials. This is more than just statistics, but about the parishes of Scotland. The periods covered are 1791-1799 and 1845. You can read all about the local conditions, history and topography of the parish where your ancestors lived at edina.ac.uk/statacc.

Gary Schroder advised that the Scots origins site - www.scotsorigins.com - is no longer the one providing access to the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) records to new users. No explanation is given on the site, but they will continue to provide other services. The GROS site at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk refers to www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk now 'the official online source of parish register, civil registration and census records for Scotland'.

CHURCHES OF QUEBEC CITY

This bilingual site can be found at www.patrimoine-religieux.com. Thanks again to Dave McFall.

1901 CENSUS OF CANADA AVAILABLE ONLINE - update

A new version of the special browser - Mr Sid - is now available and appears to be compatible with all browsers. If you find you have problems reading or accessing the material, the detailed instructions should be consulted. You will probably be interested in *Schedule 1* rather than 2, as it is the one with the names of the people. Another quick tip is that after you have clicked on the actual page to increase the size of the writing, you must click on the small hand before you can manipulate the page; it then becomes similar to reading Adobe Acrobat documents. The site is at www.archives.ca/02/0201221_e.html and a reminder that the search is by locality name; there is no index for persons, but you are looking at the actual photo of the census page and not a transcription.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS- online and microform

For those who missed the October Public Lecture Series, speaker Robert Allum talked about online newspapers, and especially those from small centres and their use for genealogical research. His own site, which is a pay-for-view service, is called *Paper of Record* and can be found at www.paperofrecord.com - note that attendees received a 50% discount coupon, so it's worth attending for more than the speaker! The site gives you access to the actual newspaper pages that have been scanned in. If you are interested, a list of newspapers available for research can be looked at without cost. Name of newspaper, city, available years, number of pages, and a 'biography' of the newspaper are included, so you can decide if the cost of subscription is worth it to you, as the list is rather short at the moment, but will be expanding. You

could also look up a site maintained as a free service at the University of North Carolina at library.uncg.edu/news. Online newspapers from around the world are listed here, with Canadian and US newspapers subdivided into Provinces and States.

The most extensive list of Canadian newspapers is probably that maintained on microform by the National Library of Canada. The list is organized by province/territory and city, and contains over 2300 titles. It can be searched at www.nlc-bnc.ca/8/18/index-e.html.

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHICAL PLACE NAMES

Here is one site that was appeared as the result of a search. It could prove useful if you are presented with a place name that is unfamiliar. Maps, longitude and latitude are all included as search results. The site is maintained by Natural Resources Canada - Geomatics Canada and can be found at geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english. The data base contains nearly 320,000 'currently approved geographical names', and '31,000 formerly approved names of historical interest'.

If your research leads you to England, you could be interested in the site sent in by Bill Webster. At www.streetmap.co.uk, you will find a database searchable many different ways, including by postcode, longitude and latitude, London street, etc.

SCANNED BOOKS ON CDS

Sent in by Dave McFall, this is another way of obtaining difficult to find books. See: www.archivecdbooks.org.

ARCHAIC OCCUPATIONS

One can always use another list to help us understand what our ancestors were doing. See the list sent in by Mike Howlett at cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html

RESEARCH IN EASTERN EUROPE

Members researching in countries such as Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Ukraine might like to consult the site of the Federation of East European Family History Societies at feefhs.org.

GENEALOGICAL GIFTS

A personalized family tree, laminated and/or framed, would make a nice present for many members of your family. Or a coffee mug with a funny genealogical reference? Consult www.fungengifts.xaper.com for links to several companies specializing in different gifts for those interested in genealogy. Since this is a site with links and not the actual vendor site, please be careful if you intend to purchase and evaluate each site you select.

TECHIE TIPS

If you intend the purchase a computer for the first time as a gift to yourself, please be aware that buying a laptop is not cheaper because it is smaller. Many potential new computer buyers have told me that they intend to buy a laptop because they expect it to be less expensive than a large

desk model. For half the price, you can get a more powerful, easier to use desktop model, with a large, easy to read screen. Get a laptop only if one of your primary requirements is portability. Smaller is not cheaper, smaller is more miniaturization, more cramming of components into a small space, and therefore, more expensive. Also note that many laptops can appear quite heavy to drag along, especially if you are not travelling by car.

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:

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QFHS WRITERS GROUP - PLANS FOR 2003

by 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 this 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.

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: 1869-1902

Marriages: 1869-1917

Deaths: 1869-1927

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

Fee: \$5.00 per surname for a search of the appropriate index

NOTE: NO refunds for entries NOT found.

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

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

STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD

Full Name of Person _____

Place of Birth / Residence _____

Type of Event _____

Date of Event _____

Place of Event _____

Full Reference _____

Submitted by: _____

STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD

Full Name of Person _____

Place of Birth / Residence _____

Type of Event _____

Date of Event _____

Place of Event _____

Full Reference _____

SUBMITTED BY: _____

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

QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

PLEASE NOTE

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

SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO:
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
ANCESTRAL SURNAMES
P.O. Box 1026
POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA H9S 4H9

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

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
Linconshire
London-Middlesex
Norfolk
Northamptonshire
Northumberland
Nottinghamshire
Oxfordshire
Rutland
Shropshire
Staffordshire

Somerset
Suffolk
Surrey
Sussex
Wiltshire
Warwickshire
Westmorland
Worcestershire
Yorkshire
WALES
Angelesey
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

CONNECTIONS

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