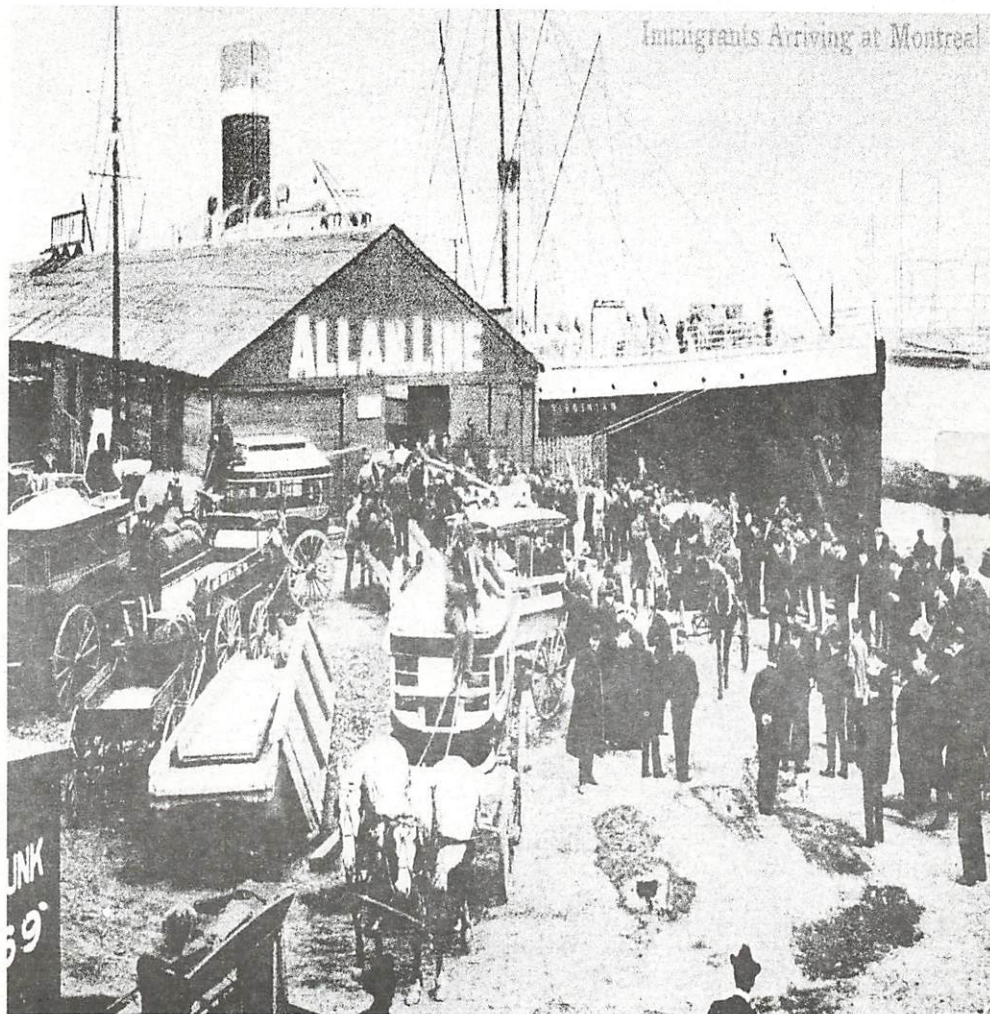


# CONNECTIONS

*JFH*

Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
MARCH 2004 ~ Volume # 26 ~ Issue # 3

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CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC  
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
VOLUME 26 ISSUE 3 - MARCH 2004  
ISSN 070.7130

FOUNDED 1978 - INCORPORATED 1988 \* TELEPHONE: [ 514 ] 695-1502  
LIBRARY/OFFICE: 173 CARTIER AVENUE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA  
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1026, PTE. CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA. H9S 4H9  
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"CONNECTIONS" VOLUME 26 No: 3 ~ MARCH 2004, ISSN 0707.7130  
PUBLISHED 4 TIMES PER YEAR IN SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER, MARCH AND JUNE  
BY THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY. DAWN OUELLETTE, EDITOR.  
CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS CONTRACT NUMBER 40050396  
PERMISSION TO REPRINT IS GRANTED, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED,  
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Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
Volume # 26 / Issue # 3 ~ MARCH 2004

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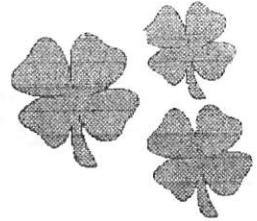
THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF  
IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN MONTREAL HARBOUR - 1903

## FOR ALL OF YOU WHO FEEL A "WEE" BIT IRISH ON MARCH 17<sup>TH</sup>



### AN IRISH WISH

May there always be work for your hands to do;  
May your purse always hold a coin or two;  
May the sun always shine on your windowpane;  
May a rainbow be certain to follow each rain;  
May the hand of a friend always be near you;  
May God fill your heart with gladness to cheer you.



### THE COVER POSTCARD

The postcard on the cover of this issue of Connections, once again from Patty Brown's collection, is of immigrants arriving in Montreal - circa 1903. The name of the shipping company, clearly seen in the photo, was the Allan Line. This was the popular name by which the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company was known. Founded by Hugh Allan in 1854 the company was sold to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Ltd in 1909. This is only one of a number of shipping companies that brought immigrants across the Atlantic from England, Ireland, Scotland, Scandinavia and Continental Europe. For anyone interested in finding out more about their ancestor's immigration to North America there is a wealth of information on *The Ships List* webpage, which can be found at: <http://www.theshipslist.com>. The free information on this site pertains to ships; passenger records; contemporary immigration reports; newspaper records; ship wrecks; ship pictures and much, much more. With new databases being added regularly. If you have been unable to find the marriage of an ancestor click on "Marriage at Sea" to see if their name is on the list which is taken from the Register of Marriages at Sea in the Public Record Office. I enjoyed reading the Illustrated London News extracts. You might also want to visit the Canadian Encyclopedia on Line - Historica for more information on The Allan Line, Hugh Allan and many other subjects pertaining to Canadian history. This site can be found at: <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com>. Other "Notable Montrealers" can be found at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~qcmtl-w/prominantpeople.htm>

Postcards are a fascinating and relatively inexpensive way to catch glimpses into the past. Collecting, buying and selling postcards has always been a popular hobby. There are postcard clubs in many major cities around the world, many with sites on the internet. Also, most of them hold shows throughout the year. At these shows anyone can browse the postcard exhibits or make purchases from the numerous dealers selling cards and related products. The Montreal Show is usually held the first week-end in June. For more information about the date and place of the 2004 Montreal show and other North American shows visit the Toronto Postcard Club website, maintained by QFHS member Patty Brown, at: <http://torontopostcardclub.com>

Dawn Ouellette



# From The Editor . . . . .

Winter is almost over for another year ! It has been a harsh one throughout Quebec, Ontario and the Eastern Seaboard - with freezing weather conditions and mountains of snow. Most of us found numerous excuses to stay indoors and avoid the sub-zero temperatures. But now its time to plan your Spring activities and there are a number of interesting ones in this issue of Connections. See *News & Notes* (page 2) for details on: the *QFHS Book Launch* to be held on March 30<sup>th</sup>; *two seminars* to be given by QFHS President, Gary Schroder; *A summer Symposium on the Irish in Quebec* and a *trip to Grosse Ile*, by the Canadian Irish Studies Foundation and the Centre for Canadian Irish Studies at Concordia University. The article about this event, *Ireland on the St Lawrence*, written by Rita Coghesy, can be found on page 17. Also, the QFHS is once again planning a trip to *The National Archives and National Library in Ottawa*. And, don't forget the *Public Lecture Series in Lachine* in March, April and May. For those of you looking for more books to add to your personal collection QFHS Librarian, Pennie Redmile has submitted a list of miscellaneous *USED books for sale*. This list can be found after the Library Report.

I chose the postcard for the cover of this issue and wrote the brief description of what is shown on it before I received any articles. So you can imagine my surprise and delight when I received Robert Wilkins' article, *Burning of the R&O Steamship "Montreal"*. Robert's article recounts the story of a spectacular fire in the exact area of Montreal depicted on the postcard and in the same year - probably a few weeks after this photo was taken. The Allan Line shed in the photo may even have been the one that collapsed - if not, it definitely would have been similar in structure to the one that did ! A very interesting article which includes a list of Montrealers and their addresses in 1903.

Other interesting articles in this issue include: *A Truly Remarkable Seaman - Henry Digby*, written by Peter McLoughlin about a distant ancestor who served as a Captain of one of Nelson's ships at the Battle of Trafalgar. See a map of the battle plan on page 21. Patrick Wohler submitted an article about *Quebec County Record Locations* and also one on *The Rebellion Losses Bill*. There are some interesting obituaries from the *Quebec City Gazette 1850s & 1860s* on page 11. And, a write-up, entitled *Irish Interests*, by Sharon Callaghan on page 29 about the historical books she is writing. Our thanks go out to Nora Taylor Bernier for a great job of compiling the Queries for each issue of Connections and to Lorraine Gosselin for compiling Computree which once again contains a number of interesting internet sites and informative 'Techie Tips'. Both Queries and Computree now appear on the QFHS website at: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs>

As you will see in Library Acquisitions ( page 12 ) the QFHS Library has acquired a number of new microfilms over the winter. These, as well as numerous other microfilms, microfiche, CDs, reference books and access to ancestry.com are available for viewing at the Library. Other books and periodicals may be borrowed by members. So get out, enjoy the Spring air, and visit the QFHS Library !!

Dawn Ouellette / Editor



# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## BOOK LAUNCH

To be held at the QFHS Library  
173 Cartier Ave  
Pointe Claire, Quebec  
Tuesday, March 30<sup>th</sup>, 2004, 2 PM

The Book is:

***St Ann, Montreal***

***Baptisms and Marriages 1873-1899***

Compiled by Sheila Hennessy and Robert Dunn

A New Publication from the Quebec Family History Society

St Ann's Parish included the area known as Griffintown

This book lists over 9000 baptisms and over 1800 marriages. Included are a cross reference of the mother of the child being baptised and a cross reference of the bride being married.

For more information and a photo of the church see:

The QFHS Publication Price List in the center of this issue of Connections.

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## SPEAKERS for the QFHS Monthly Lecture Series [ March, April, May 2004 ]

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 !!*

**Date:** Tuesday, March 9, 2004

**Speaker:** Denis Paquet, Director, Foundation for the Preservation of Mural Art.

**Topic :** Timothy Eaton and his House: Century of Adventure with the most Remarkable Retailer of Canada, 1869 - 1969.

**Date:** Tuesday, April 13, 2004

**Speaker:** Jane Naisbitt

**Topic :** "Canadian War Museum"

**Date:** Tuesday, May 11, 2004

**Speaker:** To be announced

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## **A FRIENDLY REMINDER !!**

QFHS Membership Renewal Forms for the year 2004-2005 will be sent out in June Connections. Anyone wishing to avoid the last minute rush before Summer holidays may fill out and return the Membership form immediately with your Cheque or Money Order - Postdated to July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2004.

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO RENEW YOUR QFHS MEMBERSHIP  
BEFORE JULY 31<sup>ST</sup> 2004**

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## SUMMER SYMPOSIUM:

### Irish Canadian Studies

The Canadian Irish Studies Foundation, in cooperation with the Centre for Canadian Irish Studies at Concordia University in Montreal will be holding a summer symposium on the Irish on the St Lawrence, Grosse Ile and Irish Settlement in Quebec. There will also be a visit to Grosse Île on Friday, June 4<sup>th</sup> 2004. For more information about these summer activities see the article *Ireland on the St Lawrence*, written by Rita Coghesy in this issue of Connections and visit The Centre for Canadian Irish Studies - Concordia University Web site at:

<http://artsandscience.concordia.ca/Irish/index.html>

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## EDITOR'S ERROR:

The December 2003 issue of Connections included an interesting article submitted by Sharon Callaghan entitled *MONTREAL RESEARCH TIDBITS* ( vol 26-iss 2-pg 25 ). In my Editorial and when I made the headings for that article I referred to the author as Susan. I would like to apologize to SHARON for my error and thank her for submitting a short write-up for this issue of Connections titled, *IRISH INTERESTS* which tells a bit about the book she has written and the one she is now working on. Both, I think, would be of great interest to anyone with Irish roots.

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## SEMINARS

QFHS President, Gary Schroder will be giving two interesting and informative seminars in the early Spring. In April he will focus on practical research techniques and in May he will discuss finding out if your ancestors served in the British or Canadian armies and what records are available for Family Historians. Also, the QFHS trip to the National Archives and National Library, in Ottawa is planned for Friday, June 1<sup>st</sup> 2004. For complete details on these events see Seminars and Excursions on page 4 and 5.

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## UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

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

### DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

JUNE ISSUE ..... APRIL 15TH

SEPTEMBER ISSUE ..... JULY 15TH

DECEMBER ISSUE ..... OCTOBER 15TH

MARCH ISSUE ..... JANUARY 15TH

ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE

PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

## SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

### **THE MAGICAL WORLD OF FAMILY HISTORY HOW DO I DISCOVER WHO MY ANCESTORS WERE ???**

THE FOCUS OF THIS COURSE WILL BE ON PRACTICAL STEPS AND RESEARCH TECHNIQUES THAT WILL ENABLE THE STUDENT TO BEGIN THE PROCESS OF FINDING HIS OR HER ANCESTORS

#### TOPICS COVERED WILL INCLUDE

- THE FUNDAMENTALS OF FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH;
- THE USE OF ORAL TRADITIONS;
- SOURCES COMMONLY USED IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH;
- THE EXPANDING ROLE OF COMPUTERS AND THE INTERNET IN RESEARCH; AND
- MAJOR FAMILY HISTORY RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES IN THE MONTREAL AREA.



REGARDLESS OF WHERE YOUR ANCESTORS CAME FROM MUCH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH CAN BE DONE ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

**DURATION OF COURSE:** 7 HOURS [ 2 SESSIONS ]

**LECTURER:** GARY SCHRODER

**DATES:** SATURDAY, APRIL 17<sup>TH</sup> AND APRIL 24<sup>TH</sup>, 2004

**TIME:** 1:00 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.

**LOCATION:** **QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY LIBRARY**  
173 CARTIER AVE., POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC

**FEE:** \$ 25.00 [MEMBERS] // \$ 30.00 [NON-MEMBERS]



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

**Date:** Friday, June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004

**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**



# SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

## **THE VALOUR AND THE GLORY: ARMY MILITARY RECORDS 1660 - 1945 FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS**

The purpose of this seminar will be to examine the ways in which you can discover if your ancestors served in the British or Canadian Army and what types of records are available to Family Historians

### Topics covered will include:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Century Canadian Army Records
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission
- Pension Records
- Internet Sources
- Muster Rolls and Pay Lists
- Operational Records

**DURATION OF COURSE:** 7 HOURS [ 2 SESSIONS ]

**LECTURER:** GARY SCHRODER

**DATES:** SATURDAY, MAY 8<sup>TH</sup>, AND MAY 15<sup>TH</sup>, 2004

**TIME:** 1:00 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.

**LOCATION:** **QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY LIBRARY**  
173 CARTIER AVE., POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC

**FEE:** \$ 25.00 [MEMBERS] // \$ 30.00 [NON-MEMBERS]



**ADVANCE PAYMENT AND RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED  
FOR ALL SEMINARS AS SPACE IS LIMITED**

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

# Montreal\_1900 BURNING OF THE R&O STEAMSHIP "MONTREAL"

Researched and Written by  
Robert N. Wilkins  
[ copyright ]

## Montreal, Saturday evening, March 7, 1903

"There was never a more spectacular fire seen in Montreal," reported The Gazette the following Monday. "The whole southern part of the city seemed afire. But greater than all of this were the solid phalanxes of people who stood massed along Commissioners street (today rue de la Commune) from Jacques Cartier to Custom House squares. People were everywhere. They crowded over the flood wall, and filled up the open space on the wharves, as if they were intent on witnessing some great sacrifice.....Between heaven and earth leaped the flames, and so great was the light on the 20,000 faces in front, that they all looked like a living picture, with old Mount Royal for a dark background."

The conflagration referred to was not, unlike the Longue Pointe fire of May 1890 (see December 2003 Connections) on the periphery of the city but instead, this time, in its very harbour, only a very short and dangerous distance from the populated areas.

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It was a cold and damp late winter evening just over a hundred years ago when, at 8:55 P.M., assistant-superintendent James Ferns, who was associated with the alarm department at the old Montreal City Hall (destroyed by fire in 1922), first spotted high from that building's tower a bright reflection from the direction of the river. He ran to a window with a hand telescope and took about a minute to make out more or less what was burning. Suspicious of its origin, he immediately rang the alarm but, unfortunately, it was far too late. The virtually completed R. & O. Steamship "The Montreal" was already totally engulfed in flames while docked along side the King Edward Pier in this city's waterfront. Only seven minutes later did the first alarm come in from the outside and, by that time, the ship was aflame from stern to stern.

The magnificent Toronto-built craft was to be the pride and joy of The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, perhaps the queen of its class on the continent. It was constructed by the Bertram Shipbuilding Company of that same city and was considered to be "the finest

craft ever built in Canada". Yet it was plagued with problems from its very inception. No less than seven strikes interrupted its progress in construction. It is even said that the bottle meant to christen "The Montreal" missed the target as the vessel was first launched from the shipyard near Bathurst Street. Nevertheless, as the "floating palace" entered the waters, it took to them, reported La Presse, with the agility of a duck! It eventually steamed down river to Montreal, suffering some relatively insignificant damage as it voyaged through the Lachine Rapids. It was subsequently decided to transfer the vessel from Montreal to Sorel for the minor repairs and for the final painting and furnishing of the vessel. Another strike, however ( the Montreal men felt they should be paid more for working in Sorel ), caused the owners to move the steamer back to Montreal where it floated in this city's harbour for the winter of 1902-1903.

The day following the fire, The Montreal Star reported that the blaze made a "splendid spectacle". Writing of the ship, which was insured for \$400,000, the account continued:

"Her fine proportions showed up as if in gorgeous tints on the blackness of the night; her smoke stacks, white with the heat, stood, tall and erect, in the midst of the fiery mass, and at the top a wisp of dark coloured smoke curled lazily upward and floated slowly away into the darkness".

"The glare lit up the city and showed thousands along the waterfront watching the progress of the fire; it shone out over the ice and on the shed where, warm and comfortable, spectators who had gained their position after great exertions, gazed upon the scene...."

Montreal Fire Chief Zephirin Benoit commented the following evening that the "Montreal" was doomed "before the firemen ever reached the scene" and that the only thing left to do "was to save the sheds of the Allan Steamship Company" from destruction as well. Indeed, those sheds before the night was over would provide yet another element to the tragedy of that evening.

Along the west side of the Alexandra wharf, there were no fewer than four freight sheds to be climbed upon for a superior view of the spectacular fire which raged in the Montreal harbour.

Police attempted to control the crowd - composed of mostly boys and young men - but without success as they seemingly all headed to one shed in particular. The one storey unclad structure was owned by the Allan Line and stood only about a hundred feet from the burning vessel, itself about 1500 feet from the nearest spot accessible to the fire engines. "They seemed to be mad," said Constable J.E. Huot of 109 Panet Street. "I tried my best to keep the people from getting on the shed, but it was no use. They were bound to get on it." The officer continued, almost lamenting, "I did not take to club them for if I had the accident would not have, perhaps, happened, but I

should have been hauled over the coals for using a club. So, there you are!"

The fire raged fiercely out of control. There were, in 1903, no hydrants on the wharves of the Port of Montreal. Further aggravating any attempt to deal with the violent inferno was the unfortunate fact that, it being the weekend, the gates which separated the harbour from Commissioner Street were locked shut. Despite this fact, even more individuals climbed over them and headed for the roof of that one same structure, which was known as the "Glasgow shed". Onto it they ascended, jostling with one another for the best possible view. Finally, at the end, a veritable throng stood on the top of that one building - never constructed to endure such a charge.

The accident to which Constable Huot had eluded finally occurred around 9:45 P.M. when suddenly, very suddenly, it was noticed that the greatly over-burdened structure began to sway. Many attempted to scramble to safety but it was too late. The shed first tottered and within seconds collapsed like a house of cards. The disintegration started with the truss at the southeastern corner of the building and then spread to all

of the rafters which in unison gave way. At the last, there was an ominous crash as gravity claimed its prize. It was surely a very terrifying moment for all involved.

Amidst the debris, there was human carnage beyond imagination. Moans, groans and shrieks could be heard throughout the site as those conscious and with only minor injuries tried to extricate themselves from the pile of wreckage which once composed the Allan Freight Shed. The Gazette reported that "a panic ensued. The big crowd settled back, those around the shed yelled, but many inside were silent, not dead, but insensible, with the beams across their chest".

THE GLARE  
LIT UP THE CITY  
AND SHOWED  
THOUSANDS  
ALONG THE  
WATERFRONT  
WATCHING THE  
PROGRESS OF  
THE FIRE

An eyewitness - a student from McGill - later recorded his observations. "I was attracted to the fire and had made my way out on to the tongue-like pier which juts out into the St. Lawrence. I noticed about 300 people squatting on the skeleton roof of the shed, and thought at the time some of them would get a tumble because the frame was not sheeted and lacked therefore the proper strength. Still I only thought a few of the spars would break. What did happen was this. The crowd was trying to work down to the end near the burning ship, when the ridge beam gave way. The end wall supporting the whole of the long roof bulged out."

The enormous effort to assist people was a joint one. Doctors, the military (army) medical corps, medical students, police all streamed to the catastrophic scene as rapidly as possible. It was quickly realized that the four ambulances and handful of doctors initially dispatched to the dire site were woefully inadequate faced with the enormity of the mishap. A second call was made and 25 more physicians were sent to the harbour while police wagons and cabs were requisitioned to serve as ambulances. Some of the unfortunates were attended to at the scene while others were rushed to one of three Montreal hospitals: the Royal Victoria, the General ( then at the intersection of Dorchester and St. Dominique ), or Notre Dame, at that time located on Notre Dame, near Berri. Only one individual - Philius Paquin of 52 Dominion Avenue - was taken with a fractured arm to the Western Hospital at the corner of Atwater and Dorchester.

One of the first horse-drawn ambulances and its heavy charge heading out to Notre Dame Hospital quickly broke down on the hill on Bonsecour street and the vehicle began to slide backward. Fortunately for its endangered

human cargo, a large crowd of students was nearby. They immediately freed the horse from the ambulance and, with much energy and exertion, pulled and pushed the cart all the way to the hospital. It was not the first nor the last act of heroism that evening! There were, of course, the doctors and nurses about whom much could be written.

It was only logical that Notre Dame Hospital, being the closest of the three to the scene of the calamity, receive the greatest number of victims. They were also perhaps the best prepared in the sense that one of their doctors- H. A. Maillet - had actually witnessed the collapse of the shed and quickly alerted his hospital. It was, therefore, not long before the horse drawn ambulances began to arrive at that institution. Many individuals, after minor repairs, left the facility before their name and address ( for billing purposes?) could be recorded. Others, many others, because of the gravity of their injuries were forced to stay. A total of 48 patients were cared for that

unhappy evening by Doctors Fleury, St. Pierre, Ouimet, Leduc, Derome, and Beauchamp. The latter had divided themselves into two groups, one serving as a kind of triage while the other worked in the operating room. Dr. F. A. Fleury commented the next day: "In all we had seventeen medical practitioners at work, including those who came into assist us from outside. There were also a large number of medical students who rendered valuable assistance....The situation was complicated a good deal by the difficulty in getting the injured transported to the ambulance. When the patients were taken from the collapsed shed, they had to be carried across the railway track to the revetment wall and then handed over". In short, people worked very hard that evening. The situation at the General Hospital was little

A LARGE CROWD OF STUDENTS FREED THE HORSE FROM THE AMBULANCE AND PULLED AND PUSHED THE CART ALL THE WAY TO THE HOSPITAL

different. One newspaper reported that the staff worked "like Trojans" all night and the following day to attend to the needs of their many suddenly-arrived patients, everything possible being done to relieve their suffering. It was, however, at the General where the only death resulting from the horrible event took place. Nicola Fiorillo, ironically who had just arrived in Montreal from Italy, died from massive head injuries shortly after his admittance to the hospital.

The General Hospital also experienced the disaster in another sense. Three of its doctors were dispatched to the port to assist in any way they could as a result of the fire. They arrived well before the collapse of the shed. All three doctors were standing near the entrance to it, commenting to one another about the possible danger with so many people gathered on the roof. As someone led them to believe that an injured person was awaiting assistance inside the doomed structure, they gingerly entered it. At that very moment, the trusses gave way. Dr. Simpson being the last of the three was able to spring clear of the debris but Doctors Turner and Wray were struck, the former on the head and the latter on the leg. Both fortunately later recovered.

The Royal Victoria Hospital received six injured individuals, two of whom were in critical condition both suffering from severe spinal injuries. Several other patients willingly gave up their beds in order to facilitate the comfort of the five men and one boy who were brought to the doors of that institution.

It is interesting to note that in those somewhat sectarian days no effort at all was made to sort the injured according to their language or religion. Therefore, many English-speaking Protestants were treated at Notre Dame Hospital and an equal number of French-speaking Catholics were received at the General and the Royal Victoria Hospital. No one apparently complained!

Quite naturally, the fire eventually burnt itself out. The next morning - Sunday - thousands of Montrealers streamed to the site to see the charred wreckage of the once magnificent vessel and the collapsed ruins of the now infamous shed. All day long they kept coming to stare at what remained of the double tragedy. The ship itself had been scheduled to be in service between Montreal and Quebec on June 1. Gazing at what remained of it, it seemed hard to believe. The Gazette reported: "Her two yellowish funnels stood high up in the air, but nothing was to be seen of the three decks. What was left seemed to be iron and steel, twisted into fantastic shapes. The steamer looked like a big platform, with a cutwater under it".

The cause of the fire remained a mystery although there were, according to Chief Benoit, as many as 69 painters working on "The Montreal" that very day. Fresh oil-based paint would have contributed greatly to the rapidity with which the flames spread, he argued.

The three Montreal dailies of the time - The Star, The Gazette, La Presse - all seemed to put their own spin on the dreadful event. The Gazette interpreted the conflagration as "a warning". "Had the wind been blowing towards the city instead of down the river, several craft in the neighbourhood of "The Montreal" would probably also have fallen a prey to the flames. Had it been summer much property on the wharves would have been imperilled." The Star argued for the need of fire hydrants on harbour property with the belief that the ones on Commissioners street were just too far away (especially when the gates to the port were locked!) from the scene of the fire. La Presse powerfully headlined the event "EFFROYABLE CATASTROPHE" and, unlike the other two newspapers, they published in their March 9 edition photos of at least eighteen of the victims. All three dailies did publish extensive lists of the injured and the hospital to which

they had been sent. These rolls varied ever so slightly, although La Presse did include five or six names more than the other two newspapers. This ghastly occurrence was unlike any other in this city's history. It taught many lessons with regard to fire fighting in general and security at the Port of Montreal in particular. Had this event taken place in the dryness of a breezy August night, there is no telling what might have happened. It also educated us somewhat about the paramount importance in a situation of this nature of crowd control. Again, had an efficient and effective system been in place, one life and many injuries may have avoided.

Finally, in researching this article, I had hoped to come upon a photo of this vessel which I could have shared with the readers of Connections. Unfortunately, I was not successful. If anyone has any suggestion as to where one might be found, I would be very interested in hearing from them.

#### Killed:

Nicola Fiorillo, age 20,  
died an hour after arrival at the General Hospital

#### Injured:

George Thornley, 710 William street  
Emile Sauve, 32 years of age, 476 St. Andre street  
Leo St. Germain, 27 years of age, 7 Wolfe street  
John O'Sullivan, 104 Prince street  
James M. Waugh, Pointe St. Charles  
Harold Thomas, 12 years of age address unknown  
James Maloney, 334 St. Antoine street  
William Bennett, 46 Montcalm street  
Max Rutenberg, 45 St. Urbain  
Joseph Raymond, 28 Marie Louise street (photo)  
John Platt, 3 Mitcheson avenue  
John Farrell, 901 St. Catherine  
D. Madden, 94 Dorchester  
Dominique Marrott, deMontigny street  
Albert Olsen, 22 Albert street  
George Dozois, 217 City Hall avenue  
Colin Campbell, 297 1/2 St. Urbain  
Leon Adler, 55 Roy ( first name reported as Lucien)  
Joe Vemer, 536 City Hall avenue  
Frank Dufresne, 82b Visitation

Edmond Delfosse, 305 St. Hubert street (photo)  
Joseph C. Wray, St. Dominique street (photo)  
Russell Brown, 1002 Sherbrooke street  
Emil Charest, 668 Dorchester street (photo)  
Arthur Bulley, 159 St. Urbain street  
Samuel McBride, 84 St. George street  
C. H. Massiah, 21 Argyle street  
W. Lunan, 107 Mitcheson avenue  
Maxime St. Louis, 441 City Hall avenue  
W. Flanigan, 52 Shannon street (photo)  
Edmund Burne, 141 St. Dominique street  
S. Fleet, 43a Champlain street  
Robert Douglas, Blue Bonnets  
J. M. Nicholson, Blue Bonnets  
Joseph Caisse, 107 St. Hubert street  
Grant Gordon, 3566 Notre Dame  
Arthur Phillion, 106 St. Hubert street  
Leonil Scotte, 36 Shuter street  
Charles Laurent, 398 St. Christophe  
Pullus Reiter, 140 Bernard street,  
Henri Cinq Mars, 83 Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde  
Edouard Lamoignan, 1327a Notre Dame (photo)  
Gustave Fauteux, 21 Emery street  
William Cotton, St. Paul street  
Alderic Sarazin, 231 Quesnel St, Ste. Cunegonde  
Thomas Finn, 8 Richmond Square  
David Dufault, 168 Sanguinet  
Isaac Archorvietch (probably Archovitch)  
659 Dorchester (photo)  
Ernest Choquette, 872 St. Andre  
Daniel Alexander, 40 St. Paul  
Philiias Beaudoin, 67 St. Sulpice (photo)  
Ross Brown, Sherbrooke street  
Theophile Faucher, captain no. 2  
fire station, St. Gabriel street (photo)  
Joseph Jeannette, 266b Montcalm street (photo)  
Telesphore Tremblay, 47 St. Dominique  
Albert Desormeau, Cote des Neiges  
Samuel LeHuquet, police constable,  
23 Cathcart street (photo)  
Alphonse Gamache, Panet street  
James Kelly, 104 Dorion  
Adelard Lesperance, 687 St. Catherine  
Henri Auger, 43 Sanguinet  
Antoine Genoie, 67 Champs de Mars  
Joseph Ruelle, 63 St. Antoine  
Willie Amyot, 549 St. Patrick  
Arthur Cardinal

## Quebec City Gazette:

Mr Ernest Smith has very kindly donated a large number of marriages and deaths (obits) - to QFHS, Oct 1858-1865. These can be found in the file cabinet across the aisle from the REFERENCE books. Jane Atkinson (who is compiling a name index) sent in the following items to give us a peek into the wonderful information these contain. The cards are in alphabetical order in the drawer. Mr Smith is a long time member of QFHS & has donated many fine indexes over the years, representing many hours of hard work. Thank you Mr Smith.  
Pennie Redmile - QFHS Librarian

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Sept. 15, 1860. Laughlin, Anne at the Quarantine Hospital at Grosse Ile, aged 67 years. For twenty seven years nurse and cook to the hospitals of that station discharging her duties with courage and faithfulness in the most trying time of pestilence and danger.

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Nov. 12, 1860. Pope, Capt. John Andrew. In London, England. 67th Regt., Aged 38 years. He was born in Canada. After a lengthened period of service in Jamaica, Capt. Pope was gazetted to the 47th Reg. on the commencement of Hostilities against Russia. He served throughout the whole of the Crimean war and was present at Alma, Inkerman and the sortie made by the Russians on the day following the battle of Balaclava (medal and clasps). On the breaking out of the Mutiny in India (being then stationed in England) he exchanged into the 67th and proceeded to Bengal where he remained till the revolt was suppressed. He then accompanied the Expeditionary force to China where he served until ill health compelled him to return home.

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Jan. 24, 1856. Benjamin J. Dougall. In Queen St. Kingston. In consequence of a wound received on the preceding Saturday, in making a Post Mortem Examination at the Kingston hospital. Son of the late John Dougall of Belleville. Mr Dougal was only 20 years and 5 months old and was one of the most devoted and promising pupils in the medical classes of the Queen's College. His life may be said to have been sacrificed to his ardor in the pursuit of knowledge. Mr Dougal received unremitting attention during his short illness from the physicians and surgeons of the Hospital and had the soothing consolation of a religion administered by the Rev Mr Rogers. His mother and sister were telegraphed from Belleville as soon as the dangerous train of symptoms which so rapidly developed themselves. His remains were removed from Kingston for internment at Belleville on Saturday last. In one short week, from the state of robust health, he passed to "that Bourne from whence no travellers return". The students of Queen's College and others to the number of about one hundred desirous of testifying their sympathy and respect accompanied the funeral cortage to the limits of the city, and a cavalcade of twenty seven vehicles in which were Dr Dickson, Dr John Stewart, Dr Yates, Professor Williamson, Dr Litchfield, Dr Fowler and Dr Strange escorted the procession some miles on the road. Mr Dougall was highly esteemed by his teachers and fellow students, six of whom proceeded to Belleville to act as pall bearers. He was the only son of the widow and the hope of his bereaved mother and sister. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb".

## LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ MARCH 2004

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

### NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ MARCH 2004

1. The History of the Montreal Polo Club 1900-1940  
by Iris Clendenning HG/151.9/C5/1987
2. History of the Shea's and the Paths of Adventure  
by Bert Shea FH/169.9/S5
3. Recollections of Pointe Claire  
by G.E.R Milne HG/151.9/M5/1965/c2
4. The Letters & Journals of Simon Fraser 1806-1808  
by W. Kaye (Editor) HG/100.33/L3/1960
5. Historic St. John's Newfoundland  
by Les Harding HG/110.9/H3/1993
6. The Atlantic Provinces: The Emergence of Colonial Society 1712-1857  
by W.S. MacNutt HG/100.99/M3/1965
7. Ancestors and Descendants of William Henry Patterson Sr - Quebec and Ontario  
by Oran S. Emrich FH/150.9/P3/2003
8. History's Midwives Including c17th and C18th Yorkshire Midwives, Nominations  
Index by Joan E Grundy (FFHS) REF/GS/438.9/G7/2003
9. First Name Variants (3rd ed)  
by Alan Bardsley (FFHS) REF/GN/000.4/B3/2003
10. Family Feuds: An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings.  
by Susan T Moore (FFHS) REF/GN/400.9/M6/2003
11. Researching Brewery and Publican Ancestors  
by Simon Fowler (FFHS) REF/GN/400.9/F6/2003
12. Tracing Your Twentieth Century Family History  
by Stuart A. Raymond (FFHS) REF/GN/400.9/R3/2003
13. Thurso, Quebec Protestant Cemetery REF/CL/158.4/T5
14. Directory of Speakers – 5th Edition  
by Peter B. Park (FFHS) REF/AD/400.3/P3/2000
15. St. Armand Township Cemeteries, Missisquoi County, Qc.  
by Brenda Wilson Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2003
16. First In North America, One Hundred Years in the Life of  
the Ordre des Comptables Agrées du Québec (Accountants)  
by Edgar A. Collard HG/151.9/C6/1980
17. Churchyards of England and Wales  
by Brian Bailey HG/400.9/B3/1994
18. The Saranac Valley (NY) Vol. 1, The Pioneers HG/220.9/B3/1970 v1
19. The Saranac Valley (NY) Vol. 2, The Boom Days  
by Sarah Baker (both) HG/220.9/B3/1970/v2
20. Morpeth (Northumberland) Herald (Newspaper England ) B.M.D.s Volume 1 Apr. 1860- Mar. 1861  
by Peter Cook GS/439.4/C6/1996
21. Lake Champlain Album, Vol. 2  
by Morris F. Glenn HG/220.88/G5/1979



- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| 22. Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans<br>by Sherry Irvine  | AD/430.9/I7/1993     |
| 23. Montreal Telephone Directory 2003-4   | REF/AD/151.4/M6/2003 |
| 24. Stories of Some Ancestors: Gambee, Strong, Alais<br>by Malcolm Cogswell                                       | FH/100.9/C6/2003     |
| 25. Ancestry's Redbook: American State, County & Town Sources<br>Edited by Alice Eichholz, PhD, C.G. ++           | REF/AD/200.4/E5/1992 |
| 26. Town of Mount Royal (Montreal) Telephone Directory 2002-2004  | REF/AD/151.4/L6/2003 |
| 27. The Ancestors of Dorothy MacCallum, 2nd ed.<br>by William A. MacCallum  | FH/000.9/M3/2003     |
| 28. From Unknown to Known: The Story of John Attridge's Family<br>by John G. Attridge                             | FH/000.9/A8/2003     |
| 29. St Ann, Montreal: Record of Baptisms and Marriages 1873 -1899 ++<br>compiled by Sheila Hennessy & Robert Dunn | REF/GS/151.4/H4/2003 |

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**MICROFILMS:****Non-Catholic Civil Registers:**

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Westmount, St Mathias Anglican Church 1887-1899<br>Lachine, St. Paul's Anglican Church 1874-1899<br>Chambly, St. Stephen Anglican Church 1819-1869         | M/film/M/336.19 |
| 2. Chambly, St. Stephen Anglican Church 1870-1899<br>Lachine, St Stephen Anglican Church 1835-1892  | M/film/M/336.20 |
| 3. Montreal, St. Mathew Presbyterian Church 1868-1899<br>Montreal, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church 1830-1836   | M/film/M/336.55 |
| 4. Montreal, St. George Anglican Church 1843-1862<br>Vaudreuil, Anglican Church 1853-1890   | M/film/M/336.10 |
| 5. Montreal, St. Stephen Anglican Church 1878-1899<br>Montreal, St. Thomas Anglican Church 1842-1866  | M/film/M/336.22 |
| 6. Montreal, St. James the Apostle Anglican 1895-1900<br>Montreal, St John the Evangelist Anglican 1860-1901<br>Montreal, St. Judes Anglican Church 1872-1886 | M/film/M/336.14 |
| 7. Montreal, St. Georges Anglican Church 1886-1899<br>Montreal, St. James the Apostle Anglican 1864-1874  | M/film/M/336.12 |
| 8. Montreal, St. Gabriels Presbyterian 1796-1811<br>Montreal, St. Andrews Presbyterian 182-1899   | M/film/M/336.49 |
| 9. Montreal, Pointe St. Charles Anglican 1877-1899<br>Vaudreuil, Anglican Church 1841-1852  | M/film/M/336.9  |

**Non-Catholic Civil Registers:**

- |     |  |                 |
|-----|--|-----------------|
| 10. | Montreal, St. Lukes Anglican 1894-1899                     |                 |
|     | Montreal, St. Martins Anglican 1874-1899                   |                 |
|     | Longueuil, St. Marks Anglican 1872-1899                    | M/film/M/336.17 |
| 11. | Lachine, St. Stephens Anglican 1893-1899                   |                 |
|     | Montreal, St. Stephens Anglican 1844-1878                  | M/film/M/336.21 |
| 12. | Chambly Methodist Church 1851-1898                         |                 |
|     | Montreal, Dominion Square Methodist 1866-1899              |                 |
|     | Montreal, East End Methodist 1846-1879                     | M/film/M/336.31 |
| 13. | Montreal, St. Judes Anglican 1887-1899                     |                 |
|     | Laprairie, St. Lukes Anglican 1830-1858                    | M/film/M/336.15 |
| 14. | Montreal, St Thomas Anglican 1867-1899                     |                 |
|     | Laval, St. Vincent de Paul Anglican 1863-1899              |                 |
|     | Montreal, Trinity Anglican 1840-1843                       | M/film/M/336.23 |
| 15. | Montreal, St. Johns German Lutheran 1881-1889              |                 |
|     | Montreal, Pointe St. Charles Centenary Methodist 1886-1899 | M/film/M/336.30 |
| 16. | Montreal, Trinity Anglican Church 1844-1884                | M/film/M/336.24 |
| 17. | Montreal, St. Johns Presbyterian Church 1875-1899          |                 |
|     | Montreal, St. Marks Presbyterian Church 1869-1899          |                 |
|     | Montreal, St. Mathews Presbyterian Church 1860-1867        | M/film/M/336.54 |
| 18. | Montreal, Emmanuel Congregational Church 1877-1899         |                 |
|     | Montreal, Église Évangélique Française 1845-1877           |                 |
|     | Montreal, Second Congregational Church 1843-1857           |                 |
|     | Montreal, United Free Congregational Church 1884-1887      |                 |
|     | Montreal, Zion Congregational Church 1834-1847             | M/film/M/336.27 |
| 19. | Montreal, St. Gabriels Presbyterian 1880-1899              |                 |
|     | Montreal, St. Johns Presbyterian 1841-1874                 | M/film/M/336.53 |
| 20. | Montreal, First Baptist Church 1833-1894                   |                 |
|     | Montreal, Trinity Anglican 1885-1899                       | M/film/M/336.25 |
| 21. | Montreal, Zion Congregational 1848-1899                    |                 |
|     | Montreal, German and Polish synagogue 1859-1891            | M/film/M/336.28 |

The above microfilms were purchased by QFHS.

**MICROFICHE:**

West Surrey (England): Mickleham Parish Registers	1 Microfiche
Index to Dorking (Surrey) 1891 Census	2 Microfiche
Surrey England: Betchworth Parish Registers	2 Microfiche
Hampshire, England, Monumental Inscriptions, Braishfield, Bramshaw, Broughton, Buriton	2 Microfiche

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Title	Author	Year	Notes
American Historical Documents 1000-1904	Charles W. Eliot	1969	Original pub. 1910
Annals of the Forty 1783-1818	Grimsby Historical Society	1975	Ontario Loyalists, booklet
Annals of the Forty 1783-1833	Grimsby Historical Society	1952	Pioneer families of W. Lincoln
Annals of the Forty 1790-1840	Grimsby Historical Society	1951	Municipal Government
Annals of the Forty 1816-1876	Grimsby Historical Society	1959	Grimsby, Ont, booklet
Companion to R. Sellar's History of the Co. Of Huntingdon and the Seigniories of Chateaugay and Beauharnois	Robert McGee	1967	64 pp. Name index to Sellar's Book
Discovering British Military Badges and Button	R.J. Wilkinson-Latham	1986	booklet
Discovering British Military Uniforms	Arthur Taylor	1987	booklet
Family History: Servos, Whitmore, Jarvis Letters, Robert Land, UEL	Niagara Historical Society	1919	43 pp. booklet
Fraser Highlanders. The	J. R. Harper	1979	Soft cover
French Canada and the St. Lawrence	J. C. Hopkins	1974	Original pub. 1913
Frozen in Time	Owen Beattie, John Geiger	1987	Franklin Expedition, hard cover
Horse and Buggy days in Martintown 1900-1940 (Ontario)	Rhodes C.M. Grant	1976	paperback
Illustrated London News, Coronation Number	Sir Bruce Ingram	1953	Oversize soft cover
La famille Trent et son manoir 1838-1963	Claude Verrier	1978	98 pp. paperback
Land Grants by the Crown, Index 1763-1890 S	QFHS		Paper back. "S" surnames
List of lands granted by the Crown in Quebec 1763-1890		1891	Argenteuil county by township Parts of Terrebonne County
Ontario Census Records, Indexes	N. K. Crowder	1987	An inventory
Pioneer Years 1895-1914, The	Barry Broadfoot	1976	Western settlement, Stories without names, paperback
Puritan Family, The	Edmund S. Morgan	1966	
Saints and Strangers	George F. Willison	1981	Pilgrim Fathers
Selective Bibliography of Genealogical Reference sources	National Library of Canada	1988	Two cc.
Siege of Quebec	John Knox	1980	Hard back
St. Lawrence River, The	George W. Browne	1976	Hard back
Sutton Township Quebec 1850-1899 Brome County	Marlene Simmons	1994	\$15.00 Protestant births, marriages & deaths -listing
Sutton, Quebec Area Cemeteries, Brome County	Marlene Simmons	1996	\$15.00 Gravestone Transcriptions
Tales of the St. John River, NB	E.S. Kirkpatrick	1904	Hard back, fiction.
This was Montreal 1814-1817	Lawrence Wilson	1960	Misc. items from Montreal Herald Newspaper. Hard back
Tracing your Ancestry Logbook	F. W. Helmbold	1976	100 Blank record sheets
Lochaber Bay, My Well Loved Country Home	Angus Campbell MacLachlin	1991	Spiral bound – need new cover
Up and Down the Glens (Glengarry Ontario)	Dorothy Dumbrielle	1955	Paper back
Voice of the Vanishing Minority	Robert Hill	1998	Hard back
The Children, Grandchildren & Great Grandchildren of Richard Miller & Frances Annett if Gaspe	Dorothy Phillips	1981	Paper back
With Burgoyne from Quebec	Sydney Jackman	1963	Anburey diaries

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<b>C. Monument Inscriptions</b>				
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C4020	Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4025	Freighsburg Twp (12 cemeteries), Missisquoi County, Quebec **NEW**	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
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 - Argenfeuil County	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
C4070	Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
C4090	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to ... (Simmons) Quebec references	\$ 26.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 29.00
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
C4110	St Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County (R. Woods)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
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C4130	St. Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4140	St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4160	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 34.00

		Price	S & H	Total
<b>D. Quebec Census Transcriptions</b>				
D5511	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford TWP, Hemmingford County	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
D5512	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
D5513	1851 Census Index: Lachute, St Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, The Gore	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
D5514	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Naperville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D5515	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond County	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
<b>E. Church Register Transcriptions</b>				
E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1786 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D.	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1828 - 1857 - B.M.D.	\$ 25.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 28.00
E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$ 38.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 40.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy) ***NEW***	\$ 55.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf Count (1832 - 1901)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
<b>F. Crown Land Grants of Quebec</b>				
F7001	Surname Index: Full Set A to Z (unbound)	\$ 100.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 120.00
F7010	Surname Index A	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7011	Surname Index B	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
F7012	Surname Index C	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 11.00
F7013	Surname Index D	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 9.00
F7014	Surname Index E	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7015	Surname Index F	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
F7016	Surname Index G	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 9.00
F7017	Surname Index H	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
F7018	Surname Index I/J	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7019	Surname Index K	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7020	Surname Index L	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 11.00
F7021	Surname Index M	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
F7022	Surname Index N	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7023	Surname Index O	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7024	Surname Index P	\$ 8.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
F7025	Surname Index Q	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7026	Surname Index R	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
F7027	Surname Index S	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
F7028	Surname Index T	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7029	Surname Index U/V	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7030	Surname Index W	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7031	Surname Index X/Y/Z	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
<b>G. Connections Back Issues: 1977 - 1998 (Some Issues not available)</b>				
G8001	Our Policy: copies are free of charge. We request a small donation to cover postage and handling - Suggested donation \$2.00 per issue			
G8002	Back Issues 1999 - 2002, 4 Issues per year (price each issue)	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
<b>H. QFHS Promotional Items</b>				
H9010	QFHS Golf Shirts Sizes available: S, M, L, XL Colours available: Navy, Black, White, Tan, Yellow	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00

-----**Book Launch**-----  
of a New Publication from the Quebec Family History Society

**Tuesday March 30, 2004, 2 PM**  
**At the QFHS Library**  
**173 Cartier Ave**  
**Pointe Claire, Quebec**

*St Ann, Montreal*

*Baptisms and Marriages*  
*1873-1899*

**Compiled by Sheila Hennessy and Robert Dunn**



St Ann Church circa 1900

Griffintown was established at the turn of the nineteenth century as a working class district. It was bounded by McGill St. on the east, the Lachine canal on the south, Guy St. on the west and Notre Dame St. on the north. About 100,000 Catholics landed in Canada from Ireland during the great Irish potato famine (1847-1848), many thousands of whom settled Montreal particularly in Griffintown. St Ann's parish, which included the area known as Griffintown, was established in 1854 and the church became an active centre for Griffintown's Irish Catholic residents.

This book lists over 9000 baptisms and over 1800 marriages. Included are a cross reference of the mother of the child being baptised and a cross reference of the bride being married.

QFHS Catalogue Number E6055  
Price: \$55.00  
S&H: \$5.00

## Ordering Information

**By Mail: please address all orders to:**

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 P.O. Box 1026  
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Quantity	Code & Publication Title	Price	S & H	Total
<b>Total Enclosed</b>				



# Ireland on the St. Lawrence

## SUMMER SYMPOSIUM 2004

Submitted by Rita Coghesy

**A NOT-TO-BE-MISSED EVENT  
FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN THE IRISH IN QUEBEC !!**

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The Canadian Irish Studies Foundation, in cooperation with the Centre for Canadian Irish Studies at Concordia University in Montreal, is inaugurating a "first" - summer symposium that will teach aspects of Irish emigration, settlement patterns and social integration in nineteenth-century Quebec through academic courses, various cultural events, and a guided trip to Grosse Île.

Courses scheduled for the first summer session, May 3 to June 16, 2004, include:

***Exile, Literature and Irish Writing; The Long Term Impact of the Irish Famine; and Irish and Quebecois Music, Influences and Developments.*** A fourth course, ***The Irish in Nineteenth Century Montreal***, will be held between June 28 and August 12, 2004.

Quebec's Irish community was largely created throughout the 19th century. In the early 1800s, Irish emigrants settled in various regions of the province - Quebec City, the Lower North Shore, the Eastern Townships, and Montreal. At mid-century, as a result of the Famine in Ireland, thousands of emigrants passed through Grosse Île ( where upwards of 5,000 are buried; another 5,000 died in Montreal ) to settle in Quebec and elsewhere in Canada. The story of the Irish in Quebec is ultimately one of triumph. Thousands successfully integrated into the French-speaking community, while many others became part of the English-speaking population in Montreal. Working alongside the English, Scots and French, they contributed to the rapid development of the city, whose flag is a testament to this four-way cooperation. The Irish profoundly influenced all aspects of Quebecois society, especially music, dance, education, politics, sports and business. Despite the pervasive presence of the Irish in Quebec, their story is little known or taught.

The purpose of ***Ireland on the St. Lawrence: Grosse Île and Irish Settlement in Quebec*** is to teach students and the public about a dramatic strand of their own history. It is a story that begins with the courage and determination to take a leap of faith into an unknown world, suffer deprivation and hardship, adjust to a strange and often harsh environment, and eventually triumph in a new social order. In addition, the mediating role the Irish often played between the English and the French ( they shared religion and culture with the French, and history, language and sometimes religion with the English ) can be viewed by others as a model of co-operation between different religious, linguistic and cultural groups.

Updated information on courses and events, including the visit to Grosse Île ( Friday, June 4 ) will be posted as available at <http://artsandscience.concordia.ca/irish/index.html>

**AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**  
**held at Maison du Brasseur, Lachine, Quebec on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2003**  
 The Directors for the year 2004 were confirmed by acclamation. They are:

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

**QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

Statement of Revenue and Expenses - Year ended July 31, 2003

	2003	2002
<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Membership dues	32,162	30,775
Donations	4,978	3,665
Seminars, conferences and tours	4,855	13,490
Publications ( net )	2,622	4,451
Other income	( 307 )	1,674
Interest	271	318
	<u>44,581</u>	<u>54,373</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Rent	15,875	16,036
Secretarial costs	3,500	3,500
Office expenses	2,046	1,812
Postage	4,532	4,515
Connections	5,429	5,732
Library expenses	1,299	1,897
Telephone	1,668	1,129
Insurance	2,240	1,822
Professional fees	2,096	2,270
Equipment purchases and maintenance	3,852	1,221
Other expenses	1,066	518
	<u>43,603</u>	<u>40,452</u>
<b>EXCESS of REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>13,921</b>

This statement was presented and unanimously approved at the QFHS Annual General Meeting,  
 held at Maison du Brasseur, Lachine, Quebec, on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2003

## A TRULY REMARKABLE SEAMAN HENRY DIGBY

By E. Peter McLoughlin

With the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of The Battle of Trafalgar coming up in 2005, I have devoted this article to a distant cousin, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY DIGBY, who, as one of Nelson's captains, managed to play both a unique and outstanding role during that engagement.

Our earliest common ancestor was Sir Everard Digby, the high sheriff of Rutland, who lost his life in the bloodiest battle in English history, Towton (29 March, 1461) during the Wars of the Roses, along with three of his nine sons who were fighting alongside him.



Henry was the son of the Hon. William Digby, Dean of Durham and chaplain to King George III. Born in 1770, he entered the navy in 1783 as a Captain's Cabin Boy, a common entry point to start a sea career. I might add that it also helped that his uncle was an admiral as well as this boy's mentor. Still it took him until 1790 before making lieutenant on the *Pallas*. This seems to be where his career took off. Lt. Digby made a name for himself by organizing the rescue of most of the crew of a burning ship, where the cannons were all loaded and exploding one by one, wounding and killing in all directions. This difficult piece of gallantry was not forgotten by the navy, and by 1792 he had jumped up to a Post Captain in command of the frigate, *Aurora* of 32 guns.

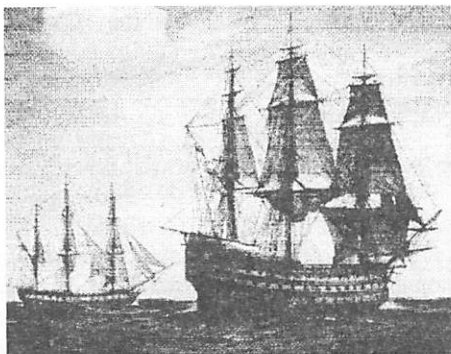
*Frigates were the 'fighter planes' of that time and their captains were the most adventurous and daring officers in the navy. Read the Horatio Hornblower novels by Forester, or O'Brien's adventure series, if you want to get a real feel of life on a frigate in those times. The Royal Navy also demanded the most from these men as well – for they were indeed 'The Eyes and Ears of the Fleet'. Also, during this greatest era of sail, warship classes were measured by the number of guns they carried. Which is the number you see following the ship's name. Small frigates might have 22, whereas the battleship (first ship of the line) could carry more than a 100 guns.*

Captain Digby excelled at these ongoing fighting adventures; he was just in his element, a man who exacted the maximum damage from the enemy, while arduously protecting worldwide British commerce. He sailed right into the French harbours, sinking or firing the selected ships at will. 'Cutting out', as this was called, was one of his specialties. His prize taking record was incredible – 48 merchant men sunk or captured, as well as 8 men of war, over just 18 months. The prize money that resulted was making him, rich. ( Bounty was divided roughly along these lines: the King took a third, the crew got a third and the Captain the balance). One good prize, could give the ship's crew more than they would earn in a whole year.

Obviously with his incredible battle record men fought to enlist on any ship he commanded. Let me give you one great example of Henry Digby's success - in 1798 he was given command of the *Alcmene*, another 32, where he sealed his reputation, as well as topping off his personal fortune. During the middle of the night, while cruising off the Azores, he had a dream where he was forcefully told to sail 'North'. Coming on deck he promptly ordered the helmsman to change course, "Set her North by North East" for no singular reason. In the morning they were greeted with the sight of two Spanish treasure ships coming over the horizon, the *Thetis* and *Santa Brigida*, who

were returning from Vera Cruz. After a brief battle both were captured

The prize haul was immense. Each of the three British captains collected 40730 pounds (maybe \$6MM in current terms!). Not a bad haul for one days work. On landing at Portsmouth, it took 50 wagons, with the British jack flying over the Spanish flag, an armed escort, a band and marching parties to escort the treasure to the Citadel. This young officer had now accumulated some ten million dollars in prize money before he was thirty. Many of his naval companions would have retired to the country and enjoyed their wealth, but not Digby. Though he was forced to spend more than three of the following years ashore on half pay (in those days - no war, equaled no work and you were laid off), before experiencing the highlight of his career with Lord Nelson - the battle of Trafalgar.



In July 1805, Digby was appointed captain of the **Africa**, a 64 gun frigate of 490 men, and ordered to join the fleet off Cadiz. He arrived a few days before the battle took place on the 21<sup>st</sup> of October. Now let me add that this ship was no prize race horse, for she was both old and slow. Plus had the handicap of being the smallest ship in the fleet. Yet the skipper managed to whip her into shape, by the time she joined the rest off Cadiz. As to the battle, the **Africa** got off to a bad start by missing Nelson's last signal on the 20<sup>th</sup>, the night before the battle, and continued to sail North. By the following morning she was all out on her lonesome to the North of the combined allied fleet (French & Spanish) of 33 ships and of the Royal Navy. So much out of position, that Nelson signaled him, "Make all possible sail with safety to the masts".

Thus the battle began. With his ship on the larboard of Nelson's **Victory** and now abreast of the whole enemy line, she began her run between the French and Spanish, firing broadsides to left and right, at ship after ship, as she progressed into the midst of the heaviest enemy concentration. Funnily enough this lonesome passage running the gauntlet (akin, perhaps, to the later Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854), caused the **Africa** little damage. Suddenly, out of the dense smoke of battle, emerged the biggest enemy ship afloat, the 140 gun, four decker, **Santissima Trinidad**, the flagship of the Spanish admiral. This battleship had previously been engaged by the Royal Navy's **Neptune** and in the short period of twenty eight minutes had been reduced from a proud capital ship to a floating hulk, as all her

masts had been shot overboard. Digby promptly sent Lt. Smith and a party to take charge of her and accept the surrender. But the Spanish officer commanding approached the group repeating "Non, non!" So, according to the naval custom of the time, Lt. Smith's small group felt they had no choice but to return to their ship and forego this magnificent prize. Some challenge that decision even today as being a bit too politically correct.

Following this piece of action the **Africa** sailed on into the thickest part of the main battle and came up alongside the **Intrepide**, a 74. Here Captain Digby was vigorously attacking a far superior ship and yet after a three quarters of an hour battle, where she was aided by Orion, the Frenchman decided that he had had enough and struck his colours, which pretty well coincided with the end of the battle.

But Digby's ship suffered so much battle damage that she was in almost total ruin. As he stated in a letter, "I have lost all my masts in consequence of the action and my ship is cut to pieces, but sound in bottom (not leaking)." They had lost a total of 63 men wounded and killed out of 490.

If you would like a further comment on this individual fight, the captain wrote, "A little boy who stayed with me is safe". ..... "Twice on the poop I was left alone, all being killed or wounded."

As most of us know, the enormous storm that followed Trafalgar, sank much of the fleet of surviving ships. Yet Digby, through a great feat of seamanship, just managed to get his ship to harbour by using a combination of jury rigged sails and masts.

In England there was a period of great celebration by a grateful nation. They had finally been delivered from the threat of a Napoleonic naval invasion through the remarkable battle of Trafalgar. The country rewarded the participants in many ways. Captain Henry Digby, and other captains, were awarded a specially struck gold medal and received the special thanks of both Houses of Parliament, which was a rare tribute. The battle itself, of course, has remained one of the most significant in British history - if not the most significant.

In the years that followed, Digby progressed on through the naval ranks, ending up as an Admiral of the Blue. Sir Henry died in his house at Minterne, Dorset, in 1842. His eldest son became the 9<sup>th</sup> Baron Digby and his grandson added the name 'Trafalgar' into his title.

I once had heard this admiral referred to as a 'dull' dinner guest, which might be so I suppose, to those who were outside his nautical life experiences. However, anyone who managed those daring cutting out raids on the enemy, besides causing them so much ongoing havoc, could hardly fit the definition of being dull at anything.



**REF:**

I am indebted to two reference books that I used extensively, "Three Dorset Captains at Trafalgar" by A.M. Broadley, 1906 and "A Sailor's Life Under Four Sovereigns" by Admiral The Hon. Sir. H. Keppel, 1899.

**Editor's Note:** For a list of officers, men, ships, and battles visit *The Trafalgar Roll* site at: <http://www.genuki.org.uk/bigfeng/Trafalgar/>

## THE REBELLION LOSSES BILL IN THE SERVICE OF FAMILY HISTORY

Submitted by Patrick Wohler

The passage of The Lower Canada Rebellion Losses Bill has long been regarded as a milestone in Canadian History

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Although one had already been passed in Upper Canada, to indemnify people who had suffered property damage and losses due to the Rebellion of 1837-38, the opposition to the one in Lower Canada was noisy, vituperative, and violent. The real significance of it is that having been passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada and despite all the agitation, Lord Elgin gave it Royal Assent on 25 April 1849.

This is widely regarded as the birth of responsible government in Canada and what a birth! The labour pains included rioting in the streets, supporters of it being hanged in effigy, the governor being pelted with rotten eggs, and the parliament building in Montreal being looted and burned.

The bonus for Family Historians, however, is that the government set up a Commission of Indemnity to investigate claims of losses. The files of that commission are filled with original documents proving property ownership, values of losses, information on relations, substantive testimony from witnesses, details of their life and history, accounts of rebel and loyalist activity, returns of judgements, and details of social life and local military history that are a joy to read.

The *fonds* has been incorporated into the Department of Finance *fonds* (RG19) at the National Archives in Ottawa (NAC) and occupies 11.8 metres of shelf space. The new Reference Number for the series is: R200 -113-0-E. There is a computer generated finding aid (#19-13) and a hard copy, listing claimants in alphabetical order, with the volume number of their file, in the Reference Room of the NAC. Ultimately it will be placed on-line.

There were thousands of claimants, so if you had ancestors anywhere near the scenes of action in the Rebellion, it might be worth checking this out.

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### MONTREAL STAR:

#### DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 ~1903

The Index currently contains over 29,000 death-related news items and obituaries extracted from what was, at the time, Canada's leading English language daily newspaper, THE MONTREAL STAR. The index contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are 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(Ont) Winnipeg; and Vancouver. However, other national towns and cities are also found within this database.

Contact Robert N. Wilkins

Telephone ( 514 ) 524-5247 OR e-mail: [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com)

## QUEBEC COUNTY RECORD LOCATIONS

Submitted by Patrick Wohler

A lot of genealogical research in Québec is related to the organization of the province into counties. The search for actual records, however, is a little complicated by the fact that many of those counties have been amalgamated into a variety of administrative units. General administration is the responsibility of the 'Administrative Region'. Many of the archival records are the responsibility of regional offices of the 'Archives nationales du Québec' (ANQ). Some of the records may be in partnering institutions but the ANQ can direct you there. Judicial records, land transfers, etc, are the responsibility of 'Judicial Districts'. The 71 original counties have been re-organized into 17 Administrative Regions, 36 Judicial Districts and 9 Archival Regions. If you know the name of a town, you can find out which Administrative Region it is in at: <http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/default.asp> then go to <http://www.mreg.gouv.qc.ca/fr/default.asp#> and select the region from the sidebar, then select '*pour nous joindre*' to get contact information. To contact a regional office of the Archives nationales du Québec, go to <http://www.anq.gouv.qc.ca/> and select '*Centres régionaux*'. If you are looking for which judicial district a town is in you can go to: <http://www.justice.gouv.qc.ca/english/accueil.asp> and select '*addresses and telephone numbers of court houses*'. If your town is not listed, go to the bottom of the list provided and select '*search for a judicial district*'. There will be a link to contact information.

The accompanying table attempts to bring all this information together

### Quebec Counties/Regions

County	Administrative Region	ANQ Regional Centre	Judicial District
Abitibi	Abitibi-Temiscamingue	Rouyn-Noranda	Abitibi
Argenteuil	Laurentides	Montréal	Terrebonne
Arthabaska	Centre-du-Québec	Trois-Rivières	Arthabaska
Bagot	Montréal	Montréal	St-Hyacinthe
Beauce	Chaudière-Appalaches	Beauce	Beauce
Beauharnois	Montréal	Montréal	Beauharnois
Bellechasse	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Montmagny
Berthier	Lanaudière	Montréal	Joliette
Bonaventure	Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madelaine	Rimouski	Bonaventure
Brome	Montréal	Montréal	Bedford
Chambly	Montréal	Montréal	Longueuil
Champlain	Mauricie	Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières
Charlevoix	Québec	Sainte-Foy	Charlevoix
Châteauguay	Montréal	Montréal	Beauharnois
Chicoutimi	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi
Compton	Etrie	Sherbrooke	St-François
Deux Montagnes	Laurentides	Montréal	Terrebonne
Dorchester	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Beauce
Drummond	Centre-du-Québec	Trois-Rivières	Drummond
Frontenac	Etrie	Sherbrooke	Frontenac
Gaspé	Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madelaine	Rimouski	Gaspé
Gatineau	Outaouais	Gatineau	Hull
Huntingdon	Montréal	Montréal	Beauharnois
Iberville	Montréal	Montréal	Iberville
Îles de la Madeleine	Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madelaine	Rimouski	none listed
L'Islet	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Montmagny

County	Administrative Region	ANQ Regional Centre	Judicial District
Joliette	Lanaudière	Montréal	Joliette
Kamouraska	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Kamouraska
Labelle	Laurentides	Montréal	Labelle
Lac St-Jean	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Chicoutimi	Roberval
Laprairie	Montréal	Montréal	Longueuil
L'Assomption	Lanaudière	Montréal	Joliette
Laval	Laval	Montréal	Laval
Lévis	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Québec
Lotbinière	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Québec
Maskinongé	Mauricie	Trois-Rivières	St-Maurice
Matane	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Rimouski
Matapédia	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Rimouski
Mégantic	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Mégantic
Missisquoi	Montréal	Montréal	Bedford
Montcalm	Lanaudière	Montréal	Joliette
Montmagny	Chaudière-Appalaches	Québec	Montmagny
Montmorency	Québec	Sainte-Foy	Québec
Montréal	Montréal	Montréal	Montréal
Mistassini	Nord du Quebec		Rouyn-Noranda
Napierville	Monteregie		Iberville
Nicolet	Centre-du-Québec	Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières
Nouveau-Québec	Nord-du-Québec		Rouyn-Noranda
Papineau	Outaouais	Gatineau	Hull
Pontiac	Outaouais	Gatineau	Pontiac
Portneuf	Québec	Sainte-Foy	Québec
Québec	Québec	Sainte-Foy	Québec
Richelieu	Montréal	Montréal	Richelieu
Richmond	Etrie	Sherbrooke	St-François
Rimouski	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Rimouski
Rivière du Loup	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Kamouraska
Rouville	Montréal	Montréal	St-Hyacinthe
Saguenay	Côte Nord	Sept-Iles	Baie-Comeau
St-Hyacinthe	Montréal	Montréal	St-Hyacinthe
St-Jean	Montréal	Montréal	Iberville
St-Maurice	Mauricie	Trois-Rivières	St-Maurice
Shefford	Montréal	Montréal	Bedford
Sherbrooke	Etrie	Sherbrooke	St-François
Soulanges	Montréal	Montréal	Beauhamois
Stanstead	Etrie	Sherbrooke	St-François
Témiscamingue	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Rouyn-Noranda	Témiscamingue
Témiscouata	Bas St-Laurent	Rimouski	Kamouraska
Terrebonne	Laurentides	Montréal	Terrebonne
Vaudreuil	Montréal	Montréal	Beauhamois
Verchères	Montréal	Montréal	Richelieu
Wolfe	Etrie	Sherbrooke	St-François
Yamaska	Centre-du-Québec	Trois-Rivières	Richelieu





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

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### **SOMETHING IRISH FOR MARCH**

Although *Irish Origins* is a fee-based site, it does provide some free information than can prove useful. When you enter a name, the site answers with two lists. There is a fee to view the first one, but this is from the Griffith's Valuation, which is available free of charge to members who visit our Library. The second set is from *Origin Search Ireland*, with free access to over two million names with links to the originating site. I entered 'Scahill' and the response was there were 34 entries on Griffith's and 47 on the free list. Try it out at [www.irishorigins.com](http://www.irishorigins.com)

Thanks to Dave McFall who sent on the announcement from the LDS ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)) that they have filmed at least 79 films from the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland. They can be ordered from the local LDS library. This appeared on the Scotch-Irish Rootsweb list. The list is too long to reproduce, but you should be able to access more information in your research on the Web site.

### **BRITISH LIBRARY ONLINE NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE**

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc for sending this interesting site that should keep any one busy for some time, as there appear to be many ways you can search for information [www.uk.olivesoftware.com](http://www.uk.olivesoftware.com).

### **PREPARE FOR SUMMER GENEALOGY JAUNTS**

Now is the time to prepare for summer visits to the favourite haunts of genealogists, archives and cemeteries. Check out the appropriate regions in the lists provided further on in this article. You might look up church listings, libraries, or provincial archives. Don't forget the QFHS Library if you are an out-of-town member. Several of the following items should help you prepare.

### **OBITUARIES AND CEMETERIES**

Here is a list of Canadian obit pages to start you off, sent in by Librarian Pennie Redmile. Start at [obit.obitlinkspage.com/canada.htm](http://obit.obitlinkspage.com/canada.htm), but also follow links to *CemSEARCH* at [www.obitcentral.com/censearch](http://www.obitcentral.com/censearch) and *Interment.net* at [www.interment.net](http://www.interment.net).

### **A FAMILY HISTORY QUESTIONNAIRE TO INTERVIEW RELATIVES**

You may find this questionnaire handy if part of your trip includes visiting a relative and finding out more about your ancestors. This is a very detailed list with spaces for noting answers. You might even leave it with your relative to give her time to think it over. See [fcs.tamu.edu/aging/Family\\_History\\_Questionnaire.htm](http://fcs.tamu.edu/aging/Family_History_Questionnaire.htm).

### FREE FORMS TO RECORD YOUR FINDINGS

Several sites, including of course the Church of Jesus-Christ of Latter Day Saints have forms to make keeping track of research and recording information easier. Click on 'Forms' at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org). *Family Tree Magazine* also has forms at [www.familytreemagazine.com/forms/download.html](http://www.familytreemagazine.com/forms/download.html)

### THE AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE ARCHIVES - WWII PHOTOGRAPHS

This new site carries over 5 million RAF reconnaissance photographs from WWII. At the time of this writing (January), the site had just been taken off line for some redesign as it had been overwhelmed by the number of visitors. By the time you receive *Connections*, you should be able to consult it at [www.evidenceincamera.co.uk](http://www.evidenceincamera.co.uk). This is not a genealogical site, of course, but it should be of great interest for the historical information it contains.

### MORE WAR ... THE MAPLE LEAF LEGACY PROJECT

There is a project underway to photograph all Canadian war graves and make them accessible on line. 'The Maple Leaf Legacy Project is an enormous endeavour to procure a photograph of ... every Canadian War Grave from the South African War (1899-1902)' ... WWI and WWII, the Korean War and 'all United Nations Peacekeeping Missions to the present day.' Consult Steve Douglas' site at [www.mapleleaflegacy.ca](http://www.mapleleaflegacy.ca). At this time, the statistics on the number of cemeteries and graves that have been photographed and that remain to be photographed are available on line, but there is no list of names nor photographs available yet. At one point, it was possible to send in a request and receive a reply if a photo was available; this too was overwhelmed by its popularity. You can volunteer war grave pictures or support. Thanks to Gary Schroder for providing the article that appeared in *Maclean's*, Oct 13, 2003. Note that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is searchable at [www.cwgc.org](http://www.cwgc.org).

### AND AN OLDER WAR - CANADIANS IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Although there are only about 3,400 of the possibly tens of thousands of British North Americans who served and died during the American Civil War (1861-1865), you might like to consult this site at [www.geocities.com/cancivwar/cancivwar.html](http://www.geocities.com/cancivwar/cancivwar.html). There are also other items of interest on this site, such as *Fenian Raids* and *Canadians who died at Andersonville*.

### CANADIAN BIOGRAPHIES ONLINE

On October 24, 2003 the University of Toronto, l'Université Laval and the Archives of Canada made this dictionary available online. There are more than 7,700 notices and it provides access to the fourteen volumes already in print. There are plans to add much more information. A site to watch at [www.biographi.ca](http://www.biographi.ca).

### LAND OFFICE RECORDS

The address for Canadian records has appeared here previously - (click on *Western Land Grants (1870-1930)*) on the site of the Canadian Genealogy Centre at [www.genealogy.gc.ca](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca)). You may also be interested in US records - currently the Bureau of Land Management has two million records for transactions between 1820 and 1908 accessible at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov).

### LISTS AND LISTS AND LISTS . . .

We are all familiar with the marvellous Cyndi and her list of over 200,000 links to Web sites at [www.cyndislist.com](http://www.cyndislist.com), You might like to consider different lists also, as they might be less overwhelming or provide ideas for other avenues of research. Here are a few suggestions, culled from various magazines or simply found by browsing around. The first place to try is at the National Archives/National Library of Canada and its many data bases, at [www.genealogy.gc.ca](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca). The current home page also carries a link to *Family Tree Magazine's 102 Best Sites for 2003*; one useful aspect of this list is that the paid content sites are clearly indicated. Other sites to try are *Canadian Genealogy & History Links* at [www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/cghl.html](http://www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/cghl.html), the *Genealogy Portal* at [www.genealogyportal.com](http://www.genealogyportal.com), and The Genealogy Home Page at [www.genhomepage.com](http://www.genhomepage.com). Note that many of these free pages also carry a search window to the fee-based Ancestry.com which you may access without charge at our Library. It is always a good idea to get a Web-based address, rather than use your own E-mail address, if you wish to post information or a query. If 'spammers' harvest this address, you can always cancel it. Web-based addresses are available at many portals such as Yahoo.com

### TECHIE TIPS - READING DOCUMENTS

Here is one from Editor Dawn Ouellette: if you receive **E-mail** and the letters are too small to read comfortably, they can be enlarged by going to the *View* menu and selecting a larger text size. This will also work on Web pages that are difficult to read.

David J. Ellis, on the QC-ETANGLO mailing list, advises that if you are **photocopying** a document that is very difficult to read, it is better to make your copy slightly darker rather than paler. If you then scan the photocopy, it might be possible to use the scanner software to make the document legible. The details are too long to reproduce here but they can be found by searching the list's archives, or send me a note and I will forward the information. Many sites, especially the Canadian government ones, store their documents in **PDF** (a format from Adobe Acrobat). There is usually a link to get a free download of the software to read the data. If you have already done this several years ago, be aware that there have been updates to this software and that newer material might not be accessible. The simple solution: download again.

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

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

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

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

Please limit queries to **50 WORDS OR LESS** excluding name and address. Members may submit queries free of charge; non-members will be charged \$5.00 per query. **PRINT CLEARLY; USE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.** Send queries for the June issue by April, **15<sup>th</sup>, 2004** to: Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email [norabernier@yahoo.com](mailto:norabernier@yahoo.com)

- 1956 **BEAUCHAMP.** My grandmother was Annie Elizabeth BEAUCHAMP. Her mother's name was Rosella BEAUCHAMP, born in 1832. If that was her married name I do not know her husband's name. Rosella married a Felix LACELLE, a widower, sometime between 1871 and 1881 and lived in Russell, ON. And Prince Albert, Sask.  
Elmer Anderson, 41 Witherspoon St., Dundas, ON., L9H 2C4.  
Email: [e26p27@sympatico.ca](mailto:e26p27@sympatico.ca).
- 1957 **BOUCHER.** Seek to verify place of death for Joseph BOUCHER dit BELLEVILLE, born 1803, Ste. Foy, Qc., married 12 Sept. 1825 LaPrairie, Qc., Julienne STE. GEMME dit BEAUVAIS. Died 12 Jan. 1845, Fort Corners, buried 16 Jan. 1845 LaPrairie, Qc. Where is Fort Corners? Canada, New York, Vermont? Can anyone help?  
Dixie Johnston, P.O. Box 123, Delton, Michigan, US. 490946-0123 Email: [dw@voyager.net](mailto:dw@voyager.net)
- 1958 **CARPENTER,** Phoebe, born 5 May 1859 in St. Marie, Qc.  
Her father was Michel CARPENTIER. Her mother is unknown. She married Lewis ODETT on 11 Apr 1877 in Vermont, USA. DeLisle Letersky, 139 North St., Bristol, VT. 05443, USA
- 1959 **GRIFFIN/LANNIN,** John, b. 1819 Ireland and Elizabeth "Eliza" LANNIN, b. 1820 Ireland, married 2 July 1844 St. Gabriel de Valcartier, Quebec. Had 9 children: Judith b. 1846, Thomas (1848), Ellen (my gr. grandmother, marr. Hugh MONEY), Michael (1854), Ann (1856), John (1858), Joseph (1861), James (1864), William (1866). They were all born St. Catherine de Portneuf, Qc. John died 1884 but where and what happened to Elizabeth after his death? Would appreciate any information about these people.  
Maureen Johnson, 9137 Pighin Road, Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 7C9  
Email: [lonej@cyberlink.bc.ca](mailto:lonej@cyberlink.bc.ca)
- 1960 **LE FEBVRE-BEAUVAIS.** Seeking information on Edouard LE FEBVRE (widower of Helen BROSDSARD) AND Julienne STE. GEMME dit BEAUVAIS (widow of Joseph BOUCHER dit BELLEVILLE). Edouard and Julienne married 17 July 1860, LaPrairie, Qc. Julienne found on 1880 US census, Mackinac County, Michigan, in the household of Isai BOUCHER/BOUCHA her son. Julienne's age given as 74 and listed as a widow. Michigan death record not found. See query #1957
- 1961 **MacDONALD COLLEGE.** Would like to borrow year book from MacDONALD COLLEGE, Ste Anne de Bellevue, Qc. for the years 1939-1940 for some research. Mary-Ellen Kolkman, 58 Breckenridge Ave., Dollard des Ormeaux, Qc. H9G 1G4, tel. 514-626-1745. Email: [mary@dsuper.net](mailto:mary@dsuper.net).

- 1962 **MOORE.** Require any information on the parents or family of John MOORE and Margaret STEBBINGS (STEBBINS), who were married in Quebec City, Ste. Peter's Chapel, 28 Sept. 1835, witnessed by George Hall and John Stebbings. All information would be appreciated Keith S. Moore, P.O. Box 616, Barriere, B.C. V0E 1E0. Email: [kemoore@telus.net](mailto:kemoore@telus.net).
- 1963 **ROBINSON,** John, born 1803 and wife Margaret, born 1811, both in Ireland. Settled Gore, Argenteuil Co. Children: Sarah, Ann, John William (b.1845, marr. Margaret McKNIGHT), Samuel, James, William. All born Quebec. Know story of John William but want to learn of the others and the Irish origin. Michele Harrison, 12550 Ansell St., Maple Ridge, B.C. V4R 1L4. Email: [harrisonfam@shaw.ca](mailto:harrisonfam@shaw.ca)
- 1964 **SURPRENANT-BOUCHER.** Seek information and contact with descendants of Eugene SURPRENANT and Julienne BOUCHER, married 16 Dec. 1852, LaPrairie, Qc. Parents are Antoine SURPRENANT & Isabelle MENARD. Joseph BOUCHER dit BELLEVILLE and Julienne STE. GEMME dit BEAUVAIS. See query #1957

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Queries with e-mail addresses may be viewed on the QFHS webpage  
 Home addresses appearing in Connections have been deleted  
 visit at: [http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch\\_queries.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch_queries.html)

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## IRISH INTERESTS

Copyright by Sharon Callaghan

An article of mine, 'Montreal Research Tidbits', appeared in the December *Connections*. In it, I mentioned having obtained the information during research for my books. Connection's editor, Dawn Ouellette, asked me to send in a write-up of what I was working on. As you will see, both books reflect elements of my Irish ancestry.

The first book I wrote, not yet published, was an historical fiction. It is set mainly in 1860s Montreal and is a tale of a young Irish immigrant woman, who had been orphaned on Grosse Ile years earlier. Arriving in the city, with her only family member, a brother, missing, she strives to make a new life for herself. Included throughout the story are factual accounts of places and events of that time period.

The second book, on which I am working, is an historical non-fiction and stems from my genealogy research and Irish roots. Three of my Great-grandfather Callaghan's brothers were well-known Irish Montreal priests in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Although the lives of these great-great-uncles of mine run through the book, it is not just their story. I also wanted to portray Montreal and its Irish community during that era.

I've often heard that it is best to write about something that interests you. It certainly can be rewarding in more ways than one. Having already become familiar with the Irish through my family tree research, I sought to expand my knowledge of them. In both cases, I also needed historical details on the city, its parishes and, for the first book, the Hudson's Bay Company. So, I've searched archives and libraries, toured historic areas and contacted different organizations.

Extensive research was important in order to make both books as historically accurate as possible. However, it also had the added benefit of providing insight into a city and community that my ancestors would have experienced.

## **THE MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND**

Mimi Hayward, long-time QFHS member, was well-known in the genealogical and historical research communities for her expertise and generous spirit in helping anyone who asked. Since her passing the QFHS has received a number of donations in her memory which led to the creation of the "Mimi Hayward Memorial Fund".

Any money donated to this fund will be used to purchase new research material: books; microfilm; microfiche; CDs; etc for the QFHS Library. The current "wish list" of purchases is listed below. Anyone wishing to have their donation specifically used for one of these items please include a note stating which one. All other donations will be used to purchase research material decided upon by the Library Committee, headed by Pennie Redmile

Please make your cheque or money order payable to the  
Quebec Family History Society  
P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9  
Print the words, "MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND" on the envelope.

### **Current Wish List:**

#### **Montreal Protestant Church Registers**

Microfilms up to 1899

A total of 65 Films ( 35 mm ) in the collection.

17 films are needed to complete the QFHS Collection

#### **Quebec City and Region Protestant Church Registers**

Microfilms up to 1899

QFHS current collection includes films up to 1882

4 films ( 16 mm ) are needed to complete this collection

#### **Quebec City R.C. St Patrick's Church Registers**

Microfilms up to 1899

4 films ( 16 mm ) in this collection

#### **Outaouais Parishes Catholic and Non-Catholic ( Hull Region )**

41 films ( 16 mm ) in this collection.

### **COST OF FILMS**

16 mm        \$ 25.00 each - plus tax

35 mm        \$ 40.00 each - plus tax

# 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	Yorkshire North Riding	307,961
				Yorkshire West Riding	674,396

Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## ONTARIO VITAL RECORDS SEARCH

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

**Births: 1869-1904**

**Marriages: 1869-1919**

**Deaths: 1869-1929**

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

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

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

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



## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

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

*( Please print in Capital Letters )*

*(If Known)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

PLEASE NOTE

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

SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO:  
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

**ANCESTRAL SURNAMES**  
P.O. Box 1026  
POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA H9S 4H9

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

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

Our volunteers will search the following QFHS Library resources FOR A FEE. This money helps to support the Quebec Family History Society. All research requests should be sent by regular postal mail with payment included. PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY THE SEARCH REQUEST therefore, e-mail requests for research will not be processed. When requesting research, please include a SASE (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope) **Canadian** postage stamp, \$1.00 US, or IRC (International Postage Reply Coupons) with your request.

The address for all correspondence is:

Quebec Family History Society

P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9,

Write: "**ATTN: Research**" on your envelope.

#### **Land Grants by the Crown from 1763 to 31 Dec 1890 - Lower Canada (Quebec).**

Full name and county must be stated for a search to be made.

Fee: Members \$5.00 per name (one spelling).

Non-Members \$8.00 per name (one spelling).

N.B: Does not include certain lands held under Seigniorial Tenure.

Books containing alphabetical indexes of names of grantees of land may be purchased from *QFHS Book and Publication Sales* by either, Individual letters (e.g: A, B, C, etc.) or the complete set A-Z (unbound)

See: QFHS Publication Price List in each issue of *Connections*.

#### **Montreal City Directories are available for searches for the following years:**

1842 -1850; 1852 -1901/02; 1910/11; 1915/16; 1920/21; 1925/26; 1930/31.

Fee: Members \$5.00 per name per year (one spelling).

Non-Members \$8.00 per name per year (one spelling).

#### **Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes**

Are: Members \$5.00 per surname (one spelling), per event.

Non-members \$8.00 per surname (one spelling), per event.

#### **Montreal Judicial District Indexes**

Protestant Births 1760 - 1899; Marriages 1760 - 1899; Burials 1766 - 1899.

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

Cost for copy of record: Members \$2.00 per record. Non-Members \$3.00 per record.

#### **Beauharnois Judicial District Indexes** (Chateauguay Valley area - SW portion of the province)

Protestant Births 1832-1899; Marriages 1832-1899; Deaths 1832-1899

Copy of actual record: Members \$2.00 per record. Non-member \$3.00 per record

#### **St. Francis District 1815-1879 Protestant** (A portion of the Eastern Townships east of the Richelieu River)

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

#### **Roman Catholic Marriages** Montreal parishes and rural parishes

Montreal Judicial District - 1850-1899 ~ only from **ABBA, Stephano** to **DWYRE, Patrick**.

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

#### **Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes**

Montreal Judicial District - 1642-1850 ~ only from **ABBOT, James** to **BYSAND, Joseph Thomas**.

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

#### **Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948**

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

# CONNECTIONS

**Published by:**

**The Quebec Family History Society  
P.O. Box 1026  
Pointe Claire, Quebec  
Canada H4S 4H9**

**Canadian Publications Mail  
Publication Contract  
# 40050396**

**If not delivered, return postage guaranteed**

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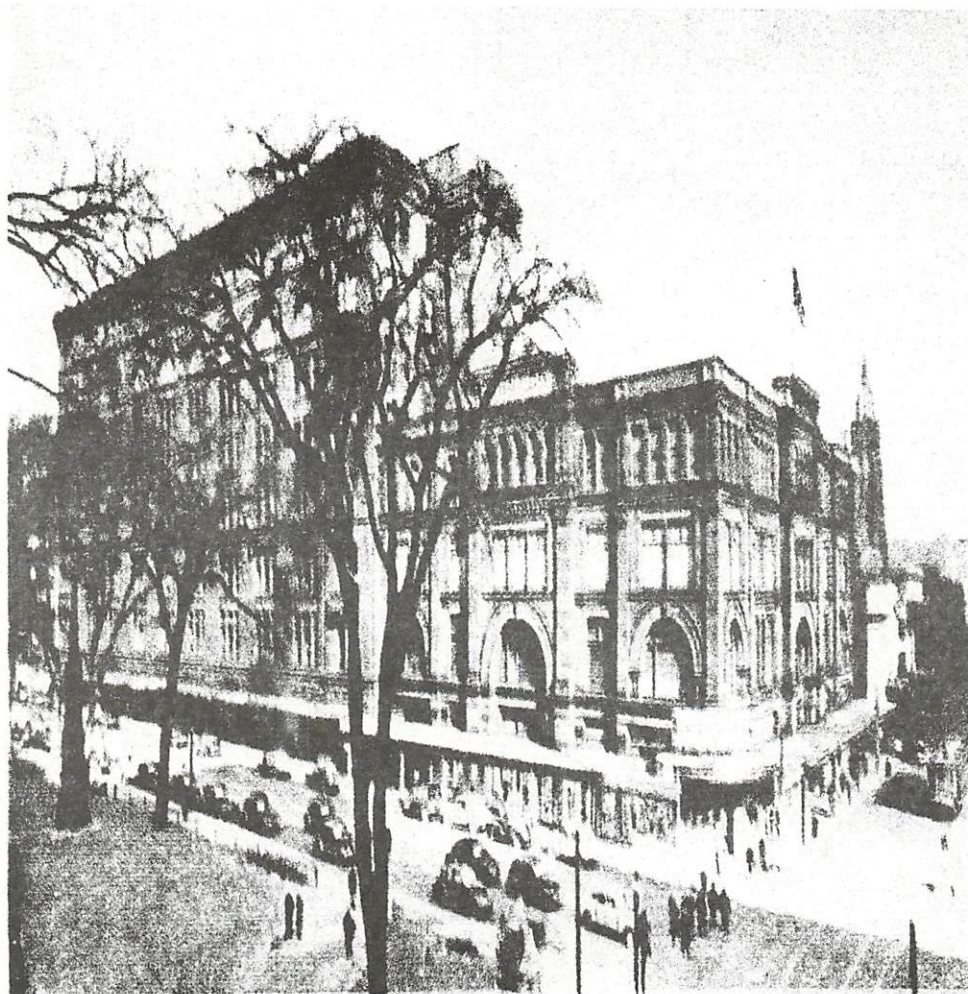
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# CONNECTIONS

Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
JUNE 2004 ~ Volume # 26 ~ Issue # 4

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CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC  
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
VOLUME 26 ISSUE 4 - JUNE 2004  
ISSN 070.7130

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MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 7:30 p.m. at Maison du Brasseur, 2901 rue St-Joseph, Lachine, Quebec the corner of 29th Avenue and the Lakeshore.

QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

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

SUMMER HOURS: From Monday June 28<sup>th</sup> 2004 ~ To Wed Aug 18<sup>th</sup> 2004  
OPEN ONLY Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.  
CLOSED FOR HOLIDAY From Wednesday, June 23<sup>rd</sup> and will Re-Open Monday, June 28<sup>th</sup>  
CLOSED From August 30<sup>th</sup> thru to and including Monday, September 6<sup>th</sup>  
Regular hours will recommence on: Tuesday, September 7th at 10:00 a.m.

"CONNECTIONS" VOLUME 26 No: 4 ~ JUNE 2004, ISSN 0707.7130  
PUBLISHED 4 TIMES PER YEAR IN SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER, MARCH AND JUNE  
BY THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY. DAWN OUELLETTE, EDITOR.  
CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS CONTRACT NUMBER 40050396  
PERMISSION TO REPRINT IS GRANTED, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED,  
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS TO: P.O. BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA H9S 4H9  
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
Volume # 26 / Issue # 4 ~ JUNE 2004

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF  
HENRY MORGAN AND COMPANY - CIRCA 1928

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CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION DE LA SOCIETE DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUEBEC  
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
VOLUME # 26 ISSUE # 3 - MARCH 2004  
PUBLICATION CONTRACT # 40050396  
ISSN 070.7130

## THE COVER POSTCARD

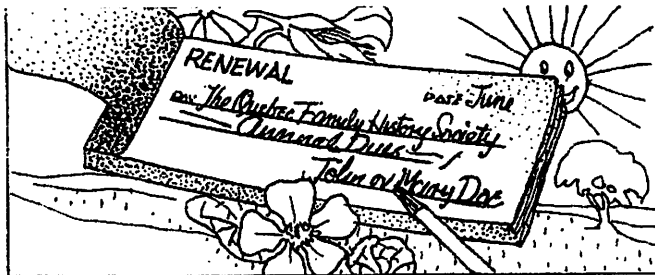
The postcard on the cover of this issue of Connections, from my own collection, is of MORGANS, a well-known Montreal landmark. This photo was taken circa 1928.

HENRY MORGAN AND COMPANY LIMITED was Montreal's first department store. Located on Ste Catherine Street across from Phillips Square, it was in the heart of the City's shopping and theater district. It was renowned for the variety of products it sold - both domestic and imports from the US and many European countries. Situated at the merge of East and West Montreal its clientele included both the English-speaking residents from the westend and the French-speaking residents from Montreal East, as well as people from the numerous other cultures that make up Montreal's multi-culture population. The founder, Henry Morgan, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1819. He and David Smith established a small dry-goods store on Notre Dame Street In 1843, called Smith and Morgan. David Smith retired In 1852 and that same year HENRY MORGAN AND COMPANY was established. It moved to Ste Catherine Street in 1891 under the direction of Henry Morgan's nephews, James and Colin Morgan. Henry Morgan died in Montreal on December 12, 1893. Henry Morgan and Company was purchased by the Hudson Bay Company around 1960 and the sign on the store on Ste Catherine Street now reads, LA BAIE [ THE BAY ].

Anyone familiar with the history of Canada knows that THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY played an important part in the development and settlement of Canada. It was founded by a group of English merchants and investors with the help of Pierre Radisson and Sieur des Groseilliers, fur traders from New France and granted a Royal charter by king Charles II in 1670. In 1869 the *Deed of Surrender* between The Hudson Bay Company and Canada was signed wherein the Company gave up its traditional territories to the new country of Canada and began operating as a retail company. For more on the Hudson Bay Company visit their website at: <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca>

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**Please remember to renew your QFHS membership by August 1st**



**The Membership  
Renewal Form for  
the year 2004~2005  
will be found in the  
center of this issue  
of Connections**

Dawn Ouellette



# From The Editor . . . . .

The success of any Family History Society is due to its volunteers. The Quebec Family History Society is fortunate in having a large number of members who are willing to volunteer their time for the benefit of all. But, there is always a need for more helping hands ! You will see in News & Notes that we are seeking volunteers for two major indexing projects. If you are interested in working on either of these projects please contact Derek or Jack. We also need someone to help out with refreshments after the monthly lectures in Lachine. For more information on becoming a QFHS Volunteer contact QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit or state your interest in volunteering on the questionnaire when you send in your membership renewal and someone will contact you.

Please take note of the QFHS Library and Office Summer hours printed in News & Notes and also on the inside front cover of this issue. These hours will be in effect from June 28<sup>th</sup> until August 18<sup>th</sup>. During this period the QFHS will be open only on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays - from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. it will be closed for the holiday and for the first week of September. Regular hours will resume on Tuesday, September 7<sup>th</sup> at 10 a.m.. Also please remember to renew your QFHS annual membership before August 1<sup>st</sup>.

The articles I received for this issue are, once again, extremely interesting and varied. Robert Wilkins submitted two. The first, *Vacillation on Versailles Street* tells the bizarre story of the O'Leary family and their run-in with the law in 1902. The second, *'Tis Fifty Years Since*, is an article which appeared in the Montreal Star in 1903 - an interview with a man who had left Montreal 50 years earlier and had only just returned. He reminisces about Montreal in 1853. Peter McLoughlin's article, *Diary of a Warrior*, takes us along with Hugh Dormer on a secret mission as he is dropped behind enemy lines during WWII with orders to destroy a Nazi factory in occupied France. From the horrors of WWII to the horrors of a century earlier James Burke recounts *The Voyage of Anne O'Neill* and her family as they flee the Irish famine on a plague ship destined for Grosse Ile. In his article, Patrick Campbell describes the difficulties of having a 'private members bill' passed as a law. But, how one such bill was adopted by *Unanimous Consent*. Mark Gallop enlightens us on the use of *Automated Genealogy and the 1901 Census*. And how modern methods can sometimes clear up a genealogical mystery in a matter of minutes. Lorraine Gosselin discusses some of the features of *Automated Genealogy* and the *Campaign to Release the Post 1901 Census Records*. I found a short "Reuters" news article about *Elvis'* genealogy which might be of interest to all you die-hard fans of the "King". Someone also left a news clipping of this article in my mailbox at the QFHS .. but forgot to put their name on it. If you leave me an interesting filler for Connections please PRINT your name on it. I also thought you would enjoy the little quip about *The English Language*, sent to me by a friend who knows the hours I spend proof-reading Connections. We had very few Queries for this issue but Al Bérubé, a member of the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, kindly sent in some information he found pertaining to earlier Queries. And, Once again Lorraine has given us some interesting sites to visit in Computree.

Thank you to everyone  
who has sent in all the interesting articles and other material over the past year

**HAVE A WONDERFUL SUMMER !!**

DAWN OUELLETTE ~ EDITOR

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## SUMMER HOURS:

**From: Monday, June 28<sup>th</sup> 2004 ~ To: Wednesday, August 18<sup>th</sup> 2004**

**OPEN ONLY ..... MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY - from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.**

The Quebec Family History Society Summer Hours will commence on **Monday June 28<sup>th</sup> 2004**. The Library and Office will be **OPEN ONLY** Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. It will be **CLOSED** for Quebec holiday from Wednesday, June 23<sup>rd</sup> and will Re-Open Monday, June 28<sup>th</sup>. **CLOSED** for ANNUAL INVENTORY CHECK: August 30<sup>th</sup> thru to and including Monday, September 6<sup>th</sup>. **Regular hours will recommence on: Tuesday, September 7<sup>th</sup> at 10:00 a.m.**

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## MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL:

The QFHS Membership Renewal Form for the year 2004~2005 will be found as a pull-out in the center of this issue of Connections. ***Please remember to fill it out and return it by August 1st.*** If you require a tax receipt please check the box on your renewal form. A box that is not marked will be taken to mean that no tax receipt is required and none will be mailed out.

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## SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

The Quebec Family History Society is seeking Volunteers for two Major Indexing Projects. All you need is a computer. It does not matter if you live in Hawaii or Quebec.

## CEMETERY INDEXING PROJECT

The Quebec Family History Society Library has a major collection of recorded Monumental Inscriptions for various cemeteries throughout the province. Presently, there is no Master Index. You have to examine each book to see if your ancestors M.I.s were recorded. The goal is to create a Master Index.

For Further Information contact Jack Leclair  
email address: [leclairjh@sympatico.ca](mailto:leclairjh@sympatico.ca)

## ISLAND OF MONTREAL: NON CATHOLIC MARRIAGE INDEX 1900 ~ 1925

Between 1900 and 1925 roughly 42,000 Non-Catholic Marriages took place on the Island of Montreal. At the moment, there is only an Index for the Grooms. If your ancestor, Jemima Virtue got married during this period and you did not know who she married you might have to examine over 40,000 marriages until you discovered that she married John Wilson. The goal is to create a Master Index covering both Brides and Grooms. The project can be done at home via the internet.

For Further Information contact Derek Hopkins  
email address: [derekhopkins@simpatico.ca](mailto:derekhopkins@simpatico.ca)

## REFRESHMENTS

Volunteers are needed to set up refreshments after the monthly Public Lecture Series in Lachine. To make the coffee, set out the cookies, and clean up afterwards (disposable cups are used). This position will be shared with other volunteers as there are approximately eight Public Lectures per year, the second Tuesday of each month September to May.

Contact: QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit at: [www.qfhs@cam.org](http://www.qfhs@cam.org)

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## QFHS WRITERS' WORKSHOP - open to all !

The QFHS Writers' Workshop, under the direction of Lorraine Gosselin, will be held, once again, at the QFHS Library in October.2004. This is a *workshop* and not a course. It is a group of people working together to learn from each other. **EVERYONE IS WELCOME**. If you are interested in participating you have the summer to write a 10-page, double-spaced text - it can be an article you are writing, or part of a book, preferably something to do with family history or genealogy. The finished project must be submitted by September 1<sup>st</sup> to [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com) It will then be forwarded to all other members of the workshop by early September. Each participant must then read all submissions and be ready to comment on each at the workshop. More information will be provided to participants along with the texts

Date: Saturday, October 30, 2004 ( note this is a change )  
Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. At the QFHS Library  
Fee: \$20.00 contribution for the Library  
Advance reservations are required  
Please reserve early, as seating is limited for this type of workshop.  
Contact: Susan Sanford at (514) 482-3418

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## BOOKS and PERIODICALS

QFHS Members may borrow books and periodicals from the Library ( this does not include Reference books ). Out-of-Town Members must pay return postage. New acquisitions are listed in each issue of *Connections* and on the QFHS website. A current list of periodicals may also be found on the QFHS website at: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs>

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## UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

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

### DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

SEPTEMBER ISSUE .....	JULY	15TH
DECEMBER ISSUE .....	OCTOBER	15TH
MARCH ISSUE .....	JANUARY	15 <sup>TH</sup>
JUNE ISSUE .....	APRIL	15TH

ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE  
PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

**Montreal\_1900**  
**VACILLATION ON VERSAILLES STREET**  
Researched and written by Robert N. Wilkins  
[ copyright ]

A particularly noisy row between Joseph James O'Leary, of 114r Versailles Street, and his wife, Emma (née Printer), led to the police being called in. It was Tuesday evening, March 4, 1902, a cold, late winter night. Constables Roderick Diamond and Joseph St. Pierre were dispatched to the scene by Police Lieutenant Robert Proulx who took the call around 10:00 P.M. Proulx worked at Station Six which was situated at 32 Chaboillez Square. The station (today the site of the Montreal Planetarium) was manned by 28 police officers and other officials. Like many working class Montrealers, the O'Leary's lived in a cold water flat set back off the street behind other dwellings. This simple fact was reflected by the letter "r" in their address. It stood for "rear".

When the officers arrived they were greeted by a frantic Mrs. O'Leary who begged them to protect her and the children (there were at least two) from her clearly very drunk and violent husband. According to newspaper reports from the period, Diamond and St. Pierre explained to the frenzied woman that their intervention in that regard would require a warrant, which they did not have. Nevertheless, the law enforcers were hesitant to leave. Instead, they lingered inquisitively checking out the shanty from top to bottom while at the same time trying to calm the extremely aggressive Joseph O'Leary.

When Diamond and St. Pierre reached the back shed, O'Leary became especially agitated for there the two policemen made a most macabre discovery. In a wooden box, beneath a table, the startled constables stumbled upon the corpse of an infant girl - a tiny little waif who had been evidently dead for a good period of time.

The two officers proceeded to arrest O'Leary in order to take him to the station for questioning.

Needless to say, the inebriated carpenter did not leave willing and fought forcefully, particularly with Constable Diamond. Once at the Chaboillez Square station, however, O'Leary ceased the struggle and was placed in a holding cell. Coroner McMahon was immediately called in to investigate the tragic find.

The very next day both husband and wife gave essentially the same lamentable explanation. The infant was born prematurely on January 12 and died in convulsions four days later. The father saved his pennies (or so he said) in order to obtain a very modest infant's coffin into which he placed the poor little tyke's body. Burial, he rationalized, for economic reasons would have to wait for the spring.

However, according to the Montreal Star, the death had been reported "in the usual way but no funeral was held, the parents being loathe to part with the body". The reports of the time further indicated that the father frequently visited his departed child in the storage shed in the back of their cold water flat. In fact, the night of the incident O'Leary, 44, became drunk and wanted to run off with the coffin! Hence the argument between the couple.

Coroner McMahon held the inquest without a jury the following day at the morgue, then located on Perthuis Street, just east of the C.P.R.'s Place Viger Station. He noted that it was indeed the second time that he had seen the infant's body, the first being on January 17 - the day after the tiny girl's death. This second time, as then, he ruled that the causes of death were "natural" and he issued a second certificate to that effect.

A day later, March 6, Joseph James O'Leary appeared in the Recorder's Court to answer to charges of "committing a nuisance" by keeping the dead body of his child in a storage shed in

the back of his working class flat on Versailles Street. O'Leary argued desperately that he was too poor to bury his daughter. However, it was demonstrated forcefully by the Crown that O'Leary was "an habitual drunkard and that he spent all his earnings on whiskey". Moments later, Mr. Recorder Weir branded the accused "a drunken wretch" and chastised O'Leary for wanting to spend his money on whiskey and not on the interment of his child. With that, the father broke down in the courtroom weeping uncontrollably, like a baby. Nevertheless, Recorder Weir did not relent in his moralizing discourse. He stated unequivocally that the infant's body could have been handed over to the Health Department for inhumation, if only the authorities had been made aware of the situation by either of the parents. In all events, His Honour concluded that it was "conceivable" that O'Leary did not know that he was creating a "nuisance" by not

attending to the burial and he allowed him to leave with a suspended sentence. O'Leary was cautioned, however, not to appear again in Weir's court or "his previous conduct would be remembered".

The short saga of this tragic event ends on March 8 with the handing over of the poor little waif's body to the appropriate authorities at Montreal's Cote des Neiges Cemetery where the child was later interred.

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Mr. Wilkins is a Montreal high school teacher and local historian. He is currently indexing the deaths from the early 1900's which were reported in the now defunct Montreal Star. He welcomes your comments at 514-524-5247 or at [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com) [http://www.geocities.com/montreal\\_1900](http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900)



When Diamond and St Pierre reached the back shed, O'Leary became especially agitated for there the two policemen made a most macabre discovery in a wooden box, beneath a table

## DIARY OF A WARRIOR

By E. Peter McLoughlin

The stick of six commandos sat quietly on the cold metal floor of the Halifax bomber as it droned deeper and deeper into occupied France in August, 1943. They were waiting for the jump light to flash red signaling their alert. These lean, brawny young men with heavily camouflaged faces were Britain's best. This was the third attempt to destroy the shale oil distillery at Le Creusot. The massive operation, run by 3200 men, provided much of the fuel for the Nazi tank divisions in Europe and Russia. In fact, the Allied High Command considered the mine and cracking plant to be the single most important target in occupied Europe.

During the first attack, three months earlier, an alarm appears to have been given just as the team was ready to strike, making it suicidal to continue. The ten men escaped through Spain. The second attempt never got off the ground, as the Gestapo arrested 100 locals in a preemptive strike. Normally, such raids were carried out by two saboteurs. To take in 6 and 10 commandos, for such an operation, was unheard of. What's more, two of the new group did not even understand a word of French. Suicidal, was the enlightened comment of many in H.Q.! But Lt. Hugh Dormer was prepared to take the risks and had personally led both raids.

It is possible to find these fascinating relatives close to the surface of your genealogical tree, provided you can turn over the right stone, like Hugh. This first cousin, once removed, had joined the Irish Guards from Oxford where he was reading poetry and classics, which certainly sets him up as an unlikely saboteur. Well, to back my assertion, tell me of any other commando who goes off with a copy of Shakespeare's Henry V under his arm, as he is dropped behind enemy lines! He was the product of a family that had been involved in religious battles since the time of Henry VIII. To such an extent, that his Catholicism formed

the main motivating force behind this desire to destroy all remnants of the Nazi machine with every fibre in his body. He appeared to have no hatred of the Germans as such, just their ideology. The philosophy of his diary (which was published as - Hugh Dormer's Diaries, J. Cape, 1947) goes back to the dedicated world that existed in the previous "Ages of Faith". In some ways, in today's terms, he would be termed "yesterday's man".

Hugh left his regiment to join S.O.E.(Special Operations), to do a better job of destroying that Nazi war machine and he made the grade. The Halifax's jump light blinked red and quickly switched to a steady green. "Let's go !" and they were gone through the open floor door into the inky blackness of the moonless August night. In no time, they thumped to the ground and went searching for the supply container containing their explosives. Parachutes and gear were quickly buried, to leave no sign of their recent arrival.

Slithering through the undergrowth of the woods to inspect their objective, the intruders found themselves overlooking a well lit factory complex, sheltered behind a maze of thick electrified wiring, that was too hefty to cut. The whole plant, they saw, was additionally secured by patrolling guards and dogs. The team withdrew, hid in the forest and slept.

The following night Hugh did an extensive reconnaissance, which showed that there were no Germans on the inside. Therefore, an unorthodox entry and approach would have to be made to blow up the plant. He decided to go in and confront the workers in the middle of the night, hoping that in the ensuing confusion, their six would appear like sixty. Then give a prepared speech in his best French: "Nous sommes les forces de la liberte ... L'Allemand c'est notre ennemi commun..... Il faut nous aider....L'heure de la liberation est proche! ««

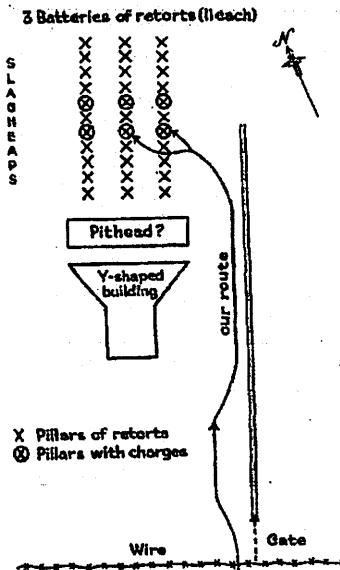
The ruse worked! They got enthusiastic assistance, after boldly walking up the railway track, through the main gate and up to the refining retorts (see illustration). Welcomed as liberators by the workers whose main concern was what would happen to their jobs? In eight minutes, the commandos attached the dynamite charges on the pillars. All the timers were set for 18 minutes and the team quietly withdrew, with the admonition to - Ne Touchez Pas. Additionally, Hugh insisted that the workers in danger were warned to minimize any casualties, a rather surprisingly humanitarian gesture. The commandos were two fields away when the night sky was illuminated by the ferocious explosions and a massive fireball, indicating hefty damage to Germany's military fuel supplies.

The next day was eerily quiet — too quiet, until the well hidden British caught the distant baying of the bloodhounds that had obviously caught their scent. "Shivers went up and down our spines; but reinforced our determination to avoid capture with all its ensuing propaganda, torture and ignominious execution. Our team split up to escape and I took "B" with me, a farmer's son who spoke no French. We wished each other good luck and were gone". Only two men managed to get back to England, "B" and Dormer. The others died after capture, including "D" who had gone in ahead of our party to prepare the escape route. It was the hefty price S.O.E. had to pay for success. Hugh continues, "We stumbled on from village to village, farm to farm, desperately trying to break the scent for the

bloodhounds. Exhausted, we flopped in a field by a hedge and grabbed thirty minutes of sleep, before being rudely awakened by the ever closing baying of our pursuers. In one instance, we missed the Germans by a scant two minutes, as they set up a cordon along a road we had just crossed. Sometimes the sound was so close, we expected our enemy to burst through the hedge on top of us. Escape seemed hopeless. So at least we could walk proudly to our deaths."

"Yet we carried on, exhausted, starving and increasingly desperate after continuous rebuffs for help from the farmers (we knew it was dangerous and they risked the death of their whole family if caught helping us). Finally, we ran into a true Samaritan who was a savior. He fed us and we were briefed on what to look out for. He indignantly refused any payment I offered — a real patriot. In the end, we collapsed outside Chateau Chinon and slept like babies after throwing away our revolvers."

"In the morning, I bought tickets and the two of us pushed our way onto the crammed bus, which took us to the nearest train station". There, in a pub, Hugh asked the owner for a beer, — "We are closed, but for you, there's beer!" It took her two seconds to see we were English — her employee got time tables and steered us to the right train for Paris. However, before leaving, she insisted on opening a fine Cognac and drinking to La Victoire!! Hugh had to kick "B" to get him to drink such "horrible" stuff — "Why can't she just give us more beer!"



"At last we got to our Parisian street — sadly the wrong one — but, in the end, our safe house was discovered and we were able to enjoy the company of the owner, who played beautiful Chopin and talked Anatole France. What a contrast to running for your life with those bloodhounds on your heels!

On Sunday, they left on the train for the Spanish border, only to have another narrow escape, when a Gestapo inspector jumped aboard demanding "papers!" Hugh's were looked at perfunctorily and he passed on to "B" lying in the corridor. Despite kicking and yelling, "B" played the farmer's son to the hilt, and the Gestapo tormentor gave up trying to get information from such an ignorant oaf, as he had the whole train to check!

The last phase, the dangerous voyage over the Pyrenees, was in the hands of Francesco, our guide; a tough character who had fought for the Communists in the Civil War and now lived a dangerous life on the edge, taking escaping parties to Spain. He lived with death every day — Gestapo, Spanish police, or just falling down the huge ravines. But, if he lived, his family made great money. This time, he was employed to lead a group of nine, an impossibly large number. The added inclusion of two women was a fatal burden, in Francesco's mind, for that crossing. These two had run De Gaulle's radio network in France and escaped just ahead of the Nazis. To illustrate our perils, it was less than two months earlier that one escapee, tapping with a cane along their goat path running along the side of the precipice, had missed his footing in the fog and plunged down and was gone. Three had died on that crossing.

This one hundred mile journey was made over three consecutive nights of traveling in absolutely horrendous conditions. So the group set off at high speed, stumbling, falling and getting bruised and cut until midnight, when it stopped for fifteen minutes. They were

literally racing against the dawn. Already, the women's clothing was torn to shreds and they were physically exhausted. Living in occupied France for two years was no picnic and the French couples were just out of condition. Even "B", a Guardsman, started to complain about his sprained ankle, until told to shut up. By the third night, both women had to be drugged to keep them going and begged to be left to the mercies of the Spanish police — Hugh carried one and Francesco the other for the rest of the way. Just add in the danger of the ever-present German outposts on the mountain above, and you can imagine the dicey challenges they faced. However, despite these ever present horrors, they were more than balanced by the tremendous comradeship that existed amongst all of those escaping the darkness of Nazi Europe. Somehow the party managed to just keep going. At the top of the Pyrenees escarpment (9000 feet high), the party slammed into huge winds and massive soaking thunderstorms - one second you were in pitch black and the next illuminated like midday. You were almost blown off the mountain.

After what seemed like the proverbial eternity, the trip finally came to an end and they descended into Spain and the eventual safety of the British Embassy. Here Hugh relaxed and managed a pleasant dinner with the ambassador, a man he had known as a military attaché in Berlin before the war. A small reward, you might say, for pulling off such an impossible commando operation.

In London there was a six week debriefing. The R.A.F. sent out Mosquitoes to check the damage and they reported back that the fires were still burning. Hugh retreated to his old school, Ampleforth, and dined in the silence of the monk's refectory and listened to the carefree laughter of the boys. "I realized, then, how much I was fighting for". He was awarded the D.S.O. (Britain's second highest award for bravery), a rare honour for such a young and junior officer.



One night he read a communiqué from the Danish underground, "Come quickly, or we perish, the waters of hell have risen to our lips". With such a dedicated and courageous man, S.O.E. promoted him and offered Dormer the task of setting up the disposition of all the Marquis groups for the invasion and then reporting this to General de Gaulle in Algiers. A tempting challenge, maybe. But this young man felt his earthly days were numbered and he would rather return to his Guardsmen in the armoured division. "If I am to die, I would prefer to go out fighting in the open with my men". He returned to the regiment.

D-Day! The Allies thundered ashore into occupied Europe. By mid-July the hedgerow fighting was centred between Caen and

Falaise. It was a savage, bitter and unforgiving struggle. The Germans, unbeknown to the British, had re-enforced their lines with several regiments of 88's (the deadliest tank killer of the war), withdrawn from the Russian front. As one Brit. commented, "They can kill us at 1,000 yards, yet we can only see them at 500!"

On one sunny day at the end of July, a single camouflaged 88 took out 12 British tanks before being destroyed. One of those tanks was Hugh's. He managed to escape the burning wreckage, but was killed in the ensuing small arms fire fight. So ended a short and remarkable career.

REF: Family and Hugh Dormer's Diaries, J. Cape, 1947

## WRITING WORKSHOP - open to all !

The QFHS Writers' Group - a very informal grouping - participated in a writing workshop in Oct last year and scheduled another one for October 2004. If you are interested in participating - everyone is welcome - you have the summer to write and select the text you wish to present.

### Here is how this works:

As an **author**: select a 10-page, double-spaced text - it can be an article you are writing, or part of a book, preferably something to do with family history or genealogy. Send it by September 1<sup>st</sup> to [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com) It will be forwarded to other members of the workshop in early September. As a **participant**, be ready to read and comment on each of the texts at the workshop. Don't be afraid to scribble on your copy so you will remember comments. More information will be provided to participants along with the texts.

**Note:** This is a workshop *not* a course. What does this imply? A course is all about an instructor teaching a subject; a workshop, on the other hand, is usually made up of a group of people working together to learn from each other, and has a moderator, rather than a teacher. A good workshop exists when all members participate wholeheartedly in the discussions. That is certainly what happened last year, we all learned something and had a great deal of fun doing it!

Date: Saturday, October 30, 2004 (note this is a change)

Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. at the QFHS Library.

Fee: \$20.00 contribution for the Library is required

Advance reservations are required

Please reserve early, as seating is limited for this type of workshop

Contact: Susan Sanford at (514) 482-3418

## UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Patrick Campbell

Among other things that Canada has inherited from Great Britain is the parliamentary system of government, with a Senate and a House of Commons in Ottawa. These institutions function at the national level, and exist also at the provincial level across Canada.

One of the inherited features of the system, at both the national and provincial levels, is an arrangement whereby any elected member of parliament, including those less prominent members known as “backbenchers,” have the right to draft a document, known as a “private member’s bill” on any subject of their choice and submit it for adoption.

These bills, however, are seldom successful in passing the various hurdles in their path, the chances of their becoming law being, at best, a long shot. To be successful, here in Québec, the bill must first pass through the Legislative Committee, composed of ministers and civil servants, then pass through first, second and third readings in Québec’s National Assembly, and then finally be passed to the Lieutenant Governor for Royal Assent. At any stage in the process, the bill can be opposed for whatever reason, which explains the low rate of success of these bills.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and one was **Bill 190**, “*An Act to Proclaim Tartan Day*.” This bill was introduced by Geoffrey Kelley, Member for Jacques Cartier Riding, which passed over all the hurdles, with the unanimous consent of all three political parties of Québec, and was signed into law by the Lieutenant Governor of Québec, the Honourable Madame Lise Thibault on December 18, 2003 at 3:09 p.m.

### THE EXACT WORDING OF THE BILL WAS AS FOLLOWS:

***Whereas*** Scottish immigrants first settled in Québec over 400 years ago, making the Scots one of the founding peoples of Quebec

***Whereas*** the Scottish community of Québec has significantly contributed to the economic, social and cultural development of Québec

***Whereas*** the bond uniting the Scottish community and other communities of Québec is profound and sincere and exemplifies a friendship that can exist between communities;

***Whereas*** the National Assembly encourages all Québécois to be proud of their cultural heritage

***Whereas*** 6 April 1320 is the date on which the Declaration of Arbroath establishing the historical independence of Scotland and the rights of the Scottish people to choose their own sovereign was signed;

***Whereas*** that date has a special historical significant for all Scots;

***Whereas*** the tartan is a Scottish symbol recognized world-wide;

**THE PARLIAMENT OF QUÉBEC ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**

- Tartan Day is hereby proclaimed to be 6 April in each and every year.
- This act comes into force on 8 December 2003.

The background to this goes back to March 1986, when a motion was introduced at a meeting of the Federation of Scottish Clans in Nova Scotia (New Scotland) by Bill Crowell, President of Clan Cameron, and seconded by Jean Watson, President of Clan Farquaharson, ... *that a day be chosen each year to promote Scottish heritage by the most visible means (such as the wearing of Scottish attire) in honour of our forebearers.* Mrs. Watson wrote to every provincial legislature, urging them to adopt legislation to this effect. Ontario was the first province to act on April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1991.

Similar efforts by others led to the adoption of Tartan Day in the United States in 1997, and France also recognizes the day, although it has not yet enacted an official proclamation. While all these, including Québec, had selected April 6<sup>th</sup> each year, Australia and New Zealand chose July 1<sup>st</sup>, as April 6<sup>th</sup> is a date which has some other significance to them.

Other associations involved in the process include the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association, the Québec Thistle Council, the St. Andrews Society, the Montréal Highland Games Committee and Clan associations through Québec.

Particular thanks must go to Louis Dawson, Chairman of the Committee for the Recognition of Tartan Day in Québec; if not for his diligent and hard work this article could not have been written and that he graciously gave his permission to use his information for this article; to Geoffrey Kelley, MNA and to all the others who have pressed this matter to a successful conclusion, in Canada and abroad. *Bonne chance à tous.*



**A 'BELATED'  
HAPPY TARTAN DAY  
TO EVERYONE  
WITH SCOTTISH ROOTS !!**

Remember that THE MONTREAL HIGHLAND GAMES  
will be held on AUGUST 1ST, 2004  
AT PIERREFONDS SPORT PARK  
behind the Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School.  
For more information visit their site at:  
<http://www.montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca>

**LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ JUNE 2004**  
**Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN**

**NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~JUNE 2004**

1. St. Patrick Church, (RC) Montreal, Quebec, Canada Record of Marriages 1876-1899  
by Sheila Hennessey & Robert Dunn \*REF/GS/151.4/H5/2004
2. Supplement to Fourth Edition of Chamber's Index to Next of Kin  
by Sidney H. Preston GS/400.4/P7/c2
3. Montreal West Directory 1996-1997 REF/AD/151.4/M6/1997
4. Memoires de M. François Bouchard  
et des ses compagnons d'armes veterans de la 1914-1918.  
Publication # 10 par Paul Émile Olivier BG/150.9/B6/1984
5. The Weller Family – Five Generations 18c to 20c  
By Dorothy Weller FH/453.9/W4/2004
6. St. Patrick (RC) Montreal, Record of Baptisms 1876-1885  
by Sheila Hennessey Brandl REF/GS/151.4/H4/2004
7. ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA or Miscellaneous Tracts 19  
Third Series Relating to Antiquity. (these volumes pertain to Northumberland England history)  
Edited by R. Blair  
Volume III: REF/HG.439.99/N3/1907
8. Volume IV: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1908
9. Volume VII: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1911
10. Volume VIII: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1912
11. Volume XI: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1914
12. Volume XIV: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1916
13. Volume XIX: REF/HG/439.99/N3/1922
14. What's in a Name: Surnames of America.  
by William K. Hammond GS/200.4/H3/1973
15. The Norman Achievement .  
by David C Douglas HG/400.99/D6/1972
16. A Dictionary of Modern History 1789-1945.  
by A.W.Palmer HG/430.6/P3/1965
17. Public Archives of Canada: Manuscript Division: Preliminary Inventory :  
Record Group 8-British Military & Naval Records GN/167.2/P8/1954
18. Record Group 1 – Executive Council 1764-1867 GN/167.6/P8/1953
19. Record Group 4 – Civil & Provincial Secretaries Offices  
Canada East 1760-1867 GN/167.6/P82/1953
20. Record Group 5 – Civil & Provincial Secretaries Offices  
Canada West 1788-1867 GN/167.6/P8/1953
21. Record Group 2- Privy Council Officer  
Record Group 3- Post Office Dept GN/167.6/P8/1960
22. Record Group 9- Dept. of Militia & Defence 1766-1922 GN/167.6/P8/1957
23. Record Group 7- Governor General's Office GN/167.6/P83/1953

24. **Burke's Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage Clan Chiefs Scottish Feudal Barons**  
 Volume 1: REF/GS/400.4/B8/2003/V1  
 Volume 2: REF/GS/400.4/B8/2003/V2  
 Volume 3: REF/GS/400.4/B8/2003/V3  
 Obtained by Peter McLoughlin -- cost was shared with QFHS
25. **Connecting: The Conn-Cowen-Greenaway Families**  
 From County Armagh to Upper Canada .  
 by Nancy H. Conn FH/460.9/C6/1995
26. **The Silent Song of Mary Eleanor.**  
 by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell BG/170.99/C3/1983
27. **The Story of Old Ste. Genevieve: An Account of an Old French Town in Upper**  
 Louisiana: Its People and Their Homes  
 by Gregory M. Franzwa HG/260.99/F7/1967
28. **Lordly Cartoons**  
 by Alan Mumford (pub by Burke's Peerage) GN/400.88/M8/2003
29. **Canada's Heritage in Scotland**  
 by Ged Martin & Jeffrey Simpson HG/450.99/M3/1989
30. **The Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary of Proper Names**  
 compiled by Geoffrey Payton GN/000.4/P3/1972
31. **The Manor House of De Villeraie: A tale of Canada Under French Domination**  
 by Mrs J. L. Leprohon (historical fiction near Richelieu River) FIC/152.99/L4/1985
32. **A History of Vanier College 1970-1991**  
 by Maurice A. Scarpaeggia HG/152.99/S4/1999
33. **New Ireland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence**  
 by W. P. MacIntyre HG/150.99/M3/1985
34. **The Parishes, Registers & Records of Scotland**  
 GS/450.4/P3/1997
35. **Quebec City Gazette Index: Marriages & Deaths 1856-1865**  
 compiled by Jane Atkinson & proof read by Jack Leclair  
 from the newspaper notices compiled by Ernest Smith REF/GS/156.4/Q8/2004
36. **Rapport de L'Archiviste de la Province de Québec pour 1955-56 & 1956-57**  
 (lists Durham Qc habitants 1838) GN/150.9/Q8/1957
37. **Some Fife (Scotland) Soldiers, Sailors & Airmen**  
 GS/455.4/F5/2004
38. **Quebec Militia 1770 -1829 found in Stt Andrew Parish (Presbyterian) Quebec City**  
 Liste de Militaires dans la Paroisse Presbytérien de St. Andrew (Church of Scotland)  
 à Québec de 1770 à avril 1829.  
 compiled by Al Bérubé MH/156.4/B3/1998
39. **The St. Andrew's Society History**  
 by Kenneth Mackay HG/151.9/M3/1973
40. **Quebec City Gazette Marriages & Deaths**  
 compiled by Ernest H. Smith  
 Volume 1: 1856-1858 REF/GS/156.33/S6/2004/v1  
 Volume 2: 1858-1861 REF/GS/156.33/S6/2004/v2  
 Volume 3: 1862-1865 REF/GS/156.33/S6/2004/v3

**THESE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED TO QFHS LIBRARY BY:**

Al Bérubé, Sheila Hennessey Brandl, Norman Douglas estate,  
Dorothy Dunkley, Pat Grant, Jann La Valley, Luc Lepine, Peter  
McLoughlin, Ernest H Smith, Dorothy Weiler, \*QFHS, SCGS,

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**MICROFILMS:****M 340.4: Quebec City Superior Court:**

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Quebec City, 1883-1900 (Chalmer's Church)  
Portneuf Anglican Church 1830-1900  
Bourg St. Louis & Saint Catherine's Anglican Church 1883-1900  
Stoneham, Valcartier & Lake Beauport Anglican Church 1883-1900

**M 340.1: Quebec City Superior Court:**

Trinity Church 1883-1900  
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church 1883-1900  
Wesleyan Methodist Church 1883-1900  
Baptist Societies Church 1883-1900  
St. Paul's Anglican Church 1883-1900

**M 340.3: Quebec City Superior Court:**

Anglican Cathedral, Quebec City 1883-1900  
St. James Church, Lake Beauport 1892-1900  
St. Mary's Anglican Church, Ile d'Orleans 1884-1967  
St. Michael's Anglican Church, Sillery 1883-1900  
Jewish Congregation, Quebec City 1897-1901  
St. Andrew's Church, Valcartier 1876-1900  
Portneuf & Bourg Louis Methodist Church 1834-1870  
St. Mary's Anglican Church, Montmorency Falls 1883-1900  
Église Presbytérienne française-Québec 1882-1900  
Evangelical Lutheran Church 1882-1894  
New Liverpool Anglican Church 1883-1900  
St. Sylvester's Presbyterian Church 1883-1900  
St. Gilles's & St. Sylvester Anglican Church 1883-1893

**M 340.2: Quebec City Superior Court:**

St. Matthew's Anglican Church 1883-1900  
St. Peter's Anglican Church 1883-1900  
Marine Hospital Anglican Church 1883-1889  
Aubigny Anglican Church 1883-1900  
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Lévis 1883-1900

All the above were purchased by QFHS.

**MICROFICHE:**

Edinburgh & Leith (Scotland) Directory 1861-1862	5 microfiche
Edinburgh & Leith (Scotland) Post Office Directory 1904	12 microfiche
West Lothian 1891 Census ( Scotland )	4 microfiche

Microfiche were donated to QFHS by the estate of Norman Douglas.

**COMPACT DISKETTES:**

Glengarry Ontario Catholic Church Marriages: 1 CD  
 Alexandria, Apple Hill, Curry Hill, Dalkeith, Glen Nevis, Glen Robertson, Glen Walter, Greenfield,  
 Green Valley, Lancaster, Lochiel, Martintown, Maxville, St Raphael, Williamstown

We do not know who donated the CD. Please put your name on donations.

- ❖ Ernest H. Smith, long time QFHS member donated the marriage notices & deaths, as found in the Quebec Gazette newspaper (1856-1865). Mr. Smith hand copied every entry. (over 1000 pages). **These notices cover a much larger area than Quebec City.** Jane Atkinson volunteered to index these notices, & Jack Leclair helped out by proof-reading her entries for accuracy.
- ❖ Our recent book sale was very successful. Thank you to everyone who participated. Sadly we had a multiple requests for most of the books, leaving some members disappointed.
- ❖ The French Genealogy Society very kindly donated several boxes of English books to our library.
- ❖ This will be our last journal for the 2003-2004 year. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the library volunteers who have helped this year. Jane Atkinson, Rita Cloghesy, Cecilia Karwowski, & Judy Mowat. The library is doing very well, due to the hard work of these ladies.
- ❖ ***I am still looking for a person who has a good knowledge of Gaspé history and families,*** to help Judy make a more detailed index of Dr. David McDougall's files. Judy has done an excellent job, making the collection easy to understand, but we would appreciate help from someone who knows the region better than we do. A special thanks goes out to Pearl Miller, Anne Marie Rogers, Gary Schroder and a volunteer from the LDS for sorting through the boxes of papers left by the late Norman Douglas.
- ❖ I would also like to thank everyone who've donated books ....etc to our library.

**HAVE A NICE SUMMER !!**

## LIBRARY LOAN - REQUEST BY MAIL

You are permitted 3 books for 1 month; 5 periodicals for 1 month.  
1 month from date of mailing.

Please list the books by priority that you would like to borrow.

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

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

This catalogue may be borrowed by QFHS Members

New books are listed in each issue of Connections.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE OF BOOK / PERIODICAL	CALL NO: PERIODICAL VOL / ISS #	REQUEST REC'D OFFICE Use ONLY	DATE DUE

For your convenience photocopy this page and mail to:  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY  
P.O. BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC H9S 4H9  
Please write LIBRARY LOAN on the envelope



**Quebec Family History Society  
Publications  
Price List**

	Price	S & H	Total
<b>A. Books on Genealogy</b>			
A0010 Canada and the American Civil War - Prelude to War (Lapine)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0030 Chasing Grandmas	\$ 18.95	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.95
A0101 Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 1: Welcome Niall O'Donnell Emigrant (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0102 Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 2: A Dangerous Diversion (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
A0450 Finding your Ancestors in English Quebec (Douglas)	\$ 17.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
A0500 From Little Acorns (Bronfman)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
A0600 Genealogy in Ontario (Merriman) (1996 ed)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A0800 History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) Includes companion index booklet	\$ 40.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
A1300 Lower Canada Militia Officers: 1812 - 1815 (Lapine)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 33.00
A1350 Planning a Genealogical Trip to Montreal (Leclerc)	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 7.50
A1400 Routes to Roots (Taylor) (Collection from "Kitchener-Waterloo Record 1993 - 1977)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A1500 Schooling in the Clearing - Stanstead 1800 - 1850 (Brown)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A1600 St. Patrick's of Quebec City (History of its 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
A1950 Tracing your Irish Ancestors (Grenham)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
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
A2400 Who am I?	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
<b>B. QFHS Publications</b>			
B3010 Ancestral Surname Catalogue **NEW 2003 EDITION**	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 13.00
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) 499 pages	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
B3050 Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette 1880 - 1957 Quebec References (Simmons)	\$ 26.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
B3060 Map of Lower Canada: 1802 (Mailing Tube - \$2.00 extra)	\$ 17.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 21.00
B3070 Place Names of South Western Quebec	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
B3080 Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices: 1846 - 1855 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3080 Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1855 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3100 Quebec Strays	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
<b>C. Monument Inscriptions</b>			
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
C4025 Frelighsburg Twp (12 cemeteries), Missisquoi County, Quebec **NEW**	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
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
C4070 Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4080 Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
C4090 Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to ... (Simmons) Quebec references	\$ 26.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 29.00
C4100 Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
C4110 St Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County (R. Woods)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4115 St Armand TWP Cemeteries Missisquoi County, Quebec (Birch) **NEW**	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
C4120 St James Anglican Cemetery, Ormstown, Chateauguay County (QFHS)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4130 St Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4140 St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4150 Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 34.00

		Price	S & H	Total
<b>D. Quebec Census Transcriptions</b>				
D5511	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford TWP, Hemmingford County	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
D5512	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D5513	1851 Census Index: Lachute, St Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, The Gore	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
D5514	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Napierville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D5515	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond County	\$ 18.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00
<b>E. Church Register Transcriptions</b>				
E8010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
E8020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1788 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
E8030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D.	\$ 20.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 23.00
E8040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D.	\$ 25.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 28.00
E8050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$ 36.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 40.00
E8055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy) **NEW**	\$ 55.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00
E8060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf Count (1832 - 1901)	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00
<b>F. Crown Land Grants of Quebec</b>				
F7001	Sumame Index: Full Set A to Z (unbound)	\$ 100.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 120.00
F7010	Sumame Index A	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7011	Sumame Index B	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
F7012	Sumame Index C	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 11.00
F7013	Sumame Index D	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 9.00
F7014	Sumame Index E	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7015	Sumame Index F	\$ 4.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 5.00
F7016	Sumame Index G	\$ 7.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 9.00
F7017	Sumame Index H	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
F7018	Sumame Index I/J	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7019	Sumame Index K	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7020	Sumame Index L	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 11.00
F7021	Sumame Index M	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
F7022	Sumame Index N	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7023	Sumame Index O	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7024	Sumame Index P	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
F7025	Sumame Index Q	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7026	Sumame Index R	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
F7027	Sumame Index S	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
F7028	Sumame Index T	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7029	Sumame Index U/V	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
F7030	Sumame Index W	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 4.00
F7031	Sumame Index X/Y/Z	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 3.00
<b>G. Connections Back Issues: 1977 - 1998 (Some Issues not available)</b>				
G8001	Our Policy: copies are free of charge. We request a small donation to cover postage and handling - Suggested donation \$2.00 per issue			
G8002	Back Issues 1999 - 2002, 4 issues per year (price each issue)	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
<b>H. QFHS Promotional Items</b>				
H9010	QFHS Golf Shirts Sizes available: S, M, L, XL Colours available: Navy, Black, White, Tan, Yellow	\$ 28.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 32.00



RENEWAL

Date: June

The Quebec Family History Society  
Annual Dinner

John & Mary Doe

**QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**  
**MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOTICE**  
**MEMBERSHIP YEAR AUGUST 1ST, 2004 TO JULY 31ST, 2005**

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

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**1873-1899**

**Compiled by Sheila Hennessy and Robert Dunn**



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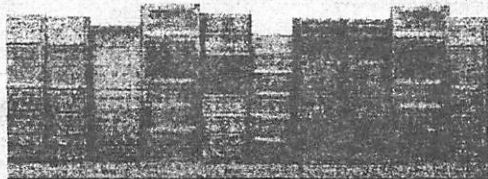
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## THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



- 1) The bandage was wound around the wound.
- 2) The farm was used to produce produce.
- 3) The dump was so full that it had to refuse more refuse.
- 4) We must polish the Polish furniture.
- 5) He could lead if he would get the lead out.
- 6) The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.
- 7) Since there is no time like the present,  
he thought it was time to present the present.
- 8) A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.
- 9) When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes.
- 10) I did not object to the object.
- 11) The insurance was invalid for the invalid.
- 12) There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row.
- 13) They were too close to the door to close it.
- 14) The buck does funny things when the does are present.
- 15) A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line.
- 16) To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.
- 17) The wind was too strong to wind the sail.
- 18) After a number of injections my jaw got number.
- 19) Upon seeing the tear in the painting I shed a tear.
- 20) I had to subject the subject to a series of tests.
- 21) How can I intimate this to my most intimate friend ?

**AND YOU THOUGHT LATIN WAS DIFFICULT !!!**

**Montreal\_1900**  
**'TIS FIFTY YEARS SINCE**

Story of What Montreal Looked like Half a Century Ago  
Extracted from The Montreal Star, August 22, 1903  
Submitted by Robert N. Wilkins

While working on my Montreal Star Death Index, I happened upon this fascinating article about an individual who left Montreal in 1853 and returned only 50 years later - in 1903. These were his impressions. There is a photo on page 11 in that same edition of the man in question. There was even a follow-up Letter to the Editor in The Star a few days later which commented upon the article found here below.

Robert N. Wilkins

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"Thingin' (sic) it over in my mind all the time, the pictures of Montreal as it used to be were as distinct as they were sixty years ago, but since coming back and seeing all the changes the old pictures have been obliterated completely and the old scenes wiped out."

This from a former Montrealer, Mr. William H. Delisle, of Chicago, who has returned for a visit to Montreal, after an absence of fifty years. To talk to Mr. Delisle, a strong, active man of seventy-seven, a gentleman of the old school, with pleasant manners, and a vast fund of interesting information about old times and old places, is to be transported back sixty years ago, to the days when some of the present leading streets were orchards and fields, when there were no steamships, no trains, and most of the people in the city knew each other. Since then the changes have been marvellous, and appear strikingly so to a man who has been away from the city for half a century. Mr. Delisle, who, with his wife, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Miller, 34 Shuter street, has never lost touch with Canadian affairs, and is proud of the growth of the young country, in whose future he has great faith.

Since he left here fifty years ago Mr. Delisle has lived in many cities and for years under an alien flag, but his memories of Montreal are affectionate and vivid. Leaving Montreal, he went to Toronto, thence to Brantford, where he passed six years, and was closely identified with the life of the city; thence to Bay City,

Mich, and since then has lived in Detroit, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, where he owned a mine, and Chicago, where he has spent some years.

**CAME OUT IN 1839**

"I was a young lad when I came out here in 1839," said Mr. Delisle, in telling the Star the experience of those years. "I was with Mr. Arthur, who was in the dry goods business. My family knew some of his connections in Edinburgh and, like all lads, I wanted to travel, so I was glad of the chance to see the world. Montreal was very unlike what it is at present. We were on Place d'Armes then, and I remember that the towers were standing. The bells were in them, and they used to make a great noise, being low down. The only big building now standing, which was there within my recollection, is the Bank of Montreal, and that is a familiar landmark. As a lad I used to be sent on messages to The Cross. Do you know where that was? Well, it was down by Hochelaga, and was a well-known locality. I have a dim recollection that there was really a cross standing there, but of that I am not sure. There must have been at one time to give the place a name. Residential Montreal was in the lower part of the city. What is now the business part was then a good residential neighbourhood, and there were fine houses in what are now pretty bad localities. On the other hand, Sherbrooke street was chiefly orchards and fields, and well in the open country.

"At one time I was with the Mussen firm - I see, by the way, that the house is being altered - and another old firm was that of Laurie, but most of these people are unknown here now, though in some cases I have heard since I came of their sons and grand-sons. My old friend, Mr. Kinloch, is still living here, and we have enjoyed many a good chat since I came back. We both knew everything about everyone in the town, in those days, and we have had much amusement talking over our old experiences.

### THREE-FINGERED JACK

"The other day I reminded him of a well-known character called "Three-Fingered Jack," who was a famous dun. If any one wanted money collected, they might rely upon this man being able to do it for them, and his methods were not always pleasant. He would go up to a man talking to a lady, and remark: "Those are fine clothes you are wearing while you talk to a lady, but does she know that they are not paid for?" There was one occasion when he did a very smart trick. A firm here wanted to collect a bad debt of one hundred dollars, and told him he could have half if he collected it. Seeing him some time afterwards, the man who had made the arrangement with him, asked "What have you done about collecting that \$100?"

"Oh, I have collected my half," said Jack quietly. "We had to rely on caleches in those days, if we wanted to go any distance. They were queer old traps, which stood in the Place d'Armes. As soon as a man went near them the drivers rushed to him, and began to bargain. There was no fixed tariff, but all tried to make all they could.

"When a bargain was being made to go to such a place, the driver always asked: "And back?" "A man who wanted a caleche and was bothered with the bargaining, said in reply to the question: "Where to?" "To h\_\_\_\_\_."

"And back?" at once asked the quick witted driver.

### TRAVELLED IN STAGES

"As far as transportation was concerned we were very badly off. People travelled in stages. From Quebec to Niagara the journey was made in a stage and took a long time. The first railway in Canada was between Montreal and Lachine, and the tickets were large round bits of copper. The country people supposed that these pieces of copper were part of their change, and used to stoutly refuse to give them up when the collector came around.

"Copper coin was very common. At one time, when I was in business here I remember we had as much as two hundred dollars in copper coin, which we did up in packets of twenty-five cents each, and piled in rows and rows on shelves. A curious thing that we used in this way to collect the copper coin of all countries and of all periods. We have had as many as a couple of hundred different varieties of coin at one time in the place. Merchants issued their own coins or 'tokens' but it was easy to know to whom each belonged.

"The sailing vessels which came out from the Old Country were very slow. Once when I was on my way out with the new spring goods for the dry goods trade, we got into ice fields, and were eleven weeks on our journey. The sad part was that the ladies said that we might as well have gone to the bottom of the ocean, for the new spring goods did not arrive until the middle of June.

### ALLAN LINE DESIGNED

"Bryce Allan, the brother of the late Sir Hugh Allan was the captain of the vessel, "The Albion," and the Allans then made up their minds to establish a line of steamships and no longer be dependent upon the wind. No one seeing the magnificent harbour, and the great number of steamships, who remembered it in the old days, can fail to be struck with the wonderful changes made in the half century.

"What changes, too, there are in the streets

and buildings. Long ago Dr. Black kept a school on Beaver Hall Hill, where afterwards stood Zion Church, which was connected with the famous Gavazzi riots (See Connections, June 2003). Mr. John Greenshields, whose descendants live here, married a daughter of the old doctor. Victoria Square, as it is called now, was then Haymarket Square. That whole locality has changed.

"When I was married in 1850 it was the residence of the late Mr. John Lovell, the well known printer, who then lived on Tecumseh Terrace, which was a fine locality, somewhere near Craig street. My wife was a Miss Evans, a niece of Mr. Lovell's, and we were married by Rev. Dr. McGill. It was a Christmas Eve, and there was a terrible snowstorm raging. We went to our little cottage, on what is now City Councillors street, but which was then in the country, and could hardly get to the house, as it was snowed up."

### REBELLION LOSSES BILL

One of the more interesting of Mr. Delisle's stories of Old Montreal, was in connection with the famous trouble over the Rebellion Losses Bill, in 1849, when Lord Elgin was pelted with rotten eggs, as he drove from signing the bill at the House of Parliament.

"There was tremendous excitement in the town," said Mr. Delisle. "It was known that the bill was to be signed, and a great crowd assembled on the Champs de Mars. There were speeches, of an excited nature, but the speaker I remember best was Mr. Perry. After

he had spoken and called upon all the sympathizers to follow him, we rushed to the Parliament Buildings and well do I remember seeing the carriage with Lord Elgin, and the sides streaming with rotten eggs which the angry crowd threw there."

"I was here at the time of the ship fever, and through two sieges of cholera; also through two fires. The fires in those days were attended by volunteers, for there was no organized fire-brigade. We went to the nearest well, and passed the buckets by rope from hand to hand."

Mr. Delisle is a public-spirited man, and has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the place in which he happened to be living. He was during his residence in Brantford president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer of no less than thirteen societies, including the St. Andrew's Society, of which he was also president in Bay City, Michigan. While in Brantford he was asked to run for member, but declined. In politics Mr. Delisle is Liberal. He has had among his many experiences newspaper work, and for a long time contributed regularly to an American newspaper. Mr. Delisle's belief in the future of Canada is unbounded. He feels that railways are the making of the country, and that the opening of the vast new districts will mean within a very short time a tremendous increase in the population of the country and its prosperity."

Visit Robert Wilkins website at;  
[http://www.geocities.com/montreal\\_1900](http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900)

### MONTREAL STAR: DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 ~1903

The Index currently contains over 31,000 death-related news items and obituaries extracted from what was, at the time, Canada's leading English language daily newspaper, THE MONTREAL STAR. The index contains references to deaths which took place principally in Canada, although there are also several hundred or so American obituaries as well.

For further information contact Robert N. Wilkins

Telephone ( 514 ) 524-5247 OR e-mail: [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com)

## THE VOYAGE OF ANNE O'NEILL

By James Burke  
Syracuse, NY

*During the years of the Great Famine (1846-1850) and immediately after, it is estimated that over 2 ½ million Irish died or emigrated. The Irish Diaspora today numbers some 70 million descendants of these emigrants. This is the story of one such family.*

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Anne O'Neill was born in 1820 in Co. Limerick, Ireland. This information was recorded on both her death certificate and gravestone. The informant for this information was her second husband, James Burke. The record of her second marriage in Montreal in 1848 identified Anne as the widow of Timothy Prendergast. Using this information, the author, with the help of the Mid-West Archives in Limerick City, Ireland, was able to locate the record of Anne O'Neill's first marriage.

Anne O'Neill and Timothy Prendergast were married in the Catholic Parish of Knocklong in Co. Limerick, Ireland. Knocklong Parish is in the Catholic Diocese of Emly and is in the Southwest section of Co. Limerick, on the border of Co. Tipperary South. The current pastor of Knocklong Parish is Father John Ryan, P.P. who resides at the Knocklong Parochial house in Garryspillane, Kilmallock, Co. Limerick. The author met with Father Ryan on a number of occasions. He was kind enough to make available to me the computerized set of records that have been consolidated into book form. He also allowed me to search the original parish register which consisted of a number of loose pages in a manila folder, a number of which were torn, and unnumbered. These records started in 1809. It appeared that some of the early records may have been lost. In any event, the birth record of Anne O'Neill was not found. What was found was the marriage record of Anne O'Neill to Timothy Prendergast on February 11, 1838. Anne O'Neill's address was identified as Castle Jane. Castle Jane was the local name for the big house known as Ryves Castle, which was located in the townland of Ryves Castle, Ballyscaddan Civil Parish, Coshlea Barony, Co. Limerick. The records were also found of the baptisms of four children born to Timothy and Anne Prendergast. John was baptized on December 2, 1838, Mary on

September 22, 1840, Catherine on November 17, 1842, and James on March 1, 1845. Of the four baptisms, only that for John gave a place of residence. John's address was recorded as Ca.-J (Castle Jane). No further mention of John was found following the baptism record. It is assumed that he died in Ireland prior to the Prendergast family emigrating in 1847.

In the 1833 Tithe Applotment Book for Ballyscaddan Civil Parish, there are three listings for the surname O'Neill/Neil. In the adjacent townland to Ryves Castle, a Pat Neil was recorded in the townland of Scarteen occupying 1 ½ plantation acres of land. The other two listings were in Ryves Castle Townland. This townland included the Ryves Castle residence which was locally known as Castle Jane. John O'Neil occupied 24 + acres. Living next to him was Owen O'Neil occupying 4 + acres. These were very likely relatives of Anne O'Neill and one of them, probably, John O'Neil, was her father.

The potato blight, which initiated the period in Ireland known as *an gorta mor*, The Great Hunger, first struck the fall potato harvest of 1845. This period, also called the Irish Potato Famine, continued for a number of years. The year, 1847, called Black '47, is generally acknowledged to be the worst year of the famine period. In 1847, a total of 215,000 Irish emigrated from Ireland. This was more than double the emigration level of the previous year. Among those who emigrated from Ireland in 1847 was the Timothy Prendergast family.

What is quite unusual, a record of the voyage of the Prendergast family from Ireland to Grosse, Quebec and then to Montreal has survived. Mary Prendergast Riley, the sole surviving child of Anne O'Neill Prendergast, told the story to her granddaughter whom she raised from an infant. The granddaughter, Ursula Montbriand, in turn

related the story to me. The story of the trip, exactly as I heard it, is as follows:

The ship on which they left Ireland was a pest ship meaning a plague ship. There was a lot of sickness on board and many people were struck by fever and died during the voyage. Among those who died were her father, Timothy, and two other children. When the ship finally arrived at the Port of Montreal, some of the dead were still aboard the ship. Evidently, it appeared that Anne Prendergast had died sometime between the trip from Grosse Ile to Montreal and her body was stacked among the dead. The priests from Montreal came aboard to sort out the living and the dead and to fumigate the ship. When the priests were checking the bodies, they found that the mother, Anne Prendergast, was very sick but still alive. Mary was also sick, but not too bad. The priests put Anne into a hospital and saved her life. Mary was put into an orphanage. Following her recovery, Anne Prendergast was apprenticed to a tailor in Montreal as a seamstress. Mary remained in the orphanage until her mother married again in 1848. The survivors from the ship gathered at a meeting to notify relatives in Ireland as to who had survived. At this meeting, Anne met a blacksmith named James Burke who had recently lost his wife and child. Mr. Burke proposed and the priests advised them to marry. When she was about seven years old, Mary remembered being at the church when her mother married James Burke. She was brought from the orphanage to see the wedding. She recalled an unusual incident during the ceremony. Mary had a cold and was sneezing. During the ceremony she sneezed so hard that she hit her head on the back of the pew and had a nosebleed. They had to stop the wedding ceremony long enough for Mary to be tended to by her mother.

On Feb 28, 1848, Anne O'Neill Prendergast and James Burke were married in Montreal. The record of their marriage is found in the Notre Dame d' Montreal Parish Register. In 1849, the James Burke family was living in Ellensburg, Clinton Co. NY, where twin sons were born. At that time, James Burke was working on the construction of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain RR. By April 1850, the James Burke family had settled in

Williston, Vt. where James Burke bought a blacksmith shop. They remained in Williston for the balance of their lives. Anne and James Burke had a total of 11 children, 10 of whom lived to maturity. This means that Anne O'Neill gave birth to a total of 15 children during her lifetime. Anne O'Neill Burke died at Williston on Sept. 25, 1902 at age 82. James Burke died at Williston on May 24, 1909. Both are buried at St. Joseph's Cemetery in Burlington, VT.

Fortunately, information on ships sailing from Ireland to Grosse Ile in 1847 can be found in the Canada Parks publication, "A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847, by Andre Charbonneau and Doris Drolet-Dube, 1997, and the companion publication, "1847 Grosse Ile: A Record of Daily Events", by Andre Charbonneau and Andre Sevigny, published under the authority of the Minister of Canadian Heritage, 1997. Information from this publication shows that the Timothy Prendergast family sailed from the port of Cork, Ireland, aboard the ship Avon on May 19, 1847. This was an unfortunate choice of ships on the part of the Prendergast family. The Avon sailed with two cabin and five hundred and fifty steerage passengers aboard. There was a great loss of life aboard the Avon during this voyage to Quebec. In fact, the Avon had the second greatest loss of life of all the ships that arrived at Grosse Ile in 1847. The records show that 2-year-old James Prendergast died and was buried at sea. The records also show that 30-year-old Timothy Prendergast died aboard ship in the period of July 18-24, 1847. His body was still aboard the ship when it arrived at Grosse Ile and he is buried in the Grosse Ile Cemetery. Finally, 5-year-old Catherine Prendergast died between August 22-28, 1847 in the Grosse Ile quarantine hospital and is also buried in the Grosse Ile Cemetery.

There were a total of at least 247 deaths of Avon passengers. A total of 137 died and were buried at sea. An additional 26 died while the vessel was at quarantine in Quebec, and an additional 84 died in the Quarantine hospital on Grosse Ile, Quebec. This was a total of 247 of the 552 passengers aboard. Unfortunately, the actual number of deaths was even higher than 247. From the story of Mary Prendergast, we know that during the time

that the Avon traveled from Grosse Ile, to Quebec City, and then to Montreal, an unknown number of additional deaths occurred. In all probability, some number of the passengers that remained in Quebec City were still sick and later died. It is known that some unknown number died on the trip from Quebec to Montreal as Mary Prendergast recorded in her story of the voyage that her mother, Anne O'Neill Prendergast, was "...stacked among the dead." when the ship arrived at Montreal.

Questions could be legitimately raised as to why the loss of life aboard the Avon was so high. There were a total of 33 ships that sailed from the port of Cork to Grosse Ile in 1847 including the ship Avon. Excluding the Avon, the passage time for the remaining 32 ships was 42 days. The Avon was at sea a total of 54 days from Cork to Grosse Ile. With 552 passengers aboard, the almost two week additional length of this voyage must have resulted in a serious problem of food and fresh water, particularly during the latter stages of the trip. 54 days was an unusually long voyage time. One ship, the Lady Flora Hastings, which left Cork Harbor eight days before the Avon, made the crossing in 34 days with a much lower loss of lives. The ship Rodeng left Cork Harbor one day after the Avon and made the crossing in 45 days. The Rodeng had 94 passengers aboard of whom, only two died. On the other hand, the ship Emily, which sailed from Cork one week prior to the Avon, required 51 days for the voyage. However, the losses aboard the Emily were only 15 out of 157 passengers aboard.

There is no identification as to those who died at sea as to whether the individuals were emigrants or members of the ships crew. It is interesting to note that no members of the Avon crew are buried in the Grosse Ile Cemetery. One would think that with a number of dead passengers still aboard the Avon when it arrived at Grosse Ile, the passenger deaths while the ship was in quarantine, and the number of passengers that died in the quarantine hospital, it seems odd that no member of the Avon's crew died during this time. While I have nothing but speculation to base it on, I wonder if the passengers were not insulated from the crew during the latter part of the voyage. In other words, did the crew totally abandon the passengers to fend for themselves while the crew concentrated on just sailing the ship and minimized any possible contact with the fever stricken passengers in order to save themselves? It does seem strange that no crew deaths were reported.

I never cease to be amazed at the courage of these Irish emigrants who packed up what little they had and took what was known to be a long and dangerous ocean voyage under primitive conditions to a land where most of them had no friends or relatives. This in itself should give anyone who studies what happened in Ireland during the famine period, some idea of how bad things actually were, how few options were available to the majority of the Irish, and how determined they were to give their children a chance at survival.

James Burke and Anne O'Neill were my great grandparents.

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

## AUTOMATED GENEALOGY AND THE 1901 CENSUS

[www.automatedgenealogy.com](http://www.automatedgenealogy.com)

By Mark Gallop

Automated Genealogy is an Internet-based project connecting the efforts of volunteer records indexers to a searchable database. The initial focus of the site is on the 1901 Canadian Census, which is progressing rapidly with almost three million entries, or 53%, completed as of mid-April 2004. The New Brunswick census records are now fully indexed. Quebec is at 37% with 632,000 lines indexed. Other projects are under way, notably indexing the 1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces.

Because the project relies on the efforts of volunteers working from their homes, access to the index is free to all and will remain so, although enhanced automated searches are available for a modest fee.

The project includes a number of helpful features. Matching software assists searchers in avoiding bad matches and finding records that might otherwise have been missed due to problems such as name variations. Because the interpretation of the script of census takers can be an art rather than a science, the site also offers the ability for the user to provide field correction notes, which will be reviewed by the original volunteer, or a third party if the indexer has ceased to be active in the project. While still in the early stages of implementation, what will further enhance Automated Genealogy will be links to other on-line records.

The value of Automated Genealogy became clear to me when I found a missing genealogical link and debunked a family legend within minutes of first accessing the site. My great grandmother, Stella Lynn, moved to Montreal for employment and married my great grandfather, Lorne Herdman, there in 1910 or 1911. I had been told many times that she grew up in Fredericton where her father, James Lynn, was Sergeant-at-Arms of the New Brunswick Legislature. However, I have had no success in finding her family via manual searches of earlier censuses and archival records, and a visit to the New Brunswick Legislature confirmed that they had never had a Sergeant-at-Arms by the name of Lynn.

With Automated Genealogy, I simply clicked "New Brunswick", then "York County" (for Fredericton) and went to the Lynn records via the alphabetic search. I could have found the same records via an alphabetic search at the national level but then I would have been choosing amongst 253 Lynn entries rather than 7. A family grouping lists James as head with a wife and four children, including Stella. A single click connected me to the Archives of Canada image providing much more than the limited personal description chosen for the transcribed index. While Stella's age was shown (correctly) in the index as 14, her birth date was listed as June 28, 1876, rather than 1886. The original census document confirmed that this was not a transcription error but an error on the part of the original census taker.

The potential of Automated Genealogy was indicated to me by links provided with the index information, in this case to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, providing birth records for two of the children including Stella, birth records for another son not listed on the census, and James's death record in 1926.

However, the crowning point of this five-minute exercise for me was seeing James's occupation listed on the original census information as "Janitor, L.A. (Legislative Assembly) Buildings".



**"AUTOMATED GENEALOGY"  
ANOTHER EXCELLENT REASON TO PRESSURE  
FOR THE RELEASE OF POST-1901 CENSUS RECORDS!**

By Lorraine Gosselin

**FEATURES**

*Once you try this site, you will not want to stop !!*

If you have tried searching the 1901 census via the on-line site at the National Archives of Canada, you know how useful the information can be, as well as how painful the search as you try to manipulate and decipher the microfilm images. This new site, which is over 50% transcribed (see the article on the previous page) has all the advantages of the originals without any of the aggravation: the information is transcribed, it is indexed and cross-indexed, and you can go *directly* to the original image at the National Archives if you wish to check for more detail, or even report an error. Note that the census for both 1901 and 1906 are being worked on.

It is quite evident the designers of the system put a lot of thought into the way the census returns would be used by genealogists. All of Canada can be searched by family name, variations and soundex code equivalents are listed. The family name search can be brought down to the initial of the first name, very useful when searching for a common family name. Once you see the list of possibilities, you can click to the *transcribed* census page, and if you wish more details or want to verify information, you can view the *original matching* census page by clicking on *image*. At this point, those who have used the Mr Sid browser to read the microfilm copies will be in familiar territory. For others, the rules are well-explained on the National Archives site (if you have trouble finding the explanation page, you can go directly to:

[www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020197\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020197_e.html) ).

Searches can of course be done on a geographical basis, by Province, District, and Sub-District.

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**SUPPORT THE CAMPAIGN TO RELEASE THE HISTORIC CENSUS RECORDS !**

There is a new petition form and information on the current state of affairs written by Gordon A. Watts, Co-Chair of the Canada Census Committee at [globalgenealogy.com/Census](http://globalgenealogy.com/Census)  
Some of the highlights, extracted from notes written by Mr Watts:

- We have been campaigning now for more than six years to regain unrestricted public access to all Historic Census records of Canada in accordance with the Access to Information and Privacy Acts. We have not yet succeeded.
- The Canada Census Committee is making a renewed effort to ensure that as many people as possible become aware that Canadian records of Census after 1906 are still being withheld by the Chief Statistician of Canada.
- The previous petition was worded in general terms. It had an effect. It did not, however achieve our ultimate goal -- that being the continued public access, without conditions or restriction, of ALL Historic Census records of Canada 92 years after collection.

Our NEW petitions are worded in very specific terms -- giving explicit direction regarding what we seek, and the reasons for our request. There are petitions available for the House of Commons and the Senate of Canada, as well as a petition of support for those living outside of Canada.



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

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### **FAMILY HISTORY IN INDIA**

People tracing their British, European, and Anglo-Indian family history in India, Burma, Pakistan, and Bangladesh should visit the following Australian site which lists over 234,000 names: [members.ozemail.com.au/~clday](http://members.ozemail.com.au/~clday). If you are searching for an individual, it is suggested you only enter the surname. You can also search by location, regiment, occupation, as well as browse several marriage indexes. This site appears to be kept up-to-date frequently, as more than 100,000 names have been added between December 2003 and April 2004.

### **ALL-IRELAND SOURCES NEWSLETTER**

Thanks to Dave McFall who forwarded news about an Irish newsletter published by the Society of Australian Genealogists. It is a monthly four-page newsletter available on-line without charge; for subscription to E-mail advice and additional information, go to [www.sag.org.au/new/aisn.htm](http://www.sag.org.au/new/aisn.htm). There is a yearly index for past issues which are available on-line.

### **IRISH GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS - Two sites!**

A draft version of a 190-page publication *Graveyards and Gravestone Inscriptions in Ireland* will be available on the Society of Australian Genealogists Web site. It is promised for April, so should be there by the time this issue of *Connections* is out. Thanks again to Dave McFall. Check it out at [www.sag.org.au](http://www.sag.org.au).

Mentioned on the QC-ETANGLO list, this is another fascinating site to explore. The Northern counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone are currently available. There is a charge to obtain full inscription records, but you can search each county without charge. The response will be the graveyard name, civil parish, and town/townland where there is an inscription for the surname you are researching. The site can be explored by county, religious denomination, graveyard name. Maps and photographs provide much historical information about the cemeteries of Northern Ireland. The site's database currently contains over 60,000 inscriptions from 800 graveyards [www.historyfromheadstones.com](http://www.historyfromheadstones.com)

### **CANADIAN-AMERICAN HISTORY - THE 1704 ATTACK AGAINST DEERFIELD**

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for sending this address for those interested in this time in our history. The Deerfield site at [1704.deerfield.history.museum/home\\_page.jsp](http://1704.deerfield.history.museum/home_page.jsp) introduces you to the five cultures involved: French, English, Mohawk, Huron, and Wöbanaki.

### **ILLUSTRATING YOUR WEB PAGE**

If you have built your own Web page, you might like to look at [www.jsmagic.net/kith/](http://www.jsmagic.net/kith/) for pictures, decorations, and backgrounds to illustrate your subject. It's a musical site.

## REDCOATS

Editor Dawn Ouellette forwarded the address of a site intended as a memorial to officers of the British army who died in various campaigns around the world.

You can search [redcoat.future.easyspace.com](http://redcoat.future.easyspace.com) by officer's name or look up the sites that range from 18<sup>th</sup> century Canada to 2003 Iraq. This information was compiled from various books, casualty lists, medal rolls, newspapers, and memorials. There is a link to a similar site for NCOs and privates, or go directly to [www.angelfire.com/mp/memorials/memindz1.htm](http://www.angelfire.com/mp/memorials/memindz1.htm)

## THE LONG, LONG TRAIL - THE STORY OF THE BRITISH ARMY OF 1914-1918

Thanks to Ken Oram and Pennie Redmile for sending in this Web site. Of particular interest to genealogists is advice on *How to research a soldier* and *War diaries*. You can also find information on particular units, or what happened on a specific day, as well as "follow in their footsteps" through photographic journeys of the Sacred Ground of the Great War Battlefields at [www.1914-1918.net](http://www.1914-1918.net).

## FINDING FRIENDS AND FAMILY

Bob Shipley reports he came across a Web site which is an excellent source for researching ancestors in England. He found three living relatives he had no idea existed within one month. There is a small fee to register, and an area to enter family trees. [www.friendsreunited.co.uk](http://www.friendsreunited.co.uk). From another source comes the site *Missing-you* at [www.missing-you.net](http://www.missing-you.net), also designed to help you find relatives and friends in the UK. This last site makes the valid point that you should use a Web-based address to post on these public sites, rather than the one provided by your service provider.

## UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER - ULSTER SCOTS

The University of Ulster has a series of bibliographies on Ulster Scots at their *Institute of Ulster-Scots Studies* - [www.arts.ulster.ac.uk/ulsterscots/biblio.htm](http://www.arts.ulster.ac.uk/ulsterscots/biblio.htm). The bibliographies are not only history, but include some on genealogy and emigration. The University also has an *Academy for Irish Cultural Heritage* with a section on 'The Battle of the Somme in Ulster memory and identity' at [www.arts.ulst.ac.uk/academy/somme.htm](http://www.arts.ulst.ac.uk/academy/somme.htm).

## MORE SUGGESTIONS FOR SUMMER TRAVEL

Although most small libraries and museums don't have their collections on-line, they usually list what is available, such as books, periodicals, and artifacts. Hours, special events, exhibitions, publications for sale, maps of the area, fees, whether advance notice is required for research, research equipment availability, are all items that should make preparation for your trip, and your eventual visit, more enjoyable. Search for their listings in the areas you will be visiting. The *Stanstead Historical Society*, for example, is housed in the Colby-Curtis Museum and you can explore the [www.colbycurtis.ca](http://www.colbycurtis.ca) site for information about the Historical Society, the Museum, and the Archives. Another example is the *Missisquoi Historical Society's* site at [www.geocities.com/heartland/lake/8392](http://www.geocities.com/heartland/lake/8392) to learn about the Society, the Missisquoi Museum, and the Archives.

## USING GENERAL PURPOSE SEARCH ENGINES FOR GENEALOGY

If you are reading this column, you most probably use Google ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com)) to find many things on the Internet. You might also use it to find someone who is researching the same family. The simplest way is to click on *Advanced Research* and enter your family name and the word genealogy in the field 'Find results with all of the words'. You can also use the 'exact phrase' field to enter the full name of your ancestor. This method can sometimes be quite useful, especially if your name is not too common. (My Kelley/Kelly searches brought in nearly 400,000 results, but the Wehr one had only a few.)

## TECHIE TIPS - PASSWORDS

Are you getting tired of all the passwords needed to access information on the Internet? Have you decided to use the same one for all sites? Your frustration is understandable, but these are usually for your protection. At least use unique passwords with sites where credit cards or personal information are involved. Use at least 8 characters, and a mix of numbers and letters, upper and lower case (passwords are one of the few times where upper and lower case are actually meaningful on the Internet). Don't use any one's birthday, address, pet names, or anything that can be easily associated with you. Don't use a word, in any language, that appears in a dictionary. To remember the password, make up a silly sentence with the letters and numbers, or use a favourite song and use the first (or last) letter of one of the verses.

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

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

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

## ELVIS

On March 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2004 Reuters News reported that: *After six years' research, writer Allan Morrison says the singer was the direct descendant of blacksmith Andrew Presley who lived 300 years ago in the Aberdeenshire village of Lonmay Morrison found records showing that Andrew Presley married Elspeth Leg in Lonmay on August 27, 1713. Their son, also named Andrew, became the first Presley in America when he arrived in North Carolina in 1745. The article also states that: Scotland was the only piece of British soil that Elvis Presley ever walked on when, in March 1960, he made a two-hour stopover at Glasgow's Prestwick Airport when returning home after he served with the U.S. Army in Germany.*

This marriage does appear on the IGI. at: [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)

Dawn Ouellette / Editor

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

Please limit queries to **50 WORDS OR LESS** excluding name and address. Members may submit queries free of charge; non-members will be charged \$5.00 per query. **PRINT CLEARLY; USE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.** Send queries for the September issue by July, **15<sup>th</sup>, 2004** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email [norabernier@yahoo.com](mailto:norabernier@yahoo.com)

- 1965 **CAVE/KAVE.** Seeking information on William John CAVE, father John, mother Matilda (?). The 1861 census lists his place of birth as Quebec. The children listed before him were listed as born in Ireland. One of them was Elizabeth b. abt. 1841 Ireland. The three following were Margaret b. abt. 1846 Canada, Robert b. abt. 1847 in Quebec, Thomas b. about 1847 Canada. The next 6 were born in Usborne, Ont. They were listed as KAVE on the 1871 census and KANE on the 1881 census. Joyce Campbell, 307 South McLean Street, Campbell River, B.C. V9W 2M7. Email: [joycbell@oberon.ark.com](mailto:joycbell@oberon.ark.com)
- 1966 **GILES, George Frederick, b. 30 May 1823 (?) died 24 Feb. 1903, East Templeton, Gatineau, QC.** He married Mercy DUNNING, 3 Jan. 1840, Ottawa, Carleton Co. ON. George's family came from Virginia early in 1800's for they built the first plastered house in East Templeton, Gatineau Valley in 1827. Joyce Veitch, 117 Moffat St., Prince George, B.C. V2M 3L2. Email: [joyceveitch@hotmail.com](mailto:joyceveitch@hotmail.com)
- 1967 **POISSANT dit LaSALINE, born 12 July 1660 in Diocese of Saintes (Xainte) – Mareennes, Poitou, Charente Maritime, France. Died 18 Aug. 1734 in LaPrarie, QC. Baptism 28 July 1661, Calvinist Temple, Mareennes. His father, Jacques Sr. born abt. 1640, LaRouchelle, France. His mother, Elisabeth (Isabelle) Magos/Magard, born abt. 1640, Mareennes. Raymond Fish, 2183 Upper Red Ln., Grand Island, Fla. 32735. Email: [RFishNappy@aol.com](mailto:RFishNappy@aol.com)**

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## ***RESPONSES To QUERIES*** .....

The following *Responses to QUERIES* were submitted by  
S. G. C. F member, Mr Al Bérubé

**Query # 1941:** [ September 2003 - vol: 26 - iss # 1 - pg 37 ]

**COTA, Angelea or Angeline, born in Seba, Canada, C.E.** I do not know her birth date. Her father's name was Jesse COTA. I cannot read her mother's name on the item I found. It looks like SAHOSAFBA ? Angelea married Mitchel CARPENTER. He was born in St. Hyacinthe DeLisle Letersky, 139 North St., Bristol, Vt. 05443 USA

**Response:**

Michel Charpentier, son of Michel & Angélique (Nadeau) married Nov 4 1862 at St.-André d'Acton, Qc, to Angèle Côté, daughter of Hyacinthe & Rosalie (St-Pierre)

**Query # 1953:** [ December 2003 - vol 26 - iss # 2 - pg 32 ]

**PASSINAULT, Basil or Basile, b.Prov. of Quebec 1823, d. Michigan 1902.**  
Father was Louis, mother was Marie MAQUIN, both born in Canada.  
Raymond Fish, 2183 Upper Red Lake Ln., Grand Island, Fla. 32735, USA.  
Email: [Rfishnappy@aol.com](mailto:Rfishnappy@aol.com)

**Response:**

Louis Pinonnault, son of Joseph & Marie (Barrette) married Oct 22 1810 at St-Constant, Laprairie, Qc. to Marieanne Lamarque, daughter of Basile & Anne (Bourdeau) .

**Query # 1954:** [ December 2003 - vol 26 - iss # 2 - pg 32 ]

SENICAL, Antoinette, b. 1850 in St. Patrick, Canada, d. 15 Sept. 1920 in Munising, Mich., daughter of Lewis SENICAL (SEMINAL?) b, Canada.. She was the wife of Basil PASSINAULT. She was also known as Harriette. She applied for naturalization in May 1903 at Marquette, Mich  
Raymond Fish, 2183 Upper Red Lake Ln, Grand Island, Fla. 32735, USA. Email: [Rfishnappy@aol.com](mailto:Rfishnappy@aol.com)

**Response:**

Basile Pinonnault, son of Louis & M. Anne (Lamarque), married May 3 1875 at St.-Michel d'Iberville, Qc., to Henriette Sénécal , daughter of Louis & Victoire (Houle)

**Query # 1956:**

BEAUCHAMP. My grandmother was Annie Elizabeth BEAUCHAMP. Her mother's name was Rosella BEAUCHAMP, born in 1832. If that was her married name I do not know her husband's name. Rosella married a Felix LACELLE, a widower, sometime between 1871 and 1881 and lived in Russell, ON. And Prince Albert, Sask. Elmer Anderson, 41 Witherspoon St., Dundas, ON., L9H 2C4.  
Email: [e26p27@sympatico.ca](mailto:e26p27@sympatico.ca).

**Response:**

Félix Beauchamp, son of Pascal & Josephte (Maisoneuve) married two times:  
*1st wife:* was Rosalie Touchette daughter of Joseph & Geneviève (Rhéaume), married Sep 30 1844 at St-Eustache, Qc, *2nd wife:* was Elise Sauvé daughter of Frederic & Marguerite (Tessier), married Nov 13 1865 at St-Eugène, Ontario,

Queries with e-mail addresses may be viewed on the QFHS webpage  
home addresses appearing in *Connections* have been deleted  
visit at: [http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch\\_queries.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch_queries.html)

**THE MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND**

Any money donated to this fund will be used to purchase new research material: books; microfilm; microfiche; CDs; etc for the QFHS Library. The current "wish list" of purchases includes: *Montreal Protestant Church Registers - Microfilms up to 1899* [17 films are needed to complete the QFHS Collection]; *Quebec City and Region Protestant Church Registers - Microfilms up to 1899* [QFHS current collection includes films up to 1882 - 4 films (16 mm) are needed to complete this collection]; *Quebec City R.C. St Patrick's Church Registers - Microfilms up to 1899* [4 films (16 mm ) in this collection]; *Outaouais Parishes Catholic and Non-Catholic (Hull Region)* [41 films ( 16 mm ) in this collection]. Cost of films: 16 mm \$25.00 each - plus tax / 35 mm \$40.00 each plus tax Anyone wishing to have their donation specifically used for one of these items please include a note stating which one. All other donations will be used to purchase research material decided upon by the Library Committee, headed by Pennie Redmile Please make your cheque or money order payable to the Quebec Family History Society P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9  
Print the words, "MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND" on the envelope.

# 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 Members: \$ 5.00 per surname per county**

**Fee Non-members: \$ 8.00 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 each entry. If you have an E-Mail address please provide for a faster response.

**FEE FOR MEMBERS: \$ 5.00 PER SURNAME**

**FEE FOR NON-MEMBERS: \$ 8.00 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

**The Fee for a search of the appropriate index is:**

**Members: \$ 5.00 per surname**

**Non-members: \$ 8.00 per surname**

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

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



## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

**COST:**

**Members:           \$ 5.00 per SURNAME per CEMETERY**

**Non-Members:    \$ 8.00 per SURNAME per CEMETERY**

whether or not there is an entry found for the desired Surname/s is to be paid in advance. Each variant Surname spelling is considered a separate request. All data recorded will be included in our reply to your request.

*( Please print in Capital Letters )*

*(If Known)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

PLEASE NOTE

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

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

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

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

Our volunteers will search the following QFHS Library resources FOR A FEE. This money helps to support the Quebec Family History Society. All research requests should be sent by regular postal mail with payment included. PAYMENT MUST ACCOMPANY THE SEARCH REQUEST therefore, e-mail requests for research will not be processed. When requesting research, please include a SASE (Self Addressed Stamped Envelope) Canadian postage stamp, \$1.00 US, or IRC (International Postage Reply Coupons) with your request.

The address for all correspondence is:

Quebec Family History Society

P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9,

Write: "**ATTN: Research**" on your envelope.

#### **Land Grants by the Crown from 1763 to 31 Dec 1890 - Lower Canada (Quebec)**

Full name and county must be stated for a search to be made.

Fee: Members \$5.00 per name (one spelling).

Non-Members \$8.00 per name (one spelling).

N.B: Does not include certain lands held under Seigneurial Tenure.

Books containing alphabetical indexes of names of grantees of land may be purchased from *QFHS Book and Publication Sales* by either, Individual letters (e.g: A, B, C, etc.) or the complete set A -Z ( unbound )

See: QFHS Publication Price List in each issue of *Connections*.

#### **Montreal City Directories are available for searches for the following years:**

1842 -1850; 1852 -1901/02; 1910/11; 1915/16; 1920/21; 1925/26; 1930/31.

Fee: Members \$5.00 per name per year (one spelling).

Non-Members \$8.00 per name per year (one spelling).

#### **Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes**

Are: Members \$5.00 per surname (one spelling), per event.

Non-members \$8.00 per surname (one spelling), per event.

#### **Montreal Judicial District Indexes**

Protestant Births 1760 - 1899; Marriages 1760 - 1899; Burials 1766 - 1899.

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

Cost for copy of record: Members \$2.00 per record. Non-Members \$3.00 per record.

#### **Beauharnois Judicial District Indexes** (Chateauguay Valley area - SW portion of the province)

Protestant Births 1832-1899; Marriages 1832-1899; Deaths 1832-1899

Copy of actual record: Members \$2.00 per record. Non-member \$3.00 per record

#### **St. Francis District 1815-1879 Protestant** (A portion of the Eastern Townships east of the Richelieu River)

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

#### **Roman Catholic Marriages** Montreal parishes and rural parishes

Montreal Judicial District - 1850-1899 ~ only from ABBA, Stephano to DWYRE, Patrick.

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

#### **Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes**

Montreal Judicial District - 1642-1850 ~ only from ABBOT, James to BYSAND, Joseph Thomas.

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

#### **Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948**

Cost: Member: \$5.00 per surname. Non-member: \$8.00 per surname.

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**Published by:**

**The Quebec Family History Society  
P.O. Box 1026  
Pointe Claire, Quebec  
Canada H4S 4H9**

**Canadian Publications Mail  
Publication Contract  
# 40050396**

**If not delivered, return postage guaranteed**

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P. O. BOX 6478  
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE  
U.S.A. 03108-6478