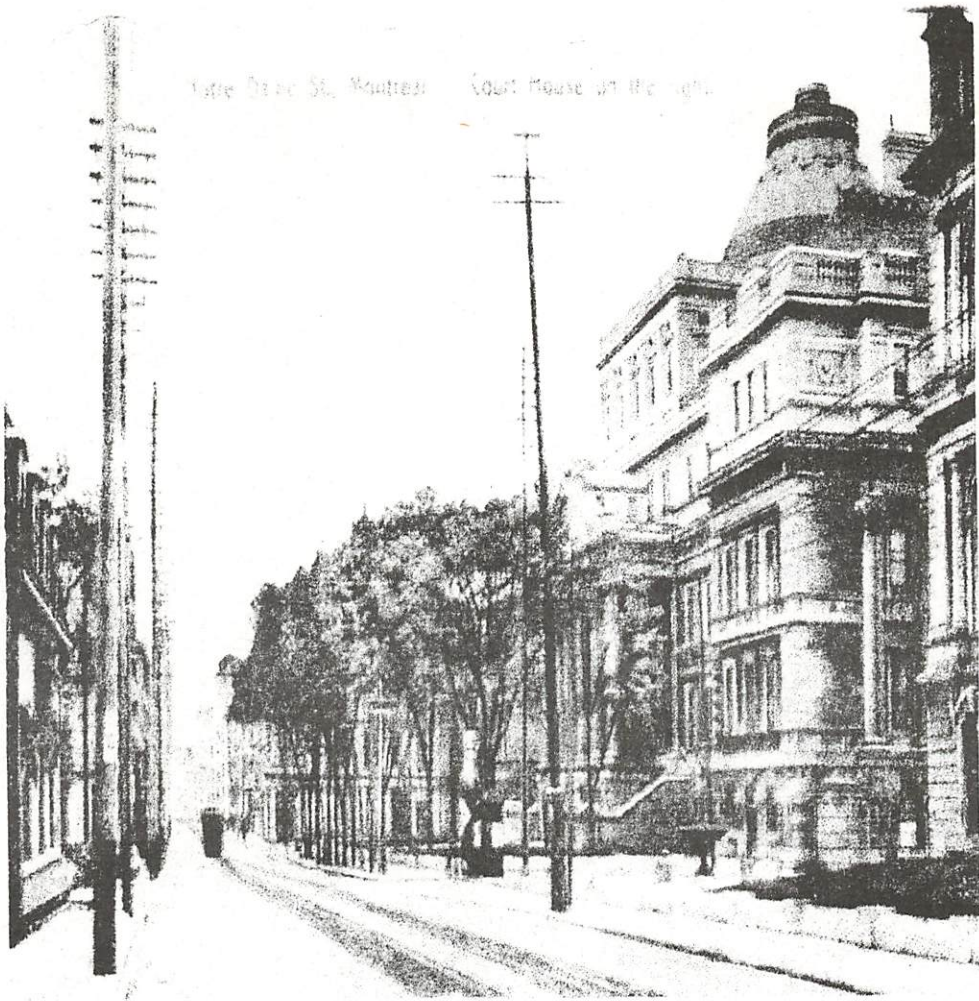


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# CONNECTIONS

Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
SEPTEMBER 2003 ~ Volume # 26 ~ Issue # 1

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Vieux De la St. Montreal Court House on the right.

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CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC  
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The cover postcard is of  
Norte Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec

## RENÉ JETTÉ

### 1944 - 2003

The Quebec genealogy community has lost a great genealogist, in the passing of René Jetté in May 2003, at age 59.

To the rest of world he was probably the best-known and most knowledgeable authority on Quebec genealogy, but to the QFHS, he was a friend and will be sorely missed. QFHS President, Gary Schroder remembers him as kind, generous, unassuming, very intelligent, and with a positive attitude during his illness.

He was the first Quebecker to earn a Ph.D. in demographics from the University of Montreal, as the tribute to him on his alma mater's web site testifies. He worked on several major demographic projects during his career and taught history for many years at the St-Hyacinthe.CEGEP. But René Jetté was best-known for his expertise and rigorous methods in genealogy.

He was widely-known, not only in Quebec, but in North America, and anywhere in the world where there was interest in researching French roots in Quebec. His major works were the *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec: des origines à 1730* and his *Traité de généalogie*. The first is a monumental work on the families of Quebec from the origins of the French colony until 1730 and is the basic work for anyone looking for their French roots in Quebec; it was prepared in collaboration with the famous PRDH (Programme de recherche en démographie historique de l'Université de Montréal) and is usually referred to simply as 'le Jetté'. The second is a manual covering in extensive detail the methods of doing genealogical research, and is also a staple in its field.

Members of the Quebec Family History Society will remember him for his presence at Roots 1997 and 2002 - he was a featured speaker at both conferences, and participated most generously in the experts' panels. The disease that was to end his life was already well-advanced the last time he was present, at the QFHS June 2002 convention, but it did not stop him from participating. I had the pleasure to sit next to this guru of Quebec genealogy at the experts' panel at Roots 2002, and it was quite extraordinary how unassuming and interested he was in every aspect of what was being discussed.

We will remember him not only for his expertise, but as a kind and unassuming man, deeply interested in helping others in their research.

## *From The Editor . . . . .*

The postcard on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of Notre Dame Street, one of Montreal's main thoroughfares. The "Old" courthouse, seen on the right was built in 1856 and was in use until 1922 when a "New" courthouse was erected. Criminal cases were then transferred to the 'new' building while civil cases were still held in the 'old' one. In 1971 a newer building was constructed and all legal matters are now conducted from there. These three buildings are located close together along Notre Dame Street, in a district known as Old Montreal ( Vieux Montreal ). For more information and a virtual tour of Old Montreal visit:

<http://vieux.montreal.qc.ca/eng/accueila.htm>

You will see, on page 36, that a replica of the Irish Famine ship, *Jeanie Johnston*, will be docked at the Old Port of Montreal from September 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>. This is a fantastic opportunity to visit an 1840's ship and step back in time to try and imagine the hardships immigrants of that era experienced. Remember to take a camera for pictures to add to your genealogical files. Montreal is only one port of call on *Jeanie Johnston's* North American Tour. For more information and a complete schedule visit: <http://www.jeaniejohnston.com/home.asp?id>. For anyone not familiar with the Old Port visit: <http://www.oldportofmontreal.com/information.asp> for directions and parking costs

Other activities to add to your Fall calendar are listed in *Seminars and Excursions* on pages 4 and 5. They include the QFHS Autumn visit to the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada in Ottawa on October 3<sup>rd</sup>; a Free tour of Mount Royal and Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemeteries on October 19<sup>th</sup>; or sign up for one of the seminars given at the QFHS Library *The Writer's Workshop* will be held on October 18th, advance reservation is required as seating is very limited for this workshop; Gary Schroder will give a course on *How to use Ancestry.com* on November 8<sup>th</sup> and Internet resources for Family History research in England on November 22nd.

Robert Wilkins submitted an interesting article, *What Science Expects to see 100 Years Hence*, from the Montreal Star dated 1903. The accompanying illustration depicts what they thought a kitchen might look like in 1973 !! Peter McLoughlin gives us a glimpse into his family's daily life in 1834 to 1865 in his article on page 9 and some background history on *Dundalk Harbour* and *Tullyallan Graveyard* in his *Addendum* on page 38. *Germanic Blood among French Canadians*, written by Jacques Gagne, explains the tangled roots of French and Germanic ancestry in Quebec. In his article on page 24 Tony Kyffins explains why, in genealogical research, you should follow all leads as the answer to your question may be found in the most unlikely place. This point is clearly illustrated by John Collins in *The Name Ermatinger* on page 32. The Frampton Irish, written by Dennis McLane, on page 25 will be of interest to anyone researching in that area of Quebec as a great many names are listed. Dennis invites any Frampton Irish researchers to contact him as he is interested in collecting family stories and adding family data to his Frampton Index.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## **SPEAKERS for the QFHS Monthly Lecture Series [ September ~ November 2003 ]**

The QFHS monthly lecture series is held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 7:30 p.m. at Maison du Brasseur, 2901 rue St-Joseph, Lachine, Quebec.  
The Public is Welcome to attend - *Bring a Friend !!*

### **Tuesday September 9, 2003**

**Speaker:** Barbara Winn

**Topic:** "*They Kept Diaries*"

Ms. Winn, a long time member of the QFHS, and a renown researcher, will review the genealogical information that can be retrieved from your family diaries. Ms. Winn was scheduled last Fall, but had to re-scheduled due to illness.

### **Tuesday October 14, 2003**

**Speaker:** Not confirmed at time of publication

### **Tuesday November 11, 2003**

**Speaker:** Bertrand Desjardins

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

M. Desjardins, a specialist in Historical Demography, will review his participation in the construction of the PRDH genealogical database for the period 1621 - 1799, familiar to most Family Historians researching French-Canadian genealogy.

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## **NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**NOVEMBER 11TH, 2003**

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

**WILL BE HELD AT THE MAISON DU BRASSEUR**

**2901 ST. JOSEPH BLVD, LACHINE, QUEBEC**

**ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH, 2003**

**AT 7:30 P.M.**

**FOR THE PURPOSE OF:**

**PRESENTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORTS**

**AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**ELECTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2003 - 2004**

**PRESENTING ANY OTHER BUSINESS DEEMED APPROPRIATE**

**LORRAINE GOSSELIN**

**CORPORATE & RECORDING SECRETARY**

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## THE NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND THE WESTERN NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

invite you to Find Your Family in New York  
A Two-Day Conference for New York Researchers  
Friday and Saturday, September 26 and 27, 2003  
At the Hyatt Regency Buffalo

This joint conference will concentrate on the complexities of researching in New York State and on those unique factors which influenced its settlement. Some lectures will be of statewide interest, other will focus on western New York and our neighbors in Ontario. There will also be several presentations of a more general nature that will interest genealogists who do not have New York roots.

### Lectures will include:

- Roger Joslyn, CG, FGBS, FASG - *Finding Your Ancestors in Upstate New York*
- Kathie Orr, UE - *Ontario Research - What Records are Available and How to Find Them*
- Gordon Remington, - *Yankees and Yorkers: New England Migration through Upstate New York*
- Kathie Orr, UE - *The United Empire Loyalists and Their Records*
- Gordon Remington, FUGA, FASG - *A Rich Legacy: New York State Probate Records*
- Harry Macy, FASG, FGBS - *Researching Colonial New York Families in the 21st Century*
- Anita Lustenberger, CG - *Using DNA in Your Genealogical Research*
- Glenn Atwell, MA - *Finding Your Ancestors in Europe*
- Sharon Carmack - *Love Letters, Diaries, & Autobiographies: Leave 'em Somethin' to Talk About*
- Leslie Corn, MA, FGBS - *Genealogy & the Internet Part I: Credible Clues from the Incredible Internet: Combining World Wide Web and Repository Research to Solve Genealogical Mysteries:*
- Leslie Corn - *Genealogy and the Internet Part II: A 19th Century Case Study from Cyberspace: Strategies for Finding and Using Reliable Historical and Genealogical Data on the Internet*

For further details visit their website at: <http://www.nygbs.org/ed/programs.html>

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## THE MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND

The September 2002 issue of Connections was dedicated to the memory of long-time QFHS member Mimi Hayward, who passed away on 5 May 2002. Mimi 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. It was, therefore decided to establish the "Mimi Hayward Memorial Fund". The money donated to this fund will be used to purchase new research material: books; microfilm; microfiche; CDs; etc for the QFHS Library. Anyone wishing to make a donation to this worthwhile cause please send your cheque or money order to the Quebec Family History Society with the words, "MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND" printed on the envelope.

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Deadline for December Connections is ..... October 15<sup>th</sup> 2003

# SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

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

Date: Friday, October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2003  
Time: 7:30 A.M. "Sharp" [ from: Q.F.H.S. Library - Pointe Claire ]  
Return: 6:00 P.M. [ from Ottawa ]  
Fee: \$ 10.00 per person ~ to cover the costs of gas and parking for the Volunteer Drivers  
Lunch: Bring your own - or - eat at the National Archives Cafeteria  
Supper: we stop at an inexpensive restaurant in Ottawa before returning to Montreal.

If you are tired of researching you can easily visit the Parliament buildings, the Bytown Market area, and other places of historical interest as the archives are located in downtown Ottawa.

**MINIMUM TWO [ 2 ] VOLUNTEER DRIVERS ARE NEEDED**

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## **WRITING WORKSHOP**

Open to anyone - experienced or not - who wants to submit a text for discussion and improvement. You will be expected to read other participants texts before the workshop; these will be sent to you by E-mail.

Workshop leader: Lorraine Gosselin  
Date: Saturday, October 18, 2003,  
Time: from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.  
Location: in the QFHS Library.  
Fee: \$20.00 contribution for the Library is required

Advance reservation is required as seating is very limited for this type of workshop.

## **☆☆QFHS WRITERS GROUP - OLD & NEW - REMINDER by Lorraine Gosselin**

A reminder that the group of QFHS writers attending the October 2002 workshop on *Writing Your Family History* reserved Saturday, October 18, 2003 for their next session, which they wished to turn into a full writers' workshop. Details were given in the last two issues of *Connections*. All who plan to attend are to submit a 5 to 10 page document (double-spaced) on which they wish comments and help. The subject is up to you. We naturally expect and hope that it will be about your family history. It can take the form of an article, a short story, an essay, a chapter in your projected book, or even part of a chapter. Please do not exceed the 10-page limit. Since nearly everyone is now on the Internet, I will receive these documents and send them out via E-mail to all the registered participants. Each person will then read all the papers and be ready to discuss them at the workshop in October. **IF YOU HAVE NOT YET SENT IN YOUR DOCUMENT, PLEASE DO SO WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS !** You may send it to [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com). Please ensure that it is virus-free. Who can attend: first priority goes to the attendees of the Fall 2002 session, then any one else who is interested. There will be a limit on group size, as it is difficult for a large group to be effective in this type of workshop due to the time required for individual comments. As with other courses, it will take place in the QFHS Library, from 1:00-4:00 p.m. and there will be a contribution of \$20.00 requested for the Library. Advance reservation is required and can be made at any time.



## SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

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

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

Date: Sunday, October 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003  
Time: 10 A.M. - Tour Starts at The front gate of MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY  
1297 Chemin de la Foret, Outremont. Duration of tour: 4 hours

This is *not* a walking tour as the cemeteries are among the largest in Canada  
THIS TOUR IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. PLEASE BRING A LUNCH

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### ANCESTRY.COM: How to use it ??

Members who visit the Q.F.H.S. Library now have access to over two billion new Genealogical Records. These include all the United States censuses 1790 - 1930; the fully indexed 1891 census for England and Wales; numerous indexes to the 1901 Canadian census; and thousands of other databases. The purpose of this seminar will be to examine the ways in which these records can be most effectively accessed and used.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder  
Date: Saturday, November 8th, 2003  
Time: 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
Location: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire  
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person

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### CAVALIERS and ROUNDHEADS

Genealogical resources on the internet for family history research in England. The purpose of this seminar will be to examine ways in which the internet can be used to facilitate research on your English ancestors.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder  
Date: Saturday, November 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2003  
Time: 1 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
Location: QFHS Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire  
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person

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

# MONTREAL\_1900

## What Science Expects to See One Hundred Years Hence

Researched and Written by Robert N. Wilkins  
( copyright )

*Introduction:* Who among us has never wondered what life will be like 100 years from now? Very few, I suspect. In that regard, I was fascinated when I stumbled upon the article found below in the April 25, 1903 edition of The Montreal Star. I find it interesting for two reasons. Firstly, how accurate the author was in so many ways as to his projections as to what our lives would be like in the year 2003. Secondly, as a still-practicing high school teacher, I normally tell my 14 year old students that it would be best if they were to keep their sentences short ! Please tell me what you think. You can reach me at: [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com). Enjoy !

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### Some Guesses at What the Next Century Will Bring Forth in the Way of Adding to our Comforts - Greater Conveniences in All Lines

Ever since Bellamy wrote "Looking Backwards" it has been permissible to speculate as to material betterments of the future. Along this line, the Morning Leader, of London, recently published the following from the pen of a well known scientific writer.

There can be no doubt that by this time next century the developments of the telephone and the phonograph will have made as great a difference to business as telegraphy has effected since this time last century. It is practically certain that telephone exchanges will be abolished long before 1950. Wireless telephony, with adjustable "tuning" will enable every merchant to "call up" every other merchant. Instead of looking up his friend's number on the exchange, he will look up his "tone", adjust his own transmitter to it, and ring.

#### **TELEPHONE SAFEGUARDS**

As a great proportion of all the business transacted will be done by telephone, the frequent occurrence of disputes as to what has or has not been said in a given conversation will have rendered safeguards necessary. Consequently every telephone will be attached to an instrument developed from the phonograph, which will record whatever was

said at both instruments. Precautions will have to be devised against eavesdropping. After communication is established, probably both parties to a conversation will retune their instruments to a fresh pitch, which, in cases requiring special secrecy, could be privately agreed upon beforehand.

The records of the phonograph will be automatically translated into typewriting, or whatever device has superseded typewriting as the medium of record. Just exactly what will be the mechanism of this translation is at present impossible to foresee. But we can be quite certain that so clumsy a device as the production of documents, word by word, and letter by letter, with one (and sometimes more) separate movements of the hand for each letter, as at present, cannot survive the century. Business in the year 2000 will be transacted in a hurry compared with which the operations of to-day are lethargic in the extreme.

#### **HOW LETTERS WILL BE WRITTEN**

In certain cases convenience will still require that something in the nature of letters shall be materially transmitted from one firm to another. Consider how, inevitably, this will work out

from present methods. The most advanced system of business letter writing now in use is this: The merchant speaks his letter into a phonograph. The correspondence clerk receives the wax cylinder on which the record of it has been made, slips it into another phonograph, fixes the audition-tubes of the latter to his ears, and reproduces the letter on a type-writer, stopping and restarting the dictating instrument by a foot-lever as required. This plan is open to many objections, which will have been overcome before it is superseded by the system which will be in vogue a hundred years hence. By that time we shall be able to use something less fragile than the wax of which "records" are now made - something which can be transmitted, not, of course, by post as we understand that expression to-day, but by tube.

For the intolerable cumbrousness of a system which requires letters and parcels to be carried to an office, dropped into a slit, stamped, sorted, delivered and very possibly mis-delivered, is self-condemned. Every merchant will "post" his letters into the tube-opening which stands in his own office. These letters will be placed in carriers, according to destination, Different districts will have differently-shaped carriers allotted to them. thus, when the letters are started on their way they will be automatically sorted somewhere en route, and sent flying on the wings of highly-compressed air to various points - to the general post office for country and foreign mails, and for local letters to different branch offices within the city of London itself, each about twenty-five miles from the centre of London. For it will have been found necessary to limit the growth of London by the time the actual city measures fifty miles from end to end. But it is only parcels and documents of special importance and secrecy that will be materially transmitted at all. The general run of correspondence will, of course, be conducted

by automatic printing-telegraphy. That is to say the merchant will dictate into a phonograph, which will produce a typescript of some sort, capable of either directly influencing a (wireless) telegraphic transmitter, and, through it, a receiver, which will reproduce the original at any distance; or else of being photographically copied by means of an entirely new invention, which will be called the teleautoscope

### USING LIGHT WAVES

This instrument will convert light-vibrations into some other kind of transmissible wave. Its function will be best understood by comparing it with the telephone. The telephone converts sound-vibrations (which are vibrations of the air) into electro-magnetic impulses, transmissible at present by wire. The receiving station converts them into sound-vibrations. Similarly, the teleautoscope will convert and transmit light waves, which are vibrations of ether the intangible and imponderous medium between the particles of air and all other forms of matter. Thus, just as the telephone enables us to hear at a distance, so the teleautoscope will enable us to see at a distance. Whatever we can see, we can photograph. Thus permanent records will be obtained, and it will be possible to sign and ratify agreements at a distance, and we shall (for instance) be able to settle a lawsuit in San Francisco without waiting the sixty hours or so required to travel thither from London- forty or fifty hours at sea on the Atlantic, ten to fifteen hours on the railless road between New York and California, used, as it frequently will be, in connection with the wireless telephone, the teleautoscope will practically abolish personal interviews in business altogether; for a conversation thus carried out will be, for all practical purposes, as good as a visit; we shall not hear what our interlocutor says, but also see his face while he is speaking.

**ACCOUNT-BOOKS 100 YEARS HENCE**

So much progress has been made already with calculating machines, that we shall certainly dispense with the arithmetioloan before the next century begins. And the ponderous system of book-keeping as now practiced will be abolished also. We shall have calculating typewriters, which will print in a book and perform every arithmetical operation with absolute mathematical correctness, and at the same time duplicate any required portion in the form of invoice or account-current. The economic changes which will have resulted, as well from improved business methods as from facility of transport, will be even greater than the mechanical advance of commerce. They are too great to be described - perhaps too complex to be foreseen - here. Undoubtedly all sorts of middlemen will be eliminated.

Manufacturers will supply consumers directly. The small shopkeeper has already had his marching orders. In the year 2000 we shall almost have forgotten that he ever existed. Trusts will during the next few decades have worked their own destruction. In the next century manufacturers will work independently of each other, but in associated groups. Lands, railways, water supply, electricity, and whatever resources of Nature furnish the mechanical power of the future, will, of course, have been everywhere nationalized. If, indeed, nations still at all exist except as a kind of enlarged municipalities, subject to one sovereignty - the Human Race consolidated in one Government of the World.

[http://www.geocities.com/montreal\\_1900](http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900)



THE COOKING MACHINE, 1873.

## PERSONAL FAMILY RECORDS IRELAND -1834 TO 1865

by Peter McLoughlin

It is difficult to get a feel for the lives of ancestors who lived long ago, unless you are lucky enough to have written records. In my case, I have two such pieces that form the basis of this article. The first is my greatgrandmother's ( Catherine Metge-McLoughlin ) meticulous record of daily costs covering over sixteen years. Secondly, I can refer to my grandfather's diary of his trip from London to Shanghai in 1865 going out to start work as an accountant. I have to admit that this short article turned out to be a more difficult journey than I had expected. Why? Because of trying to translate different currencies, life styles, wage scales and the retail grocery quantities recorded on every page. It is hard not to make mistakes.

### IRELAND - 1835 to 1850

In 1814, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, Ireland's CPI (Consumer Price Index) stood at 63, which would turn out to be their most prosperous time for the next century. By 1840, there had been a continuous drop in living standards to a CPI of 30, representing a 52% deflation. Times were tough. This was the period of the hungry 40's in England and Ireland, where it was generally estimated that only one out of ten eligible workers could find jobs. The resultant huge Irish emigration, of more than one million souls, scattered people to all corners of the globe.

In Ireland, which was a more rural society, maybe you could find labouring work, but the pay was miserable. Look at this example. A maid was paid 2/- a week as "breakfast" money(\$8.64 today). Plus, a further "contract" sum of 2 to 4 pounds a year, against which the cost of uniform, shoes, etc, were deducted. That sort of pay hardly provided much of a living, even though you lived in the house. It is interesting to note that, one hundred years later, during World War Two, when I was in Ireland, a maid or cook only got 35/- a week (\$7.85 Canadian), even in a wealthy establishment. Economic progress had been very slow.

To convert those prices to today's dollar figures - keep in mind that 1 pound sterling in 1840 is approximately \$85.90 today; or 1/-(a shilling, 20 to the pound) equals \$4.75. For instance, a loaf of bread cost 6p (12 to the shilling) back then, or \$2.16 in today's Canadian conversion. Hey, that is not too bad, you might say. Just consider, though, that your salary today is close to 50 times what they got then. Now, what do you think about the relative cost of that loaf of bread?

### The McLoughlin Family

Our family had lived in the Newry/Dundalk area, of North Eastern Ireland, for hundreds of years. According to family lore, we were likely there since the time of the Vikings. The family burial ground was at Tullyallen, a small village near Drogheda, where the earliest readable McLoughlin gravestone dates from a birth in 1710. From my own cursory examinations, I suspect that the burials go back to very early times, as there is a small Norman style building on the grounds.

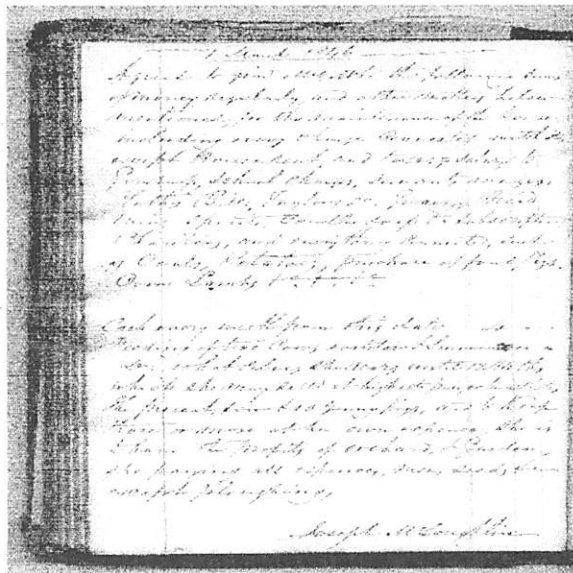
Here is an example of this antiquity. A graveyard near Dublin, which only closed in 1952, was proven to have been started around 500 A.D. All this is fascinating to me as a family genealogist, when you think of it. Just imagine that in those ancient grounds, you could be standing on the grave of your ancestor who lived over one thousand years ago!

Certainly, by the turn of the late 1700s, the McLoughlins seem to have been well established. We had married into a Huguenot Protestant family, the Metges, which no doubt helped overcome the Penal religious and commercial constraints that had been the law in Ireland since Cromwell's time. In fact, we now had a partnership, or owned, a shipping company, The Dundalk Steam Packet Company (see the ad for the sailings to Liverpool) - The Pride of Erin and Dundalk. In earlier times, I was told in Ireland that our sailing ships had mainly transported grain to England.

Genealogically speaking my searches have not been completely successful, despite spending lots of money over many years. We still lack some baptismal and marriage proofs of early 1800 McLoughlins ..... I guess that is my next job.

The diary shows that the family house, Louanda, appears to have had enough grounds to support two cows (family use) and, at one time, a menagerie of 39 geese, 13 ducks and 24 chickens, plus some sundry pigs. The surrounding land was large enough to require seeding and hiring a farmer to do the ploughing. We grew almost all of our own green produce and fruit. The system seemed to be that Joseph McLoughlin's wife, Catherine, was permitted to keep the profits she garnered from all these activities, but was required to keep detailed records. The page for that part of December 1838, shows Joseph signing off on the accounts each month! Today, we might even call him a control freak?

However, I noticed that after they agreed to the "contract", shown for March 1846, my greatgrand mother was allowed to have a standard 4 pounds a week to run her establishment, which included no responsibility for rent, taxes, wages, etc. In perusing



**Steam Communication.**

*NOTE.—Shippers are particularly requested to have each Package of their Goods lightly marked or addressed, otherwise the Company cannot be responsible for the due delivery of same.*

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUNDALK AND LIVERPOOL**

**THE DUNDALK STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S** splendid and powerful new Iron Steam Ships

**PRIDE OF ERIN,**  
(300 Tons Burthen & 420 Horses power.)

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(600 Tons Burthen & 300 Horses power  
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Are intended to Sail in JANUARY, as under:

**FROM DUNDALK TO LIVERPOOL.**  
(Sail from Dundalk Quay.)

TUESDAY, 6th Jan., at 9 o'Clock, Evening.  
SATURDAY, 10th Jan., at 11½ o'Clock, Night.  
TUESDAY, 13th Jan., at 2 o'Clock, Afternoon.  
SATURDAY, 17th Jan., at 7 o'Clock, Evening.  
TUESDAY, 20th Jan., at 9 o'Clock, Night.  
SATURDAY, 24th Jan., at 11 o'Clock, Night.  
TUESDAY, 27th Jan., at 2 o'Clock, Afternoon.  
SATURDAY, 31st Jan., at 6 o'Clock, Evening.

**FROM LIVERPOOL TO DUNDALK.**  
(Sail from Clarence Dock Basin.)

THURSDAY, 8th Jan., at 10 o'Clock, Night.  
MONDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 o'Clock, Afternoon.  
THURSDAY, 15th Jan., at 4 o'Clock, Afternoon.  
MONDAY, 19th Jan., at 9 o'Clock, Night.  
THURSDAY, 22d Jan., at 12 o'Clock, Night.  
MONDAY, 26th Jan., at 1 o'Clock, Afternoon.  
THURSDAY, 29th Jan., at 3 o'Clock, Afternoon.

Fares:—Cabin (including Steward's Fee), 12s.;  
Stowage and Deck, 2s. 6d.

Goods and Cattle to be alongside Four Hours before the time of Sailing.

The Company will not be responsible for Loss or Damage sustained by Live Stock.

For further particulars, apply to the Agents,  
**JAMES METGE,**  
35, Water-street, LIVERPOOL;  
**WILLIAM McMASTER,**  
Steam-Packet Quay, DUNDALK.

Dundalk, Jan. 1, 1851. \*505

these 300 odd pages, it seems that the household costs ran from 4 to 7 pounds a month. That left her a fair amount for herself, by the standards of the day. The record book also shows that we employed several servants, gardeners, a children's servant and a school teacher. My guess is that by the late 1830's, it was a gross household of around ten to twelve, including three children.

So, here are some of those costs. The page I have illustrated is from December 1838, which is typical. The first three columns are used for groceries and the other three are household bits - buttons, cloth (making uniforms), candles, etc.:

Eggs(2/6) - probably ten dozen, as they cost 1/3d a dozen. Salmon 6/-( a whole fish.). Fish purchases varied from 1/- to 2/6. Cocoa 1/6d (three pounds). Milk woman 8/-( indicates a week's use). Calico 1/6 (blouses or uniforms), butter & cheese 1/-, cakes 6d, fancy bread 6d(twice the price), baking soda 2d, beer 3d (pint? quart?), candles 7.5d (dozen, two dozen?), Porter, 4d(cheap?), ribbon and polish 6d, greens 2d & 3d, meat 9/6 (big roast?) sugar 2d, biscuits 1/-, tea 1/6. five yards of muslin - 1/3d., knitting needles -1d. Spirits 4/6 & 9/6 (whiskey and wine).

#### LABOUR COSTS:

cleaning curtains 3/-, making two dresses 2/-(Helen, my wife, told me that even in 1953 it only cost 3 pounds to make her magnificent wedding dress !!, and 30/- for the bridesmaids), 5 pair of children's shoes - 6/-, Mr. McL's shoes 6/-, slippers 1/3, chimney cleaning -2/9d, washer woman 1/6 and 1/8d for two days of washing. Making a jacket was 1/6d. Shoeing Bob 2/4 - obviously a family horse. By train to Drogheda - 3/3. By car 6d(taxi service?). Buying a dress 11/8. Five yards of muslin -1/3. Calico - 6d. trimmings - 3d. Easter church dues - 5/-. Going to the races 1/-(this only showed up once, so maybe Joseph paid all the other times). One big item, dancing lessons at 21/- for four lessons each week. Ensuring, I guess, that the children were fit for society when they grew up.

#### PRODUCE SALES:

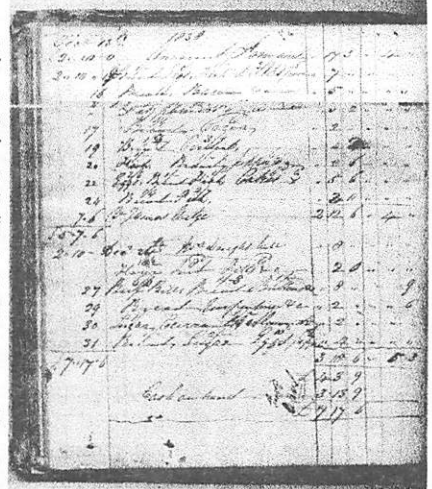
70lbs of raspberries at 2d/lb - 11/8d. Also, blackberries, black currents(27lbs for 2/3d, gooseberries - total 2 cleaves 16/5d. Seems to be a weight or volume measure called a "CLEAVE"

(What is it?) Seasonal sales of cabbages, turnips and onions

- 6 pounds 14/3d. Due out of hay money - one pound 5/11.5 ( to my mind that is a lot of hay?). Butter and milk account - 5 pounds 11/7.5d - covering four months from May to August.

Catherine died on 13 May, 1847, two days after bearing her last child(the future doctor to the Battenburgs) and this journal was carried on by my spinster grandaunt, Mary. It was turned over to my grandfather in 1916, who kept it in tribute to both her "Extreme Carefulness"(his emphasis) and her kindness to him as a child.

Eugene McLoughlin's Diary - 3 March 1865 to 2 May 1865 - London to Shanghai. Though, sadly, this detailed diary only covers two months, it does help position him and the family in that period. To begin with, he was very religious, obsessively so, to us in this modern age. He constantly searches for churches and priests in Malta, Cairo, Singapore, etc. He also seemed to have very little tolerances for "slack" Catholics. I expect that this indicates Catholic families were still affected by the relatively recent Catholic Emancipation of 1829, which removed all religious constraints on daily life. Eugene seems intolerant of Arabs - "Egyptians were a nasty lot" and trusts them even less, especially the guides helping him to climb the pyramids at 6 in the morning to see the sunrise. He indicates that he was worried about his gold pocket watch and his wallet. An early expression of our current September 2001 syndrome! He booked into the best hotels - Shepherds in Cairo - for instance. Likewise, with men's social clubs in cities he visited. He also did comparisons of the P & O ships he traveled on with his family's Pride of Erin, which indicates that the Irish ships were of reasonable size for their day. I just wish that he had carried on writing after starting to live there, as he ended up becoming China's first modern stock broker. Unfortunately, I'll have to keep searching for anything that was not destroyed after 1919, when he died. C'est la vie, a common problem with most families.



## GERMANIC BLOOD AMONG FRENCH CANADIANS

Submitted by Jacques Gagne

An adaptation of an article, which appeared in Le Devoir Newspaper on May 31 2003, entitled "Du sang allemand chez des Quebecois", written by Pauline Gravel, based on an interview with a Dr. Christian Allen Drouin, a dermatologist at the Centre Hospitalier du Grand-Portage of Riviere-du-Loup.

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The most constant migratory movement to New France in the 1700 was from the German Mercenaries who joined the British Army in order to snuff-out the independent ambitions of the future citizens of the United States of America. Because of this migration, many French Canadians are descendants today of German Ancestors. The Germanic patronymic has long disappeared due to the feminine factor of various marriages. Furthermore, most of the German family names were transformed to a French sounding pronunciation, please refer to a partial listing at the end of this document. Whether, one might agree or disagree with the elimination of a culture in order to create a new one, is not the intent of this article. The 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century migration outlined in this article was far from being negligible. Dr Christian Allen Drouin and his medical research team, conducted over the last few years, a series of interviews with many of their patients in order to establish and determine which ancestor, in the Lower St. Lawrence Region of Quebec, might be responsible for the introduction of the gene of the Rothmund-Thomson syndrome, an inherited autosomal recessive disorder in which a child needs to receive a defective gene from each of his or her parents in order to develop the disorder. Rothmund-Thomson syndrome has been linked to a gene defect on Chromosome 8. Doctor Drouin's researches led him into the ancestry of patients from the regions of Riviere-du-Loup, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, and Les Basques. This is when Dr. Drouin and his team noticed a high percentage of German descent among their patients from these regions.

The Germanic migration to Quebec was not unique to the American Revolution time frame. From 1621 to 1749, an appreciable number of Europeans of Germanic background migrated to French Canada, among those we find Europeans from Germany, the Flemish portion of Belgium, Holland, Austria, Germanic Switzerland, Alsace and Lorraine. Among those, an Austrian by the name of Johan Deigne (1686) is the ancestor to all of the Daigle of French Canada. Hans Bernhard (1680) whose patronymic was changed to Bernard, and Johan-Mark Bale from Switzerland became Jean-Marc Bouliane. In addition to the above Germanic Europeans, an appreciable number of immigrants originated from Germanic Acadian sources, the latter were soldiers under the French flag who with their Acadian wives and children had left Acadia prior to the 1755 "Grand Derangement" (Acadian Expulsion). Most of these Germanic Acadian males were members of the defeated French Militia posted then at the fortified town of Louisbourg, in today's Nova Scotia. These German soldiers had married French-speaking Acadian girls while they were serving under the French flag.

Following the defeat of France in Acadia in 1755, the British Army had decided that not only the Acadians had to be deported to Louisiana and other regions, but also the German soldiers in question. So it stood to reason that many Acadian girls left their homeland, prior to the deportation period with their Germanic husbands for New France, along the shores of the St. Lawrence River Valley, a region still under the control of France at the time. So from 1755 to 1763, the second Germanic migration to Quebec was under way. Among those new immigrants



were Germanic Jews who had been merchants in Acadia, their presence was also not welcomed by the British.

Following the defeat of New France in 1759 by the British armies under General James Wolfe in Quebec City, a new migration of Germanic Europeans took place prior to the American Revolution. This latest migration was conducted this time by the British Army. This third Germanic migration was by far the largest up to that point. Between 7,000 to 10,000 Germanic mercenaries joined the British Army in order to fight the American Militia in Up-State New York and the New England region. It appears that the British Army regulars, stationed in Continental America were reluctant to fight their American cousins. So George III, King of England requested from his many cousins in various parts of Germany, to send him soldiers to serve under the British flag in North America. These German cousins of King George were princes of various Dukedoms throughout Germany. These new recruits were formed into regiments and stationed in the Riviere-du-Loup, Quebec City and Sorel regions. These towns, being located along the shores of the St. Lawrence River gave the British the protection needed in case the Americans would attack from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This manoeuvre also permitted the British to counter-attack the American positions in Boston, Albany, Lake Champlain regions. Being front-line soldiers, many of the Germanic soldiers fighting under the British flag, never came back from the battles of New England and Up-State New York. Following the defeat of the British Army at the hands of the Continental United States Army, the survivors of the British Army retreated back to Canada including the Germanic Regiments.

Only 2,500 out of the original 7,000 to 10,000 German recruits survived the American Revolution, 1,300 to 1,400 decided to stay in Lower and Upper Canada. Some joined other Germanic Europeans who had previously migrated to Quebec. A fair number of them settled in the region of the Lower St. Lawrence River in the general area of Riviere-du-Loup and Rimouski. At the 1783 Population Census, 10% of the population of Quebec were of German origin. The same Census indicated that out of a total of 13,200 pioneer families, 10,000 were from France, 1,500 were from Germanic sources, 1,500 were Acadians and 300 were British soldiers who had married French Canadian girls and had been assimilated in part into the French Canadian culture.

So how is it that such an important portion of the population at the time is so little known today in French Canada. It appears that the new French Canadian establishment and the Catholic Church of Quebec, paid very little attention to minorities in many parts of rural Quebec, such as Acadians, Germanic Europeans and perhaps others. Within a century they were completely integrated into the Quebec culture. The majority of these Germanic immigrants were males and most, if not all had married French Canadian girls and within a generation 50% of these new immigrants lost their patronymic identity or saw a major modification to the spelling of their family names. Certain Germanic family names were gallicized or anglicized depending of the region of Quebec. Dr Drouin further indicates that at the end of the 18th century, 20% of the certified medical doctors in Quebec were from Germanic origin. To name a few, Daniel Arnoldi became the first president of the Corporation of Medical Doctors of Canada. Henri Pierre Loedel, was the founder of the Montreal General Hospital and of the Medical Faculty at McGill University. Dr Drouin and his team are continuing their genealogy research and their intention is to publish a paper with statistics as to the importance of the Germanic influence on the heritage of the population of French Quebec. The following list represents some of the patronymic names of

Germanic immigrants, whose names were transformed into French family names in Quebec:

Besserer >	Besre;	Wolf >	Leloup
Maher >	Maheux;	Amaringer >	Maringet or Marenger;
Beyer >	Payeur;	Hartoung >	Harton;
Schumpff >	Jomphe;	Heyberts >	Hebert;
Schenaille >	Chenaille;	Dayne >	Daigle;
Goebell >	Kable or Kaeble or Keable;	Dahler >	Dallaire;
Numberger >	Berger;	Oiuze >	Piuze;
Pauser >	Pauze;	Quintal >	Quintal;
Froebe >	Freve;	Steinben >	Steben

The patronymic family names of Dion, Gervais, Lavoie, are the results of transformation of German family names of French Protestant Huguenots who had lived either in Germany or France due to the War of Religions between France, Germany and Britain.

### **MARJORIE GOODFELLOW** **NAMED ONE OF OUTSTANDING TOWNSHIPPERS 2003**

Marjorie Goodfellow was one of six Outstanding Townshippers honoured by the Townshippers' Association. This was a 'Heart-warming homage ... to some of the most caring, dedicated and remarkable Townshippers ... who have made outstanding contributions to their communities', the *Townships Crossroads* reported in its June 2003 issue.

Marjorie's contribution to the community has been highly varied, and among her many accomplishments special mention was made of her roles as founding member of the Eastern Townships Heritage Foundation, the precursor of the Eastern Townships Research Centre, and of the Townshippers' Association.

Of course, we know Marjorie as a long-time member of the QFHS who was a speaker at all three of our conferences, Roots '92, '97, and 2002, much appreciated by her audiences for her knowledge and help with research in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

**CONGRATULATIONS, MARJORIE !!**

Submitted by Lorraine Gosselin

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

DECEMBER ISSUE ..... OCTOBER 15TH

MARCH ISSUE ..... JANUARY 15TH

JUNE ISSUE ..... APRIL 15TH

SEPTEMBER ISSUE ..... JULY 15TH

THERE IS NO DEADLINE FOR ARTICLES.

ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE

PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

## LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ SEPTEMBER 2003

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

### NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ SEPTEMBER 2003

1. Wesley Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Russelltown (Franklin Methodist)  
BMD Records - Folios 1-90. May 1858 – July 1867 GS/152.4/R87/2003/V1
2. Wesley Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of Russelltown (Franklin Methodist)  
BMD Records Folios 91-180- Aug 1867- May 1876, GS/152.4/R87/2003/V2
3. Wesley Methodist Church of Canada at Franklin Center Qc.,  
BMD Records- June 1876-Dec 1900 GS/152.4/R87/2003/V3
4. Methodist Church at Franklin Center, BMD Records GS/152.4/R87/2003/V4
5. Franklin Methodist Church & Rennie Methodist Church  
BMD Records Folios 1 -133, Jan 1913-Oct 1925 GS/152.4/R87/2003/V5
6. Congregational Church, Franklin Center, Qc. BMD Records GS/152.3/R87/2003  
Book B – Nov 1 1886- Nov 4 1917  
Book C – May 8 1900- Aug 14 1900
7. Fife Family History Society Publication # 2 Fife R.C. Marriage Registers (1793-1854)  
Compiled by Ewen K Collins GS/455.3/C6/2003
8. Local History in West Sussex : A Guide to Sources  
By Kim A Leslie & Timothy J McCann HG/433.1/L4
9. The Story of the Palatines: An Episode in Colonial History  
By Sanford H Cobb HG/000.99/C6/1988
10. Bedfordshire (England)  
By Simon Larkman HG/435.99/L3/1950
11. Searching Your Roots in Saint John , New Brunswick: A Beginner's Guide  
By Ruby McCusack GN/130.99/C8/1992
12. Glimpses of Derry, New Hampshire 1719-1969 HG/210.99/D4/1969
13. Lac Beauport Protestant Cemetery  
By D. Clark McIntosh REF/CL/154.4/2002
14. Rapport des Archives Nationales du Québec 1974 (Tome 52) AD/150.01/A7/1974
15. The Social Economic and Political Significance of the Military  
Establishment in New France (mag article) HG/150.99/I8/1971
16. Woodville (Ontario) 1884-1984: The Friendly Village HG/160.9/W6/1984
17. Woodville (Ontario) Index to above book HG/160.9/W66/1984
18. St. Thomas Cemetery, Noyan, Qc., Missisquoi County  
By D.G.Livingston REF/CL/152,4/L5/1976
19. Sabrevois Anglican Church Cemetery  
By Gerry Rogers REF/CL/152.4/R6
20. Iberville County Protestant Cemetery REF/CL/152.4/R6/1947
21. Origins of the American Revolution  
By John Miller donated to UEL Soc by Douglas Page UEL/REF/HG/200.99/M5/1943
22. A Teacher's Resource: UEL Day June 19<sup>th</sup> Ontario  
donated to UEL Soc. By Gerry Rogers Estate UEL/REF/AD/160.01/U8/1998
23. Cemeteries of Clinton County, New York,  
From Plattsburg Public Library UEL/REF/CL/220.4/C5

24. The Bloody Mohawk  
By T Wood Clark **UEL/REF/HG/220.99/C5/1940**
25. Saints, Sinners and Scots: A History of the Church of St Andrew & St Paul Montreal 1803-2003  
BY J.S.S. Armour **HG/151.99/A7/2003**
26. Directory of McGill Graduates 1980  
by M.L. Richards **AD/151.3/M6/1980**
27. Family Happenings in Missisquoi County  
by Ruby Laduke Moore **FH/152.33/M6/1975**
28. Abraham Hyatt... Our Loyalist Ancestor  
by Anne W. Boyd - U.E.  
Donated by Sylvia Green Guenette **UEL/REF/FH/150.9/B6/2002**
29. Historical Account of the 7<sup>th</sup> Canadian Reconnaissance Regiment in WW II  
by Captain Walter G. Pavey 1939-1945 **MH/151.99/P3/1948**
30. The Mohawk Valley: It's Legends and its History  
By W. Max Reid - Donated by G. Rogers Estate **UEL/REF/HG/220.99/R4/1901**
31. Missisquoi County Historical Society 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Report **HG/152.9/M6/1961**
32. Henryville, Quebec Cemetery List **REF/CL/152.4/M3/1936**
33. Heritage Canada Vol. 3 #4 Autumn 1977 **PER/100.9/H4/1977**
34. Births, Deaths & Marriages from:  
"Acadian Recorder" Nov 1854 ~ Aug 1864  
"The Morning Chronicle" Feb 1862 ~ May 1872  
Compiled by William T. Hill **GS/121.4/H5/1990**
35. Recollections of Early Pointe Claire (Quebec)  
By George E.R. Milne **HG/151.9/M5/1965**
36. My Eventful Life: Stephen Jarvis U.E. 1756-1840  
By Ann Jarvis Boa - Donated by the author **UEL/REF/BG/010.99/B6/2002**
37. Pioneer Loyalist Families, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Quebec  
Donated by G. Rogers Estate **UEL/REF/FH/150.9/A7**
38. Historical Atlas of Carleton County, Ontario, Illustrated 1879  
By H. Belden & Co. **REF/HG/167.8/B5/1879**
39. The New World Book of Campbells Vol. 1 & 2  
By Halberts Family Heritage **FH/000.4/C3/1998/VI & V2**
40. Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories:  
Public Archives of Canada **AD/100.4/C3/1968**
41. Quebec Merchants: Coulsons, Lauries, Crawfords & Duffetts  
By Mary Burbidge Helleiner **FH/156.3/H5/2003**
42. Diver in Ireland - Dever in Canada  
by Patricia Greber **FH/000.9/D3/2003**
43. Johnson Homes in the Mohawk Valley  
Donated by Gerry Rogers Estate **UEL/REF/HG/220.1/J6**
44. The Wood Family: A Genealogical Sketch  
by Duncan (Darby) MacDonald, U.E.  
Donated by Marianne Davis **UEL/REF/FH/000.4/W6/1990.**

45. A History of Fulton County in the Revolution  
By James F. Morrison - Donated by G. Rogers Estate UEL/REF/HG/220.99/M6/1977
46. Highlights of the History of Christ Church, Sorel, Quebec  
By Rev. Gerald A. Tulk UEL/REF/HG/153.9/T8/1966
47. Life of the Rev. William Bell  
Donated by G. Rogers Estate UEL/REF/BG/151.44/B4
48. The Mini Atlas of Early Settlers in the District of Niagara 1782-1876  
By Corlene Taylor, Editor UEL/REF/HG/162.99/T3/1984
49. Former German Soldiers - American Revolution, Who Chose to Remain in Canada  
By Dr. V.E. Demarce UEL/REF/MH/010.4/D3
50. Ontario: An Informal History of the Land and its People  
By Robert Choquette UEL/REF/HG/160.9/C5/1982
51. The Wilderness War (The American Revolutionary War) With Maps  
By Allan W. Eckert UEL/REF/HG/200.9/E3
52. L'Abbe Picquet: A Sketch of his Life  
By Dorothy Warren - Donated by G. Rogers Estate UEL/REF/BG/151.9/W3
53. Journey to the Land of our Forefathers  
By Dr. H.C. Burleigh - Donated by G. Rogers Estate UEL/REF/HG/220.99/B8
54. Second Journey to the Land of our Forefathers  
By Dr. H.C. Burleigh - Donated by G. Rogers Estate UEL/REF/HG/220.99/B8/V2
55. Roger's Rangers: A History  
By Lieut. Col. H.M. Jackson, MBE, E.D. UEL/REF/MH/200.99/J5/1953
56. Loyalist Glengarry: A Tour Guide  
By Doris Ferguson U.E. UEL/REF/HG/167.9/G5
57. The Ojibway of Berens River, Manitoba: Ethnography into History  
By A. Irving Hallowell HG/170.9/H3/1992
58. Lieux historiques Canadiens MH/100.9/L5/1980
59. Extracts des Archives des Ministères de la Marine  
et de la Guerre à Paris 1755-1760  
By Abbé H.R. Casgrain MH/150.9/C3/1890
60. The Poster Book of Military Uniforms & Weaponry of WW I MH/000.88/T8/1987
61. Report of Canadian Archives 1896  
By Douglas Brymner AD/100.9/B7/1897
62. Yesterdays of Brome County Vol. I HG/153.9/B7/1967/V1
63. Yesterdays of Brome County Vol III HG/153.9/B7/1977/VIII
64. Yesterdays of Brome County Vol V HG/153.9/B7/1982/V5
65. Yesterdays of Brome County Vol VI HG/153.9/B7/1985/V6
66. Thrust for Canada: The American Attempt on Quebec in 1775-76  
By Robert McConnell Hatch HG/150.99/H3/1979
67. Ils sont venus de Tourouvre...  
les registres de Catholicité concernant les Canadiens 1589 ~1713  
By Pierre & François Montagne BG/100.99/M6/1989
68. The Price Family: Pioneers of the Saguenay  
By Alice Sharples Baldwin FH/156.99/P7/1978

69. Genealogical Research Directory (GRD), National & International  
By Keith Johnson & Malcolm Sainty *REF/GS/000.3/G46/2003*
70. Voyageurs de Vaudreuil – 1790-1813 *MH/152.3/V8/1990*

**THE ABOVE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED TO QFHS**  
**BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS:**

Dorothy Dunkley, Mark Gallop, Mimi Hayward's Estate, Mary Burbidge Helleiner,  
Burton Lang, Heather LeBlanc, Luc Lepine, Doug MacFie, Dr. David McDougall  
Estate, D. Clark McIntosh, Judith Mowat, Pennie Redmile, Dorothy Weller,  
Barbara Winn.

**MICROFILM:**

- Ontario Death Index 1930 *M/film/MS/937.18/1930*  
Ontario Birth Index 1905 *M/film/MS/931.17/1905*  
Ontario Marriage Index 1920 *M/film/MS/934.18/1920*

**Montreal Non-Catholic Church Registers:**

- M336.60 Saviors Presbyterian 1879-1894  
Douglas Methodist 1878-1899  
Russian Syngogue 1802-1886  
Nazareth Street Presbyterian 1875-1877  
Taylor Presbyterian 1878-1899  
St. Bartholomews Reformed Episcopal 1878-1892
- M336.6 Christ Church Anglican Mtl. 1884-1899  
Côteau du Lac Anglican 1829-1861
- M336.26 Montreal First Baptist Church 1894-1899  
Olivette Church 1869-1899  
French Baptist 1862-1899  
Pointe St. Charles Baptist 1895-1899  
St. Catherine Street Baptist 1870-1877  
Eastern Congregational Church 1869-1877
- M338.1 St. Hyacinthe District Non-Catholic Church  
St-Paul-d'Abbotsford Anglican 1824-1899  
St-Paul-d'Abbotsford Anglican 1837-1842  
Acton Vale Anglican 1864-1899  
St. Hyacinthe Anglican 1851-1889  
St. Ephrem d'Upton Anglican 1869-1891
- M334.1 Henryville St. Mark's Anglican Church 1815-1856  
Christieville Anglican 1842-1899  
Lacolle Anglican 1843-1871

- M338.2 St-Paul-d'Abbotsford Congregational 1843-1855  
 St-Marie-de-Monnair Evangelical Baptist 1853-1899  
 St-Pie Evangelical Baptist 1845-1896  
 Acton Vale Methodist 1863-1898  
 St. Hyacinthe Evangelical Church 1870-1871  
 St. Hyacinthe Anglican 1885-1899  
 St. Hyacinthe Presbyterian 1880-1899
- M341.1 Beauce District  
 Frampton, Leeds, Inverness Church of Scotland 1848  
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**MONTREAL ROADS ..... THEN and NOW !!!**

It would seem that Montreal roads have improved very little over the last 100 years !  
This illustration is from *The Montreal Star*, dated 29 May 1901.



Submitted by Pennie Redmile

## **QFHS AUCTION**

**Pennie Redmile ~ QFHS Librarian**

The following books are being offered to the highest bidder in an auction that will close October 30<sup>th</sup> 2003. These are used books and generally in good condition. If interested in making a bid on one or more books, please send an e-mail directly to me at [predmile@total.net](mailto:predmile@total.net) . giving the name of the book/s and your bid. If you don't have e-mail please send your bid by mail to the Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9 or drop it at the QFHS Library. Please write "**Auction**" on the envelope. State the name of the book and the amount you wish to bid. Opening bids start at \$5. Canadian, except for a few out of print books. See list below. **The winners will be responsible for postage costs.**

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## MONTREAL STAR

### DEATH INDEX FOR THE YEAR 1900 - 1903

The Index currently contains over 25,000 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.

For further information contact Robert N. Wilkins  
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**'WE SEEK HIM HERE, WE SEEK HIM THERE,  
THOSE...KYFFINS ... SEEK HIM EVERYWHERE;  
IS HE IS HEAVEN? IS HE IN HELL? THAT DEMMED ELUSIVE .....ELLESMERE'**

(With thanks and apologies to Baroness Orczy)

By Tony Kyffin

The reason that I am writing this short piece is to prove what experienced family historians already know, but which newcomers at the game have a hard time believing, namely, that one should never give up, one never knows when that big break-through might come, and one should always follow through on the most unlikely leads.

My full name is Anthony Ellesmere Kyffin and for 65 years I have never known where the Ellesmere came from. My eldest sons have it as a forename and my father Geoffrey had it as his second name, but the first person to possess the name was my grandfather Arthur, so it is obvious that the original idea must have come from my great-grandfather John Benjamin Kyffin. But where did he get it from and why?

The most obvious reason was that he knew of some connection back to the town of the same name in Shropshire in England. The family does have deep roots in Shropshire with several generations having lived in and around Oswestry, which is not far from Ellesmere. Almost certainly, John Benjamin would have been aware of these roots, including the fact that his grandfather was born in Oswestry in 1775. He may also have been aware of the fact that his father was a co-executor and co-beneficiary of the estate of his great-aunt who died in Ellesmere in 1854. All the same, it would have been surprising if he had attached sufficient importance to these facts to give the name to Arthur, the youngest of his three sons.

Another possibility was that the name was brought into the Kyffin family through John Benjamin's wife, but no evidence to support this theory has ever been found. A third idea was that he had some connection to the Earl of Ellesmere after whom the large island in the Canadian Arctic was named following an expedition in 1851, but, like the island, this idea seemed very remote.

After being on the back burner for a long time, the light finally and quite unexpectedly came on in April 2003, when I learned (from a fellow member of the Montgomeryshire Genealogical Society who lives in Michigan, U.S.A.!) that there is a street named Ellesmere Street in the Poplar district of east London. On its own, this did not seem at all significant, especially since there is an Ellesmere Rd. in Bethnal Green which is a lot closer to where John Benjamin, his father and his grandfather had business connections. However, I checked in my London street atlas and discovered that the cross street to ELLESMERE Street in Poplar is called ALTON Street.

Why did my eyes nearly fall out when I saw this? Because John Benjamin's second son's name was Sidney ALTON, setting the model for his third son's name Arthur ELLESMERE. This had to be more than coincidence. I knew that John Benjamin did own a lot of property in east London at one time, although I was never able to determine the exact location of this property. It now seems very likely that this property was on Alton and Ellesmere Streets and that he gave the names to Sidney and Arthur respectively to commemorate his success as a property owner. Not being a modest man, he later gave the name Ellesmere to his house in Upper Clapton.

All of this recent information came to light because the lady in Michigan wrote what I thought was a very interesting and well-written article about her family history journey which I followed up with a short e-mail to congratulate her. I had absolutely no idea that this would lead to what I view as a major discovery in my family history. Thank you Julie Preston. It all goes to show that one must never give up.



## THE FRAMPTON IRISH, ANCESTORS TO MANY AMERICANS

by Dennis McLane

I was on an east bound flight from Boise, Idaho to Minneapolis, Minnesota. I could see out the north side window the many spreading farms of North Dakota. It suddenly occurred to me that somewhere out on that large expanse was the town of Sherwood, North Dakota where my Grandfather Miles McLane and his Uncle Mike Murphy had made their homestead claims in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the county just west of them, my grandfather's brother James McLane made his homestead claim. The plane soon landed in Minneapolis and I caught my connecting flight to Montreal. Right after take off, through the south side window, I could see the farms around Neillsville, Wisconsin where Miles McLane and his brother James had spent their growing up years. Their parents were John McLane and Elizabeth Murphy. Elizabeth's brother Mike Murphy was living in the McLane household during the 1900 U.S. Census. So what does this have to do with Quebec family history? My grandfather, his brother, his parents, and his uncle were all born in Ste. Marguerite Parish of Dorchester County, Quebec. They are among the numerous Irish that once inhabited the area around Frampton, Quebec that moved on to find their way in the United States.

The purpose of that plane flight was to make my first visit to Frampton, Quebec. I was tracing backwards in five hours what took my ancestors 100 years to do in their movements to the west. In reality, considering my genealogy research, it took me over seven years to reach this point. I had been brought up to have pride in my Irish American heritage. My family often talked of our Irish origins and I always thought us to be Irish Americans. I was quite surprised to find out that my Irish grandfather was actually born in Quebec, and that my true heritage was Irish Canadian. Like all amateur genealogists, it didn't take

long before I was hooked by the intrigue of this unique (unique in America at least!) heritage. I began to gather and collect many sources related to the Irish community of Dorchester County. Being just six hours from Salt Lake City allowed me to visit the LDS Family History Library frequently to read through the Quebec sources and find my ancestors in the microfilmed Quebec parish registers for Frampton and Ste. Marguerite. I soon learned that there were significant numbers of Irish families from the Frampton area that found their way to the United States.

My family was part of a large group of Irish families that began colonizing the area of Neillsville, Wisconsin around 1882. The heads of households of those Irish families were: Edward Cassidy, William Free, Thomas Free, Patrick Hughes, James Hughes, William Hughes, Edward Manes, John McLane, Miles Murphy, Moses Murphy, John Murphy, William John Murphy, Andrew Murphy, Martin Neville, Richard Redmond, Andrew Ross, Hugh Tackney and Andrew Wilson. I believe that as I continue my research, I may find additional Frampton Irish families that were a part of this colony. I have found that the descendants of these families are now distributed throughout the United States. One branch of the McLane family found their way back to Canada by homesteading in Alberta.

It does not take any Frampton Irish researcher long before they stumble across the story of Martin Murphy and the Murphy/Stevens party being the first wagon train to cross the American frontier to California in 1844 (see article *Wexford to California Via Quebec* in March 2002 Connections). This story got me even more curious as Martin Murphy, Sr. lived in the Frampton area in the same time period as my ancestor Andrew Murphy and his father Miles Murphy. I continued to search for information

about Martin Murphy in an attempt to make a connection between his and my Murphy families. In doing so, I have collected a great deal of information about him, including making a visit to a small museum that is located on the land where his home in Sunnyvale, California once stood. Also, the Martin Murphy family had a tremendous influence on the early history of California. The Murphys arrived in California when it was still a Mexican possession. They obtain substantial Mexican land grants and were founders of what would become Santa Clara County (San Jose), California. I have also found that a substantial number of Frampton Irish families emigrated to California starting with the Murphy/Stevens party and continuing through most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Several subsequent Frampton Irish families went to California by ship and traversed the isthmus of Panama. The head of households of those Irish families were: Nicholas Devereux, James Doyle, William Doyle, Murtha Doyle, John Doyle, Patrick Duff, James Fitzgerald, John Fitzgerald, Walter Fitzgerald, Patrick Fitzgerald, Thomas Kell, Jr., Patrick Kelly, James Miller (early founder of Marin County, CA), Mary Duff Mills, Martin Murphy, Sr., Martin Murphy, Jr., James Murphy, Bernard Murphy, John Murphy, Daniel Murphy, Clement Murphy, James O'Connor, John O'Toole, John Sinnott, and Patrick Sullivan. There are now many descendants of these Frampton Irish families living throughout California, especially in the San Francisco Bay area.

All of this American history started in the small village of Frampton, Quebec. The Frampton Irish first began arriving in Lower Canada starting between 1810 to 1816. In 1806, a young Irishman from County Wexford named John Walsh found his way to Ste. Marie de Beauce and became a notaire. My own ancestor, Miles Murphy, also from Wexford, arrived around 1810, living first in Quebec City and around 1818 in Ste. Marie. It appears that many of the early Irish settlers to the Frampton

area came from County Wexford. John Walsh may have had something to do with this phenomenon. Those Irish families finding their first homes in the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie were: Denis Doyle, Murt Doyle, Thomas Kell, Henry Lynch, Miles Murphy, James Neville, James O'Neill, John Reed, William Stevin (merchant), Dunn, Parker, and James Walsh. Most of them obtained their lands from Seigneurs Antoine Charles Taschereau, Jean Thomas Taschereau or Thomas Pierre Joseph Taschereau. Ste. Marie was the only village of substance at the time and was essentially the gateway to what would become the Frampton area.

The Township of Frampton was created in 1806. Unlike the French seigneurial system where the lands were in the hands of certain families for many generations, these township lands would be developed by grants to certain persons who would in turn make sales of the lands to individuals. Pierre Edouard Desbarats is known as the founder and benefactor of Saint Edouard de Frampton. However, the Crown also made land grants to George Pyke, Gilbert Henderson, and William Henderson. The Taschereau family had possession of a few of these lands as well. So most of the Irish that would occupy the township obtained their lands from one of these persons. Most early Frampton land records are to be found among the notaire records, usually by the notaire most frequently used by the land owner.

The actual occupying of the lots in the township began around 1815. The following persons were recorded as the entire population of Frampton in the 1825 census: Richard Aylward, William Bartholomew, George Beatty, Hugh Bradley, Edward Brennan, Patrick Burns, John Childs, John Dailey, Patrick Devereux, James Doyle, Myles Duff, Patrick Farrell, James Fitzgerald, Lawrence Fitzhenry, Joseph Garwitts, John Hodgson, Thomas Kell, Thomas Kirkwood, William Manne, William Meagher, Andrew Murphy, Martin Murphy, Peter Murphy, John Nicholson,

Edward Pyke, Matthew Reid, Adam Ross, John Ross, Robert Sample, James Scott, Michael Simpson, Kenneth Sutherland, Joseph Sutton, Charles White, and Widow William Wilson. Some of them had arrived many years prior to this census. For example, Marie Louise Burns was baptized at Ste. Marie on June 23, 1816 and she was the daughter of Patrick Burns and Catherine Hastings and Patrick was recorded as a farmer in the Township of Frampton.

By studying the differences between the 1825 and 1831 census, it becomes apparent the vast majority of settlement in the Frampton area occurred between these two census enumerations. At the beginning of the Frampton enumeration, the census taker included the following notes:

"The county of Beauce by law comprises several seignories and townships which are not noticed by the commissioners. The returns of some of the parishes were found to be incorrectly copied in the general recapitulation, but they have been corrected in the present. The commissioners have not stated the rents in the seignories, nor the date of the establishment of the several parishes. In the parish of St. Francois there are several Govt. grants and on the new Kennebec road, the lands are held on free and common socage. The township of Frampton is of recent origin containing 925 souls, of whom 618 have settled since 1825. They are principally Roman Catholics. In St. Marie there is a convent."

Using the enumerators comment, the population of Frampton had tripled in 6 years. Most of this increase was due to the arriving Irish families. I made extractions of the 1831 census in order to use it as a benchmark for the arrival of the progenitors of the various Irish families. Although origin was not an element of this census, I extracted those names that were not obviously of French origin. Consequently, not all the names listed here are of Irish origin, but I believe the majority are. The Dorchester area was basically included in the Township of Frampton, the Parish of Ste. Claire and the

Parish of St. Francois. At the time, the Parish of Ste. Claire included all the area of the Seigneurie of Jolliet that was later to become the Parish of Ste. Marguerite. I also extracted Irish names from the neighboring Seigneurie of Ste Marie. These represent my best interpretations of the spelling and handwriting on the census records.

In Frampton the following names were recorded: Pat Coughly, Mic Fitzsimmons, Alex Craig, And. Murphy, Peter Murphy, Widow Wilson, Alec Smieson, Wm. Bartholomew, Hugh Bradley, Jas. Clark, John Sergeant, Wm. Morrow, John Wilson, Jas. Lennox, ? Wilson, M. Donahue, Hugh Paisley, Tim McCarthy, Pat Kinsella, Pat Morgan, Wm. Warner, And. Cullen, Pat Doyle, David Walsh, Jas. Duncan, Pat Healey, Pat Moran, And. Dickson, Jas. Coyle, John Shehan, Jas. Sheehy, John Walsh, John Doherty, And. Fulton, Pat Connolly, Mic. Swanson, Arch. Smith, Jas. Shea, John Enright, Jas. Connell, Mic Many, Robert Kell, Jas. Wilson, Wm. Weeks, Pat Kinsley, Alex Hall, Jn. McMahon, Pat Curtin, Edmund Ryan, Edm. Ryan, Jr., Cornelius Lyons, Edw. Hogan, Thos. Glennan, John Drake, John Lonnorogh, Wm. Dundon, John Ralph, Jas. Foster, Jas. Hall, Mic Lynch, Thos. Kingston, Wm. Dickson, Crist Conway, Jas. Smith, John Daylen, John Thomson, John Stanley, Barth Barnard, Owen Bird, Mic Rooney, Mic Fitzgerald, Gilb. Henderson, Hen. Adams, Wm. Parker, John English, Wm. Ruff, Ch. Harper, Wm. Fitzsimmons, Sam Davidson, Robt. Blakiston, John Ross, Mic Doran, Rob. Mills, Jr. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Mills, Jr. Robinson, Edw. Brennan, Wm. Elvis, Jos. Jamieson, Wm. Waren, Wm. Mane, Wm. Brennan, Pat Daverick (Devereux), Mat. Reid, Jn. Mitchell, And. Breton, Edw. Mane, Pat Cavanah, Edw. Horan, Jn. Cavanah, Mic Armish, Hugh Kelly, Mic Furlong, Jn. Dayley, Hugh Dayley, Pat Murphy, Hny. Connors, Jn. Tucker, Mic Daniel, And. Mills, Wm. Rooney, Wm. Martin, Thos. Kells, Jas. Nugent, Cris. Nugent, Wm. Martin, Wm. Goodwin, Dan Madden, James McElgan, Gar. Griffin, Jos. Sutton, Phil Nana, Mic Caferty, Pat Moran, Pat Byrne, Pat Doherty, Jn. Riley, Mic Farlin, Dav. Barry, Dan Hayes, Terrence Caffrey, Jas. Courtney, Mar. Keenan, Ric. Hanley,

Miles Duffs, Jas. Fitzgerald, Wal. Fitzgerald, Wm. Doyle, Mic Fitzhenry, Jas. Doyle, Jas. Butler, Moses Jordon, Mary Bulgers, John Golden, Jas. Franklin, Thos. Welch, Martin Conroy, Wm. Miller, Mic Kernan, Pat O'Neil, Thos. Nash, John Sullivan, Pat Coyle, Nick Corkeson, Jas. Hughs, Neil Hughs, Jas. O'Brien, Tho. Lawlor, Wm. Turner, Pat Martin, Henry Free, Sam Henderson, Jas. Grogan, Jas. Wall, Mar. Murphy, Pat Ryan, Pat Sullivan, Pat Neil, Adam Ross, Jas. Barden, Pat Burns, John Calden, Jas. Gathway, Wm. White, Rob. White, K. Sutherland, and Rob Rin.

In Ste. Marie the following names were recorded: Miles Murphy, John Walsh, M. McNamara, and Hugh Donally.

In Ste. Claire the following names were recorded: Jas. Walsh, Jas. Walsh, Jr., Wm. Belt, Mic Murphy, Wm. Roach, Jn. Coffin, Mic Hogan, Wm. Paisley, Hy. Lynch, Thos. Murphy, Mat. Doyle, Jn. Connell, Mat. Connell, L. Connell, Hugh Edmond, Jas. Kelly, Geo. Beaty, Mary McLarity, Phil Walsh, and John Connell.

In St. Francois the following names were recorded: Hugh Dayley, John Elliott, Thos. Hicks, Thos. Murtha, Jas. Stafford, Jn. Porter, Stafford, Jas. Leary, Pat McCullohy, Geo. O'Neil, John O'Neil, J. Sullivan, Wm. Hennessy, Ch. McCarty, and Jas. Wilson

A pattern of four waves of emigration can be discerned from studying the early data available about the Frampton Irish. The first wave were the initial settlers in the Ste. Marie area prior to 1820. The second wave are the first settlers in the Township of Frampton arriving between 1820 and 1825. The third wave are those who arrived between the 1825 census and the 1831 census. The fourth wave are those that arrived after 1831. It is important to note that almost all the original progenitors of the Frampton Irish families arrived in Lower Canada before the great famine emigration. So the impetus for these families to leave Ireland was based upon many other factors besides famine. Also, the history of the immigration station at Grosse Ile, which opened in 1832, may not have played a big part in the history of the Frampton Irish.

The Township of Frampton soon became the hub of the Irish community in Dorchester County. In 1825, Edouard Desbarats donated 6 acres of land on lot 4 of the 3<sup>rd</sup> range of Frampton Township to build the first chapel, leading towards the creation of the Parish of St. Edouard de Frampton. The following Irish heads of household then made a request to the Bishop to establish a parish church in Frampton so the mass can be said in their language: Peter Murphy, Robert Sample, James Farrell, Patrick Byrns, Edward Brennan, Patrick Devereux, Timothy Connell, James Shea, James Nevil, Miles Duff, James Fitzgerald, William Doyle, Michael Fitzharris, Bridget Whelan, Denis O'Neil, Patrick Bulger, Andrew Murphy, Dennis Kelley, William Maher, Joseph Sutton, Thomas Conley, Patrick Kinsella, Miles Murphy, Matthew Reed, Martin Murphy, Walter Fitzgerald, Lawrence Fitzharris, William Whelan, James Doyle, and John Daily. The request was approved and the first village of Frampton began to spring up around the new chapel. Many of the Irish also took part in civil and military duties related to the community. The officers of the Quebec Militia, Bataillon du Comte de Beauce, included the following Irish: Captains: Gilbert Henderson, Andrew Murphy, James G. Hanna, John Hodgson, Martin Murphy; Lieutenants: William Stevin, William Dickson, Kenneth Sutherland, Charles Julian, Charles Harper, Alex. Smyson, William Martin; Ensigns: Timothy Connell, Edward Brennan, James Naughton, John Dillon, John Duff and James Sheehy.

Gilbert Henderson established the first school in the township in 1828. Gilbert Henderson was Captain of the Militia and Justice of the Peace in the eastern part of Frampton Township. As such he was President of the school board and the following trustees served on his board: Michael Fitzgerald, William Dixon, and John Dillon. Andrew Murphy was Captain of the Militia for the western part of the township and was president of two school boards there. The following served as trustees

on his boards: Andrew Cullen, Patrick Healy, James Duncan, Patrick Delaney, James Coyle, and John Sullivan.

Just north of the Township of Frampton was the Seigneurie of Jolliet. Many Irish began settling on these lands in the 1820s. Although, officially they were part of the Parish of Ste. Claire they actually spent much of their time in the Irish community of Frampton. Many of the Irish families settled in the concessions of St. Alexander and St. Edouard. These concessions were located on the northern boundary of Frampton Township and were only a few miles from the first village of Frampton. According to an assessment for financial support of the parish of Ste. Claire taken in 1825, the following Irish families were living in this area in 1825: John Whalen, Patrick Keyhaugh, Alexander Whalen, Timothy Whalen, Peter Murphy, Edward Brennan, and James Nevill. On November 8, 1831, the Parish of Ste. Marguerite was established.

In December of 1845, the first chapel of St. Malachie was blessed. This began the creation of the Parish of St. Malachie. The creation of the Parish of St. Malachie basically divided the Township of Frampton into two parishes. The western township being St. Edouard de Frampton and the eastern township being St. Malachie. This to some extent resulted in a division of the Irish community. However, this was perhaps necessary considering how the Etchemin River provided geographic separation of the township.

Some degree of controversy arose when it came time to build a new church of St. Edouard de Frampton. The Pastor at the time was Fr. Odilon Paradis. Fr. Paradis arrived in 1856 and began a process to move the location of the church. This did not set well with the early Irish families that inhabited the lands surrounding the old chapel. Also, the old chapel had become the center of the Irish community just a stones throw from the Irish

families located in the southern part of Ste. Marguerite. The cemetery surrounding the old chapel is also where many of the Irish ancestors and family members were buried. Never-the-less, Fr. Paradis was successful in this endeavor and the new church was built in 1863 on lot 3 of 3<sup>rd</sup> range and a new village of Frampton grew up around the new church.

The Irish community of Frampton was not exclusively Catholic. By 1825, a community of ten Anglican families was established in the north part of the Township of Frampton in the vicinity of what would become Springbrook. The families often meet together for worship with other Protestants in the home of John Ross, a Presbyterian. The building of the first Anglican chapel took place around 1830 on land donated by John Ross on Springbrook Road. Christ Church of Frampton would eventually be known as Springbrook. I have found the following to be the primary Anglican progenitors in the Frampton area: Edward Anderson, John Bagley, Daniel Bagnall, George Bagnall, Andrew Bartholomew, William Bartholomew, Andrew Bradley, Hugh Bradley, Samuel Bradley, William Bradley, Thomas Dawson, Hugh Dickson, Thomas Dickson, John Dillon, James Doherty, John Doherty, John Duncan, William Fitzsimmons, James Foster, John Foster, Richard Free, William Harper, Andrew Haslet, Henry Hodgson, William Holmes, Ephraim Holt, Isaac Holt, George Hurley, Hugh Hurley, Thomas Kell, Andrew Kingston, Thomas Kingston, Edward Manes, John McBean, William McLaughlin, Richard McLaughlin, John McNeilly, William Paisley, George Pickford, James Reynolds, Adam Ross, Andrew Ross, John Ross, John Rutherford, Edward Sergeant, John Sergeant, James Scott, John Scott, Thomas Scott, Thomas Smith, John Smith, Archibald Smith, John Watson, Charles White, Richard White, William White, Anthony Whyte, Joseph Whyte, and Andrew Wilson. While many would assume that this Irish Protestant community would be separate and distinct from the Irish Catholic community, after study of the records I don't

believe this to be true. There are many indications of inter-marriage between these communities. For example, in some census records a husband may be identified as Church of England and the wife as Catholic. One couple seemed to work this out by all the males in the family being shown as Church of England and the females as Catholic. I have found Catholic servants and laborers listed in Protestant households and vice versa.

There are indications in some notaire records that they often conducted business with each other. Also, identical surnames could be identified with either faith. It seems that the bonds these communities shared as Irish transcended any differences they may have in their faith. Much of what was provided on this subject by Daniel Parkinson in *Crossing Over Protestant/Catholic Intermarriage, 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Rawdon, QC* (see *Connections*, March 2003) appears to have been true in the Frampton area as well.

With the many sources I have collected, I am developing a Frampton Irish genealogy index. It is still in a developmental stage, but is now up to 370 pages. I compiled the initial index using the *Recueil de Genealogies des Comtes de Beauce, Dorchester, Frontenac, 1625-1946*, the 1861 census, and the *LDS Family Search 1881 census index* as a base. Although, I encountered some of the same issues identified by Daniel Parkinson in *Why Can't I Find Them?* (See *Connections*, June 2003). I am continually adding data to it from the 1825 census, the 1831 census, cemetery books for Frampton, St. Malachie, and Ste. Marguerite, and a variety of local history books and documents. As my work progresses I attempt to make links between the families, determine common ancestry, and obtain as many references to origins in Ireland as possible. I will later compare this with U.S. census data in various locations to determine where many of the descendants of these families went after

they left Frampton. It is my hope that this index will someday be handy for those searching for their Frampton Irish ancestors.

I have also begun some research using the notaire records for Dorchester County. I must agree with other writers that these source are very rich in details about the lives of the people involved. Some of the acts of notaire identify important family links and I have found a few that have revealed Irish places of origin. My motivation for this comes from a desire to find my own family events. I have been somewhat successful, having found a land concession to Miles Murphy (father of Andrew Murphy) from Antoine Charles Taschereau for land in concession St. Gabriel in the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie, a school trustee proclamation by Andrew Murphy, and a land concession to Miles Murphy (son of Andrew Murphy) from William Pyke for land in concession St. Edouard in the Seigneurie of Jolliet, Ste. Marguerite. This is very time consuming work considering there are very many notaires and each with many records. The records are not indexed and most are in French in old handwriting styles. However, I have noticed that when both parties to a act were English speakers, most notaires wrote them in English. As I look for records specific to my families, I have been recording in an index every record I find pertaining to the Irish community. I estimate that I have only looked at about 10% of the available records.

My visit to Frampton turned out very well. Although I couldn't help notice that this part of rural Quebec showed little signs of Irish heritage. I found out that the old cemetery in Ste. Marie de Beauce now has buildings built where it once stood. However, I am sure there might not have been any old gravestones left anyway. The cemetery in St. Marguerite had only three monument stones that identified Irish people. Entering Frampton township, I soon noticed place names like Lake O'Neill,

Brennan Road, Reed Road, Golden Road, and Devereau Road to name a few. The Frampton Cemetery had many stones with the names of the Irish. The same was true for St. Malachie. The highlight was spending time at the old Frampton cemetery and at Christ Church in Springbrook. All the other villages had grown and adapted to the dominant Quebecois culture, but those two places seemed to be frozen in time. The old Frampton cemetery was where the first chapel once stood as well as the original village. Several of my own ancestors are buried there and I could sense their quiet spirits. Yet despite the silence, I could imagine a village full of Irish people carrying on their day to day business. Springbrook gave me a similar experience. Springbrook was located only about 1 ½ miles from the farm once occupied by my Ancestor Andrew Murphy. Unlike how the old Frampton cemetery had been restored, Springbrook was truly historic with the old church building still standing and overlooking the vast countryside where almost every farm was occupied by Irish families. Irish families seeking a new life in the dense forests of Lower Canada. Their existence there has been described in some sources as "poor farming." Yet today the countryside has a richness to it. Although there remains a few Irish surnames in the local telephone book, the great Irish community that once stood on this spot remains only in the hearts and minds of the numerous descendants of the Frampton Irish

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Dennis McLane is retired from U.S. Government service and lives in Boise, Idaho. He invites any Frampton Irish researchers to contact him. He is most interested in collecting family stories of the Frampton Irish, especially Irish origins, where the families strayed to, and adding family data to his Frampton index. He can be contacted at: [Dbmack11@aol.com](mailto:Dbmack11@aol.com) (That's dbmack one one)  
 OR: 10240 W. Pattie St., Boise, ID 83704, USA.

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### The name ERMATINGER

Submitted by John M. Collins

I just finished reading the June 2003 issue of *Connections* and must compliment you on an excellent publication. It is very professional and easy to read.

While reading the lead article, *The Gavazzi Riot of 1853*, by Robert N. Wilkins, I noted the occurrence of an unusual name that had "popped-up" in a family that I had earlier researched.

The name is ERMATINGER, which occurs as the Police Superintendent William ERMATINGER and his brother Charles Oakes ERMATINGER, the Police Chief.

An Edward ERMATINGER born abt. 1797 on the Isle of Elba, but claiming to be of Swiss descent, appears in St Thomas, Canada West (Ontario) on 5 Feb 1851 when his son Charles Oakes ERMATINGER was born. Three earlier children with dates of birth perhaps as early as 1840 in Upper Canada (Ontario) are known. This Edward is at times an MP, a banker and a postmaster in St. Thomas. Edward was married to Aschsah BURNHAM, born abt. 1811 at Cobourg, Upper Canada. Their son Charles became a well known barrister and judge in that town and in Elgin County.

The occurrence of the name Charles Oakes ERMATINGER in two places but obviously not the same person [the younger one being only 2 years old when the riot took place], leads me to suspect that perhaps Edward was a brother to William and the older Charles. I know nothing much more on this ERMATINGER family but perhaps this information might help anyone chasing that distinctive name.





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))

### **LOYALIST RELIGIOUS ROUTE**

This is a new website which depicts 46 protestant churches of the County of Brome-Mississquoi in the Eastern Townships. Many of these congregations were started by Loyalist settlers. Their stories are taken from the book *With Heart and Hands and Voices* by Phyllis Hamilton. There is a picture of each church, maps on how to reach them, and the stories often include the names of the earliest settlers as well as the first ministers and many lay ministers. Look up the site at [www.routesreligieuses.osbl.ca](http://www.routesreligieuses.osbl.ca).

### **ANOTHER REASON TO TRY ANCESTRY.COM**

We announced in the June issue of *Connections* that Ancestry.com was now available at our Library. There are millions of records and hundreds of data bases available. One that might be of interest is PERSI, *The Periodical Source Index*, the largest index of genealogical and historical periodical articles. It was created by the Allen County Public Library several years ago. First available in book form - 32 volumes in 2000 - then in CD format, and now, it can be consulted online at [ancestry.com/persi](http://ancestry.com/persi). You can find out more about PERSI on the Ancestry site and how to obtain copies of the articles; about 5,000 periodicals published in the last 200 years are indexed - including *Connections*!

### **POST-1901 CENSUS - STILL NOT FINALIZED**

For a time the news appeared to be quite good and it appeared that the records would be open to the public. Unfortunately, that was not to be ... yet. Don't forget to look up the current situation, and see if there is any action you can undertake, at [globalgenealogy.com/Census](http://globalgenealogy.com/Census).

### **UK PARISH LOCATOR PROGRAM**

Mike Howlett sends in the address of this freeware program that 'enables you to locate any of over 15,000 UK parishes. The parishes were in existence from the mid 1500s to about 1837. The site states that the program will produce a list of parishes within a county, or a list of parishes within a given radius of any other parish. More information is available at: [www.parloc.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/ParLoc.htm](http://www.parloc.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/ParLoc.htm).

### **'OLD DISEASE NAMES AND THEIR MODERN DEFINITION'**

Another welcome suggestion from Mike Howlett [history.vineyard.net/allen/old\\_diseases.html](http://history.vineyard.net/allen/old_diseases.html). The site also carries extended discussions of some of the diseases and several other medical references.

### SEARCHING FOR OLD BOOKS?

This is not a genealogy site, but you may find history books of interest here: [www.abebooks.com](http://www.abebooks.com) You can search for a specific title or author, and limit the search to a country; alternatively, browse the bookstores in a region, such as a Canadian Province, and then consult their inventories. When I told QFHS President Gary Schroder about this site he found a book about his family, being sold by a bookdealer in the Eastern Townships.

### NEW MATERIAL ON THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS RESEARCH SITE

If you haven't visited Pam Wood Waugh's site lately, you might want to check out what is new in the Archives. There are several new maps with names of landowners, including a *Noyan Concession Map and Owners, c1857* and a *St Armand Map of Landowners, 1804* as well as *Oaths at Missisquoi Bay*. Go to [www.rootsweb.com/%7Eqceastwn/archives.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/%7Eqceastwn/archives.html).

### ON-LINE MAPS OF SCOTLAND

Jim Scott lets us know that the National Library of Scotland, at [www.nls.uk/maps/index.html](http://www.nls.uk/maps/index.html) is in the process of digitizing its maps and putting them on-line. They can be viewed as is, or with MrSID, the same viewer you may have already downloaded to view the 1901 Canadian census. Jim reports he was able to zoom in to see street names and names of features, such as churches and cemeteries. The site contains 800 maps of Scotland 1560-1928, Pont's Maps of Scotland c. 1583-c.1596, Military Maps of Scotland (18<sup>th</sup> century), and Ordnance Survey town plans 1847-1895. Quite a marvelous site for those with Scots ancestors or an interest in Scottish history.

### PLANTATION OF ULSTER

Dave McFall mentioned that the BBC site had information about the Plantation of Ulster. This happened in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, as the site explains 'when English and Scottish Protestants settled on land confiscated from the Gaelic Irish.' See [www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/plantation/](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/plantation/) Not only can you read about the many aspects of this period of Ulster's history, but listen to some of the talks while viewing the illustrations that accompany them; try 'cartographers' for example.

### ULSTER COVENANT ON-LINE

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc for forwarding this site at: [www.proni.gov.uk/ulstercovenant](http://www.proni.gov.uk/ulstercovenant). It holds nearly half a million digitized signatures and addresses of the men, on September 28, 1912, signed the Ulster Covenant, and of the women who signed the parallel declaration. You may prefer viewing it with Explorer rather than Netscape: the print is very tiny with Netscape, some of the links don't work, and there was no response to a query; no such problems appeared with Explorer. This is an indication that if you have problems with one browser, you may want to switch to another, as some site designers don't bother to fully test accessibility for all.

### QUEBEC SEIGNEURIES

Researchers interested in Quebec genealogy know that during the French regime land ownership followed the old French seigneurial system. If you have ancestors who lived in Châteauguay, you will be interested in consulting the two lists that appear on webmaster Burt Lang's Châteauguay County site at: [www.rootsweb.com/~qcchatea/cadastre/cadastre.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~qcchatea/cadastre/cadastre.htm) The Seigniories of Beauharnois and Châteauguay can be searched by region, concession, or by name.

### ELLIS ISLAND DATABASE ONE-STEP SEARCH TOOLS

Thanks to Gary Schroder who contributed the address of this site. There is help on which 'search form' to be used, for example, searching the whole database in one step, or searching for Jewish passengers. Consult it at [www.jewishgen.org/databases/eidb](http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/eidb). Not only is this a useful tool to search for the arrival of a first ancestor, but for family history as well; many Canadian passengers arriving from Europe via New York are listed. There is enough information to identify individuals: place of residence, age on arrival, marital status, and such interesting historical tidbits as ship of travel and port of departure. I still have to check if it was my great-uncle Louis who arrived from Liverpool on the S.S. Lucania in 1903.

### CANADIAN GENEALOGY CENTRE

More information is continuously being added to this site, as well as more links to other sites of interest. Consult the Site Map at [www.genealogy.gc.ca/14/1401\\_e.html](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/14/1401_e.html) and see the various references to the databases, how to do genealogy, information sources sorted by type, province and territories, links by institutions and provinces. There are two new and very interesting databases that may be of interest. See items described separately below.

### 1915-1932 CANADIAN NATURALIZATION

These databases 'contain references to about 200,000 people who applied for and received status as naturalized citizens from 1915 to 1932.' References in the databases can be used to obtain copies of the actual records from Immigration and Citizenship Canada. The use of the database is facilitated by a name index developed by the Jewish Genealogical Societies of Montreal and of Ottawa. It can be reached from the Canadian Genealogy Centre's pages, or directly at [www.genealogy.gc.ca/01/010203\\_e.html](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/01/010203_e.html)

### IMMIGRANTS AT GROSSE-ÎLE

Another data base available on the Canadian Genealogy Centre's site is that of 33,026 immigrants who stayed at the Grosse-Île Quarantine Station from 1831 to 1837. Go directly to [www.genealogy.gc.ca/01/010202\\_e.html](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca/01/010202_e.html).

### STRICTLY FOR GADGET- MINDED GENEALOGISTS

Tired of lugging your genealogy notes either in notebooks or on a laptop? Or of not having information available when some opportunity presents itself? Some of us are downloading our family trees onto our Palm or Pocket PCs ... Think they're too small? Guess again - all the information for thousands of ancestors can be stored comfortably on most of these pocket-size computers. I assumed there should be *something* on genealogy available, since it is such a popular hobby in the the US. I found at least two existed. Further research indicated that genealogy guru Dick Eastman had written some articles on the subject in the past couple of years, see [www.rootsforum.com/archives/news0315.htm](http://www.rootsforum.com/archives/news0315.htm). The one I bought - and please do your own investigation, this is not an endorsement - was the *Pocket Genealogist*, which costs \$20 US; the program is downloaded to the PC, then used to convert a GEDCOM file from your genealogy program and the result downloaded to the pocket computer. If you already own Palm or Pocket PC, this or a similar program might be the answer for you. You can download a trial version to evaluate if this meets your needs and is compatible with your computer at [www.northernhillsssoftware.com](http://www.northernhillsssoftware.com). Alternatives for the Palm are also listed on this site.

**TECHIE TIPS - SCAMS**

If you have a computer or read a newspaper, you've heard about scams. The amount and variety appears to have increased for scams directed specifically at genealogists. There is a lot of information on the subject on Cyndi's List at [www.cyndislist.com](http://www.cyndislist.com) - go to 'Myths, Hoaxes & Scams.' Sympatico has also warned users that there have been attempts to impersonate their service; they warn that they never send out E-mail requesting passwords or credit card numbers. These security violations might also be attempted against other service providers, so check out any curious E-mails.

**SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS**

Please continue to send in any suggestions for subjects or sites. If there is a specific subject for which you cannot find a site, another member could probably help you, so send in requests for this as well. If you use regular mail or drop a note in my mailbox at the QFHS library, please include your name and a telephone number. Note also that not all material can be used, and that we reserve the right to edit submissions. Please accept my apologies if I forget to give credit to a contributor: in the three-month period between issues, it is easy to forget the source of the contribution.

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

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

**THE JEANIE JOHNSTON ~ IRISH FAMINE SHIP**

One of the greatest disasters in history was the IRISH FAMINE of the 1840s, when due to crop failure of their staple crop, potatoes, millions of people were forced to chose between starvation or emigration. Those who chose to emigrate faced a perilous journey across the Atlantic in ships like *THE JEANIE JOHNSTON*. The *Jeanie Johnston* was a 408 tonne, square-sterned, three-masted barque, constructed of Quebec oak and pine, built in Quebec, Canada by noted Scottish-born shipbuilder, John Munn in 1847. A year later prominent Tralee, Co. Kerry hardware merchant, Nicholas Donovan, purchased the ship in Liverpool to use as a cargo vessel on the North Atlantic route. But his plans were soon altered and *The Jeanie Johnston* made its maiden voyage to Quebec on April 24, 1848, with 193 Irish emigrants on board. Over the next seven years (1848 -1855 ) it made 16 voyages to North America, sailing to Quebec, Baltimore and New York, carrying a total of over 2,500 Irish emigrants across the Atlantic. A replica of *The Jeanie Johnston* has now been constructed and is visiting numerous ports in North America including: St Andrews, N.B; St John, N.B; Miramichi, N.B; Halifax, N.S; MONTREAL, Qc; Quebec City, Qc; St John's, Nfld; and many ports in the USA. It will dock in MONTREAL on Thursday, September 18<sup>th</sup> and remain in port until Monday, September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2003. A real treasure for anyone wanting to see how their "Famine era" ancestors really traveled to a new beginning. For further information and a complete schedule just type "Jeanie Johnston" in you search box or visit the official site at: <http://www.jeaniejohnston.com/home.asp?id=1>. For more on the History of the Irish Famine visit: <http://www.geocities.com/CapitolHill/Congress/2807/page3.htm>. Thanks to Lorraine Gosselin and Rita Cloghesy for letting us know when *The Jeanie Johnston* will be in Montreal.

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 December issue by **Oct. 15<sup>th</sup>, 2003** 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).

- 1939 **CALLAGHAN (O'CALLAGHAN)**. Elizabeth. Born in Lachine in 1842-3 to John CALLAGHAN and Bridget SYRON. Father bought and sold cattle but migrated to Ontario in 1844. John E. Holden, Unit 412-1276 Maple Crossing Blvd., Burlington, ON. L7S 2J9. Email: [JohnHolden412@aol.com](mailto:JohnHolden412@aol.com)
- 1940 **CARPENTER**, Mitchel. He was born in St. Hyacinthe around 1824. He died in 1896 in Lincoln, Vermont, USA DeLisle Letersky, 139 North St., Bristol, Vt. 05443 USA
- 1941 **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. See query #1940
- 1942 **DUCLOS**, Aurelie. She married Toussaint COUSINEAU on 2/11/1859 in Stukely, Shefford Co., Qc. I believe she lived around St. Hyacinthe. They had several children who were baptized in St. Joseph Dely, Valcourt, Qc. See query #1940.
- 1943 **PEARSON-HUDSON**. Searching for the date and place of marriage of Bartholomew PEARSON and Emily Jane HUDSON. The marriage took place in 1842. Also looking for the date and place of birth of their children: Richard Bartholomew PEARSON, Oct. 6, 1853, Canada; Mary Ann PEARSON, ca.1856, Canada; Matilda PEARSON, ca. 1857, Canada; Lavina PEARSON, ca.1861, Canada; Thomas C. PEARSON ca.1861, Canada. Please send details to Phil Robinson 3 Indigo, Irvine, CA 92618. Email: [philrobinson@cox.net](mailto:philrobinson@cox.net)
- 1944 **WILLIAMS-MOORE**, Eleanor, daughter of Ada CARTER and either Thomas MOORE or Ada's second husband ? WILLIAMS. Eleanor used the name WILLIAMS-MOORE. She was born in early 1900 and lived in Montreal and she was very interested in family history. She is my second cousin. Any information would be appreciated. Dorothy Graham, 236-66A Street, Delta, B.C. V4L 1M5. Email: [dorothyg@dccnet.com](mailto:dorothyg@dccnet.com)

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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)

## ADDENDUM TO PERSONAL FAMILY RECORDS, IRELAND 1834~1865

By Peter McLoughlin

In doing a bit of ongoing research of my Irish files I came across two addendum items related to the article, *Personal Family Records, Ireland 1834~1865* on page 9.

### A HISTORY OF DUNDALK HARBOUR

The first steam packet came to Northern Ireland in 1827, The St. George Steam Packet Company of Liverpool. In 1838, a competing Irish company raised 70,000 pounds to bring the Finn MacCoul into operation. Fares were 12/- for a cabin and 3/- for steerage or deck. In 1849 steel hulls replaced the wooden vessels. These better ships started transporting both troops and horses as added cargo. Serious rivalry quickly developed amongst the three companies and fares scooted downhill, so much so, that cabin prices to Liverpool came down to 2/6 and steerage 6d. A rock bottom extreme was reached when deck passengers were offered free fares and an added loaf of bread as inducement, not to travel on the competitor's ships! The companies even employed gangs to waylay herds of cattle coming from the auctions to capture that added trade. So you think competition is bad in the 21<sup>st</sup> century! In the end, just before bankruptcy took over for all of them, it appears that several mergers occurred and the Dundalk Steam Packet Company ended up owning all the others. This was now a large enterprise, in fact a public company. So I cannot really say how much of this entity belonged to my McLoughlin/Metge families.

REF: Down The Quay, A History of Dundalk Harbour. 1987

### TULLYALLEN GRAVEYARD HISTORY

This graveyard which seems to hold all of my McLoughlin ancestors, was founded by St. Colman who died in 726. Later, in 1238, both Collon and Tullyallen came under the control of the Cistercians at Melifont Abbey. *\*Irish history also indicates that many of these old Christian burial grounds were associated with individual families and NOT with where your family actually resided.* This helps explain why our family used the Tullyallen graveyard, though we always lived in other towns. The Norman conquerors did not appear to touch these old parishes or graveyards, except to change the names of saints they did not approve of. The old ruined church on the Tullyallen grounds, has origins at least back to Norman times. This churchyard only deteriorated after the suppression of Melifont Abbey by Henry VIII in 1539. In the following Protestant era of control, the Catholic Church in Ireland lost almost all access to funds and priests, which explains why the graveyards we see fell apart.

\*This might apply to Scotland and Wales, but maybe not England. It appears to be the combination of the two 'invaders' that did the trick - Vikings and then Normans. The only people in North America who have a similar burial history might be the native tribes

REF: Irish Genealogy - A Record Finder

# SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

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

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

Typical entry:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## ONTARIO VITAL RECORDS SEARCH

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

**Births: 1869-1904**

**Marriages: 1869-1919**

**Deaths: 1869-1929**

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

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

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

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



## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

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

( Please print in Capital Letters )

(If Known)

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

NAME OF CEMETERY 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
TOWN/TOWNSHIP \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY/PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_  
RELIGIOUS DENOM. \_\_\_\_\_

REQUESTED BY: MEMBER ID \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
EMAIL ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

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

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

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

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

# RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES ENGLAND and WALES 1881 CENSUS INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NO refunds for entries NOT found**

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VOLUME 26 ISSUE 2 - DECEMBER 2003  
ISSN 070.7130

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MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1026, PTE. CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA. H9S 4H9  
E-MAIL ADDRESS: [www\\_qfhs@cam.org](mailto:www_qfhs@cam.org)  
WWW ADDRESS: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>

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QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

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

HOLIDAY SCHEDULE: CLOSED Tuesday, Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> thru Friday, Dec 26<sup>th</sup> 2003  
OPEN: Sunday, Dec 28<sup>th</sup>; Monday, Dec 29<sup>th</sup>; Tuesday, Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 2003  
CLOSED: Wed, Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003 thru Sunday, January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2004  
Regular hours will recommence on MONDAY, JANUARY 5<sup>TH</sup> 2004

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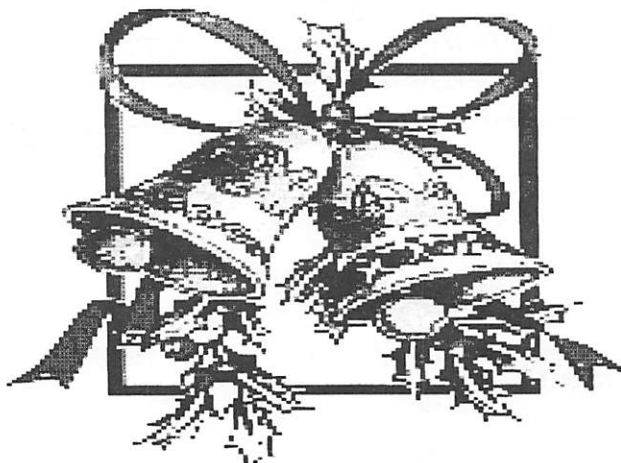
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The cover postcard is of  
Ice Shoves in the Montreal Harbour - 1906

TO: ALL MEMBERS



SEASONS GREETINGS  
AND  
A HAPPY NEW YEAR  
FROM  
THE QFHS  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
DECEMBER 2003





# From The Editor . . . . .

As the last red and gold leaves of Autumn flutter to the ground and the first snowflakes fall from a slate coloured sky we know that the bitter cold days of winter will soon be upon us. A time for indoor activities !! A perfect time for genealogical research; or to borrow some of the new books and periodicals from the QFHS Library and just enjoy the pleasure of a warm fire and a good book or article while the icy winds blow. You can also plan a quiet day of research at the QFHS Library chasing that elusive ancestor. To help you decide which book, which journal, or which research aid would be most helpful in your search, this, and all back issues of *Connections*, "Library Acquisitions", lists new books, microfilm, microfiche, and CDs as they are acquired by the QFHS Library. A current list of the QFHS CD Collection may be found on page 17 of this issue. And, remember the QFHS now has a subscription to Ancestry.com for members' use at the Library. Also, two seminars will be given at the QFHS Library during the winter months: in January photographer, David Inglis, will present a three hour lecture on *Photography and Your Family History* and in February Gary Schroder will discuss researching your 'Irish Roots' via the internet. See page 3 for details.

The articles in this issue include: an account of the Longue Pointe Asylum Fire of 1890 - including photos from newspapers of the time and a list of patients believed to have perished in the inferno, also the names of the five nursing sisters who died trying to save them; *Notes from a Master Spy* by Peter McLoughlin, gives an insight into the personality of a 20<sup>th</sup> Century spy - George Hill. In his article on page 23, QFHS Past President, Hugh Banfill explains *Marriage: Civil and Religious*; and on page 25 Susan Callaghan gives some *Tips on Montreal Research*. On page 11 Jack Donaghy describes the research trip he and his wife took to Ireland last spring.

The postcard on the cover is titled: *Ice Shove in the harbour Montreal*. the photo was taken at the Port of Montreal during the winter of 1906. Ice shoves are great slabs of ice that are pushed up on shore - usually in the early Spring - as a result of thermal expansion and strong winds as the temperature warms up. The dome in the background is Bonsecours Market (Marche Bonsecours) a well-known Montreal landmark and one of Canada's finest heritage buildings. Built in 1847 it has a long and illustrious history and once housed City Hall until a new building was erected a few blocks away in 1878. It is now an exhibition hall with boutiques, restaurants, ongoing exhibits and special events in the heart of 'Old Montreal' You can visit their site at:

[http://www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca/english/inda\\_fla.htm](http://www.marchebonsecours.qc.ca/english/inda_fla.htm)

Other interesting sites to visit can be found in *Computree* on page 28. As stated by Lorraine Gosselin in June 2003 *Connections* [ vol # 25 - iss # 4 - pg # 33 ] links featured in back issues of *Connections* can now be found on the QFHS website. Only the heading and a clickable link appear at [http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch\\_ctree.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch_ctree.html) more detailed information about each site may be found in the corresponding issues of *Connections*. Queries may also be viewed on the webpage at [http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch\\_queries.html](http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/srch_queries.html) Home addresses, which appear in *Connections* have been deleted but the e-mail addresses of those who submitted the query may be clicked on to send a quick response. A number of new features have been added to the QFHS webpage this year, to browse the site just go to: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/>

**HAPPY HOLIDAYS !!!**

Dawn Ouellette / Editor

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## HOLIDAY SCHEDULE:

CLOSED Tuesday, Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> thru Friday, Dec 26<sup>th</sup> 2003  
OPEN: Sunday, Dec 28<sup>th</sup>; Monday, Dec 29<sup>th</sup>; Tuesday, Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 2003  
CLOSED: Wed, Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003 thru Sunday, January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2004

**REGULAR HOURS WILL RECOMMENCE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5<sup>TH</sup> 2004**

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## SPEAKERS for the QFHS Monthly Lecture Series [ December 2003; March, April, 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 !!*

**Tuesday, December 9<sup>th</sup>, 2003**

**Speaker:** Sheila Kindellan-Sheehan

**Topic:** "Sheila's Take"

Meet the *Kindellans*, a boisterous, complicated, loving, and very large Irish family of the 40s and 50s, and 'vieilles souches' of Québec, descendants of Abraham Martin, of the Plains of Abraham.

No lectures will be presented in January and February.  
The Spring session will commence in March 2004

**Tuesday, March 9, 2004**

**Speaker:** Denis Paquet

**Topic:** Denis Paquet, Director of the Foundation for the Preservation of Mural Art, will speak about the conservation of historical signage, both commercial and urban, as a significant part of our Quebec heritage.

**Tuesday, April 13, 2004**

**Speaker:** Jane Naisbitt

Topic: "Canadian War Museum"

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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.

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**HAVE A HAPPY, ENJOYABLE and SAFE HOLIDAY SEASON**

# SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

## PHOTOGRAPHY and YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Photographer, David Inglis will present an illustrated afternoon on the importance of photography in family history; the history of portrait photography and how best to care and preserve family photos; how to take your own family portraits with respect to composition, cameras, light, lenses, film and importance of producing a good quality print that will last with its care and preservation; how to scan and print digital photos on computer; computer photo restoration; how to transmit them via the internet and how to assemble your family history book on computer with photos.

LECTURER: DAVID INGLIS  
DATE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 17<sup>TH</sup>, 2004  
TIME: 1 P.M. TO 4:00 P.M.  
LOCATION: QFHS LIBRARY, 173 CARTIER AVE, PTE CLAIRE  
FEE: \$ 20.00 PER PERSON

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## LEPRECHAUNS ARE US

Genealogical resources on the internet for family history research in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The purpose of this seminar will be to examine ways in which the internet can be used to facilitate research on your Irish ancestors.

LECTURER: GARY SCHRODER  
DATE: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29<sup>TH</sup>, 2004  
TIME: 1 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.  
LOCATION: QFHS LIBRARY, 173 CARTIER AVE, PTE CLAIRE  
FEE: \$ 20.00 PER PERSON

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ADVANCE PAYMENT AND RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED  
AS SPACE IS LIMITED  
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS  
ON ALL SEMINARS AND TOURS  
PLEASE CALL SUSAN SANFORD  
AT 482-3418

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

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

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

**Montreal\_1900**  
**The Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum**  
**Conflagration of 1890**

Researched and Written by  
Robert N. Wilkins  
[copyright]

Introduction: To compose an article about such a sorrowful event as a major fire in an institution for the mentally handicapped is to sail, sadly, into the well-chartered waters of "political incorrectness". Words and attitudes which were left behind long ago repeatedly come to the fore, reminding us once again of two simple facts: not everything was better in the past; not everything worse in the present. Descriptive terminology and nomenclature such as "idiots", "lunatics", and "imbeciles" were used without the slightest hesitation in everyday discourse, along with even more offensive "buzzwords". However, in this article, I feel that I have no choice but to report their frequent use, as repugnant as they were, and still are.

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**Longue Pointe, Quebec, May 6, 1890**

When the January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1903 edition of The Montreal Star reported the deaths of 52 insane women in a fire which rapidly engulfed the "Jewish-wing" of the London (England) Lunatic Asylum a day earlier, many Montrealers could not help but flash back to a similar tragedy which afflicted this city in May of 1890.

The Montreal setting for the catastrophic event in question was the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, then located on the east end of the island. At the time, it was commonly referred to as "The Hospital of St. Jean de Dieu" St. Jean de Dieu was founded in 1873. The federal government of the day wished to close the St. Jean d'Iberville institution and, at the same time, lighten the burden of the overcrowded asylum at Beauport ( in retrospect, a good thing because the latter burned to the ground on January 29, 1875 ). Accordingly, they entered into an agreement with the religious order the Sisters of Providence "with the view of establishing an asylum for idiots and for the insane". A contract was signed on October 4 of that same year and the work of building the massive structure began the following spring. The good Sisters owned several rather large farms in the area and it was decided to construct the new institution in the centre of

these tracts of land. Together they occupied over 750 acres, nearly all of which were cultivated.

When completed in July of 1875, the ill-fated asylum consisted of five major buildings, each six storeys, inter-connected one to the other by an nearly equal number of smaller five storey wings. Brick and wood were used almost exclusively in the construction. The total cost of the undertaking to the Sisters was \$1,132,232, of which \$700,000 was for the erection of the institution facility itself. The first inmates, as the patients were commonly referred to in those days, entered the refuge on July 16 of the above-mentioned year.

Little was heard of St. Jean de Dieu mental health sanctuary during the first fifteen years of its existence, so one must assume that the shelter administered by the good Sisters of Providence functioned smoothly. However, all this was destined to change on May 6, 1890.

It was a Tuesday in the late morning when the flames were first spotted. Almost immediately, there were conflicting views as to where they had originated. According to Sister Therese, the energetic Lady Superior of the Longue Pointe Asylum, the fire started on the chapel roof although later testimony by others before

the Coroner's Inquiry suggested that the fire emanated in a cupboard in a bathroom on the third floor. Admittedly, there was absolutely no disagreement as to the rapidity with which the flames spread throughout the doomed complex. In fact, the fire was so intense that only a handful of human remains were ever found by the investigators.

James O'Rourke, engineer and outside manager for the asylum authorities, was in close proximity to the buildings when he spotted the flames at the same moment as one of the patients ran up to him shouting "fire". O'Rourke, who had worked at the Longue Pointe institution since its construction, saw the fire in the third storey and rushed to be of assistance. He and several other men managed to save the lives of at least fourteen inmates "by breaking in the floor of the gallery in which the women were huddled". In the course of the day, there were many acts of genuine heroism.

As it turned out, The Montreal Star reported that it was believed that "there were only two wards in which any one died, the third and fourth. It was impossible for the fire to have started from the furnaces, as they were not in that wing of the building. The doors of the wards were always closed. The inmates had certain hours to go out, usually just before and after noon. There was no other escape other than the stairs and doorways".

At the time, there were 1297 patients along with sixty-seven sisters and a hundred nurses in the building. Sister Therese, who was completely overwhelmed with the enormity of the disaster, rang the alarm herself and the city was telephoned and asked to send fire engines to the site. Montreal Fire Chief Benoit, having first obtained permission from the city's mayor to venture beyond Montreal's then city limits, wasted no time in getting to the scene.

Benoit quickly realized, however, that the situation was hopeless and that any effort should be directed into the saving of as many lives as possible. That task, however, was not an easy one.

The Sisters, both lay and religious, also did all in their power to salvage as many unfortunates as they could. In that regard, the male attendants were equally determined. Nevertheless, their courageous work was seriously hampered by the dense smoke which rapidly filled the corridors of the entire fabric.

Some patients who had hitherto been reckoned to be harmless, suddenly turned violent, some even steadfastly refused to leave the fiery inferno. Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, others actually assisted the authorities in attempting to clear the various pavilions. A steady drizzle awaited those who left the building and gathered outside the untoward asylum. Eventually, according to a local journal, "the rescued inmates were temporarily disposed of in the

best manner possible under the circumstances in the Asile de St. Benoit de Joseph, the Deaf and Dumb Institution on St. Denis street, the Fullum street Mother House of the Sisters of Providence, and the outbuildings of the Asylum".

In its May 18th, 1890 edition, The Dominion Illustrated reported that "the sight that met the eyes of both sane and insane was a terrible one. There were still people in the burning central and adjoining sections of the building. Some of them could be seen as they stood clasping the iron bars of the windows in their hands and rending the air with demoniacal shouts and cries. Laughing, cursing, entreating and praying; singing coarse ribald songs, gazing vacantly at the excited multitude below them; making vain endeavours to wrest the



heavy iron bars from the windows: careless and indifferent, eager and hopeful, they furnished a strange and vivid spectacle. Ladders were raised, but the iron bars which kept them inside kept their rescuers outside. Efforts were made to wrest the bars from their places, but it was slow work. Still it was done and the firemen were successful in rescuing several inmates. In some instances they had to fight for their own lives, the maniacs, seizing hold of them and endeavouring to retain them. Finally the flames spread with alarming rapidity and the heat became so great that the firemen were driven from the building". The fire raged for the better part of the day destroying, virtually everything in its path.

An inquest into the conflagration was, naturally enough, held immediately after the tragic event. Before the astonished jurors, it was revealed that there were no fire escapes in the complex. Furthermore, Sister Therese testified that the majority of those who "must have perished belonged to the furious and sick wards". She also declared that the patients were never given matches "but the latter often got them secretly from their friends".

Understanding the danger that fire would pose to this particular type of institution, the inmates were examined frequently. "They had sometimes searched them and found as many as twelve boxes of matches on them," according to the good sister. Doctor E. E. Duquette, who also appeared before the jury, offered his opinion that "it was unusual to see so high an asylum as the one just burned" and he further stated "that it was an especially dangerous practice to confine the infuriated patients to the upper flats". And, in a letter to the Star dated May 13 of that year, he further offered his opinion that he favoured the total "separation of the curable from the incurable cases" in any future construction. The latter was a judgement that was rapidly gaining support among the population at large.

When the inquest concluded on May 28, a complete list of the dead and missing was rendered public. As it was believed at the time that a few of the unfortunate patients took advantage of the fire to escape and return to their family in the countryside, only five unfortunate individuals could be definitely declared having died in the buildings: *Sister Lumina Bouthillier, Sister Demerise Gilbert, Sister Alexandrina Gravel, Sister Geronime Gravel, and, finally, Sister Victoria McNicol*. All five were lay sisters. They died together in what turned out to be a futile and tragic rescue effort. Another 86 individuals ( 81 women and five men ) were unaccounted for, and it was presumed that the vast majority of them died in the fire. Although, as mentioned above, some patients showed up only days later as far away as Plattsburg, New York!

Behind closed doors, the jurors sitting on the inquest took all of an hour to conclude the following "The jurors are unanimously of the opinion that the persons whose remains were found in the ruins of the St. Jean de Dieu Asylum at Longue Pointe, perished in the conflagration there on the 6th instant; but it is impossible for them to say how or in what part of the place the fire originated, though it is probable that an inmate confined in the Ste. Cecile Ward on the third story (sic), set fire to the building, or that spontaneous combustion, caused by the sawdust between the floorings, took place. The jury would recommend: 1. That in the future the ventilators in institutions of such a nature should be constructed of brick or fireproof material; 2. That such establishments should have fewer stories (sic) and should as much as possible be in separate isolated buildings; 3. That the violent and infirm inmates should be placed in the lower stories (sic); 4. That no closets or cupboards containing inflammable material should be permitted in the various wards; 5. That galleries should be placed on each story (sic) with staircases

communicating with each floor. The jurors believe that these are necessary measures in order to prevent loss of life in case of fire or any other similar accident at such an institution in the future".

Later that spring the jurors set off to visit and to inspect other public institutions. They were particularly interested in seeing the new Protestant Hospital for the Insane. In fact, the expansive and expensive complex at Verdun (today, the Douglas Hospital) was nearing completion at the time of the Longue Pointe calamity. The system of fire escape was the main focus of their visit, with one Court House official commenting: "The Longue Pointe fire ought to be a warning to grand juries not simply to see the good side of institutions and close their eyes to defects, but to make a thorough and valuable examination which will serve the public. No mere praising the cleanliness, and the good management".

The political fallout immediately after the fire was significant. The Montreal Star moralized in a brief editorial that "ten years ago one of the patients at the Longue Pointe Asylum set fire to her bed. Six years ago another patient set fire to his bed. On several occasions another of the patients has threatened to burn herself, and there is every reason to believe that she finally carried out her threat. Apparently for many years the lunatics and their attendants have been securely locked and barred in a fire trap from which there was scarcely a chance of escape in case of fire and some patients plotting arson all of the time". On another occasion that dire month, the same newspaper, citing a Chicago convention of physicians which had taken place only a week earlier, "bewailed the fearful increase in insanity and other mental miseries of the times".

According to both the paper and the convention, existing hospitals for the insane were dangerously overcrowded and that new facilities could just not be constructed quickly enough! "What a terrible price is this to pay for living in a fast age" lamented the Star editorialist who then proceeded to chastise "the wild

passion for money-getting and the fierce joy of riotously and luxuriously squandering it".

In its lead editorial of the May 8 edition, The Gazette argued forcefully for the removal from the asylums of patients who were clearly not a danger to themselves nor to society as a whole and "whose only needs were supplied when they were fed and clothed. An asylum for the insane was not the proper place for these unfortunates". To justify its position, the newspaper cited an 1886 report to the Quebec Legislature which dealt with that very issue. "A good many of the patients in the asylums might be set at liberty if they had a home or relatives willing or obliged to take care of them."

Estimating at one third the fraction of those inmates who should not be in provincial institutions for the incurably insane, The Gazette further quoted the same provincial study: "What has just been said leads us to the conclusion that, instead of asylums in which all classes of insane, both the incurables and those which may be cured, are mixed up, we should have two separate establishments. In one, which we would call the primary asylum or hospital, all curable dangerous lunatics, or those with suicidal tendencies, addicted to obscene or filthy language, would be placed. In the other, which would be called the secondary asylum or refuge, would be placed the incurable insane, the quiet lunatics, the idiots, the imbeciles and even a certain class of epileptics".

News of the tragedy spread through much of English-speaking world and solicited a great deal of editorial comment outside of this city. Most fell more or less within the parameters of what The Gazette wrote but one was certainly noteworthy unto itself. According to the May 17 edition of The Montreal Star, a Boston newspaper reported that "convicts, lunatics, idiots and paupers are prohibited by law from entering the United States"; yet, in the same breath, in a boldness somewhat reminiscent of certain fallout after September 11, 2001, the unidentified newspaper continued "but if they do, they enter by way of Canada" !

The fatal fire also contributed to some colorful polemics within the city itself. In a Letter to the Editor in the May 15 edition of the Star, the issue of who did, and who did not serve, on the Coroner's Jury was remarked upon. In the brief letter signed "Fair Play", the writer commented on an earlier published statement that English-speaking Montrealers had systematically refused, for whatever reason, to serve as jurors. "Fair Play" argued that either the names of those who refused to serve should be made public or, failing that, an apology issued to this city's English-speaking residents.

In the days and weeks subsequent to the disaster a wealth of shallow CNN-like stories proliferated the newspapers of Canada. None was perhaps more pathetic than the tale of one Flavia Raymond who was among the missing - and presumed dead - after the fire. The Montreal Star reported: "She was Canadian by birth, and in early youth married a travelling acrobat named Raymond, who was well known throughout Canada in his day. The young wife soon embraced her husband's profession, and together they used to do a trapeze act which gained them both remunerative positions in Barnum's Circus. Whilst performing in some Pennsylvania town the trapeze upon which the Raymonds were performing broke, and, the acrobats being thrown to the ground, Raymond broke his neck and died. The wife lost her reason, and was sent to Longue Pointe. After remaining there a year or so, she was discharged apparently cured. A few months elapsed and she again presented herself at the asylum, asking to be re-admitted. Since then she has been discharged and re-admitted a half a dozen times, always coming back of her own accord when she felt the attack of her affliction coming on".

Perhaps more interesting, a letter, again to the Star, appeared under the signature of the well-known and incorrigible Montrealer, Alfred Perry. Perry, a long - time Tory and Protestant

militant, first made his notoriety in this city through his participation in the burning of the Parliament Buildings in Youville Square in April of 1849. He also made a cameo appearance in the infamous Gavazzi Riot of June of 1853, [see: *Connections* - June 2003 - vol# 25 - iss 4 - pg 3 ] for which he was later indicted. He was, in short, a sectarian sympathizer of the first order - a very colorful character, indeed. In his letter, Perry, using the recent "Catholic" tragedy as a clear example, appealed forcefully and emotionally for funds for the rapid completion of the Protestant (Verdun) Hospital for the Insane, "which must be forthcoming at once if we want to save the lives of our co-religionists from gradually perishing by cold and hunger". In his rather extensive missive, Perry went on to say more than prayers were needed that, in fact, "we want \$15,000 with them". Decidedly, within a week, Perry had his money and, as promised, all of it was given towards the completion of the Verdun institution for "his co-religionists". In fairness, however, it should be added that the Governors of the Protestant Insane Hospital, along with the governments in Ottawa and Quebec City, did later make offers of assistance to the Sisters of Providence. Meanwhile, the erection of temporary replacement buildings for the insane asylum at Longue Pointe began the morning of Wednesday, May 21 - only a fortnight after the dreadful fire. Only days earlier, the Sisters of Providence had been compensated for their loss to the tune of \$255,750 by the Royal Insurance Company. This ambitious, much needed project was scheduled for completion in September of that same year. The buildings in question consisted of twelve isolated two storey wooden structures. two hundred feet long and twenty feet wide. There were six of these buildings, thirty six feet apart, along either side of the drive from the road gate to the site of the burned facilities. The space between the different buildings was fenced in - making an isolated recreation area for each

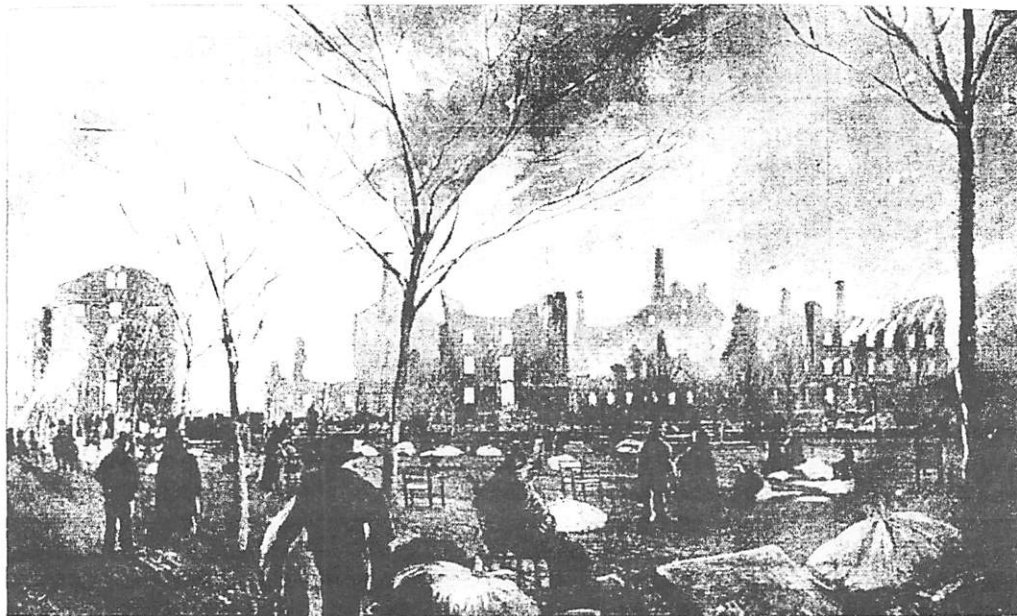


building or ward. Capacious, one storey kitchens of brick were also erected. The cost of this temporary facility came in at \$50,000 and they were designed to satisfy the needs of the St. Jean de Dieu asylum for some three years, at which point a permanent, much improved (from a safety perspective) complex would be readied. That happy day was even realized one year earlier than anticipated, although without Sister Therese who had died in the interim.

In its April 30, 1892 edition, The Montreal Star reported in a lengthy article on the re-opening of the new permanent facility at Longue Pointe. Their correspondent captured the essence of this remarkable achievement with these words: "A noble work, by noble women, is that carried on by the Sisters of Providence at the St. Jean de Dieu Hospital for the Insane in Longue Pointe, near Montreal". It was a fitting tribute to both the Sisters of Providence and the victims of 1890 tragedy.

**The following is a list of the FEMALE PATIENTS who were believed to have died in the fire:**

Dame Archambault, wife of Joseph Lamarche	Zoe Dauphin	Alice Murphy, widow of M. Mayer
Marie Anicet, wife of A. Phaneuf	Julia Doyle	Ellen Maloney
Catherine Azille Bernard	Constance Doucet	Dora McShelly
Eliza Berard	Eliza Davidson	Margaret McAlpine, wife of P. O'Loughlin
Dame L. Bourque, née A. Desmarais	Estherine Falliard	Esther Oliver
Therese Bonin, wife of C. Mousseau	Delima Galameau	Albertine Oullette
Alphonsine Brisson	Margaret Gleeson	Delphine Prevost
Mathilde Brunette	Clara Gibeau, wife of F. Rocher	Victorie Page
Dame P. Binette, née Mainville	Dame V. Genereux, née A. Roere	Delya Poirier
Dame O. Blais, née L. Lacombe	Jane Huot	Victoria Phelen
Zelee Brouillet	Eliza Henry née Fraser	Dame Marcel Poirier née Rocheleau
Alphonsine Charbonneau	Albina Hunt	Domitild Richer
Ellide Cartier	Ellen Hackhurst	Eliza Richard
Georgiana Collyer	E. Henault, wife of J. Manseau	Flavia Raymond
Dame A. Courtemanche, née Lafflamme	Dame William Kelly, née Clark	Ellen Sullivan
V. Cloutier	Euphemie Lemay dit Chretien	Dame Scanlan
wife of Israel St. Michel	Marie Legault	Dame Marie Shahan
V. Chaput wife of A. Lafortune	Dame Margeurite Laurin	Lucie Thibodeau
Dame P. Chartrand, née Lucie Emond	Angelique Latour	Clarisse Thivierge
Mrs. Coleman, née Delaney	Batsay Lariviere	Hortense Theriault
Dame V. Cardinal, née Lahaie	Amerla Larente dit Vinette	Dame Pierre Vient
Charlotte Carlisle	Catherine Leonard	Judith Vernier dit Ladouceur
Anna Donahoe	Euphrosine Lalumiere	Bridget Whalen
Bridget Daley	Exille Leveillee	Sophie Williams
Angelique Deslauriers dit Legault	Sophie Lemarre	Dame Annie
	Elizabeth Lamie	
	Mary Lays	<b><u>MALE PATIENTS:</u></b>
	Asilda Lapierre	J.B.A. Delphausse
	Dame V. Mireault, née R. Mercier	Thomas Galvin
	Lida Michaud	John McLeod
		William Trepanier



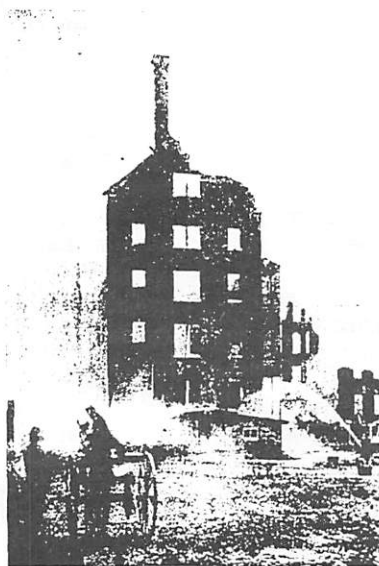
THE BRICKS IN THE WALLS OF THE FACTORY AT THE LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM, 1890.

## THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED



THE BRICKS IN THE WALLS OF THE FACTORY AT THE LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM, 1890.

LONGUE POINTE ASYLUM FIRE - 1890



## FROM TYRONE TO MEGANTIC DONAGHYS and WILLIAMSONS

Submitted by Jack Donaghy

On Sunday March 2, 2003, my wife and I had the great experience of worshipping at St. Michael's, Church of Ireland, Castlecaulfield, Donaghmore Parish, Tyrone. This was the church where two of my Donaghy and Williamson great grandfathers had been baptized almost 200 years ago. We live in Bath, Ontario, a small village just west of Kingston. This has been a hard winter. We wanted to get away and chose a genealogy trip to Northern Ireland.

My paternal grandmother Martha (Williamson) Donaghy, an Uncle Frank Donaghy (who did most of the work), and my father Oscar Donaghy were researchers on our family history. We knew that John, David and Elizabeth Donaghy came from Northern Ireland to Megantic County, Quebec, about 1830 and married Mary, Charlotte and Frederick Ellis. In addition to the family letters, records etc, there were three sources of information that were particularly helpful. These were: "The Anglo-Protestants of Megantic County", ISBN 2-921320-02-9; "Jamieson Family Sheets" by Helen Harper; published and unpublished information from Gwen Rawlings Barry including "A History of Megantic County: Downhomers of Quebec's Eastern Townships", ISBN 0-9685518-0-7. All three of these books are in the QFHS library. These showed us that there were at least two Donaghys of the same generation as John, David and Elizabeth, Michael and Noble by name who lived close by, and had frequent family contacts (Baptisms, weddings, funerals etc.). We suspected that they were either siblings or cousins. In addition, there were references to Arthur from the previous generation. His relationship was not stated, but we felt he was either the father or an uncle. We did a considerable amount of preparation for our trip on the internet. We knew that our ancestors had been Church of Ireland, and that they came from the general area of Dungannon in Tyrone. We found that the PRONI web site was of great help, and a visit to their facility was an obvious starting point for our investigation. We stayed at a hotel in the Queens University district of Belfast and found it easy to get to PRONI by public transport (bus). The staff and the facilities at PRONI were excellent.

The Church of Ireland records for many parishes were available on microfilm, although some of the records were destroyed in the Dublin fire. The whole parish and townland nomenclature is most confusing. We started with the parish of Drumglass at Dungannon, and were prepared to widen our search to the surrounding parishes of Donaghmore, Pomeroy, Desertcreat, Donaghhenry, Tyllyniskan, Clonoe, Killyman and Clonfeacle. Although we found little of interest in the Drumglass records, our second target was the parish of Donaghmore. Almost immediately we found the critical references. Michael was indeed a brother and Arthur was the father. My great great grandmother was finally identified as Jane (Hall) Donaghy. We found a wealth of information on the Williamsons who also lived and worshiped in Donaghmore. The Donaghys were in Auglish and the Williamsons in Eskragh townlands. Two days later, we rented a car and drove out to explore the Donaghmore - Castlecaulfield location and met with the Rector of St. Michael's and looked at the church records at first hand. The countryside is rolling and looks a lot like Megantic. We recognize that we were most fortunate to find what we were looking for so quickly. There are still many loose ends, but that simply whets our appetite for the future. Obviously there are many other facets to our research, trips to Megantic, Anglican Church records at Bishops, visits to Fordwich in Huron County, Vancouver, etc. If others would like to hear more about our experience or our family, we can be reached at: [jack-donaghy@msn.com](mailto:jack-donaghy@msn.com).

## LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~DECEMBER 2003

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

### NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ DECEMBER 2003

1. The Fraser Hickson Library, An Informal History  
by Edgar C Moodey HG/151.9/M6/1977
2. Topographical Description of the Province of Lower Canada  
by Joseph Bouchette HG/150.8/B6/1815
3. The St. Lawrence River  
by George W Browne HG/150.99/B7/1976
4. The Old Lakeshore in the New Era  
by Henry Paint HG/151.9/P3/1956
5. Photo of Rushbrooke School, Verdun HG/151.88/R8
6. The Quebec Act: Protest and Policy  
by Hilda Neatby HG/150.99/N4/1972
7. Fife (Scotland) Family History Society  
Publication # 23. Fife Roman Catholic Baptism Registers (1793-1854)  
compiled by Ewen K Collins GS/455.3/C6/2003
8. Les Cantons de la Saint-François / Townships of St. Francis  
by J. Derek Booth HG/153.88/B6/1984
9. A History of Canadian Wealth  
by Gustavus Myers HG/100.9/M9/1972
10. The Loyalists of the Eastern Townships HG/152.9/L6/1984
11. Brome County Scenic and Historical Tours  
by Clifford Smith HG/153.8/S6/1973
12. Rovers, Rebels and Royalists. Missisquoi (County) Historical Report, Vol. 18 HG/152.9/K6/1984
13. The United Empire Loyalists: Men and Myths  
by L.F.S. Upton MH/010.9/U6/1967
14. Profil de maisons de la Côte du Palais, Quebec  
by Norma Lee & Marthe Lacombe HG/156.9/L4/1976\*\*
15. The Family History Pocket Dictionary  
by Stuart A Raymond REF/AD/000.4/R3/2003 (FFHS)
16. Huntingdon Protestant Cemetery Records of Ownership & Burials  
1882- May 2003 (2 Vols A-L & M-Z,) CL/152.4/H8/2003/V1 (V2)
17. Monumental Inscriptions On The Web  
by Stuart A Raymond REF/CL/400.4/M6/2002 (FFHS)
18. Births, Marriages & Deaths on the Web, Part 1,  
General, Southern England, The Marches and Wales  
by Stuart A Raymond. REF/G5/400.4/R3/2002/V1
19. Births, Marriages & Deaths on the Web, Part 2,  
The Midlands, Northern England & East Anglia  
by Stuart A Raymond (FFHS) REF/GS/400.4/R3/2002/V2
20. Georgetown Presbyterian Church, Howick, Qc. 150th Anniversary HG/152.9/G4/V2
21. Memoires: Our People ... The Indians  
by Mary (McGuire) Martell FH/010.33/M3/2003

22. War Memorials on the Web, Part 1: Southern England, The Marches & Wales  
by Stuart A Raymond (FFHS) REF/GS/400.4/R3/2003
23. War Memorials on the Web, Part 2: The Midlands, Northern England & East Anglia  
by Stuart A Raymond. (FFHS) REF/GS/400.4/R39/2003
24. New Carlisle, Quebec, Church of England BMDs 1856-1860  
Compiled by Helen Turner GS/155.3/T8/1999
25. Organizing the Mountains of Paper  
by Louise J. St Denis AD/000.01/S7/1996
26. Researching Canadian Census Records  
by Doris Bourrie C.G.R.S AD/100.5/B6/1998
27. Georgetown, Protestant Church BMD Register, Howick, Quebec,  
Rev. McWattie's BMD Register, Book 1 1823-1831 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B1
28. same as #27 – Book 1A (transcription copy) GS/152.3/G4/2003/B1a
29. Georgetown Presbyterian Church, Howick, Qc.  
(AKA The United Scotch Presbyterian Church of Georgetown & Ormstown)  
BMD Register Book 2 1832-1834 (a transcription) GS/152.3/G4/2003/B2a
30. Georgetown Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Congregation in Communion  
with the Church of Scotland in North & South Georgetown, Howick, Qc.  
BMD Register Books 3a & 3b 1836-1842 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B3a
31. Georgetown Presbyterian Church (Church of Scotland in Georgetown)  
Howick, Qc. BMD Register, Book 4, 1st half, Folio 1-95 1843-1847 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B4
32. same as # 31 – Last half, 1848-1852, Folio 96-192, GS/152.3/G4/2003/B4a
33. Georgetown Presbyterian Church (Scotch Presbyterian Church, Georgetown)  
Howick, Qc., BMD Register Book 5 1852-1861 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B5
34. Respectable Burial: Montreal's Mount Royal Cemetery  
by Brian Young. Photographs by Geoffrey James HG/151.88/Y6/2003
35. The Scotch by John Kenneth Galbraith HG/160.99/G3/2002
36. St Paul's Presbyterian Church (in Communion with the Church of Scotland)  
Durham Village, Ormstown, Qc. BMD Register, Book F, 1832-1842 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V1
37. same as # 36: Book G, 1843 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V2
38. same as # 36: Book H, 1844-1848 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V3
39. same as # 36: Book I, 1849-1853 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V4
40. same as # 36: Book J, 1854-1859 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V5
41. same as # 36: Book K, 1860-1863 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V6
42. same as # 36: Book L 1864-1866 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V7
43. same as # 36: Book M 1867-1870 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V8
44. same as # 36: Book N 1871-1876 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V9
45. same as # 36: Book O 1877-1881 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V10
46. same as # 36: Book P 1882-1888 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V11
47. same as # 36: Book Q 1889-1896 GS/152.3/O7/2003/V12
48. Wesleyan Methodist Congregation in the Circuit of  
Beauharnois. Durham Village, Ormstown Qc. BMD Records,  
Book A, First third, Folios 1-82, Aug 1856-1883 GS/152.4/D8/2003/V1
49. same as # 48: Middle Third, 1884-1899, Folio 82-161 GS/152.4/D8/2003/V2

50. Georgetown Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Congregation in Connection with the Church of Scotland in North & South Georgetown, Howick, Qc. BMD Register, Book 6, 1862-1869 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B6
51. same as # 50: Book 7, 1869- May 1875. GS/152.3/G4/2003/B7
52. same as # 50: Book 8, 1876-May 1882 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B8
53. same as # 50: Book 9, May 1882-Jul 1888 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B9
54. same as # 50: Book 10, Jul 1888-Jan 1894 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B10
55. same as # 50: Book 11, Jan 1894-Feb 1903 GS/152.3/G4/2003/B11
56. History of English River & Howick Congregations 1845-1915 ; Revised History 1915-1975 GS/152.3/E6/1975
57. Riverfield Presbyterian Church: Presbyterian Congregation of English River and North Georgetown, Howick, Qc. BMD Register, Book 1, Folio 1-66, Book 1, First half, GS/152.3/R5/2003/V1
58. same as # 57: Book 1, Last half, Folio 67-132, 1856-1863, plus 3 records in 1871-2 GS/152.3/R5/2003/V2
59. Notes and Research of Joseph Willis RIEF into his Family Tree, (integrated with added notes by his sister, Lorna) FH/153.9/R5/2003
60. Riverfield Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Church of Canada for English River and Parts Adjacent, Howick, Qc. BMD Register, Book 2, First Half, Folio 1-74, 1861-1865 GS/152.3/R3/2003/V3
61. Riverfield Presbyterian Church (Presbyterian Congregation of English River and North Georgetown) Howick, Qc. BMD Register, Book 2, Last half, Folio 75-159, 1866-Jan 1874 plus 3 records in 1871-2 GS/152.3/R3/2003/V4
62. same as # 61: Book 3, First half, Folio 1-71, 1871-1881, GS/152.3/R3/2003/V5
63. same as # 61: Book 3, Last half, Folio 72-147, 1882-1889, GS/152.3/R3/2003/V6
64. same as # 61: Book 4, First half, Folio 1-122, 1890-1899, GS/152.3/R3/2003/V7
65. Report on Canadian Archives 1898  
by Douglas Brymer LLd,FRSC, Archivist REF/AD/100.1/B7/1898
66. Frelighsburgh Twp. Cemeteries, Missisquoi County  
by Brenda Wilson Birch REF/CL/152.4/B5/2003
67. The Strange Family of East Farnham, Quebec compiled  
by Cameron James McGowan (includes Thurston genealogy) FH/153.33/S8/1986
68. Coke A. Norfolk and his Friends  
by A.M.W Stirling FH/436.33/S8/1912
69. Fife Family History Society, Publication # 24: Rosyth Old Churchyard, Lairs, (1774-1896)  
compiled by A.J.Campbell GS/455.3/C3/003
70. Monumental Inscriptions: Parish Church & Churchyard, St Cuthbert,  
Elsdon, Northumberland, England. Transcribed by Philip Thickell CL/439.4/T5/1989
71. Imprints: Discovering the Historic Face of English Qc:  
Montreal, Laurentians, Outaouais, S.W. Quebec, Richelieu Valley  
by Ray & Deana Baillie HG/150.88/B3/2001
72. Descendants of John Cogswell: The Cogswell Family 1635-1996  
by Donald James Cogswell
73. Book of Reference of the City of Quebec\*\* GS/156.4/Q8/1909

**THESE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED TO QFHS**  
**WITH OUR WARM THANKS BY:**

Jane Atkinson, Brenda Wilson Birch, Rev. Malcolm T. Cogswell, Dorothy Dunkley,  
 Federation of Family History Societies, Louise Hall, Lynne Harper, Clifford Johnston,  
 Burton Lang, Adelaide Langtree, Mrs. Irene Lathe, Miss Norma Lee, Lorna  
 MacCauley, Dr David McDougall estate, P. Redmile, Maxine Ronald, Helen Turner  
 Mount Royal Cemetery with thanks to Judith Mowat,

\*\*Miss Norma Lee very generously donated her personal collection of documents to QFHS. These pertain to Quebec City and are very interesting as well as extremely informative. We have purchased a filing cabinet exclusively for Miss Lee's papers & we (especially Cecilia) have been working on the cataloguing process. These contain so much data about buildings, architecture, church history, etc that any serious Quebec City researcher will be ecstatic to view the contents of these documents. One file folder contains the history of fires along one street. The address, owner, date etc are included, along with details of the actual fire (the roof burnt – or whatever). There are many notary documents and we will post more details in future issues. Miss Lee's collection will be kept together as one unit - however there are select books that will be available for members to borrow, such as #14 & #73 above. We cannot begin to appreciate the full value of this outstanding donation to our little library, yet are continually overwhelmed with the items we are finding in these boxes. This is not the work of an amateur genealogist but of a very good historian. Thank you Miss Lee.

The Chateaugay Valley church books (Georgetown, Ormstown etc) included above are the actual church registers. These were photocopied & bound into attractive books by Burton Lang. The indexes on microfilm are available at the library. Thank you, Burt, for this new research aid.

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**COMPACT DISKETTES:**

Index of Members & Members Interests,  
 Feb 2003, East Surrey Family History Society CD/ES/FHS/2003  
 Donated by the East Surrey (Eng) Family History Society

**MICROFICHE:**

Buckinghamshire FHS Members Interests 2003 [ 2 microfiche ] Mfiche/Bucks/FHS/2003  
 Donated by the Buckinghamshire Family History Society, England

Index to St Francis District BMDs, Roman Catholic and Protestant [ 18 microfiche ]  
 QFHS purchase Mfiche/5000001/18

**MICROFILMS:**

Canada Governor General Papers: Abstracts of Trade Licenses  
 3 microfilms Mfilm159.1/ Ree1-2-3

**THE FOLLOWING MICROFILMS**  
**REPRESENT A PARTIAL LIST OF QFHS' RECENT PURCHASES**

Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		Mfilm/M/336.63
St. Lambert, St Barnabas Anglican	1891-1899	
Caughnawaga Methodist Church	1890-1896	
Montreal, Desrivieres St. Methodist	1891-1902	
Montreal, St. Henry Ebenezer Methodist	1883-1897	
Montreal, Fairmount Ave. Methodist	1896-1899	
Montreal, Eleventh Methodist	1888-1899	
Lachine Methodist Church	1889-1899	
Montreal, Mount Royal Ave. Methodist	1887-1899	
Montreal, All Saints Anglican Church	1891-1899	
Montreal West Methodist	1894-1898	
Montreal, West End French Methodist	1884-1885	
Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		Mfilm/M/336.34
Mountain St. Methodist	1875-1899	
New Connexion Methodist	1839-1876	
Primitive Methodist Church	1875-1883	
Pointe Fortune Methodist Church	1848-1849	
Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		Mfilm/M/ 336.45
Montreal, Erskine Presbyterian Church	1896-1899	
Knox Presbyterian Church	1865-1899	
Laprairie Presbyterian	1828-1839	
Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		M/film/M/336.53
Montreal, St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church	1880-1899	
Montreal, St. Johns Presbyterian Church	1841-1874	
Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		M/film/M/336.54
Montreal, St. Johns Presbyterian Church	1875-1899	
Montreal, St. Marks Presbyterian Church	1869-1899	
Montreal, St. Mathews Presbyterian	1860-1867	
Non Catholic Civil Registers: Montreal District		M/film/M/336.36
Montreal, St. James Methodist Church	1862-1899	

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**HOLIDAY SCHEDULE for the QFHS LIBRARY:**

CLOSED Tuesday, Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> thru Friday, Dec 26<sup>th</sup> 2003

OPEN: Sunday, Dec 28<sup>th</sup>; Monday, Dec 29<sup>th</sup>; Tuesday, Dec 30<sup>th</sup> 2003

CLOSED: Wed, Dec 31<sup>st</sup>, 2003 thru Sunday, January 4<sup>th</sup>, 2004

**REGULAR HOURS WILL RECOMMENCE ON MONDAY, JANUARY 5<sup>TH</sup> 2004**



## QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY CD COLLECTION



- 1851 Census: DEVON / NORFOLK / WARWICK LDS
- 1880 USA Census LDS
- 1881 CANADIAN Census LDS
- 1881 Census: ENGLAND / SCOTLAND / WALES / and ...  
CHANNEL ISLANDS / ISLES OF MAN / ROYAL NAVY LDS
- 1891 London Census S & N British data Archives
- Australian Vital Records Index 1788 ~ 1905 LDS
- Automated Archives FAMILY FILES [ Volume # 1 & 2 ]  
and ROOT CELLAR [ Volume #1 ] Everton Publishers
- Automated Archives MARRIAGE Records:  
ILLINOIS / INDIANA / KENTUCKY / OHIO / TENNESSEE Everton Publishers
- British in the 1870 USA Census Generations Archives - World Immigration
- British Isles Vital Records Index [ 1st Edition - 1998 ] LDS
- British Isles Vital Records Index [ 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition - 2001 ] LDS
- England and Wales - National Burial Index [ 1st Edition - 2001 ]
- English Parish Records: Ancestry.com  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE / ESSEX / HARTFORDSHIRE / NORFOLK / SUFFOLK
- Family History Library Catalogue [ March 2000 ] LDS
- Family History Source Guide LDS
- Family Tree Maker: Census Index ONTARIO, Canada 1871
- Family Tree Maker: Family Archives - Genealogical Records: ONTARIO Register 1780 ~ 1870
- Family Tree Maker: Family History: Southern Biographies and Genealogies 1500 ~ 1940
- Family Tree Maker: Genealogical Record - Loyalists in the American Revolution
- Family Tree Maker: Index to Griffith's Valuation of IRELAND 1848 ~ 1864
- Family Tree Maker: Land Records: AL; AR; FI; LA; MI; MN; OH; WI 1790 ~ 1907
- Family Tree Maker: Local and Family Histories: New England 1600 ~ 1900
- Family Tree Maker: Mid Atlantic Genealogies 1340 ~ 1940
- Family Tree Maker: Military Records US soldiers 1784 ~ 1811
- Family Tree Maker: Passenger and Immigration Lists: Port of Boston 1821 ~ 1850
- Family Tree Maker: World family Tree [ volume # 1 to Volume # 5 ]
- Family Tree Maker: Social Security DEATH Index USA 1937 ~ 1996
- General Research Directory [ GRD ] 2000 - 2002
- Heritage Books Archives: IRELAND [ Volume # 1 ]
- Irish in the 1870 USA Census Generations Archives - World Immigration
- North American Vital Records Index [ 1998 Edition ] LDS
- Nottinghamshire MARRIAGE LICENCES [ volume # 2 ] 1701 - 1853
- Province of Quebec: Index to DEATHS 1926 ~ 1996
- Province of Quebec: Index to MARRIAGES 1926 ~ 1996

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

The QFHS now has a subscription to Ancestry.com. This service enables QFHS members to go into the library and search the millions of records in the Ancestry.com database. To see what is available visit [ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com/main.aspx) at: <http://www.ancestry.com/main.aspx> and click on "search records" then scroll to the bottom of the page "list all databases" More records are being added every day.

## 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**

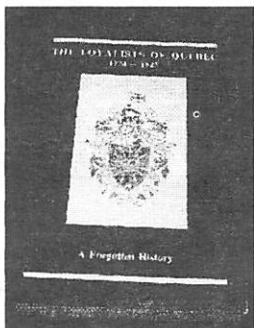
		Price	S & H	Total
<b>A. Books on Genealogy</b>				
A0010	Canada and the American Civil War - Prelude to War (Lapine)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0030	Chasing Grandma	\$ 18.95	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.95
A0101	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 1: Welcome Niall O'Donnell Emigrant	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0102	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 2: A Dangerous Direction (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0103	Chronicle of Lower Canada: (Fiction) Book 3: A Damned Rebellion (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0200	European Roots (Baxter)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
A0300	Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy (Ont Gen Soc.)	\$ 11.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
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)	\$ 29.00	\$ 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 - 1995)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A1500	Schooling in the Clearing - Stanstead 1800 - 1850 (Brown)	\$ 25.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 29.00
A1650	St Patrick's of Quebec City (History of the Parish) (O'Callagher)	\$ 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 (Greenham)	\$ 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 1821 - 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 (Malling Tube - \$2.00 extra)	\$ 17.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 21.00
B3070	Place Names of South Western Quebec	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
B3080	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1855 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1855 (tran. Smith)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
B3100	Quebec Strays	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
<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	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 - 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	\$ 5.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 8.00
C4110	St Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County (R. Woods)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4120	St James Anglican Cemetery, Chateauguay County (QFHS)	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
C4130	St Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
C4140	St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (B. Lang)	\$ 15.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 18.00
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
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## A GENEALOGIST'S NIGHTMARE

How would you make the family tree?

Submitted by Jim Scott

Many many years ago  
When I was twenty three,  
I got married to a widow  
Who was pretty as could be.

This widow had a grown-up  
daughter  
Who had hair of red.  
My father fell in love with her,  
And soon the two were wed.

This made my dad my son-in-law  
And changed my very life.  
My daughter was my mother,  
For she was my father's wife.

To complicate the matters worse,  
Although it brought me joy,  
I soon became the father  
Of a bouncing baby boy.

My little baby then became  
A brother-in-law to dad.  
And so became my uncle,  
Though it made me very sad.

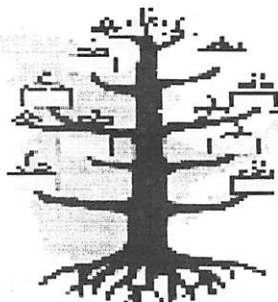
For if he was my uncle,  
Then that also made him brother  
To the widow's grown-up daughter  
Who, of course, was my step-  
mother.

Father's wife then had a son,  
Who kept them on the run.  
And he became my grandson,  
For he was my daughter's son.

My wife is now my mother's mother  
And it makes me blue.  
Because, although she is my wife,  
She is my grandma too.

If my wife is my grandmother,  
Then I am her grandchild.  
And every time I think of it,  
It simply drives me wild.

For now I have become  
The strangest case you ever saw.  
As the husband of my grandmother,  
I am my own grandpa.



QFHS

## NOTES FROM A MASTER SPY !!

By E. Peter McLoughlin

Like most old military types I always seem to be turned on by good spy stories. As a result, when I was doing some browsing through my father's papers a couple of months ago, I came across a collection of 13 letters from a - Brigadier George A. Hill. So, I started to read them. (Incidentally, my dear father kept almost every letter written to him from about 1914 on, so it is a fun collection to delve into on a wet day). Suddenly, the light went on in the nether regions of my brain - "

**Hill, that's the real James Bond spy guy!"**

I rummaged in my library and sure enough found out that I was right. There on the shelves, were all the references and books on Sidney Reilly, George A Hill, Bruce Lockhart, Colonel Boyle (a Canadian) and the other spy heroes of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Now, I was truly hooked. Why had Hill written dad? Of course, you may know that Messrs Hill and Reilly were the intrepid MI5/MI6 guys who almost managed to topple Lenin, Trotsky et al, with that secret Lett

army they had recruited and operated in Russia ( via Finland ) in 1918. You may even have seen the movie - "*Reilly Master Spy*". Unfortunately, an enraged Stalin decided that Sidney Reilly was too dangerous a man to let live and promptly had him shot in a Moscow forest in 1926. To achieve this, the Red leadership engineered an elaborate plot to entice Reilly back into Russia from England, to supposedly head up a group that would overthrow the Soviets. Hill refused to take the

same bait. So many others who did suffered the same grisly fate.

George Hill, Reilly's partner, survived all these revolutionary battles to climb to the heights of SOE during WW2 as a Brigadier General, running the operation out of Berlin - SOE was the Allied 'dirty tricks' division. Hill also managed to write two incredible books - "*Go Spy The Land*" and "*The Dreaded Hour*", which covered these Russian adventures. One

author called him - The Scarlet Pimpernel of the Russian Revolution - since he repeatedly managed to get families, women and children out of Russia using elaborate ruses and disguises for several years. That pair took incredible risks and came within a hair's breadth of being killed on an almost daily basis. His MI5 Russian operation, code named 'I.K.8', was known from frontier to frontier in Russia and very much feared by the Soviets - here was a man who played the OGPU at its own game and won - despite having to live with



a huge price on his head!

So really what do I have? These are simply some letters George Hill wrote from 1960 to 1969, towards the end of his colourful life. They mainly cover two topics: earnestly requesting dad to act as a communicator with Monica Slee, his old girl friend from B.C. days prior to WW1. Monica was a Canadian nurse he met, fell in love with and rendezvoused with all over Europe and Africa. The second demand was to find him copies of his books



which were totally unavailable My father never met Hill, but obviously they grew close, a fact which is clearly expressed, as you can see, in those letters. Here are some samples:

"Villacoulbai!! (France). Ye Gods! I landed there from London with a sergeant and corporal on the day the Germans entered Paris, with the largest crate of 'sweets and toys' (plastic explosives, detonators, booby traps) you could imagine - and the airport was empty and my RAF pilot was in a hell of a hurry to get out. Luckily, I had a unique car - fitted up by me - a Rolls Royce (one of two) with special petrol tanks which gave me a range of 700 miles. Towing gears, spades, pickaxes, medical stores - gallons of drinking water, providing me with a saboteur's traveling war kit. This particular car was driven by a demon of a young private - a Scot - subsequently a Lt. Colonel who was killed in the desert in no time we roared into the empty, frightened soul of Paris.

It was a truly unreal scene from another world. Nothing moved except the odd yapping dog scampering amongst the gentle green trees on the boulevards. My friends had all gone. We turned and made for Fontainebleau by secondary streets - the main roads were impossibly jammed by refugees, fleeing tanks, guns - with absolutely no control showing anywhere over the mess. We got through to Orleans with comparative ease. There on one of those side roads, by the Loire, we found a famous restaurant, just off our route. Surrounding the scene we observed, what we considered to be criminally wicked French men strolling around, acting as if they were in the middle of peacetime picnic, instead of trying to fight the German Army! I and my crew, however, had a marvelous lunch then raced to an RAF aerodrome nearby to rescue 100 octane petrol for our sabotage unit (then about 26 cars), before the RAF blew up the dump. We got hold of all our French and British agents,

and distributed enough 'sweets and toys' to keep them active fighting Germans for a long time, before our operation headed back for England.

Then came the thunderclap of Petain's capitulation. I had to race my British outfit to Bordeaux and up to a spot where there was a British battleship. I sent off a signal asking the Navy to take off my two special R.R.s. "Nothing doing", I was told, in emphatic terms! We had to destroy the cars and then make our way out to the ship under a heavy German attack - Eugene, I hope this old tale has not bored you?" (!!)

Another of these letter suggests that Dad read the book, "*A Quiet Canadian*", which is the biography of Sir William Stephenson - the man who trained most of the Allied spies out of his Oshawa, Ontario camp. The letter indicates that Hill trained Stephenson (whom he really respected) and a number of other people, whose names don't ring a bell with me.

As to Monica, well the saga continues through every letter as my father acts as a long distance courier - seemingly it was something he had fun doing. I suspect any of us would respond similarly if a famous character asked you to help. Here is one typical appeal from Berlin which starts - "I am desperate for news of my dear Monica! I have written repeatedly over the last year, and not one word back from her. I don't know why - or if I offended her in any way. This spring it was 50 years since we first met in Prince Rupert..... will you be so kind as to give me some news by return?" As he relates in a later note, "Monica is my oldest living friend". Monica actually died two years after this note and was suffering from serious memory loss at the time of his letter. So, she probably had had trouble even remembering Hill, much less responding to his requests. Unfortunately, Hill was also a bad diabetic and suffered all the symptoms of the late stages of that disease. "I have a recurrence of the pain

in my left leg and I dread the thought of amputation. My wonderful Elise massages me twice a day and so far has managed to keep the circulation going." Brigadier Hill's wife, Dorothy, died in 1960 and he married Elise during the last year of his life (in 1969) after two amputations and a peg leg. "I really miss my leg, but I am making out alright on 'Horatio'!" On WW2 events, he notes - "I have been busy writing my new Memoir over the past eight months, dealing with my experiences with the NKVD in the USSR from '41- 45. I hope to have it finished by November." Sadly, he was never able to get a publisher to accept the book which was entitled "*NKVD And All That*". I went and searched on the net and, obviously, could not find it, before I noted that he died in 1969, before publishing. Even in his very last letter he won't give up stating, "I think I now know why those publishers have turned down my book and I'll rewrite it soon."

As to why George Hill would ask my father to search out his prewar books, well it is really a long story. It all starts off with an interesting letter in 1960, in which he says that he is enclosing one of his 'precious' copies of "*Go Spy The Land*" for my father to read. "Precious" because I only have two copies of both my books left in my possession. Despite advertising wildly everywhere, including second hand press libraries, I can find no copies. The reason for this is that one day in

April 1941 the matrixes of my book were placed outside London by Cassels ( the publisher). A German bomber fleeing from the RAF, after the last great air attack on London, unloaded his bombs right onto the Cassels storehouse, destroying the matrices. A week later, by an even more perverse bit of luck, a second bomber did the same thing on the publisher's warehouse. So, absolutely NO books remain around!" Naturally, my own expensively purchased copy of "*Dreaded Hour*" through the internet, is not for sale! Personally, I just happen to think that these old letters and the rare copy of the book make a neat combination to have in a library.

Certainly, I must admit that my digging did turn up a fascinating bit of exciting history, just to remind us of a time when the world was going through a tremendous upheaval. Can any of you imagine what would have happened if those daring young men and their organization had managed to eliminate the Soviets? We all know that the history of the twentieth century would have been very different.

"Incidentally", General Hill further states, " my books were translated into 12 languages and there was a special edition brought out by Tauchnitz of Leipzig, but that city was destroyed by Allied bombing in February, 1945. Thus I am empty handed, since I cannot look in the Russian Zone." I guess he simply couldn't win.

## **MONTREAL STAR:**

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

The index currently contains over 26,000 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)

## Marriage Civil and Religious

Submitted by Hugh Banfill

Past President, QFHS

The current interests in gay marriage have shown a surprising lack of knowledge about the civil and religious aspects of marriage. Religious groups, particularly recently have made marriage a focal issue. This was not always true. The early Christian church did not want to be involved. In the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Christian Canon Law stated that the woman had to be at least 13 years old and that a public declaration before two witnesses was all that was required...no priest, no church ceremony, no registration. Undoubtedly this became, over time, known as English "Common Law Marriage", commoners living together without any ceremony or legalities.

Civil registration began in France, due to the religious wars, when the law was passed requiring the registration of marriages and baptisms (births) with the creation of family names. This was to identify who was on what side and related to whom. The new Church register was the new Civil record now required of the church, probably because there was little of a civil service as we have today. There was another issue both on the Continent and in England. This was the issue of clear title to inheritance for the upper and middle classes. 'Bastards' had no right of inheritance. Church records of marriages and births had a civil value. Later English laws were to control inheritance and marriages of the upper classes. These were in conflict with Canon Law until the English law of 1837.

As the separation between Church and State evolved, from the standpoint of the state, the civil issues were important. The religious issues only concerned which religious group was given the right to keep a legal register and record a civil function, marriage or birth registration, for civil, mainly inheritance purposes.

I published an article in *CONNECTIONS*, the Journal of the Quebec Family History Society in December 1999 entitled "*UNKNOWN LEGALIZED MARRIAGES, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS IN QUEBEC*". This was to answer the question of whether or not marriages, "civil marriages", performed by Justices of the Peace, had been legalized after the fact, as stated in "*The History of Stanstead County, Province of Quebec*" published in 1874 by B. F. Hubbard.

The investigation revealed three laws, a.d. May 1804 "An act to confirm certain Marriages therein mentioned", and similar laws enacted on 12th March 1821 and 22nd March 1825. From the 1804 Act: "Whereas since the Conquest of this Province by the Arms of His Majesty, many marriages have been had and solemnized by Ministers of the Church of Scotland, by Persons reputed to be Ministers of the Church of Scotland, by Protestant Dissenting Ministers, by Persons reputed to be Protestant Dissenting Ministers, and by Justices of the Peace: now for the preventing and voiding of all doubts and questions touching the same...And it is hereby declared and enacted by the authority of the same, that all marriages had or solemnized within the limits of this Province since the Thirteenth day of September which was in the year of Our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine... shall be judged, esteemed and taken to be and have been, from the day of Celebration of such marriages respectively, good and valid in Law to all Civil effects and intents."

The 1821 Law concerned the Inferior District of Gaspé. The 1825 Law concerned the Judicial District of St. Francis, which included Stanstead County. The texts don't state why the laws were passed, but the phrase "valid in Law to all Civil effects and intents" probably has to do with the rights of inheritance. Who had the right to inherit farms or other property, a very important matter? The Province had enacted laws to cover a civil need despite religious considerations.

As a genealogist my special interest had been statement of the marriages by Justices of the Peace. There are no records of these. Justices of the Peace were not Courts of Record and did not keep records of marriages they were not legally allowed to perform.

Civil contracts have been increasingly the concern of the state. Until 1832 in Quebec, only Roman Catholic and Church of England Churches could legally perform marriages. The question of allowing other religious groups to have church registers was a highly politicized issue. In Quebec since 1994 marriage and birth records have been Civil Documents, Church records "per se" no longer have legal validity. Persons now have civil licenses to perform marriages, which must be reported within 30 days to the Province on the Government supplied license forms. The days of just "reading the banns" are over. The changes were due in part to the need for civil marriage and the tremendous number of fraudulent birth certificates used for passports and other purposes obtained from 3000-4000 legal holders of church registers who could supply copies on demand. It just seems too bad that the historical term "marriage" with its religious history, was not replaced wholly replaced with the phrase "civil contract between two people". Then "marriage" could be restricted to the religious ceremony. The importance of the civil act defining mutual responsibilities, would not have been confused with religious dogma. The rights of women and children have been advanced by changes in civil law (e.g. adoption), which obviously have not occurred in many religious denominations. The Quebec law, which now specifies a civil contract for Gays also removes the issue from the connotations of marriage, and rightly so. If not already included in the legislation, we can probably soon expect the legal right to break the contract, i.e. Gay Divorce, and a new meaning to the words "Gay Divorcéé!".

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### **BIRTH CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

Submitted by Margaret Fordham

Some of the Birth Certificates being issued by the Province of Quebec will probably result in confusion or conflict with family records. As an example: My nephew was born on the family farm in West Bolton. Bolton Township, Brome County and was christened at the "Home" church of both families, Fulford United Church, Brome Township, Brome County. According to the birth certificate issued by the Province, he was born in Waterloo, Quebec [ Waterloo was part of Shefford Township, Shefford County ]. This misinformation probably arises from the fact that Fulford United Church is and was part of the Waterloo "Charge" ( parish in other denominations ), and records were kept at St Paul's United Church in Waterloo. Thus cutting across county lines. This could result in discrepancies in population statistics as well.

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### **OBTAINING QUEBEC BMD CERTIFICATES**

For information on ordering BMD certificates in Quebec visit the Directeur de l'état civil website at: <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/ancien/English/index.htm>. Under "Request for certificates", Click on: *New security measures for issuing certificates and copies of acts*. This site gives full instructions on how to order certificates by mail, fax or directly through their offices and a list of where the form is available. You can also download a PDF format of these forms with 'Acrobat Reader', then print it out, fill it out and send it to Directeur de l'état civil via mail or fax.

Dawn Ouellette / Editor

## MONTREAL RESEARCH TIDBITS

by Sharon Callaghan

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You seemingly reach the end of the path in researching a branch of your family. Your ancestors probably never made the history books or social pages of the time. You have no idea where the street is on which great-grandfather was listed in the directory. Sound familiar?

Many non-genealogists have commented to me how easy it must be now to find one's family, because of the Internet. Perhaps they think everyone's family tree just appears somehow on a website. However, we know it is not there unless someone puts it there. Maybe you're lucky enough to find someone has done just that. Maybe not.

Surprisingly, the following examples of research tidbits did not come to me while tracing my family tree. They arose from research I was doing, over the past few years, for an historical fiction I wrote. Lucky for me, it turned out; for the research was on Montreal, where my ancestors settled. And several research items, I realized, could also be useful in my genealogy.

I wanted to be as historically accurate as possible, so my research covered many subjects. One of the points needing research concerned street names of the 1860s. Who among us has not heard of a name change to a street just within our lifetime? Not too many, I would suspect. So, nearly 150 years ago, I was sure that streets could have had other names, not to mention those that didn't even exist.

I went to the Archives of the City of Montreal to explain my need. They showed me a book, *Les rues de Montreal - Repertoire historique*, published in partnership by the Ville de Montreal and Les Editions du Meridien, in 1995.

It lists, as of publication, Montreal streets, and parks, along with dates of creation, any extension and an explanation of their history. In addition, if applicable, there is an indication of the name by which the street, or parts of it, was formerly known. At the back of the book is an alphabetical list of these former names, showing their current designations.

When I found this I thought of my great-great-grandfather, John Callaghan. In an old directory, he had been shown on Saint George Street. Fortunately, I'd found it on an old map, which gave me an idea of what census district to check. But, if I hadn't, how would I have pinpointed an area? Even so, I was curious about where they'd lived, but there was no longer a Montreal city street by that name. Of course, I hurriedly checked the book's list of former names and confirmed it is now part of Jeanne Mance Street. It made me realize that, in addition to my historical research, the book could be a good reference for genealogy. I finally located a copy to purchase and it has indeed been useful in both cases.

The book is published in French, but those with little knowledge of the language can easily use it to find a street. Just remember it could be listed by the French translation. For example, the Saint James in an old city directory is shown as Saint Jacques in the book. It must be noted, also, that *Les rues de Montreal* is just that, streets running through any part of Montreal itself, as of 1995. Perhaps there will be a new edition, what with the amalgamation of all cities on the Island of Montreal. However, for now, the time period of most research should only require this issue. To get a better image of Montreal of the 1860s, those very streets and city atmosphere, I scoured reference books. But, the phrase about a picture being worth a thousand words is true. Humans are visual animals and I wanted to see. I started checking the photographs, thinking copies would be handy while writing. It became apparent that a lot of Montreal scenes were photographed by the studios of William Notman of Montreal. I contacted their archives and over time had several

appointments for my research. The wealth of images available is tremendous, bordering on one million. Those who were able to attend the QFHS April lecture, about the Notman Archives, have some idea of the scope.

For my historical story, I was able to locate many city images – among them streets, markets, wharves, floods and panoramic views. Much of Notman's work, I also noted, included portraits and group pictures. Needless to say, I checked through the many indexes on photos of people. Apparently, of course, most portraits were of those who could afford it at the time. I didn't really expect to see any of my family. So, I was pleasantly surprised to find two of my great-great-uncles, who were Irish Sulpician priests.

Of note, though, there are many shots of groups or crowds, which I must still go through. Check it out, yourself; you may spot a familiar face in a market scene or as part of a church choir. Aside from that, I found it interesting to see photos of the city my ancestors inhabited, as well as historical figures who were their contemporaries. Notman Studios ran from the 1850s until 1935, when a son sold the business to retire. Its collection, as well as those of some other photographers, is now housed at the Notman Photographic Archives, part of Montreal's McCord Museum. Information on their holdings can also be found at [www.mccord-museum.qc.ca](http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca). Check for the Notman Archives under 'Collection' to view many of their photos, with others being continually added.

Speaking of the McCord Museum, I also toured and researched their exhibits for historical information on fashion, household items and such. Many of the displays give reference to the individual who had owned and/or donated the item. So, keep your eyes peeled for those names, while you're admiring the displays. Wouldn't it be nice to spot a snowshoe, which might have belonged to great-grandfather?

The Internet can be helpful, especially as a great boon for tracking down genealogical resources, in order to locate and verify data. Even after researching it and the immense amount of other information out there, questions may still remain, though. With so many sources available, it's hard to believe you can't get past a certain roadblock. The direct route may not always work, so think of ways around it.

Records of births, marriages and deaths may also have been searched. But, you can't pin down anything new on that piece of your family tree. Have you ever had this experience? Well, I'm pretty sure every genealogist has gone through it. Including me - several times, as a matter of fact.

When you think you've checked everything, check again - elsewhere. I guess the phrase about thinking outside the box comes to mind here. As I discovered, there seems to be some useful sources, which I would not have generally considered genealogical.

One of the matters I needed to verify was the description of buildings in the 1860s. For this, I consulted architecture books, both for what may have existed and their style. Out of several references, the one most useful for my purposes was *Montreal - Son Histoire Son Architecture*, published in 1986. This is a set of five volumes of articles, originally written by Guy Pinard and published in Montreal's *La Presse* newspaper.

In the process of checking all the books for buildings, I noticed names of people in the index. Of course, out of curiosity, I scanned for those in my family tree, not expecting to find any. I was delighted to see, in the above book, that one of my aforementioned great-great-uncles had once owned the Fleming Windmill. The structure is now an historic monument, located in LaSalle's

Stinson Park, Montreal. This tidbit has now become an interesting point in another book, on which I am currently working.

The publication I mentioned above is in French, as are many on Montreal's architecture. But, with basic knowledge, anyone can search for a name in the index and see the referenced building. Considering that many are historic, and the status of my working class Irish immigrant family, I would not have guessed there could be any chance. Then again, these structures were not classified as such in the time period of our ancestors. Were they? Each was, basically, just another local building. So, try checking out these types of books; you never know.

While researching buildings, I came across a reference to the Adhemar Database of the Canadian Centre for Architecture (CCA), here in Montreal. The database, at: [www.cca.qc.ca/adhemar](http://www.cca.qc.ca/adhemar), was one of the works of The Montreal Research Group of that museum. It presents an overview of Montreal's original fortified area, now referred to as Old Montreal. Land plots, ownership, building details, and population are shown for the period of 1642 to 1805. The site is replete with city plans, street layouts, addresses, building types, construction materials and ownership titles. But, what also struck me was that it could prove valuable for those tracing family in Montreal up to and including 1805.

Even if your ancestors were not in Montreal by that point, the site is an interesting one. For you can follow the development of the city, in which they would eventually arrive. Look up where someone lived; see personal data such as civil status, spouse, occupation, birth/death dates and places, as well as neighbours.

My historical research did not fall into the database's time frame and I found no known family. However, it was intriguing to have an idea of Montreal and its residents nearly 200 years ago. The CCA website is bilingual, although the Adhemar Database was only in French. Again, with a basic knowledge of the language, it can be fairly easy to manoeuvre around it.

Another point I'd wanted to cover in my research was the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). So, I contacted their historical archives (HBCA) in Winnipeg, to find out about the company's Montreal district. A good place to get an overview of the archives is on their website at [www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca](http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca), which I found fascinating. Through the archives, I was able to obtain details on the HBC Montreal offices and its work.

While reviewing this data, though, I spotted details on their holdings of lists of individuals, who worked for them and the North West Company, and records of service. Obviously, I could also have been in luck for some family tree research. If only I knew of some relative who happened to have been a company clerk, officer or even a voyageur at the time.

So, if you can't find anymore in the path you follow, try something different. Take a detour. It might lead to other helpful tidbits, as it has for me. And they were all located while not doing genealogy. Such sources as these might also be found for other places your ancestors lived. Check out information in those locales - buildings, museum archives, photos - anything really.

It's not only finally confirming that ancestor that is important, it is all the little hints along the path, which get you there. Expand your concept of genealogical research. Most of all, enjoy your voyage through time.

Email: [sharon.callaghan@sympatico.ca](mailto:sharon.callaghan@sympatico.ca)



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))

### **CANADIAN ROOTS**

You may have seen a notice written by QFHS Webmaster Jim Scott on our website - *OurRoots* at [www.ourroots.ca](http://www.ourroots.ca) contains more than 4,000 of Canada's local histories, that is complete books that have been scanned in. It's a joint project of the University of Calgary and Université Laval, with Canadian Heritage. Searching this free bilingual site can be done by author, title, or subject; there is no searching within the text, except page-by-page. Individual pages can be printed and downloaded. Can this site be useful to genealogists? Researchers interested in the Eastern Townships, for example, can consult the texts of two well-known 19<sup>th</sup> century books, L.S. Channel's *History of Compton County* and C.M. Day's *History of the Eastern Townships*.

### **GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINES**

These sites can provide some useful tools for genealogists, in addition to listing text or indexes to the printed version of their magazines. They often have search tips, archives of previous versions, and books for sale. Mentioned before in this column is the site of *Family Chronicle* magazine - [www.familychronicle.com](http://www.familychronicle.com). This is a Canadian magazine that caters to the genealogical interests of Canadians and Americans. Of special interest are the current issue's web links, "How-To" Archives on research techniques, and a seven-year index. This magazine is doing considerable work in helping to date old photographs.

*Family Tree Magazine* - [www.familytreemagazine.com](http://www.familytreemagazine.com) - is less focussed on "pure" genealogy than *Family Chronicle*, but does address related information, such as listings of favourite sites and several tool kits. These include Ethnic Toolkits, downloadable forms "to aid your history research", and references to Writing Workshops. There is a link to a *Worldwide Directory of Cities and Towns*, which is a global gazetteer to nearly three million of the world's cities and towns, "sorted by country and linked to a map for each town."

### **BMD INDEXES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, 1837-2001**

Although this site is fee-based, you might be interested in looking at it. The *Family Research Link* does warn that their site "will be most useful to you if you are already familiar with these indexes and wish to have the opportunity to search them in your own time." Do a "site tour" at [www.1837online.com](http://www.1837online.com) and view the extensive explanations before signing up. Recommended by a friend of Editor Dawn Ouellette, as well as by Dick Eastman's genealogy newsletter [www.eogn.com](http://www.eogn.com).

### **MORRISSEY FAMILY HISTORY**

Well-known Montreal poet and teacher (and QFHS member) Stephen Morrissey has created a site you will want to visit, even if you have no Morrissey ancestors. We rarely include personal family sites in *Computree*, but this one is different in its concept. Although genealogical information is included, it is presented in the form of a book. Well-selected and positioned photos are used in a very effective way to frame the story: Old family photos, as well as contemporary ones of tombstones, family homes, historical plaques, serve to illustrate his material. People contemplating



writing their own family story will find many good ideas at [www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com](http://www.morrisseyfamilyhistory.com). To read more about Stephen, consult his personal site at [www.stephenmorrissey.ca](http://www.stephenmorrissey.ca).

### QUEBEC HISTORY SITE

Montreal's Marianopolis College has a history teacher who was frustrated by the limited choice of Quebec historical information available on the web and horrified at the sometimes derogatory tone he often found. Claude Bélanger subsequently built a web site of interest not only to his students but visited by researchers around the globe. It may be consulted at [www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/](http://www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/) (Ref Montreal Gazette, August 9, 2003).

### NEW ENGLAND ANCESTORS

If you have ancestors that came from New England or who emigrated there, you might look at the site of the *New England Historic Genealogical Society* at [www.newenglandancestors.org](http://www.newenglandancestors.org). Several databases are available online, and more are being added. You do have to be a member to access most databases, but the library catalogue is available.

### THE CANADIAN CENSUS AGAIN!

Post 1901 census data may still not be available, but at least there is a Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm 1666-1901 that can be consulted at the National Archives of Canada at [www.archives.ca/02/020121\\_e.html](http://www.archives.ca/02/020121_e.html). Search by province, then municipality/town, and a list of microfilm roll numbers for each census will appear for that entity. A note of advice - consult adjoining Provinces or Territories if your search does not produce results as boundaries have changed over the years.

### SPECIALIZED SEARCH ENGINE FOR GENEALOGY

We all know the frustration of searching for a family name using a standard search engine such as Google - [www.google.com](http://www.google.com) - and having it return thousands of answers, most of them not related to what we want. A Dutch genealogist has created a specialized search engine that scans only genealogy sites for information. Try the *NedGen Ancestry Search Engine* at [www.nedgen.com](http://www.nedgen.com). The results are presented with the pay-for-view/membership sites first in the list, but the free sites do follow. Expect to be presented with many ads for Ancestry.com and other major for-fee sites.

### RANDOM ACTS OF GENEALOGICAL KINDNESS

Thanks to Jim Scott who sent in a note about this genealogical tool. Basically, it is made up of volunteers who are willing to look up one item per month. See more detailed information about both queries and volunteering at [www.raogk.org](http://www.raogk.org)

### LANGUAGE TOOLS

Among the many tools the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) carries on its site are letter-writing guides. At the moment, they are available in eight European languages. Go to [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), click on *Search, Research Helps*, then *Sorted by Document Type*, you will then see several Letter Writing Guides, as well as a Word List of genealogical terms for European languages, including Latin. This should help interpreting primary documents, such as those for baptisms, marriages, and burials.

## HISTORY OF LENGTH MEASUREMENT

Thanks again to Dave McFall who sent this site from the UK's National Measurement Laboratory. At [www.npl.co.uk/about/history\\_length](http://www.npl.co.uk/about/history_length) you can find land measures, such as rod and perch, and some based on body parts, such as cubit, foot, hand, and stride.

## ADDRESS CHANGES

Dick Eastman's site has moved to [www.eogn.com](http://www.eogn.com) since it appeared in the September issue; the article referenced under the title *Strictly For Gadget-minded Genealogists* can be consulted at [www.eogn.com/archives/news0315.htm](http://www.eogn.com/archives/news0315.htm). You can subscribe to his free Standard Edition newsletter to keep up-to-date in the genealogical world. The address of the *Canadian Parliamentary Divorces*, which appeared in the June issue, is no longer accessible and an alternative one is also invalid. Unfortunately, until we can find a new address for Hugh L. Armstrong, the data does not appear available. The Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild has also moved. The information about Maritime newspaper articles from Ireland (June issue) can be found at [www.immigrantships.net/newsarticles/newsarticles.html](http://www.immigrantships.net/newsarticles/newsarticles.html).

## TECHIE TIPS - FINDING "STUFF" IN YOUR FILES

With all the documentation a family genealogist acquires, it is often difficult to remember where a particular bit of information has been stored. Of course, there is "find in page" on the Internet, and the "Find" feature on a word processor under "Edit", but there is also a useful feature that is probably under-utilised and that will search all folders or even all information on a computer. Note that there might be slight differences in the instructions for different versions of Windows, but basically, on the "Start" menu, click on "Find files or folders" and fill in the form that pops up; you can select folders, or modify to search through all your hard disk. If the result produces the result you want, simply click on it to go directly to the document. Note that asterisks can be used as wild cards, i.e. if you think your document started with the word 'genealogy', you can put in 'gen\*'.

## 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, please include your name and a telephone number. If you leave a note at the QFHS Library, please print your name, tel. no. 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 March issue by **January. 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)

- 1945 **CAMPBELL**, Peter Shepherd, bn. 1 Sept. 1829 in Three Rivers, QC., son of Gawin Argyle CAMPBELL and Mary BROWN. Want proof of birth place and information on parent's immigration from Northern Ireland, their marriage date and place.  
Jolayne Eastman, 10502 – 110<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W., Lakewood, WA 98498 USA.  
Email: [jolayne@redskirt.cx](mailto:jolayne@redskirt.cx)
- 1946 **DUPUIS (DUPOIS)**, Elmira, b. St. Michel Canada in June 1850, d. in Nadeau, Mich. In March, 1932, daughter of Peter DUPUIS, b. Canada. She was the wife of Peter FISH, Jr. Raymond Fish, 2183 Upper Red Lake Ln., Grand Island, Fla. 32735, USA.  
Email: [RFishnappy@aol.com](mailto:RFishnappy@aol.com)
- 1947 **FISH**, Peter Jr., born St. Michel, Canada 1848, died in Nadeau, Mich., Feb. 1943. Parent's names were Peter, FISH, Sr., b. Canada in 1814 and Hortense, born 1822.  
See query #1946
- 1948 **FISH**, Peter Sr., b. Canada in 1814,  
Listed in 1880 US census as living in Ishpeming, Mich.  
See query #1946
- 1949 **FISH**, Hortense, b. Canada in 1823.  
Listed in 1880 US census as living in Ishpeming, Mich.  
See query #1946
- 1950 **GIFF**. Seeking info on descendants of following children of Jeremiah GIFF and Cecelia WOODS, all born Melbourne or Sherbrooke, QC: Anne Jane b.1839, m. Stephen CARTHICK 1864; Henry b.1843; Russell b.1845; Cecelia b. 1846, m. John D. HAMILTON 1878 Stratford, ON; Maria Agnes b. 1849.  
Russell E. Saffin, 475 Elgin, Apt. 705, Ottawa, ON. K2P 2E6.  
Email: [rusedfin@yahoo.com](mailto:rusedfin@yahoo.com)
- 1951 **GIFF/HAMILTON**. Seeking info on death of Cecelia (GIFF) HAMILTON b. 1846. Her husband, John Douglas, d. 14 April 1919 in Stratford. ON. She was rooming at 380 Willard Av., Toronto in 1932.  
See query #1950
- 1952 **HAMILTON/GIFF**. Seeking info on descendants of following children of John D. HAMILTON and Cecelia GIFF all born probably Stratford, ON: Douglas b. 1876; Thomas b.1877; Ethel b.1882; Mabel b.1883, Bertha b.1885; Lillie b.1886. See query # 1950

- 1953 **PASSINAULT**, Basil or Basile, b.Prov. of Quebec 1823, d. Michigan 1902. Father was Louis, mother was Marie MAQUIN, both born in Canada.  
See query #1947.
- 1954 **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.  
See #1947
- 1955 **WALKER**. What happened to Maria, bapt.? 30 Oct. 1808 in Quebec, daughter of James WALKER, corporal in 10<sup>th</sup> Royal Veteran Battalion, and Margaret Walker (?). Is there anything about the "Aid" a ship from Whitby, Yorks, arrived in Quebec 20 June 1809? Are there any other Maria (Snow) Walkers b. 1808/9, ships from Whitby, or ship's logs or newspaper reports?  
Margaret Holmes, 48 Newmarket Road, Redcar, Cleveland, N.Yorks, England TS10 2JA  
Email: [margaret@bholmes48.fsnet.co.uk](mailto:margaret@bholmes48.fsnet.co.uk)

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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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## NOTARY DATABASE - PLUS !

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

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

## THE MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND

As stated in *QFHS News and Notes* of the September 2003 issue of *CONNECTIONS* :  
The September 2002 issue of *Connections* was dedicated to the memory of long-time QFHS member Mimi Hayward, who passed away on 5 May 2002. Mimi 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. It was, therefore decided to establish the "Mimi Hayward Memorial Fund".

This fund has now been set up and 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 ~ December 2003

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

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

<b>STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD</b>	
Full Name of Person	_____
Place of Birth / Residence	_____
Type of Event	_____
Date of Event	_____
Place of Event	_____
Full Reference	_____
Submitted by: _____	

<b>STRAYS SUBMISSION CARD</b>	
Full Name of Person	_____
Place of Birth / Residence	_____
Type of Event	_____
Date of Event	_____
Place of Event	_____
Full Reference	_____
SUBMITTED BY: _____	

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

# SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

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

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

## Typical entry:

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

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

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

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

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

Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## ONTARIO VITAL RECORDS SEARCH

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

**Births: 1869-1904**

**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 SURNAMEN BEING RESEARCHED. QFHS MEMBERS WISHING TO HAVE SURNAMEN INCLUDED IN THE NEXT EDITION MAY SUBMIT UNLIMITED ANCESTRAL SURNAMEN FREE OF CHARGE BY PHOTO COPYING AND COMPLETING THIS FORM.

PLEASE NOTE

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

SEND THE COMPLETED FORM TO:  
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
**ANCESTRAL SURNAMEN**

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 Seignourial 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** (Chateaugay 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**.

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