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# CONNECTIONS

Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
SEPTEMBER 2004 ~ Volume # 27 ~ Issue # 1

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BONSECOURS MARKET MONTREAL, CANADA

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

QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

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

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF  
THE BONSECOURS MARKET IN OLD MONTREAL

## THE COVER POSTCARD

The Postcard on the cover of this issue of Connections is of Bonsecours Market [Marché Bonsecours]. The Bonsecours Market is located in the heart of 'Old Montreal'. It was inaugurated as a public market in January 1847 and was the principal public market in Montreal for over a hundred years. The site has been a prominent part of Montreal history since the French Regime. It was home to Charles LeMoynes de Longueuil and of François Bigot, the last Intendant of New France; of John Johnson, Superintendent General and Inspector General of the Six Nations Indians; in 1815 he sold to John Molson, the pioneer of steam navigation along the St Lawrence River. His 'Mansion House Hotel' was the meeting place of the Beaver Club. This was destroyed by fire and Molson had a new building erected on the site which he named the 'British America Hotel' - in 1833 this was also destroyed by fire. It was later the site of the 'Theatre Royal', where Charles Dickens staged a production. Anyone familiar with Montreal knows the landmark building that stands on the site today. This building was home to Montreal City Hall for more than twenty-five years and also temporarily housed the Parliament of the United Canada in 1849. The public market closed in the 1960s but the building is still used today as an exhibition hall with numerous boutiques and restaurants.

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## THE MONTREAL CENTRAL LIBRARY IS MOVING !!!!

The genealogical section of the Montreal Central Library - SALLE GAGNON will be closing at its present location as of January 30<sup>th</sup> 2005. This will also include its internet site.

As of April 2005 the SALLE GAGNON operation, including its vast collection of books, microfilms, microfiches, etc will be part of the New "Grande Bibliotheque"

The "Grande Bibliotheque" will be located on the corner of Berri Street and de Maisonneuve, across the street from the Central Bus Terminal, a block away from UQAM - Universite du Quebec à Montreal. The New Central Library will have direct access to the Metro ( subway ). For more information you may telephone the Montreal Central Library at 514-872-5923 or at: [www.bnquebec.ca](http://www.bnquebec.ca). OR [www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio](http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio)

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## QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY ~ OPEN HOUSE

Family History Research is one of the fastest growing hobbies in the western world. The Quebec Family History Society is pleased to announce that in September it will be having an Open House at it's library in Pointe Claire. Open to the Public ~ Everyone is Welcome.

Date: Friday, Saturday, Sunday ~ September 24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 2004

Time: 10 A.M. to 4 p.m.

Location: 173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec

- ❖ Come in and meet our genealogical experts
- ❖ Explore some of the numerous records in our library
- ❖ Find out information about your Canadian, American, Irish, English, Scottish and Welsh roots

For further information call: (514) 695 -1502



# From The Editor . . . . .

The articles featured in this issue of Connections are, once again, interesting and varied. In his article, *Water, Water Everywhere*, on page 6, Robert Wilkins writes about Montreal's water and health problems in the early 1900s. He quotes newspaper accounts of the day 'Lizzy' slithered out of a tap in a private home on Jeanne Mance Street and of the other creatures who made Montreal's McTavish Reservoir their home. Peter McLoughlin's article, *Passion and Politics- 17<sup>th</sup> Century Style*, on page 16 recounts a story of the short but interesting life of Venetia Digby. Jacques Gagne submitted two articles: *Abraham Martin The Scot* on page 20 looks at the life and times of Abraham Martin whose land became the site of the most famous battlefield in Canadian history. He discusses another historic adventurer in his second article, *Albert de Pratto*, on page 21. Pratto, a Catholic Monk was also a cartographer who sailed the Gaspe coast circa 1527.

## Activities for your Fall Calendar:

As you will see on the first page The Quebec Family History Society will be holding an 'Open House' on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, and 26<sup>th</sup> - this event is open to the public. So, invite your friends and family to come in and visit the library, meet other family historians, look through some of our books and learn about some of the technicalities of genealogical research. In *News & Notes*, on pages 2 and 3, you will find the list of Speakers for the Autumn session of the *QFHS Monthly Lecture Series* - a very interesting line-up ! You will also notice that we are still looking for volunteers for data entry on two major projects and someone for refreshments at the Monthly Lecture Series. In *Seminar and Excursions*, on pages 4 and 5 you will see that there are four new seminars planned for this Autumn. The QFHS now has a new E-Projector which will make these seminars extremely interesting and easy to understand. Lorraine Gosselin will be giving a basic course on the genealogical program, Family Tree Maker. The other three seminars examine resources, new developments, and practical tips for tracing your ancestry in the UK. There is a choice of learning more about genealogical research in England or Ireland or Scotland. Lorraine will also be giving her *Writer's Workshop* on October 30<sup>th</sup>. This has been a very successful and well-attended discussion group - a real meeting place for the exchange of views and reviews of genealogical works in progress. If you are interested in participating please contact Lorraine as soon as possible. There are also two trips planned for this Fall. The visit to the National Archives and National Library in Ottawa will be on Friday, October 1<sup>st</sup> and the Free tour of Mount Royal and Notre Dame des Neiges Cemeteries will be on October 24<sup>th</sup>. Montreal based, B.B.R.Productions in association with Global Television is producing a documentary series entitled, *Past Lives*. They are now looking for people to interview for the upcoming season. If you are interested in sharing your family history story and family history research you will find all the contact information on page 13. Pennie has once again submitted a list of surplus books for sale - most for only \$ 5.00 - this list may be found on page 15.

I hope you all had an enjoyable Summer. Mine was fantastic !! My husband, Gilles and I took a long-awaited holiday in the UK. In England we saw all the main tourist sights of London. And then ... we met and visited with distant relatives in Leicestershire and County Antrim, N. Ireland who I have connected with through my genealogical research. We also found an elusive birth certificate at the London Family Record Centre and an old will at PRONI.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## SPEAKERS for the QFHS Monthly Lecture Series [ September ~ November 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 September 14<sup>th</sup> 2004**

**Speaker:** Kyle Betit

**Topic:** Recent Developments in Irish Genealogical Research

Kyle Betit is an expert on this topic. He is a professional genealogist, lecturer and author residing in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was a co-editor of the popular journal *The Irish At Home and Abroad*, and is co-author of *A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Irish Ancestors*. He is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists (APG); the National Genealogical Society (NGS); The National Writer's Union; and the Genealogical Speakers Guild.

### **Tuesday October 12<sup>th</sup> 2004**

**Speaker:** Rod McLeod

**Topic:** Writing the History of Schools: Family, Community, Society

Rod McLeod is President of the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network and co-author of the book, *A Meeting of the People: School Boards and Protestant Communities in Quebec 1801 - 1998*.

### **Tuesday, November 9<sup>th</sup> 2004**

**Speaker:** A Panel of Genealogical Experts

**Topic:** Meet The Experts

After the QFHS Annual General Meeting a panel of Genealogical Experts will discuss Family History Research and answer your genealogical questions.

## **NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

**NOVEMBER 9<sup>TH</sup> 2004**

**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 9TH 2004**

**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 2004 - 2005**

**PRESENTING ANY OTHER BUSINESS DEEMED APPROPRIATE**

**LORRAINE GOSSELIN**

**CORPORATE & RECORDING SECRETARY**

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

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

## CEMETERY INDEXING PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

## REFRESHMENTS

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

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## QFHS MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

### HELP YOUR SOCIETY GROW !!!

In order to support our non-profit goals and retain our current membership fees the Quebec Family History Society is having a *Membership Drive*. If every member recruits only one new person our membership would double. The person who recruits the most members between now and December 1<sup>st</sup> 2004 will have the choice of any one item from the QFHS Bookstore. Talk to your family and friends - or anyone interested in family history research. Tell them about our research aids, our seminars and excursions, our website, lend them back issues of *Connections*, invite them to the monthly lecture series and to the Open House on September 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>. This is your Family History Society and it needs your help to make it grow. A copy of the membership form can be printed from the QFHS webpage at: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs> or found in the June issue of *Connections*.

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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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## SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

### WRITING WORKSHOP - open to all!

Note that this is a workshop and not a course. What is the difference? A course is all about an instructor teaching a subject. A workshop, on the other hand, is usually made up of a group of people working together to learn from each other, and has a moderator, rather than a teacher. A good workshop exists when all members participate wholeheartedly in the discussions. That is certainly what happened in October last year: we all learned something and had a great deal of fun doing it! We hope last year's participants will sign up and be joined by new aspiring writers also! Here is how this works - As an **author**: select a 10-page, double-spaced text - it can be an article you are writing, or part of a book, preferably something to do with family history or genealogy. Send it by September 15 to Lorraine at [computree@yahoo.com](mailto:computree@yahoo.com) - please show subject "Writing Workshop". It will be forwarded to other members of the workshop by the end of September. As a **participant**, be ready to read and comment on each of the texts at the workshop. Don't be afraid to scribble on your copy so you will remember what impressed you. More information will be provided to participants along with the texts.

**Workshop leader:** Lorraine Gosselin

**Date:** Saturday, October 30, 2004 (note this is a change from the date planned last year)

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

\$20.00 contribution for the Library is required, as well as advance reservation. Please reserve early, as seating is limited for this type of workshop. Note reserve with Susan as usual, but send me a note if you plan to attend or if you have any questions. Also note that you need to provide an e-mail address to which the material can be sent

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

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

**Time:** 7:30 A.M. "Sharp" [ from: Q.F.H.S. Library - Pointe Claire ]

**Return:** 6:00 P.M. [ from Ottawa ]

**Fee:** \$ 10.00 per person ~ to cover the costs of gas and parking for the Volunteer Drivers

**Lunch:** Bring your own - or - eat at the National Archives Cafeteria

**Supper:** We stop at an inexpensive restaurant in Ottawa before returning to Montreal.

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

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

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### 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 24<sup>th</sup> 2004

**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**



## SEMINARS AND EXCURSIONS

### FAMILY TREE MAKER COURSE - BASIC (NEW! FIRST TIME!)

Thanks to our new projector, it is now possible to give courses showing the actual computer screens rather than overheads. The Family Tree Maker course should be easy to follow since it will be possible to demonstrate how to use the software and what results are produced. We will be looking at many aspects of FTW, using the new Version 11.0. For a basic course, however, it is not important which version you are currently using, or planning to use. Bring your questions also, and as many as possible will be answered.

**Lecturer:** Lorraine Gosselin  
**Date:** Saturday November 6<sup>th</sup> 2004  
**Time:** 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHS Library  
**Fee:** Members \$20 - non-members \$25

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### A CHOICE OF THREE SEPARATE SEMINARS !!! ENGLAND; or SCOTLAND; or IRELAND

The purpose of these seminars will be to examine the genealogical resources for England, Scotland and Ireland that are available in the Montreal area and on the Internet. New developments in research will be discussed and there will be practical tips if you ever plan to visit England, Scotland or Ireland. With our new E-Projector we will be able to project live on screen genealogical web sites. The cost for each seminar is \$20.00 for Members - \$25.00 for Non-Members. Advance reservation and payment is required as space is limited.

### THE GOLDEN LION: ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

**Lecturer:** Gary Schroder  
**Date:** Saturday, October 16<sup>th</sup> 2004  
**Time:** 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHs Library  
**Fee:** Members: \$20.00 - Non-Members: \$25.00



### THE HEATHER and THE THISTLE: SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

**Lecturers:** Wendy Gillanders and Susan Gingras  
**Date:** Saturday, November 20<sup>th</sup> 2004  
**Time:** 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHS Library  
**Fee:** Members: \$20.00 - Non-Members: \$25.00



### THE CELTIC HARP: IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

**Lecturer:** Gary Schroder  
**Date:** Saturday, December 4<sup>th</sup> 2004  
**Time:** 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHs Library  
**Fee:** Members: \$20.00 - Non-Members: \$25.00



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

Montreal\_1900  
**WATER, WATER, EVERYWHERE**  
by Robert N. Wilkins  
(copyright)

On at least two occasions in 1903, the Montreal Star reported incidents where living creatures emerged from city drinking water taps. The newspaper recounted, (and unbelievably, with a degree of humour) in its August 5 edition of that year the bizarre story of just one such incident. Headlined "Lively Reptile Jumps out of City Water Tap", the article spoke of "Lizzy", an "extremely lively little animal....one of a large and increasing family now engaged in the work of populating the reservoir up on our far-famed and beautiful mountain". In a tongue-in-cheek style and tone, the Star reporter continued this rather shocking item with "Lizzy the other night got tangled up in the pipes leading to the city. It was very dark in there, so she came to anchor in a quiet nook in Mance street (today Jeanne Mance), which proved to be a drinking tap, until the morning. (Writer's note: Readers should perhaps be reminded that the McTavish Reservoir was at the time uncovered and very exposed to the elements - all of them.)

The article continued: "Her present owner got up early in the morning to quench his thirst. He held his glass under the tap and turned it on. Lizzy accepted the invitation and in a few moments was swimming gracefully around the glass. Her owner was a little dazed at first and very much alarmed at his symptoms. Upon further investigations, however, he was overjoyed to discover that she was the real thing. The question which is agitating everyone who has seen her is what would be the effect of swallowing any of this variety of animal upon the average constitution".

This, for us in 2004, shocking report included a sketch suggesting that the creature was approximately two inches in length and breathed "through gills at the back of its head". The report concluded with the laconic

assertion that "truly Montreal water is both food and drink". Indeed!

Less than two months later, the Star ran yet another story under the not-too-encouraging introductory words "The biggest thing on record has made a journey through a Montreal water pipe". As it turned out, the "thing" was a full seven inches in length, an inch in diameter at the thickest part, and not a very pleasant sight at that! The newspaper included a sketch of the creature shown here in CONNECTIONS in reduced scale!

The article continued: "It started from goodness knows where and landed plump into the basin in a building occupied by a prominent financial institution on Notre Dame street. The expert would, in all probability, pronounce the thing an eel, or, as the dictionary puts it, an apodal fish.

The eel, if eel it is, for, to the inexperienced eye, it looks very much like an ordinary common everyday snake, made its initial bow to Montreal society yesterday afternoon. As before mentioned, it came by way of the water pipe, and it was while one of the female clerks of the establishment was endeavouring to obtain a drink. The clerk in question had a cup under the tap on the ground floor of the building when all at once there was a sputter and a thud, and the eel landed, half in the cup which she held and half in the basin".

Perhaps, not surprisingly, suspicions were beginning to develop about the relationship between quality of water being consumed by Montrealers and the general health of that same population. It was suspected that more than visible intruders were to be found in this city's drinking water. On August 15 of that same year, the Star ran a column entitled "Filtration and the City's Water Supply". In it, the unidentified journalist sights a civic report

dealing with the whole question of water filtration (or lack thereof!) in this city. "The question of the protection and purification of the sources of water supply has assumed on this continent, especially during the past ten years, a considerable importance. Europe, where the population is exceedingly dense, and where the streams are far less important than in America, has been called upon much earlier than this country to consider the means of protecting public health by improving its sources of water supply. The suppression of the pollution of the rivers by sewage waters, by purifying such waters, was one of the first means recommended by hygeists (sic); but, in a number of cases, the difficulty in changing the existing drainage systems did not allow a perfect simultaneity in the measures taken in order that the towns might be guarded against the pollution of their sources of water supply." According to yet another Star article (December 29, 1903) Montreal, at the time, was drawing its water from the shores of "the muddy stream of the Ottawa River" which included, of course, the raw sewage of the young nation's capital!

Needless to say, considering all of the above, the question of the water supplied and its lack of quality was on everyone's mind in 1903. To make matters worse, the city was adamant about collecting its water rate from all citizens - owners and tenants alike, threatening to shut the supply from the street upon anyone not paid up. Yet many people were reluctant or unable to pay, especially the poor. Many others felt that the water was of such poor

property that the corporation should be offering it at least at a reduce rate. There were many confrontations between irate citizens and officials. In early November, the Star reported one of them, again with just a hint of bemusement.

### CLERK SAVED HIS OWN LIFE, BUT WHO IS THE ALDERMAN?

She was a gaunt bony looking woman, and from the way she marched, arms akimbo, into the Long Room at the City Hall to-day, it was quite evident that she meant business. Reaching the long counter she drew some crumpled papers out of an old purse and finally selecting the one desired, slapped it on the

counter with considerable energy, and then turning to the waiting clerk, demanded: "Did that come from this department?" She rested her hands on her hips more firmly, gave an aggressive tilt to her head, and awaited an answer.

The clerk, a retiring little fellow with a slight moustache mildly answered in

the affirmative. "And so you threaten to turn off the water from my house because the rates are not paid, is that it?" There was a smile on her face as she put the query, but it was not at all reassuring. "Yes," answered the clerk still more mildly, "you see the rates are overdue and ..... "And so," she broke in with suppressed passion, "this city which is furnishing mud to drink is even going to take that away. Is it that you were going to say?" The moustache was being most energetically stroked. There was no answer to the sarcastic query, however. "Well let me ask you Mister," she continued

**TYPHOID**  
**IS SPREADING RAPIDLY**

owing to the bad city water, caused by the recent heavy rains.  
See that your family is supplied with . . . .

*Laurentian*  
*Spring Water*

4 cents for a half gallon bottle. Will your family use more in a day?

MAIN 447. R. WHITE & CO.

still more angrily than before, "what reduction the city is making to people for the dirty water it is sending through the pipes. Surely there will be a big reduction made?" "I think not Madame," came the uneasy response. "Oh, you think not. Well when you go to a store do you pay as much for an old suit of clothes as you would for a fine new one?" She paused for an answer, but none came. The infant moustache was receiving more energetic attention than before. "Of course you don't like to answer that do you; but what you want to do is to take my good money for bad, filthy water. Do you call that honest now?" "Well you see, Madame, I do not make the water rates. If you would like to see one of the aldermen and talk like this, it might do some good." "Well, Mister, just write down the address of an alderman on that bill there and I will make it hot for him. Think of the aldermen cutting off water from people when it was good for nothing but to clean sewers and wanting the same price for it, too. Oh, this is a lovely city to live in." She uttered the words fiercely, waving a hand that was as big as a man's dangerously near the clerk's ears. In the young man's face was an expression of anything but supreme happiness and as he finally handed her the paper with the address of an alderman written upon it, he did so in the most wary manner.

Just as she reached the door she turned around and again shaking her hand at the clerk, said: "I wish you had been the alderman, young man; you would never have forgotten what would have happened for selling dirty water to citizens, charging them the full price for it, and then threatening to cut the water off because the high prices are not paid."

As the door banged behind her the clerk pulled up the long collar more comfortably about his ears and murmured: "Well, I am precious glad that I am not the alderman. Gracious, what a Tartar".  
*from The Montreal Star, November 5, 1903, page ten*

As previously mentioned, this obdurate woman was not alone. So many rate payers were refusing to pay the water tax that the municipality decreed in early November that it was preparing to cut the water supply from 27,785 dwellings in the then City of Montreal. This, despite the fact, that there were a total of only 50,990 dwellings within that same jurisdiction! On November 10<sup>th</sup>, the Star commented upon the situation in its lead editorial. "...the city has commenced to deprive more than half of the people of Montreal of their water supply. Could there possibly be a severer condemnation of the whole system of assessment and collection. The city first creates a water monopoly. The by-law forbids anyone to draw water from the river or elsewhere for sale in Montreal. Then it charges the highest price on the continent for what is, let us hope, the dirtiest water on the continent. Then it proceeds to deprive over half the citizens of any supply of water whatever, and winds up by disfranchising the thousands of electors in arrears, if it does not actually proceed to the length of distraining their goods and chattels. We are quite aware that it is possible to make an elaborate argument in defense of the system on the ground that most of the victims are not subject to any other form of taxation, and that cutting off the water is a very convenient method for the officials to enforce payment. But no argument can justify a system which as such results."

The allusion in the editorial to "disfranchising" was a direct reference to the simple fact that, at that time, in order for poor tenants to exercise their right to vote, they had to pay the water tax. If it were not paid, they could not vote! Resistance continued, and the Star felt obliged in early January 1904 to report yet another confrontation, this time between a blue collar worker who had been sent to Griffintown to close the cock valve of a flat behind with its water rates and a very indignant citizen.

**SHE INDUCED HIM TO CHANGE HIS MIND**

One of the city's turncocks, whose unpleasant duty it is to turn off water from houses that are in arrears for the water tax, reported to-day at the City Hall a startling reception he received yesterday at the hands of an irate lady of Irish extraction. His reception was such a warm one that he decamped without shutting off the water, and if further action is decided upon by the corporation, it will be necessary to reinforce him with a couple of members of the police force.

"In nearly all cases," said the turncock, "we can turn off water from the street; but in the present instance it was in St. Ann's ward, it was necessary to enter the house in order to shut off the valves. After knocking at the door for some time, a powerful woman, with her sleeves rolled up, and with soap suds on her arms, appeared and asked me what I wanted. I diplomatically answered that I had come about some business for the corporation, and would like to see the cellar where the valves were to be got at. The woman seemed somewhat confused by my explanation, and after hesitating, told me to enter. She took me into the kitchen, and then told me I must have come into the wrong place as no pipes in the house were frozen. In my hand was the long key by which the valves can be reached, and before I could frame a reply she saw it. Her manner altered in a moment." "And what may that be?" she asked suspiciously, pointing at the key. "That is a key," I answered, as simply as I could. "And what have you brought it here for?" was the quick question. "I saw there was no use in trying to do my duty without some unpleasantness and so I frankly said that I had brought the key to turn off the water from her dwelling as she had not paid the corporation her water tax rates." "Oh, so that is what you have brought the key for, is it?" she asked as she began to pull up her sleeves still higher. "I did not like the alarming preparations the

woman was making and so tried my very best to explain, in a nice way, that the water should be turned on again just as soon as she could afford to pay the tax."

"So," she interrupted fiercely as she rested her hands on her hips, "you will turn on the water when the tax is paid, will you?" "That is what the city always does," I answered soothingly. "Well let me tell you Mr. Turncock that you will have no trouble turning on this water as it is not going to be cut off!" Near the little stove where some clothes were boiling was a poker. As she ceased, she stooped, picked it up and then turning to me said quietly: "You are not going to have a nice job turning off water in this house". "But you know Madame the city must be paid for water and....."

"The city," she broke in as she brandished the poker in a most unpleasant manner, "will have to wait for pay for the dirty water it furnishes. I have no money now and you are not going to leave me without a drop of water in the house." "But my instructions Madame....."

"Before I could complete the sentence she marched to the door, flung it open and then, pointing at me with the poker, said threateningly that my instructions were to leave as quickly as possible unless I wanted an ambulance to take me back to the City Hall." "And what did you do?" asked the city official as he looked down at the little turncock with an amused smile. "Well, what could I do?" asked the turncock as he moved uneasily. "I have told you she was a big woman- almost twice my size. Then she had a poker in her hand, so - so." "And so you beat a retreat," broke in the civic official, trying to choke back his amusement. The turncock did not reply for a few seconds and then he replied hesitatingly: "The water has still to be turned off, sir." The civic official could control his merriment no longer, and laughed outright. The turncock did not join in the laugh, but after a time asked if he was to have police protection to do his duty.

The civic official rubbed his chin in a thoughtful way for a few moments and then said slowly, "No, we will not have the police in this case. That poker of hers might do up the entire force." After indulging in further laughter the turncock was told not to take any further action at present against the woman who had such decided opinions against paying the water tax. from *The Montreal Star*, January 7, 1904, page three

Nevertheless, and perhaps not surprisingly, as winter progressed and the city showed its teeth (at least to others!), tenants flocked to City Hall to set right their outstanding water tax bill. After all, even though one was probably best not to drink the animal and bacteria-infested muddy water, citizens required it for no other reason than to flush their toilet!

Neither was the problem limited to the confines of the old City of Montreal. By late 1903, early 1904 the number of typhoid cases in the neighbouring communities of St. Cunégonde and St. Henri (then independent municipalities) and the quasi city-state of Westmount began to increase dramatically. More and more, the general opinion throughout the Island of Montreal was that the current outbreak of typhoid fever was due to the water supply being tainted, although some disagreed, suspecting the milk instead. The *Star* reported on January 5, 1904: "Councillor Stevens (of Westmount) thought that the danger lay in the water supply. Dr. Starkey, who analyzed the water some weeks ago, reported that it showed traces of drain contamination. Between December 15th and January 3rd, 37 cases of typhoid have broken out in Westmount, and there are a large number in St. Henri and St. Cunégonde as well".

As the new year of 1904 advanced, the situation only deteriorated further. The Montreal General Hospital (then located on Dorchester, near St. Lawrence) reported 22 cases of typhoid within its institution and another 20 or so

victims who were refused entrance due to a lack of beds. Presumably these people were walking the streets! There were another 40 cases at the Royal Victoria and an additional 18 cases barred from the facility in the first week of the year for the same reason as the General. And so it was in all the hospitals.

A somewhat whimsical aspect to this tragic episode of typhoid fever in the city's history was created by the unusual belief, as reported in the *Star* on January 7, 1904, that "in order to save the patients from complete baldness in the after life (writer's italics), it is necessary that the heads be shaved". The article went on to explain that one of the consequences of the disease was loss of hair and that it was, therefore, necessary to hire a barber to shave one's head before the possibility of a sudden death set in. It was further expounded that there was, consequently, at that time a shortage of barbers available to healthy citizens due to the fact that so many of the former were running about shaving the heads of the ill and near-dead.

Eventually, of course, that particular outbreak of the fever ran its course and waned from public preoccupation, or at least for a few years. As well, in the fullness of time, Montreal obtained its water filtration and sewage treatment plants. And so, at last, citizens could turn on their tap with the assurance that no unwelcome "guests", be they eels, lizards, or other species of aquatic life, would emerge into their kitchen or bathroom sink basins!



EGGS OF EEL WHICH CAME OUT OF A NOTRE DAME STREET WATER PIPE (LIFE SIZE).

Mr. Wilkins is a high school teacher and local historian. He is currently indexing the deaths from the early 1900's which were reported in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. He welcomes your comments at 514 - 524 - 5247 or at [montreal1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal1900@hotmail.com)

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3. A Companion to Robert Sellar's History of the County of Huntingdon  
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4. Indexes of Spouses and Mothers of Lower Canada (Qc.)  
Militia Officers 1812-1815 MH/150.4/M5
5. Jury Lists: Montreal 1811-1813 GS/151.4/J8/1813
6. Battalions of the Townships:  
1st Battn – Caldwell Manor to Chateauguay, 2nd Battn – Brome- Shefford  
3rd Battn – Compton, Stanstead, 4th Battn – Missisquoi MH/GS/153.4/T6
7. A Family History of Ashburner Cecil Newman and his Many Descendants  
by Geoffrey R. Newman FH/150.9/N4/2002
8. Holden and Vincent Papers (Miscellaneous) FH/153.9/H6
9. Complete List of Quebec's Incorporated Militia 1812-1814 MH/150.4/M5/1814
10. (a) Militia Officers, 2nd Battalion of Montreal, Argenteuil and Vaudreuil 1787-1829  
(b) 203 Militia Officers – Quebec Province 1811-1813
11. British Officers in Canada During the War of 1812-1815  
by L Homfray Irving MH/00.4/I7/1908
12. Miscellaneous Militia Pay Lists 1812 MH/150.4/M5/1812
13. MAGHERAFELT Old Graveyard , Londonderry, N Ireland REF/CL/460.4/L6/1980
14. Beaconsfield, Baie D'Urfee Householder's Directory 2004  
(Lovell) REF/AD/151.4/B5/2004
15. Montreal Militia Officer Records 1787-1829  
(miscellaneous lists) MH/151.4/M5 2002
16. Kinmel Park Military Cemetery, Bodelwyddan, Wales  
Compiled by Ronald Illidge REF/CL/330.4/K5
17. Making it Home: Memories of J. Angus MacLean  
with assistance of Marion Bruce BG/00.99/M3/1998
18. Then and Now in Missisquoi (Vol 10) 1957 HG/152.6/M6/1967
19. The Janes Family History  
by Mary & Paul Janes FH/000.2/F3/1980
20. Roxton Pond (Qc.) 1886-1986 HG/153.2/R6/1986
21. St. Felix-de-Kingsey 1842-1992 – 150 Years HG/153.2/K5/1992
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by Christopher Moore MH/100.99/M6/1984
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edited by Rev. Thomas Radcliff HG/160.9/R3/1953
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by Mason Waden HG/150.99/W3/1968/v1

25. Nicholas Austin, The Quaker ... And The Township of Bolton Volume 1  
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Protonotaire de Cowansville – Non Catholic  
Shefford Anglican 1872, South Stukely Anglican, Stanbridge (Bedford) Anglican,  
Stanbridge East Anglican, Sutton Anglican, Warden- South Ely Anglican,  
Waterloo Anglican, Frost Village Anglican, Stukely Anglican 1851-1852

**Microfilm #M 124.9**

Protonotaire de Cowansville- Non Catholic Methodist:  
Bolton 1875, Brome, West Brome, Clarenceville, Cowansville, Dunham 1849



**Microfilm # M 124.10**

Protonotaire de Cowansville - Non Catholic Methodist:  
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**For further information contact:**

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Tel: 514-286-2500 ext. 295 OR Email: [brian.zelnicker@equipespectra.ca](mailto:brian.zelnicker@equipespectra.ca)

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1873-1899***

**Compiled by Sheila Hennessy and Robert Dunn**



**St Ann Church circa 1900**

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

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1. Discover America: Colorado by Jon Klusmine, soft cover, 1992
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33. The Settlement of Upper Canada by William Canniff, hardback, 1983 [ Price: \$15. plus postage ]

Submitted by Pennie Redmile / Librarian

## PASSION & POLITICS ~ 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY STYLE!

By E. Peter McLoughlin

The picture you see here was the sight that greeted the horrified eyes of Kenalm Digby, when he opened the doors to Venetia's bedroom, on the morning of My 1<sup>st</sup>, 1633. His beloved wife of just five years lay dead, probably from cardiac arrest, at the tender age of 33. He promptly sent for Van Dyck, an old friend, and asked him to paint her as she lay - a fairly common practice in continental Europe at that time, but not common in England. The pearls and the rose were added by the painter, to indicate a 'chaste' life; which in her case, was hardly very accurate. This is the most famous Digby painting that Van Dyck created and it hangs in the Dulwich Gallery in London. Others are also in the Queen's collection. As theirs is one of the preeminent English love stories of that period, I thought you might enjoy reading about her, rather than of her more famous husband, who deserves his own Connections story at a later date.



Most of this account comes from a book published in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century - *Life of Sir Kenalm Digby*, by one of his descendants. This anonymous biography seems to accurately portray this complex and interesting courtier, scientist, military man and confidant of both Cromwell and King Charles I.

Both principals, Kenalm and Venetia, had to overcome the terrible scandals that initially threatened to drag both families down - one, Kenalm's father, Sir Everard Digby and the Gunpowder Plot (*Connections* XXIII, Vol. 1) and secondly, Venetia Stanley's grandfather, the Earl of Northumberland, who had been beheaded for his part in the rebellion of 1569 -

which had tried to restore Catholicism and put Mary Queen of Scots on the throne. It is small wonder then that Elizabeth appeared paranoid to many and employed an army of spies throughout her reign to counter all these threats. As Wordsworth commented: "The rites of ancient piety To be triumphantly restored, By the dread justice of the sword"

These two grew up as childhood sweethearts, but they faced a road block in Kenalm's mother, who was dead set against any match with Venetia - she was aiming far higher in an attempt to recover what her husband, Everard, had lost in status and fortune, by getting involved with Guy Fawkes. The Digbys were fortunate, though, not to lose all their estates, which was the normal case for those convicted of treason. However, they were firmly parted when Kenalm was sent off to be tutored by Dean Laud (the future

Archbishop of Canterbury, who was himself executed by the Parliamentarians during the Civil War). An exposure to ensure that he would be brought up an Anglican and thus less likely to join any recusant (Catholic) plots. Digby switched from Anglican to Catholic at a later stage, but doesn't appear to have been a religious fanatic.

Venetia, on the other hand, had been introduced at court as soon as her father thought her old enough. For, horror of horrors, no eligible young lady in society wanted to be still single at eighteen! Power and influence was successfully passed on to the next generation only by carefully plotting the associations your children made in the



marriage market - Jane Austin and Thackeray portray these family power struggles in England accurately. Venetia seems to have handled herself adroitly in this dissolute and turbulent marriage market, even having to survive a plot by one senior courtier to force his way into her circle using her bribable servant to aid his marriage goals. But Venetia, despite this incident and other family urges, would not give up Kenalm. In fact, she went ahead and planned an early rendezvous - organized for her by that same duplicitous servant, which, I suppose, might have made you and me very suspicious.

A large black coach was ordered - so she wouldn't be recognized - and Venetia hurried away to meet her lover. Only to be waylaid a few short miles down the road by six well dressed horsemen, two of whom leapt into her coach with drawn daggers threatening the girl with death, if she as much as uttered a sound! Quickly drawing the curtains, this entourage then headed off, careening through the dark night, until early the following morning they drew up at a country estate. Here, the exhausted and terrified girl descended to be greeted by the staff and promptly collapsed into a deep sleep as soon as she was shown to her rooms. On awakening, Venetia was horrified to spy through the keyhole, that the castle owner was none other than the man whose unwanted pestering had led to her being cornered at that court ball. He approached his young captive swearing everlasting fealty to her beauty, begging her to forgive the rude abduction of the previous night!

In response to this appeal, Venetia indicated that any further ill treatment would cause her to commit suicide: "My injured ghost shall be a perpetual terror to your guilty soul, which I will so pursue, that I will make you fly to hell to save you from my more tormenting vengeance." Seeing her resolute antagonism

to anything he proposed, which was hardly surprising, he gently took her arm and showed this reluctant "wife to be" over his estate and elaborate garden; stating that everything she beheld was Venetia's, if she would but relent and marry him.

No doubt his offer was genuine, but those earlier actions left the object of his desires disinclined to trust his words. Pleading fatigue, she asked to retire and go to sleep. Following a good cry, a normal response for any twenty year old, who had survived those last torrid twenty four hours. Venetia now concentrated on plotting a rapid escape from this jail - somehow, anyhow!

Once the old waiting lady guarding her was snoring loudly in the next room, she tied the sheets together, lowered herself gently to the ground, and ran to the surrounding garden wall to repeat the process using her garters, until she finally stood outside in the dark woods.

Yet even here the view was not much more encouraging. No road, lane or other visible evidence of a route to safety, could be seen. Well, now what? Undeterred, this slip of a girl headed off on bare feet and clad only in a nightgown, determined to put as much distance between her abductor and his victim as possible. On and on through the forest she scrambled, until as morning approached, she found herself on the edge by some large fields, in a physically soaked and exhausted state.

However, even now, there was still no respite for the escapee. As Venetia collapsed on the ground by a hedge to fall asleep, "a hungry wolf came rushing out of a wood nearby and charged at her with open mouth." She fled, but was soon caught, dragged down and attacked. Fortunately, her screams were heard by a young sportsman out hunting deer with his dogs and men. He responded and came upon her looking almost dead from fright and suffering loss of blood, from the many wounds inflicted by the wolf. The beast ran but was

swiftly polished off by the dogs. (NOTE: the last historical accounts of wolves in that area of England, ceased by the early 1500's so, is Kenalm's account a literal fact? We don't know, of course, but to me it makes a great story anyway!) The language used to express her rescuer's admiration of Venetia's dazzling beauty is arcane, so I won't repeat it. The hunter was a younger brother of the Earl of Dorset. Also, this determined headlong dash had ended her up close to a palace belonging to a family friend. Unfortunately, it turned out to be a great example of the "frying pan and fire" syndrome. The castle's chatelaine, who helped nurse her back to health for three weeks, was working tirelessly, so she explained to Venetia, to ensure that Kenalm Digby married into her family and NOT into the Stanley's. Our girl kept her interest quiet.

Later, when Kenalm and his mother arrived for a weekend visit, during Venetia's stay, the two love birds acted as indifferent strangers, to hopefully, allay suspicions. A fox hunt was organized and during that affair, both of them managed to separately disappear off into a thicket for a long time. Then just to compound that action, they promptly got lost trying to return, and only managed to arrive back just in time for dinner. The obvious conclusion was hard for these two to avoid and the writer does not relate what inquisition they faced afterwards from the pair of mothers. However, we do know that Venetia was treated coldly from then on until she left. Kenalm's mother also jumped at the chance to send him off to Europe for two or three years and far away from the charms of his beloved!

Paris, his first stop, had its complications. For besides studying, the active court social life of balls and masqued events, led him one day to have an ardent interlude with Marie de Medici the recently widowed Queen of France (Henry IV had been assassinated), where she actually threw herself on him, begging Kenalm to marry her! That eighteen year old must have been

some character! His mind quickly imagined a morganatic marriage to this dowager, with all its subsequent complications. So how would he, just a stripling of 18, escape the messy ardors of this 47 year old lady? He told the Queen that he was promised to another - that promptly infuriated the great lady and she flung him from her - but did not give up the cause, sending a lady in waiting the next day to see if he might consider changing his mind! Amazingly, as a follow up, eighteen years later in England she even made enquiries from Charles.

Fortunately, the new French king helped matters out by leading a revolution against his mother. In this struggle, large numbers of the palace guards were killed. Kenalm grabbed this opportunity and promptly dismissed his entourage and took off by ship to the south. Putting out the story that he had last been seen lying in a pool of blood - dead!

Thus poor Venetia in England was beside herself in grief when she later learned of his reported 'death'. There were no communications between them for over two years. After Paris, he went off to Florence and another university, while she was reportedly somewhat consoled by a love affair with Sir Richard Sackville (the Dorset family again) a fiery redhead and known womanizer. There were even multiple rumours that she had had a child by him, though nothing was ever proven.

Venetia only found out about Kenalm's European adventures, when the story reached England of how he had fought off fifteen attackers in Madrid's back streets one night with his sword, killing two, before they fled. There, he was employed assisting his cousin, the British ambassador. He had also thought Kenalm dead but promptly got him to move to Spain when he found out otherwise. The Earl of Bristol's mandate was to negotiate a wedding between Prince Charles (King

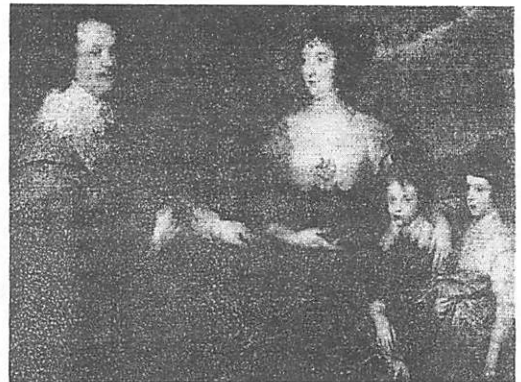
Charles I) and the dour Infanta. It fell through. On his return to England, Kenalm, after hearing a variety of lurid accounts describing Venetia's activities, promptly challenged his Sackville competitor to a duel, "so only one of us may live." Once Sackville understood the reason for the duel (Venetia's hand and honour), he backed away and refused to fight, stating that the lady belonged to Kenalm, and he would also give back the large portrait of her hanging in his hall (an indication that he considered himself betrothed). Digby had won the long contest. Naturally, I suppose, being known as a first class swordsman helped discourage challengers from risking their lives to defend their principles! Yet, in later life, Kenalm seems to have totally forgiven his wife those reputed indiscretions, while he was away in Europe. Then, you may ask, why had Venetia been so silent for all that time? For the obvious reason, it appears, that she had received no letters. His first letter got lost enroute and the rest were intercepted by, Lady Digby, and destroyed.

Their early reunion was not, however, an outburst of spontaneous joy, but was full of mutual recriminations, until they realized that they were both at fault and relented. Venetia now accepted Kenalm's proposal. However, they could not get married publicly; because of his mother's hostility (she controlled his estate until he was 21). Venetia even gave birth to their first son quietly in her apartments, with no sound emitting, so as not to give the show away, even to their own household - further evidence of a tough spirit.

Fortunately, things improved rapidly now, as both of them were great favourites of Queen Henrietta Marie, and Kenalm's mother reluctantly accepted this family that now managed to produce four good sons. In 1632, after four years of happy marriage, his wife became seedy and appeared to have caught consumption. A terrible blow. Nothing worked

on her. Kenalm had fed her his "viper wine" for a long time (one of his many scientific formulae), so the sudden death in May must have been a somewhat anticipated event. He went into extreme mourning which lasted for many years - maybe, he felt guilty that his actions had actually contributed to her death, we don't know. Anyway, King James ordered an autopsy to allay these suspicious rumours.

One way to make up for a "bad" death was to have a "good" funeral. Venetia was buried at night, a relatively new method that was now permitted by James I. Many hundred came to view and kiss the corpse at Christ Church, Newgate. Kenalm created a magnificent memorial, which sadly did not survive the great fire of London - what was left was melted down the following year in 1667, just two years after Digby's own death. Eventually he became involved in the Civil War as a Royalist - though he was also a friend and confidant of Oliver Cromwell; assisted in the founding of the Royal Society in 1663 and was the Queen's chancellor until he died.



**THE DIGBY FAMILY**

**Family Connection:** Original common ancestor Sir Everard Digby who was killed at Towton in the Wars of the Roses 29 March, 1461.

**References:** Family sources  
Life of Kenalm Digby, Anon. 1896, Longmans & Co.  
Death, Passion & Politics, Dulwich Picture Gallery, 1995

## ABRAHAM MARTIN THE SCOT

An adaptation by Jacques Gagne of various articles published on the Internet by various authors, among them Louis Guy Lemieux, Robert Rochon, Francois Marchi, Claude Bordeleau and others.

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Most young students in Canada would know about the Plains of Abraham, most could also tell you that this is the place where General James Wolf at the head of the British Army had defeated the Marquis de Montcalm and the French Army in Quebec City on the morning of September 13th 1759, thus taking control of the mighty St. Lawrence River away from the French and opening up the interior of America to the British Forces. But ask the same school children, where the name of Plains of Abraham originated from, and most would simply indicate that they do not know. Abraham Martin dit l'Ecosais was born about 1589, probably in Normandy, France with an unknown family lineage through Scotland. In the spring of 1617, Abraham Martin would leave France with his young bride Marguerite Langlois, daughter of Guillaume Langlois and of Jeanne Millett, the young couple would land in Quebec, along the shores of the St. Lawrence River in the summer of the same year.

Abraham Martin, being a resident of Dieppe in the Manche region (English Channel) of the province of Seine Maritime had previously traveled to the Gulf of St. Lawrence as a Master Pilot of a fishing boat. The region of Dieppe at the time was a center for fishermen who would compete with other nations such as Britain, Spain, Portugal, Scotland, Ireland among others for the bounty along the Grand Banks, off Newfoundland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The records from the French Colony indicate that Abraham Martin operated a boat as a Master Pilot between the years 1619 to 1629. On September 21st 1621, Marguerite Langlois, wife of Abraham Martin gave birth to her first child, a boy named Eustache Martin. The child was baptized the same day at the church of Notre-Dame in Quebec, and the event was recorded as being the first baptism in New France. Marguerite Langlois would give birth to 9 children between 1621 and 1648, 6 girls and 3 boys. In 1635, Abraham Martin was granted by the "Compagnie de la Nouvelle France" a choice land of 12 arpents in the region of Quebec, then known as "Hauteurs de Quebec" (Quebec Heights). This prized land was later augmented with an additional 20 acres and both were located north of Avenue Grande-Allée, facing the St. Lawrence River. The region was later named by Captain John Knox of the British Army in 1759 as being the "Plains of Abraham". It was also described by Captain John Montresor of the British Army in 1759 as the "Heights of Abraham". The French General, Sieur de Levis had also described the region in 1759 as "Les Hauteurs d'Abraham" (The Heights of Abraham). Many historians are of the opinion that the present Federal National Heritage Park of The Plains of Abraham is a much larger site to the farm of Abraham Martin.

Unfortunately, none of the sons of Marguerite Langlois and of Abraham Martin would perpetuate the Martin lineage. It was left to the daughters to do so; Marguerite, Helene, Marie, Medeleine Anne. Through his lifetime, Abraham Martin became the closest friend of the Governor of New France, Samuel de Champlain. In November 1635, two months before the death of the Founder of La Nouvelle France, Champlain would leave his entire estate located in the colony to Abraham Martin and members of his family. The Governor through a previous will had left a much larger estate to his widow of properties and holdings based in France.

It is unfortunate that the direct liaison between Dieppe and Scotland was never established but it must be assumed without a doubt that Abraham Martin was indeed a Scot and as so was the first Scot to settle on a permanent basis in New France.

## **ALBERT DE PRATTO**

Submitted by Jacques Gagne

Adaptation in part from a book entitled "La Grande Aventure de Jacques Cartier" (The Great Adventure of Jacques Cartier) written by J. Camille Pouliot, Superior Court Judge, published in 1867 in Paris, and from other Public Domain Sources.

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Most people would correctly ask the question, who is Albert de Pratto ?  
Most Canadian and European historians have neglected this gentleman.

Albert de Pratto was a Catholic Monk, Italian by birth, with an undisclosed birth in the early 1500s or perhaps in the late 1400s. An adventurer, an historian, a cartographer and crew member of a sailing ship headed by Captain John Rut of the British Admiralty.

About 1527, Captain John Rut and his crew would have visited the Island of Newfoundland. Upon their return they would have crossed the Gulf of St. Lawrence (not named at the time) to land on the main American Continent. Precisely on a location on the Gaspé Peninsula, today named Perce.

The location in question featured a monolith, part of a mountain, prolongating into the bay. The monolith in question had a peculiar formation, the end portion featured a large hole which gave it a very distinct aspect in comparison to the mountainous sea-shore surrounding it.

Father de Pratto, would then name the monolith "Cap-de-Pratto" (Cape Pratto). As a point of interest the monolith in question was then still part of the mountain range, the erosion from the sea had not separated it from the main body.

On April 20th 1534, Jacques Cartier, the French Explorer, aboard the ship "La Grande Hermine" would leave the port of Saint-Malo in France and would sail for Newfoundland. They arrived on May the 10th of the same year and would land on a cape, for which the explorer would name: "Cap de Bonne Viste", later renamed Cape Bonavista.

On the 21st day of May, the adventurer would sail west across what is now the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On May 27th, Jacques Cartier would land for the first time on the main American Continent, a region he described and named "Baye des Chasteaux", a region later renamed Baie-des-Chaleurs or Chaleurs.

From late May to early July of 1534, Cartier and members of his three ship expedition would visit every bay of the Chaleurs Region. On July 12th, after sailing northwest along the shores of the Gaspé Peninsula, the small flotilla would arrive at a bay which featured a gigantic monolith advancing into the ocean

Right-away, our navigator recognized the region described by Father Albert de Pratto, from maps drawn by the good father, some seven years earlier.

The name of Perce was not given by Jacques Cartier as most historians will attest to but by another French Explorer in 1603 by the name of Samuel de Champlain.

Whatever happened to our Father Albert de Pratto is shrouded in mystery. If anybody can share additional information on this obscure but highly important figure it would be highly appreciated.



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

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### **SCOTTISH IMMIGRANTS TO MONTREAL**

Both Anna Kelly and Mark Gallop have forwarded the address of this site, which should be of considerable interest to members. The St. Andrew's Society of Montreal has made available a searchable data base of Scottish immigrants who passed through their home between 1857 and 1904. Go to [www.standrews.qc.ca](http://www.standrews.qc.ca). Once you find a name of interest, further information can be obtained by clicking on the ID number. Anna Kelly mentions that the actual register is currently on display at the McCord Museum. Don't forget you can search the museum's data base for portraits [www.mccord-museum.qc.ca](http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca).

### **SHIP MANIFESTS - ELLIS ISLAND 1892-1924**

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for forwarding this list which consists of 84,000 ship arrivals. There now exists a searchable list of every ship arrival along with links to the associated manifest pages. Click on Ship Lists on the Ellis Island portion of [stevemorse.org](http://stevemorse.org).

### **SOUTH AFRICAN RESEARCH**

Thanks again to Dave McFall for sending on this link which is that of the virtual branch of the Genealogical Society of South Africa at [www.ggsa.info/eggsa](http://www.ggsa.info/eggsa). There is a lot of mention of European roots and since it is a new branch, the availability of more information is part of their plans.

### **AN 'ULTIMATE WEB SITE' - WIRKSWORTH, DERBYSHIRE**

Another fascinating site forwarded by Pennie Redmile. Even if you are not particularly interested in this large parish in the centre of Derbyshire and England, it is worth a visit just to see the densely packed information provided on this One-Place Study site at [www.wirksworth.org.uk](http://www.wirksworth.org.uk). Browse the *menu* and see data of genealogical interest that includes parish registers, census records, wills, crime records, old photos, Church Warden accounts, Marriage Witnesses . . . 420,000 records, 70 searchable databases at this time.

### **BRITISH FELONS**

The National Archives always has something of interest to present. Judges' reports on criminals from 1783 to 1830 are currently being catalogued and the first 12 volumes . . . are now available. You can access them on the online Catalogue (formerly known as PROCAT) Read how to do it at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/news/stories/27.htm](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/news/stories/27.htm).

### **LARGE AND SMALL TOWNS ACROSS THE US**

Search by community, zip code, or simply enter a state at the [www.epodunk.com](http://www.epodunk.com) site, and find all about an area, which includes such genealogically interesting information as birth and death records, cemeteries, family trees, historical societies, genealogy message boards, genealogy

data bases, and records. Of course, the content of each section varies widely by area. There are attempts to provide detailed information and links to appropriate maps; for example, in searching for Claverack, NY, there are listings both for *Cemeteries in or near Claverack*, and *Cemeteries in Columbia County*.

### US FEDERAL LAND GRANTS 1820-1908

The Bureau of Land Management makes them available for search by patentee name at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp)?

### BRITISH GENEALOGY HOW-TO

If you are new to British genealogy, the site [www.british-genealogy.com](http://www.british-genealogy.com) will provide a lot of basic information and explanations. Click on the *Resources Pages* to see explanations on Types of Resources, such as Primary and Secondary Resources, on Actual Resources - Old Books, County Directories, Census Data, Parish Registers, Gravestone Inscriptions and Important Dates in English Genealogy and many more.

### HERITAGE PHOTOGRAPHS - PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 1910-1950

The City of Montreal has made available on-line over a thousand of Montrealer Edgar Gariépy's photos, out of a collection of more than 10,000. They can be searched by Themes, Regions of Quebec, and Cities and Towns (Villes et villages).

*Note* the very pale help indicators at the top of the page once you have found and enlarged a photo: *Page d'accueil* (home page), *Fermer la fenêtre* (Close window), *Imprimer* (Print) and *Description* at [www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/archives/gariepy/accueil.shtml](http://www2.ville.montreal.qc.ca/archives/gariepy/accueil.shtml)

### ACCESS TO POST 1901 CENSUS

Now that a Federal election has taken place and a new minister of industry has been named, you might like to recheck the scoreboard of who supports/disagrees/ignores Canadians' requests to gain access to census records. The same site will also let you know the current status of legal actions being taken, as well as a *new format* for petitions. See [globalgenealogy.com/Census](http://globalgenealogy.com/Census).

### CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN CENSUS RETURNS - WHICH COUNTY WAS THAT?

Many cities, towns, and villages have not only merged and demerged, but also have changed counties over the years. Use Library and Archives Canada *Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm 1666-1901* to find where a particular town was located for the period that interests you.

Note that the locality might appear in several places, ex. Compton appears in Buckinghamshire and Richelieu counties for the 1825 census, in Sherbrooke county for 1831 and 1851, and in Compton county from 1861 to 1901

See [www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/02012102\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/02012102_e.html).

### CYNDI'S LIST - KEEP UP WITH NEW SITES

This famous Internet site with its current 236,500 links has a free newsletter to which you can subscribe if you want to know the sites added as well as any other news Cyndi Howells feels like forwarding. All details on [www.cyndislist.com](http://www.cyndislist.com).

### **PALATINE ANCESTORS**

Many of us have ancestors that came from the German Palatinate. The July/August 2004 issue of *Family Chronicle* has an informative article on *What's a Palatine, Anyway?*

There are several Web sites listed - too long to list here - but including a FAQ at [thorin.adnc.com/~lynnd/gfaql.html](http://thorin.adnc.com/~lynnd/gfaql.html). For the North American context, go to the *Palatines to America* site at [www.palam.org](http://www.palam.org).

### **GENEALOGY DATA BASES**

The site [www.genealogy.org](http://www.genealogy.org) appears to be one more of the many Ancestry.com sites, but it does have a feature you might find interesting: it lists about 400 genealogy sites with a short description of each one. They are listed in order of popularity, rather than content.

### **TECHIE TIPS - GET RID OF POP-UPS - WATCH THOSE SUBJECT LINES**

Tired of those pop-ups that are not only annoying but may download viruses if you click on them? If you install the Google toolbar - [www.toolbar.google.com](http://www.toolbar.google.com) - they will not only be blocked but you can gloat over the counter Google updates.

It's always a good idea to put meaningful subjects in your e-mail messages, but even more so with the proliferation of spam: many Internet users have spam filters where dozens of messages can be deleted at a time. If there is no subject, or if it is vague like 'question' or 'information', and the sender's name is unfamiliar, we will not take the time to read it before deleting it with the spam. Yahoo has an excellent filter, so if you are writing to this column (see below), make sure a specific subject is entered.

### **SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS**

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

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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 Dec. by **Oct. 15<sup>th</sup>, 2004** to Nora Taylor Bemier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email [norabemier@yahoo.com](mailto:norabemier@yahoo.com)

1968 **BLAKE.** Seeking information on my gr.gr. grandparents Thomas BLAKE (b. 1816 Ireland), his first wife Bridget CRATY, and his second wife, Bridget HASSETT (b.1820 Ireland). From the St. Michel de Sherbrooke Church marriage record I have the following: Thomas BLAKE, widower of Bridget CRATY on 25 Oct. 1854 married Bridget HASSETT, d. of John HASSET AND Ellen GORMENT. Daughters Mary, b. 1856 in Sherbrooke, Qc. and Ellen, b. 1858 in N.B. Thomas listed as railroad labourer in 1881 N.B. census. When and where did Thomas BLAKE arrive in Quebec; how and why would they come to Sherbrooke in the early 1850's and why did they leave for N.B. in 1858.  
Robert Bourns, 83 Mill St. 104, Georgetown, ON. L7G 5E9. Email: [rbourns@hotmail.com](mailto:rbourns@hotmail.com).

1969 **BOWDEN,** Rose Frances M. born in the Prov. of Quebec on Jan. 18, 1877. Looking for place of birth and parents' names. Also for data on a marriage (1905-1910)  
John Holden, 1276 Maple Crossing Blvd. Unit 412, Burlington, ON. L7S 2J9.

1970 **HARDIE.** Looking for descendants of William and Isabella HARDIE who, I believe, emigrated from Scotland to the New Richmond area of Quebec. I have found the family in the 1871, '81 and '91 Canadian Census. They had 8 children seven boys and one girl. More info needed. Douglas H. Hardie, #16, 925 Picard Drive, Edmonton, AB T5T 6H3.  
(phone 780-483-9434) Email: [dhhardie@telusplanet.net](mailto:dhhardie@telusplanet.net).

1971 **HEBB,** Donald O. Seeking information on Donald O. HEBB who taught at Rushbrooke School and then Riverview School (1928-1939). I would like to contact anyone who was a student in these schools in 1928-1934, and who had Hebb as a teacher or principal during the time he ran his *educational experiment*, of which he wrote in *The Teacher's Magazine* in April 1930. I would like any photos or any comments that people have from this time. I believe that it was during these years that Hebb became interested in psychology in which he became famous. He ended his career as Chancellor of McGill 1970-74. Richard Brown, Psychiatry Dept., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4J1.

1972 **HOGAN.** Seeking offspring of John James HOGAN and his wife Jane Brown SEIVEWRIGHT who married Aug. 23, 1941 in St. Ann's R.C. Church, Montreal. John was RC born in Quebec Province in 1915. Jane was born in Scotland and was a Presbyterian. Manon Berube 572 St. Remi, Montreal, QC. H4C 3G5 (phone 514-846-8940).  
Email: [manonberubeedyph@hotmail.com](mailto:manonberubeedyph@hotmail.com).

1973 **INGALLS,** Jesse, born about 1807, possibly St. Armand, QC., married Betsey WHITFORD April 9, 1821 in Dunham, QC. Any information is greatly appreciated.  
Susan Connor, 282 Pine, Chateauguay, QC. J6J 3W1. Email: [connor4@sympatico.ca](mailto:connor4@sympatico.ca).

- 1974 **KEOGH**, Percy, born Oct. 25, 1881, Dudley, England. Father was Thomas KEOGH, mother Mary Anne BILLINGHAM. Percy traveled to Montreal on SS Parisian in June 1894 with a group of children from Middlemore Homes, Birmingham but was not placed by Middlemores. Seeking information on where he went from Montréal, think it was a farm in Eastern Townships. Mary Keogh, 351 Wolverleigh Blvd. Toronto, M4C 1S7. Email: [marq.keogh@utoronto.ca](mailto:marq.keogh@utoronto.ca)
- 1975 **MCGREGOR**, Robert married Sussanah DENETRAL/DEMATRAILLE, possibly married Oct. 17, 1788 and supposedly living in Pointe Claire. Robert was to have been a merchant in and about Montreal. I have been able to find as name in Quebec of DENETRAL or DEMATYRAILLE as well as a marriage record for Robert MCGREGOR and Sussanah. Bernie Buechman, 179 Garden St., Pembroke, ON. K8A 2H4. Email: [cassy@nrtco.net](mailto:cassy@nrtco.net)
- 1976 **MAJOR**, Edmond, married Justine PARK 20 April 1891, Notre Dame Parish, Montreal. Charles Park, 223-307 Kimberley, B.C. V1A 3K1. Email: [poppark@cyberline.bc.ca](mailto:poppark@cyberline.bc.ca)
- 1977 **MARTIN**, Louis J. MARTIN married Marie PARK, 4 Oct. 1890, Notre Dame Parish, Montreal. Please see query #1976.
- 1978 **MILLER**, William, b. 1841 White Lake, ON., married Catherine HAMILTON, Burnstown, ON. 1861. They lived in McNab Township, Renfrew County, Ontario. He died in 1927 in Chapleau, ON. Any information on William's ancestry would be appreciated. Please see query #1973.
- 1979 **PARK**. Seeking descendants of John PARK and Delphine Oda GAREAU dit ST. ONGE. Arthur PARK m. Georgina CHAMPAGNE, 6 April 1885, St. Henry Parish, Montreal. Robert PARK m. Albina BISSET 1896 St. Joseph Parish, Montréal. Albert PARK m. Margaret BURNS, 13 Oct. 1884, St. "Anne's Parish, Montreal. Please see query #1976
- 1980 **RUSCOE**. Looking for information on RUSCOE family. Doris may have died since 1996 They moved to Canada in 1945 or 1946. Ran a haberdashery store in Montreal. Doris's husband's name was Gaston. They had five or six daughters, the eldest being Anne Marie. David H. Moorey, 36 Townfield, Kirdford, Billingshurst, W. Sussex, England. RH140LZ.
- 1981 **WOODARD**, Augustus, b. March 1, 1802, married Sarah, June 9, 1825, died Nov. 13, 1856, York County, Upper Canada. Children were: Sylvanus, Joshua, Aaron, Elizabeth, Susannah, Eli, Mary Agnes, Nancy, Benjamin, Mark, Nancy Jane, Artemesia, Sarah, Phillip and Euphemia. Any information on Augustus greatly appreciated. Please see query #1973.

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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)

# SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

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

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

Typical entry:

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

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

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

to cover the cost of copies, postage and handling.

This fee includes copies up to 5 pages.

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

The following is a list of how many entries are included for each county.

The three ridings of Yorkshire will be considered as one county.

(Unlisted counties did not have a participating society or group)

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

Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

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

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

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

**FEE FOR NON-MEMBERS: \$ 8.00 PER SURNAME**

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

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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

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

**Members: \$ 5.00 per surname**

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

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

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

## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

### COST:

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

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

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

( Please print in Capital Letters )

(If Known)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The address for all correspondence is:

Quebec Family History Society

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# CONNECTIONS

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# CONNECTIONS

Journal of The  
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY  
DECEMBER 2004 ~ Volume # 27 ~ Issue # 2

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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)  
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**MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES** are held on the second Tuesday of each month from September to May at 7:30 p.m at St Andrew's United Church 75 - 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Lachine, Quebec West of 15th Ave on the north side of Boul St. Joseph ( Lakeshore )  
~ **THIS IS A NEW LOCATION** ~

**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.

**CHRISTMAS HOURS:** Closed: Dec 23<sup>rd</sup> thru Dec 26<sup>th</sup> 2004  
Open Dec 27<sup>th</sup> thru Dec 30<sup>th</sup> Closed: Dec 31<sup>st</sup> thru Jan 2<sup>nd</sup> 2005  
Regular hours will commence on Monday, January 3<sup>rd</sup> 2005 at 10 a.m. - See News & Notes on page 3

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**QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**  
VOLUME # 27 ISSUE # 2 - DECEMBER 2004

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF  
BONAVENTURE RAILWAY STATION MONTREAL

*To All Members*



*Seasons Greetings  
And A Happy New Year  
December 2004*

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

I had an e-mail the other day from a genealogical contact - a distant relative living in Australia - who said he had never seen snow. So, I sent him a few sites to visit on the internet with photos of Montreal streets in January, blizzards and our famous ice storm of 1998. He was *not* impressed with our winter climate ! But, as we all know snow and freezing temperatures are inevitable in our part of the world for the next few months. This is a great time to sort out your genealogical files and notes; visit the numerous websites listed in Computree; borrow books and journals from the QFHS; or spend those cold winter days researching at the QFHS Library. You could even take a course or two. There are three very interesting ones planned for this winter. In January David Inglis will give one on *Photography and your Family History*. He will not only discuss the care and preservation of family photos, but will delve into types of composition, cameras, light, lenses and film. He will also talk about computer photo restoration, how to scan and print digital photos and how to assemble a family history book with photos. In February Gary Schroder will discuss what records are available for ancestors who served in the British and Canadian military and where to find them. And, in March Jack Leclair and Jim Scott will give an *Introductory Computer Course* - which will cover the basics of using Windows and word processors as well as routine maintenance and Internet security (anti-virus, firewall, spyware blockers, etc ). You will have a chance to ask questions and find out how to get the most out of your computer !

Details for these seminars can be found on page 4 and 5.

There are some interesting articles in this issue of *Connections* which I'm sure you will enjoy reading once the rush of holiday season preparations have abated. Jacques Gagne's article *Anglican Cathedral of Holy Trinity in Quebec City* ( page 8 ) describes the first Anglican Cathedral to be built outside the British Isles. Jacques was also given permission by ANQ Archivist, Estelle Brisson to translate some of her articles. I would like to thank Jacques for the translations and Estelle for permission to publish both *The First Protestant Church Service in Montreal* and *Thomas Gage: First English Speaking Governor of Montreal* ( page 6 and 7 ). Robert Wilkins sent a list of items *Lost and Found in Montreal in 1900*. How can anyone lose a 1000 lb horse ?

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of Montreal's Bonaventure Railway Station. It is scanned from a postcard, in my collection, which was sent to my Grandfather, Henry Miller, dated April 1909. The Bonaventure Station was built on St Bonaventure and Windsor Streets [now St Jacques and Peel ] in 1847 to be used as a terminal by the Montreal and Lachine Railway. In 1864 it was leased and later purchased by the Grand Trunk Railway. To our ancestors this station would have been a familiar sight. For decades it was a major centre for passengers, baggage and freight traveling to and from Montreal. It was destroyed by fire in 1916. The Place Bonaventure Complex and metro station were named after this Montreal landmark. At Confederation the Grand Trunk was the largest railway system in the world - but was bankrupt by 1919. It was placed under the management of the Canadian National Railway in 1923. Many of the thousands of employees were immigrants from Great Britain. My Great-Grandfather, Thomas Bayliss, was one of them. He emigrated from London to Montreal with his wife and four small children, circa 1904 to work for the GTR and retired from the CNR not long before his death in 1935. I have a copy of his last railway pass valid until December 31<sup>st</sup> 1935 for both him and his wife - which has a photo of both of them taken in 1934. It states: Canadian National Railways - Grand Trunk Railway System.

**WISHING YOU ALL**

**A HAPPY and SAFE HOLIDAY SEASON**

Dawn Ouellette - Editor

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## QFHS CHRISTMAS HOURS

Quebec Family History Society Library and Office Christmas hours are as follows:  
CLOSED Thursday, December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2004 thru until Sunday, December 26<sup>th</sup> 2004  
OPEN Monday, December 27<sup>th</sup> 2004 thru until Thursday, December 30<sup>th</sup> 2004  
CLOSED Friday, December 31<sup>st</sup> 2004 thru until Sunday, January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2005  
Regular hours will commence on Monday, January 3<sup>rd</sup> 2005 at 10 a.m.

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## FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Tuesday of each month September to November and March to May - 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.  
NO lectures will be held during the winter months - but resume again in March 2005 with an interesting lecture on social history through grave markers. See details on page 3.

## NEW LOCATION: St. Andrew's United Church 75 - 15th Ave., Lachine, QC

The church is located on the west side of 15th Ave., on the north side of Boul. St. Joseph (a.k.a. Lakeshore). It is difficult to see the church from Boul. St. Joseph, as it is behind the old manse. On 15th Ave: The Church is set back from the street in a fenced area, the gate is part way down on the right. Take the path from the gate to side entrance of the church.

*Use the side door entrance with steps.*

## BY CAR

Parking is available on west side of 15th Ave (one way towards the water - south - from Notre Dame St.) along the fenced area of the church. Take the path from the parking area to side entrance - there are steps to the entrance. There is also a parking lot at the front of church, accessible by the private driveway on left of 1550 St Joseph (large grey house with red tile roof, previously the manse). The house is the first one east of 16th and the fourth house west of 15th. Walk to side entrance of the church. *Please do not park in this private driveway.*

## BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT Bus #195 passes along Notre Dame, just north of the church:

**From the West Island:** Bus #195 goes east-bound along Notre Dame and stops at 15<sup>th</sup> Ave.

Walk south on 15th (towards the water ).

**From Montreal:** The bus goes west along St Louis (which is parallel to and south of Notre Dame). It stops at 15<sup>th</sup> Ave almost across from the church. Take the path from the gate to side entrance.

For further information and printable directions visit the QFHS website at  
<http://www.cam.org/~qfhs> "Happenings" - *Public Lecture Series*

---

## 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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The QFHS now accepts Visa on all transactions

# QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

## SPEAKER for the QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES - MARCH 2005

**Speaker:** Edwin W. Holland  
Dept of Anthropology and Sociology - John Abbott College

**Topic:** Silent Stones Speak Volumes: social History through Grave Markers  
With James Deetz's original study of early nineteenth-century cemeteries in New England, archaeologists and historians have recognized that the silent stones we each erect to honour the dead also speak for the living. Our cemeteries, no less than those of New England, offer a material record of social history. The grave markers of Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue reflect , not only local society, but a century of profound change throughout Quebec as well.

## SEEKING VOLUNTEERS

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

## CEMETERY INDEXING PROJECT

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

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

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

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

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

## REFRESHMENTS

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

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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

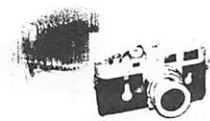
ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE  
PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

## 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 22<sup>ND</sup>, 2005  
**TIME:** 1 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.  
**LOCATION:** QFHS LIBRARY, 173 CARTIER AVE, PTE CLAIRE  
**FEE:** \$ 20.00 FOR MEMBERS // \$25.00 FOR NON-MEMBERS



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

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

#### Topics covered will include:

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

**LECTURER:** GARY SCHRODER  
**DATES:** SATURDAY, FEB 19<sup>TH</sup> 2005  
**TIME:** 1:00 P.M. TO 4:30 P.M.  
**LOCATION:** QFHS LIBRARY, 173 CARTIER AVE, PTE CLAIRE  
**FEE:** \$ 25.00 FOR MEMBERS // \$ 30.00 FOR NON-MEMBERS



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For a printable version of all Quebec Family History Society activities visit the QFHS website at: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs> And click on 'Happenings'.

Sandy will be sending out e-mail reminders of these three seminars as well as upcoming QFHS events to all members on the QFHS Members' E-mail List. For instructions on adding your e-mail address to the Members' List see News & Notes - page 3.

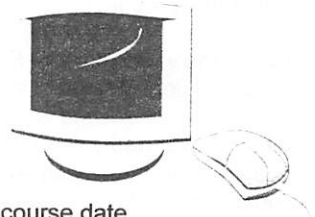


# SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

## INTRODUCTORY COMPUTER COURSE

The Quebec Family History Society will be offering a course for those who are not that familiar with their Windows computer. The course will cover the basics of using Windows (98SE, XP), word processors (Word and WordPerfect), routine maintenance, Internet security (anti-virus, firewall, spyware blockers, etc.). You will also have a chance to ask the question (about computers) that has been bothering you. To help tailor the course to the experience level of the participants, you will be asked to fill out a short questionnaire a few weeks before the course date. Registrations received after that date will be accepted but your input may NOT be included in the course. The questionnaire will be sent by email so be sure to include your email address in your registration.

**Instructors:** Jack Leclair and Jim Scott  
**Date:** March 19, 2005  
**Time:** 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.  
**Location:** QFHS library, 173 CARTIER AVE, PTE CLAIRE  
**Fee:** \$20 for Members // \$25 for Non-members



Please register at least 2 weeks ( preferably 3 weeks ) prior to the course date so we can process the completed questionnaires

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

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## THE MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND

Any money donated to this fund will be used to purchase new research material: books; microfilm; microfiche; CDs; etc for the QFHS Library. The current "wish list" of purchases is listed below. Anyone wishing to have their donation specifically used for one of these items please include a note stating which one. All other donations will be used to purchase research material decided upon by the Library Committee, headed by Pennie Redmile. Please make your cheque or money order payable to the Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9  
Print the words, "MIMI HAYWARD MEMORIAL FUND" on the envelope.

### Current Wish List:

*Montreal Protestant Church Registers* - Microfilms up to 1899. A total of 65 Films (35 mm) in the collection 17 films are needed to complete the QFHS Collection

*Quebec City and Region Protestant Church Registers* - Microfilms up to 1899

QFHS current collection includes films up to 1882. 4 films ( 16 mm ) are needed to complete this collection

*Quebec City R.C. St Patrick's Church Registers* - Microfilms up to 1899. 4 films ( 16 mm ) in this collection  
*Outaouais Parishes Catholic and Non-Catholic ( Hull Region )*. 41 films ( 16 mm ) in this collection.

### COST OF FILMS

16 mm \$ 25.00 each - plus tax

35 mm \$ 40.00 each - plus tax

## **THE FIRST PROTESTANT CHURCH SERVICE IN MONTREAL**

Author: Estelle Brisson,

Archivist at the Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal  
Translation with permission and adaptation by Jacques Gagne

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On September 8th 1760 in Montreal, Governor Pierre de Rigaud de Carvagnal, Marquis de Vaudreuil and last Commander in Chief of the French Forces in La Nouvelle France (New France) would sign the capitulation of Montreal and in doing so, would acknowledge the defeat of the French Colony at the hands of the combined British Forces headed by General Jeffrey Amherst, Commander in Chief of the British Army in America. The British Army surrounding Montreal numbered 20,000 soldiers and Mohawk warriors. The following day, on September 9th 1760, the British Army would march into the city, a region now known as Old Montreal.

Among the various British Regiments were a number of Anglican Ministers, among them a certain Reverend John Ogilvie, Chaplain of the Royal American Regiment and Mohawk Warriors.

John Ogilvie had been born in New York City in 1724. He was the son of William Ogilvie, a Lieutenant in the British Army. In 1751, he would marry Susanna Catharine Synes, the union would produce five children. Following the death of his beloved wife Susanna, John would marry again in 1769 with Margaret Watson. John would attend Yale College, years unknown, in New Haven, Connecticut, only to discontinue his studies in order to join the Anglican Church as a Minister. One of his first assignments as a Pastor was as a Missionary to the Mohawk People at Fort Hunter, New York. Pastor Ogilvie would learn the language of the Mohawks to such a high level that he became the official interpreter of the Mohawk Peoples with the British Army. Prior to the invasion of Montreal, the British Army would recruit Mohawk Warriors and did set-up a special fighting unit in which Pastor Ogilvie was used as the go-between. And this is how, Pastor Ogilvie found himself at the gates of Montreal on September 9th, 1760.

A few days later, on September 14th 1760, John Ogilvie was asked to celebrate the first Anglican Church Service in Montreal, in order to thank God for the British victory over the French Forces. The ceremony was held at the Chapel of Hotel Dieu Hospital in a region now known as Old Montreal. In attendance was General Jeffrey Amherst, Sister Catherine Martel, Mother Superior of the Order of the Sisters Hospitalieres, numerous wounded officers and soldiers from both armies.

Pastor John Ogilvie subsequently moved his church services to the ancient Chapel of the Recollets Fathers in Old Montreal. During his tenure in Montreal, Pastor Ogilvie would conduct church services at new Anglican Missions in nearby Sorel, Chambly and Boucherville, the latter were established as fortifications used by the French. Due to his full knowledge of the Mohawk Language, Pastor Ogilvie would publish a number of prayer books in the Mohawk dialect in order to convert the Mohawks from Catholicism to the Anglican faith. In September 1764, John Ogilvie was appointed Associate Minister of Trinity Anglican Church of New York City, a position he would hold until his death on November 26th 1774.

The Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal has among its vast collection, a series of microfilms dealing with various Protestant denominations of the early Church movement in Montreal, among them; Christ Church Cathedral.

# THOMAS GAGE

## THE FIRST ENGLISH SPEAKING GOVERNOR OF MONTREAL

Author: Estelle Brisson,  
Archivist at the Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal  
Translation with permission and adaptation by Jacques Gagne

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*THOMAS GAGE* was born in Ireland in the County of Gloucester, about 1720. Another source places his birth in Firlie, Essex County about 1719 or early 1720. Son of Thomas Gage, First Viscount of the Irish peerage and of Benedict Hall.

Thomas Gage had the wealth and influence necessary for advancement through the officer ranks of the British army. He served in England and on the European Continent, being transferred to America in 1755, he would serve during the Seven Years' War in the Braddock campaign at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, New York. In 1760, under the command of General Jeffrey Amherst, Thomas Gage would be part of the siege of Montreal. On September 8th 1760, Montreal would surrender to the combined British Forces. On September 21st 1760, Thomas Gage was appointed Military Governor of Montreal, while Ralph Burton would be named Governor of Trois-Rivieres and James Murray as Governor of Quebec. In 1761, Gage would be promoted to the rank of Major General. In 1763, Gage would succeed Amherst as Commander in Chief of British North America. He would then quit his post as Governor of Montreal and would move to New York City. The outcome of the American Revolution would put an end to the military career of Governor Gage. In October 1775, Gage would return to England, where he died on April 2nd 1787.

The Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal, as part of its vast collection, safeguards under *Item # TL10*, the Appeal Judgments rendered by Thomas Gage, as Military Governor of Montreal. In addition to, the Archives, does safeguard the Military Archives from 1761 to 1764 under *Item # TL279*. These funds gives access to researchers on the judicial process and recourse procedures accorded to individuals during the British Military Regime. The files contain legal proceedings of various court sessions, judgments and appeals under the British Military Court of Montreal.

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*Estelle Brisson* is a graduate and Doctor of History at the Universite de Montreal with a specialty covering New France and the British Conquest and the British Administration of Lower Canada.

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### THE ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC [ ANQ ]

Are located at 535 Viger Avenue East in Montreal (next to Old Montreal).

They can be reached by phone at: (514) 873-6000, or by fax at: (514) 873-2980, or by e-mail at: [anq.montreal@mmc.gouv.qc.ca](mailto:anq.montreal@mmc.gouv.qc.ca) or by mail at: 535 Avenue Viger Est, Montreal, QC H2L 2P3  
Inquiries at the Archives can be made in French or English.

**ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL OF HOLY TRINITY IN QUEBEC CITY**  
**ESTABLISHED IN 1800**  
Adaptation by Jacques Gagne

Text obtained from various Web Sites  
including the Anglican Church of Canada

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The Cathedral of Holy Trinity of Quebec was the first Anglican Cathedral to be built outside the British Isles. King George the Third paid for the construction of the Cathedral and provided a folio Bible, communion silverware and large prayer books to be used for worship. The cornerstone was laid on August 11th 1800. The Cathedral was built in the Palladian style, modeled after the famous Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in Trafalgar Square, London. The completed building was consecrated on August 28th 1804 and has served the focus of Anglican life and worship in the diocese of Quebec ever since. Today the Cathedral is home to a strong community of Anglican and Lutheran Christians, with two main Sunday services, one in French and the other in English. Worship services are contemporary in language and style but continue in the great Cathedral tradition with a particular focus on Choral music. The visitor, as he or she enters the Cathedral Close, steps from 17th Century New France into 18th Century England. Many will agree with J. M. Donald in Quebec Patchwork that "the Anglican Cathedral is so utterly Georgian in feeling and atmosphere, so perfectly retaining the well-bred Episcopalianism of its day, that its classical austerity is soothing, after the baroque splendors of the colorful churches". There is a reason for this austerity. "The general dimensions of this Church" writes Capt. Robe, who super-intended its erection, "were in great measure taken from those of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, but the state of materials and workmanship in Canada made a plain design necessary". The wrought iron gates and railings were erected in 1818. Many of the older trees date from 1820. A Manitoba Maple toward the north of the steps was planted by the late Primate, Archbishop Derwynn Owen in 1938. In the North-East corner of the Close there stood for many years "Champlain's Elm". Here, according to legend the Founder of Quebec smoked many a pipe of peace with the Indians. "The historic associations of this tree", writes Canon Kelley, "were regarded by the devout French Canadian residents of long ago with a feeling amounting almost to veneration". History records the fact that the Festival-de-Dieu was celebrated with more than usual devotion in Quebec in the year 1646. The procession composed of the Bishop with seven Jesuit missionaries, together with Governor de Montmagny and staff, as well as a few civilized Indians and a small number of white settlers, halted near "the Tree" when the Host was saluted by salvos of artillery.

The Bishop's Throne, to the right of the Sanctuary, is made from the wood of this old tree. It bears the following inscription: "This chair is made from the wood of an old tree, which stood in the Cathedral yard and was blown down in 1846. Tradition says that Champlain pitched his tent under it. It is for the Bishop of Quebec and his successors".

The Cathedral is located within an area known as Old Quebec on 31 rue des Jardins in Quebec City. You can reach the staff of the Anglican Cathedral of Holy Trinity by e-mail at [info@cathedral.ca](mailto:info@cathedral.ca) or simply by visiting their web site at: <http://quebec.anglican.org> and then click on Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Quebec City.

**MONTREAL \_ 1900**  
**LOST and FOUND**  
by Robert Wilkins

As I work through the various months and years of my Montreal Star Death Index project, I frequently stumble upon many interesting items. For us, in the year 2004, one of the more fascinating sections of the early 1900's newspapers is almost certainly the *Lost and Found Column*. Located below are just some of the announcements I came upon in that column in the first quarter of the year 1900.

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**January 4, 1900 Lost**

Lost on the 30th of December, a chestnut nanny goat, no teeth. Good reward at 38 Marin Ave. St. Henry. Any one keeping after this notice will be punished.

**January 9, 1900 Lost**

Lost on Sunday night, a banjo from GTR station to 25 Lorne Ave. Reward at the above address.

**January 11, 1900 Lost**

On Monday afternoon on Dorchester Street between Bleury and Aqueduc Street, small parcel containing socks and other small articles. Finder kindly return to 36 Overdale ave.

**January 12, 1900 Lost**

Two black grips containing wearing apparel etc... at the Grand Trunk depot Bonaventure on the 8th. Reward for the return of some of part 534 Saint Paul Street.

**January 13, 1900 Lost**

Two fountain pens in leather case. Either in Temple Building or on St. James Street between St. Peter and McGill street. Finder will be rewarded by leaving them with W.E Copper either at Star office corner Peel and St- Catherine or 179 Mansfield Street.

**January 13, 1900 Found**

Found - A greyhound bitch. If not called for in three days, will be sold to defray expenses.  
121 Cadieux Street

**January 15, 1900 Found**

Found - A purse by a servant in the C.P.R. Hotel corner Berri and Notre Dame. Owner can have same by proving property and expenses.

**January 18, 1900 Found**

Found - Pair eye-glasses. Loser kindly send description of same where lost and to send at 1495 Star Office.

**January 22, 1900 Lost**

Lost - Will the tall young man with black eyes in a racoon coat who took a gramophone off the St. Catherine streetcar no. 284 at 11:30 on Wednesday night last near Mansfield Street. Please return to 148 McTavish Street.

**January 23, 1900 Lost**

Lost on Friday. 19th intersection at crystal rink, of from there to Sherbrooke St, by way of Dorchester and Drummond. A lady's open - faced gold watch with enameled initials on the case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 951 Sherbrooke street.

**January 24, 1900 Lost**

Lady's gunmetal watch and silver chain Tuesday afternoon. Above St. Catherine street. Finder will be rewarded at 2400 St. Catherine street.

**January 24, 1900 Lost**

Lost or stolen, 3 certificates of stock in the "Davis & Lawrence Co. lim" Standing in the name of Johns Bates. As described below, were lost or stolen on or about Sept. 24 1899: no. 17, for 50 shares; no.18, for 100 shares; no. 29 for 29 shares. All are cautioned not to buy or hold these, as they have been canceled on the books of the company.

**January 30, 1900 Lost**

Lost on Saturday, flute on Ottawa street., from Young to Shannon Streets. Please return to brother's school car. Young and Ottawa, and get reward.

**January 31, 1900 Lost**

Lost pocket book, containing \$65 and passes. Owner's name on passes. Reward, G.def., 373 Bourgeois street

**February 5, 1900 Lost**

On Saturday, cheque on the Molson Bank for \$8000. Finder please return 337 St - Laurent & get rewarded for \$25.

**February 5, 1900 Lost**

A wire hair Fox terrier pup about 5 months. Answers to the name of Teck on Friday February 2. Any person found with the dog in their possession will be prosecuted.

**February 7, 1900 Lost**

February 6 large St. Bernard dog male. Finder please return to 285 Charlevoix St. and receive reward. Anyone detaining after this notice will be prosecuted.

**February 7, 1900 Found**

A collie bitch. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses by applying to 68 Conways street. If not called for in 3 days, will be sold.

**February 8, 1900 Lost**

Lost on Feb. 7, a tortoise shell pince-nez either on McTavish Street, Metcalfe, St. Catherine street, or Guy street. Kindly return to 148 McTavish St. Rewarded.

**February 8, 1900 Found**

White and tan collie slut. If not claimed in 3 days will be sold. 332 Richilieu St.

**February 16, 1900 Lost or Stolen**

A bay horse weighing 800 pounds, 7 years old, 14 hands high, two spaveling white spot on back limb, 3/4 shoe with A. Proulx, manufacturer harness. With a breast collar, with black buckles; also a black cutter, one seat. Duford and Durocher; also a buffalo robe lined with imitation of seal in four pieces and trimmed with red flannel. Information will be gladly received by Joe Gladu Detective.

**February 20, 1900 Lost**

Lost on the 19th on St. Denis Street near Roy street a chair. Please return it to Rachel Street tel. East 54 of Thosleggit Notre- Dame Street.

**February 21, 1900 Lost**

Must ox robe about 6:30 pm. February 19th, somewhere between 51 Paris Avenue and 238 St. Charles Barromee Street, by way of Milton, Mance, Sherbrooke, Church and Ontario St. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 51 Park Avenue. Telephone Uptown 979.

**February 22 1900 Lost**

Lost or strayed since the 14th February, a brown horse, 8 years old. Weight 1000 lbs., 4 whit stockings and white face, harness, breast, collar and open bride, a black sleigh (crachoir), black robe, and a whip and weight. All information will be received at 48 St. James street Jos. Gladu.

**February 21, 1900 Found**

Black and tan pup. Apply 89 Tupper.

**February 22 1900 Lost**

Lost silver watch and chain on M. A. Rink, Tuesday, inst. Kindly leave same with doorkeeper at rink or club rooms, Mansfield Street

**February 23, 1900 Lost**

Lost in Bernier and West's an Alaska sable muff, on Thursday morning. Finder will be rewarded be returning same to cash desk.

**February 26, 1900 Lost**

Will the party who took the bull terrier from a saloon on St. James Street return to W.M.L. Donnelly, 253 Richmond Street.

**February 27, 1900 Lost**

A silver chain bracelet by way of Drummond and St. James Apostle Church, between 8 and 9 last night, Amy engraved on heart. Reward at 7 Drummond Street.

**March 1, 1900 Lost**

A bunch of keys. Finder will be well rewarded by returning to 225 Commissioners.

**March 2, 1900 Lost**

In front of La Presse office Thursday evening about 5:30 o'clock plucked otter cap. Reward at 147 St. James Street

**March 2, 1900 Found**

Purse containing money and valuables, Dorchester street apply Keenahan. 18 Overdale Avenue.

**March 5, 1900 Lost**

The gentlemen who exchanged hats last night at Alexander's will receive his own by calling at 147 Metcalfe street

**March 6, 1900 Lost**

Saturday 3rd Inst. purse containing \$20 and valuable papers in or about St. Patrick church. Name on purse. Return to 718 La Gauchetiere St. and be rewarded.

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Mr. Wilkins is a high school teacher and local historian. He is currently indexing the deaths from the early 1900's which were reported in the now defunct Montreal Star.

The Montreal Star Death Index now covers the period January 1900 through to March 1904 inclusive. There are over 34,000 entries. Although the data is not available on line, an explanation about the project can be found at [www.geocities.com/montreal\\_1900](http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900). He welcomes enquiries with regard to the data at 514-524-5247 or [montreal\\_1900@hotmail.com](mailto:montreal_1900@hotmail.com)

**QFHS CHRISTMAS HOURS**

CLOSED Thursday, December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2004 thru until Sunday, December 26<sup>th</sup> 2004

OPEN Monday, December 27<sup>th</sup> 2004 thru until Thursday, December 30<sup>th</sup> 2004

CLOSED Friday, December 31<sup>st</sup> 2004 thru until Sunday, January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2005

Regular hours will commence on Monday, January 3<sup>rd</sup> 2005 at 10 a.m.

## LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~DECEMBER 2004

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

### NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~DECEMBER 2004

1. The New Brunswick Census of 1851 – York  
by Elizabeth Sewell & Elizabeth Saunders GS/138.4/S4/1979
2. Missisquoi County Historical Society Annual Report (Vol 1 to 4 incl) REF/GS/152.9/M5/1906
3. Index to Paishes in Philimore's Marriages (4<sup>th</sup> edition)  
compiled by M E Bryant Rosier GN/430.4/R6/2000
4. L'histoire de la Police sur le Port de Montreal  
sous le regime des commissaires HG/151.99/M6/1980
5. From Scotland to the English River (Genealogy of Carmichael-Craig-McKelly Templeton + families)  
by Jean Furcall & Donna Templeton FH/152.99/F8/2004
6. Huguenots of New France  
compiled by Jacques Gagné GS/150.9/H8/2004
7. Forty Years With Family History - Manchester & Lancashire FHS 1964-2004  
by David H. Vaughan HG/438.9/M3/2004
8. Protestant Births and Baptisms, Shefford County, Quebec, 1888-1899  
by Kathleen E Brock REF/GS/153.3/B7/2002 \*
9. WW1 Army Ancestry 4<sup>th</sup> Edition by Norman Holding  
Revised and updated by Iain Swinnerton FFHS REF/MH/400.5/H64/2003
10. Protestant Death and Burial Index, Shefford County, Quebec 1880-1899  
by Kathleen E Brock REF/GS/153.4/B7/2002\*
11. Genealogical Research Directory, National and International 2004  
by Keith A Johnson & Malcolm R Sainty REF/GS/000.3/G46/2004
12. Words From Wills And Other Probate Records: 1500 -1800 A Glossary  
by Stuart A Raymond REF/GS/400.4/R3/2004 FFHS
13. Fife (Scotland) Family History Society Publication # 26  
Extracted from the Fife Newspaper Press Part 1: Abdie-Cults
14. Family History On The Web: An Internet Directory For England & Wales  
by Stuart A Raymond REF/AD/400.4/R3/2004
15. Mother Tongue: English and How it Got That Way  
by Bill Bryson GN/000.01/B6/1990
16. The Real Counties of Britain  
by Grant Russell GN/400.99/R8/1996
17. Family Histories Index d'histoire des Familles  
par Francine Fortin GS/150.4/F6/1994
18. Lovell's Montreal Street Guide 1957 REF/GS/151.4/M6/1957
19. Lovell's Montreal Street Guide 1969 REF/GS/151.4/M6/1969
20. Lovell's Montreal Street Guide 1843 REF/GS/151.4/M6/1943

### THE BOOKS WERE KINDLY DONATED BY:

Dorothy Dunkley, Jacques Gagné, Barbara McGibbon, René Péron,  
Donna Templeton, Mary Tofts, FFHS, GRD Publishers, \*QFHS,



**COMPACT DISKETTES:****Wiltshire England:**

1851 Census for Devizes, Cricklade, Malmsbury	
1851 Census for Chippenham, Bradford, Devizes	
1851 Census for Marlborough, Bradford, Warminster	
1851 Census for Amesbury, Salisbury , Mere	4 CDs
Suffolk (England ) Family History Society Members Interests	1 CD
Kent FHS (England) Members Handbook 2004	1 CD
Vaudreuil County: Ste Jeanne-Chantal, Ste Madeleine, Ste Marthe, Ste Justine	
Roman Catholic Church Marriages 1786-1981	1CD
St Martin, Isle Jesus, Montreal Islands Qc., Catholic Church Marriages 1774-1970	1 CD

CDs were donated by Kent FHS, Ken Oram and Suffolk FHS

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**MICROFILMS:**

Ontario Birth Index	1906	M/film MS 931	18
Ontario Death Index	1931	M/film MS 937	19
Ontario Marriage Index	1921	M/film MS 934	19

QFHS purchase

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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)

## LIBRARY LOAN - REQUEST BY MAIL

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1 month from date of mailing.

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

This catalogue may be borrowed by QFHS Members

New books are listed in each issue of Connections.

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\_\_\_\_\_

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  
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**THE FRAMPTON IRISH,  
A STUDY IN CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY**  
by Dennis McLane

Any study of genealogy includes some study of geography. A collection of names and dates of vital events that does not include the locations in which the events occurred seems to lack much in terms of telling the story of a family's history. Many years ago in college, I remember learning the differences between physical geography and cultural geography. Physical geography is all about the features found in nature such as oceans, mountains, forests, prairies, rivers, lakes, streams, and the influence of weather on the land. Cultural geography is all about the changes humans make to the physical environment as well as the many features they superimposed on it. Political geography is part of cultural geography.

Open any average atlas and you will be immediately confronted by political geography. All the maps in the atlas are generally organized by political boundaries that define the various countries. Political geography is all about the lines and boundaries placed upon the lands by governments, political entities, and to some extent ecclesiastical authorities. In nineteenth century Ireland the political geography was the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the division of Ireland into provinces, counties, parishes and townlands. In nineteenth century Quebec the political geography was about British North America, the Government of Lower Canada, and the division of Quebec into counties, parishes, seigneuries, and townships.

The cultural geography of the Frampton Irish is more about the influence of ethnicity, customs, religion, families, relatives, and neighbors. Further it is about how the importance of these factors influenced their choices and served to overcome the obstacles of physical and political geography. An examination of the cultural geography of the Frampton Irish reveals where they came from, where they lived, and where they went.

**Where They Came From**

I have spent the last few years studying the Irish community of Frampton, Quebec in the nineteenth century. My initial motivation was to learn as much about this community as possible in order to understand the lives and origins of my own ancestors that were once a part of that community.

I started my study by compiling an index of the various Irish families by extracting information from numerous Frampton related sources as identified in my September 2003 article in *Connections – The Frampton Irish, Ancestors to Many Americans*. At first, I thought compiling this index would be a fairly simple and a short task because it seemed that the community was not that large. However, I now have compiled an index of well over 9,500 names and have concluded that this community was much larger than expected. What also emerged was a story of a very tight community that seemed to be bound together more by their cultural ties than any other factor. This proved true even when they migrated away from Frampton. Their migrations often were made in large groups of related and neighboring families to locations where they seemed to have established small colonies of Frampton Irish. What I have discovered is that the Frampton Irish seemed to make many of their choices based upon cultural geography even when it meant that they had to overcome the obstacles created by physical and political geography. My choice to study Irish families was a choice toward cultural geography. I choose to not only study the Irish families that lived within the boundaries of Frampton Township, but also those who lived in the adjacent townships and seigneuries. My study also does not differentiate between the Catholic Irish and the Protestant Irish.

Unfortunately, the specific Irish origins have not been identified for the vast majority of Irish families in the Frampton community. Most merely have mention of a birthplace of Ireland in the census and other sources. However, many other sources such as marriage records, notaire records, and family lore have revealed some specific Ireland place names. I have collected much of this information and analyzed it to some extent. I have found a total of 56 Ireland county and place names referenced in various sources. I was expecting that the place names would somewhat narrow the field of possibly Irish origins down to just a handful of counties. Unfortunately, this did not prove to be true. The 56 place names are represented by all Ireland counties except Roscommon and Clare.

The 56 place names are referenced to about 125

different Frampton Irish families. Out of these 125 families, 32 have been identified in these sources as being from County Wexford. This appears to be especially true for the earlier (prior to 1830) arriving families in Frampton. The other Ireland Counties that were referenced for at least 5 families each are: Tipperary, Limerick, Kilkenny, Westmeath, Tyrone, Kerry, Offaly, Carlow, and Longford. These counties represent 57% of the families referenced to a specific Ireland origin.

I mentioned in my previous article that almost all the Irish families of Frampton arrived before the "famine" immigration of the 1840's. Although, poverty and impoverishment may have been the reason for the immigration for some Frampton Irish families, this seems unlikely for most. A study of the political geography and conditions in County Wexford in the early nineteenth century may reveal a great deal about the immigration of the Frampton Irish. Like most Ireland counties, Wexford was organized through established parishes whose boundaries were determined by political and ecclesiastical authorities. There are 12 specific place names within Wexford mentioned in the various sources. These place names are Ferns, Ballynamuddagh, Ballyhuskard, Enniscorthy, Killincooly, Oulart, Blackwater, Clonegal, Myacomb Killegney, Kilcormick, and Newtonbarry. These place names happen to all fall into a radius of 12 miles from Enniscorthy. The Enniscorthy area is most famous for the events related to the Rebellion of 1798. In fact, eight significant events of the Rebellion can also be found within the same radius of 12 miles from Enniscorthy. One of the rebellion leaders was Father John Murphy of the Parish of Boolevogue (also within the 12 mile radius).

Families with the surname Murphy are among the earliest settlers of Frampton. One of Frampton's most well known settlers was Martin Murphy. In *Martin Murphy, Jr., California Pioneer* by Sister Gabrielle Sullivan, a quotation is given in footnotes stating: "Both the Bulgers and the Murphys were mixed up in the Rebellion of 1798 which was one of the things that made the country too warm for them." Sullivan provided, "Though peace was restored after 1798, the people of Wexford were still helpless and oppressed."

In the first decade of the nineteenth century, there was a significant improvement in economic

conditions in Wexford as a result of demand for farm produce during the Napoleonic Wars. So despite some degree of oppression, those who would later immigrate to Frampton stayed in Wexford for several more years to take advantage of this situation. Sullivan further provided that, "Martin Murphy, Sr. was the holder of a fair-sized farm by Irish standards. He was able to provide a decent livelihood for his family and some measure of prosperity as long as the war years kept up the price of his produce." This illustrates that the Frampton Irish families were not necessarily victims of poverty and impoverishment. Rather, it may have been a case that the Frampton Irish families saw their potential in British North America much greater than staying in Wexford. They perhaps could see that the potential decline for them was so significant that it was worth taking the risk of overcoming the physical geography obstacles of crossing the Atlantic Ocean and settling in a new and strange land.

I have read many of the local histories on Dorchester County locations (both French and English) that I have been able to find. I searched these for clues as to the Irish origins of the Frampton Irish. Most have very little discussion on the origins of the Irish families. However, Father Jules-Adrien Kirouac in his *Histoire de la Paroisse de Saint Malachie*, in reference to the Concession of Ballyporreen, stated: "It was Gilbert Henderson who gave the name to the Concession in memory of the towns of Ireland in the Province of Ulster, County of Antrim. The principle towns of that province had the names of Ballycastel, Ballymena, Ballymoney, and Ballyporreen.." He stated further, "The greater part of the Irish emigrants, that arrived in Canada in 1830, came from the counties of Armagh, Limerick, Ardagh, Tipperary, and from Ballyporreen in the County of Antrim." After consulting several sources concerning Irish place names, I have concluded that: (1) there is not a County Ardagh in Ireland, however there is a parish name of Ardagh in Counties Cork, Limerick, Mayo, Meath, and Longford (Ardagh is also the name of a diocese in this county); (2) there are places in County Antrim named Ballycastle, Ballymena, and Ballymoney; and (3) there is not a place named Ballyporreen in County Antrim, however, there is a Ballyporreen in County Tipperary. Kirouac further



provided an abbreviated list of early settlers of Concession Ballyporreen.

Kirouac's information may fall under the category of "a lot gets lost in translation." In this case from the English speaking Irish families to the French speaking author and from 1830 to the date of publishing of Kirouac's book in 1909. But it is unlikely that the French speaking Kirouac would be familiar with these Ireland place names unless they were given to him through oral history. I compared his list of early settlers of Concession Ballyporreen with my draft index and identified the following Ireland counties for the origins of these named persons: Longford, Kilkenny, Wexford, Limerick, and Tipperary. I did not find any reference to place names in County Antrim. However, there were early settlers in some of the surrounding concessions with reference to Ireland origins in County Antrim. Searching of records in the Antrim parishes of Ballycastle, Ballymena, and Ballymoney may yield some information connected with Frampton Irish families. There were several families in Concession Ballyporreen from Tipperary. Therefore, I have concluded that the name of Concession Ballyporreen was most likely in reference to the place name Ballyporeen in County Tipperary and may indeed be a clue to the origins of the several Frampton Irish families from County Tipperary. I have also concluded that the place name Ardagh was most likely in reference to the diocese of Ardagh located in County Longford. As I stated earlier, the Frampton Irish families have come from almost all the counties of Ireland. However, after analysis, it seems that most of the Frampton Irish families arriving in Frampton up to 1830 were most likely from County Wexford and adjacent counties. Those Irish families arriving after 1830 were most likely from the North of Ireland. This generality is corroborated in the article, *Irish Emigrants to Canada: Whence they Came*, published in the book *The Untold Story: the Irish in Canada*. Much like the Frampton Irish emigrants from Wexford, it seems that the emigrants from the North of Ireland were not victims of poverty and impoverishment. The North of Ireland also experienced an economic downturn after the Napoleonic Wars. In reference to the situation in the North of Ireland, *Irish Emigrants to Canada: Whence they Came* provides: "Anticipating poorer

prospects rather than immediate poverty, small farmers-cum-weavers turned to emigration as a solution for their problems."

Early in the nineteenth century, trade in timber and lumber became a great boost to the economy of the port of Quebec City. The British Isles were in great need of this commodity and Lower Canada had an abundance. When I visited the Old Port of Quebec Interpretation Center I learned that the Irish were a major part of the work force that cut and milled the trees and worked in the ship building trades in Quebec City. By the number of Irish surnames I have come across in the parish register of Notre Dame de Quebec and the register of Notaire Archibald Campbell of Quebec City, it becomes obvious that Quebec City already had a substantial Irish community by 1810. I found a burial record of Charles Murphy, son my ancestor Miles Murphy, on June 4, 1810 in the Notre Dame de Quebec register.

Irish surnames are found among the following occupations in Quebec City from 1812 to 1819: *shoemaker, tavern keeper, navigator, merchant, ship carpenter, clerk, tailor, ship captain, painter*. I have found my own Frampton ancestor, Andrew Murphy recorded in notaire records as a ship carpenter. This was at a time when he was also known to be a farmer living in Frampton. Nancy Schmitz, in her book, *Irish for a Day, Saint Patrick's Day Celebrations in Quebec City, 1765-1990*, stated: "In Quebec City this Irish presence meant that there were almost a thousand English speaking Catholics in 1819."

There was a ready made Irish community, immediate jobs in the timber and ship building trades, and the potential to purchase farm lands in the Irish community of Frampton. These must have been strong attractions for Irish emigration to Lower Canada. Further, for the Irish Catholic emigrant, Lower Canada offered an opportunity of living in a predominantly Catholic province that had some political guarantees of religious freedom. In many general sources on Irish emigration, the main reason given for emigration to Canada prior to the famine is that the fares for ship transportation were cheaper to Canada than to the United States. While that was the case, the other attractions for emigration to Canada must have had much greater influence. The Frampton Irish emigrants choice to

come to Canada may have had more to do with cultural geography than purely the cost of a ticket.

### Where They Lived

I have found numerous Frampton Irish marriages in the Notre Dame de Quebec marriage indexes. I have also noted that my own ancestral families seemed to have spent a few years living in Quebec City prior to migrating to the Frampton vicinity. I have concluded that probably most of the Frampton Irish spent some time living in Quebec City prior to settling in the Frampton vicinity. Some may have also occasionally resided in Quebec City during periods of employment there after they established farms in the Frampton vicinity. So ties between the Frampton Irish community and the Quebec City Irish community were strong.

The story of settlement of Irish families in the Frampton vicinity was greatly influenced by cultural geography. The major influences on this geography was the French seigneurial system, the English township system, and the establishment of ecclesiastical and civil parishes. All of these influences resulted in the establishment of certain boundaries and the drawing of lines on maps that established the political geography environment. I have found that the cultural geography of the Frampton Irish often overlapped and/or conflicted with this political geography.

The practice of the French seigneurial system influenced where and when lands would be available for settlement. The seigneurial grants in the Chaudiere River valley had all been made in the eighteenth century and settlement was well underway by 1810. The road from Quebec City to Ste. Marie de Beauce provided access for the potential settlers. The seigneurie of Ste. Marie was located on the Northeast side of the Chaudiere River while the Seigneurie of Liniere was located on the Southwest side of the Chaudiere River. The Seigneurie of Ste. Marie was further subdivided into five ranges with the first range being parallel and adjacent to the Chaudiere River. The fifth range was on the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie Northeast boundary that was adjacent to the Seigneurie of Jolliet and the Township of Frampton. The ranges were further subdivided into *routures* (the English equivalent would be lots). The ranges and *routures* were very irregular and it appears that few maps exist that show the precise locations of

the *routures*. A settler could obtain permission to occupy a *routure* from the Seigneur and begin settlement of their farm. This was done under the basic scheme of occupying all the *routures* in the first range and then proceeding to settling the second range and so on. In this way road building between the ranges could occur in an orderly manner.

The other significant seigneurie in the Frampton vicinity was the Seigneurie of Jolliet which eventually would include the future parishes of Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Claire, and Ste. Henedine. The subdivision of this seigneurie was very irregular. It was not divided into neat parallel ranges with sequential numbers. Rather it was divided into more-or-less rectangular segments that were called concessions that were given specific Saint's names. Each concession was then divided into *routures* or lots.

The English township system was a much more organized approach to the identification and mapping of specific locations on the land. It divided a township into parallel ranges of more-or-less equal widths. Then the ranges were divided into more-or-less equal sized lots. A given township map resulted in a grid system where the ranges were numbered across the top and the lots were numbered from top to bottom. When the lot number and range number are given for a certain property, the location of the property can be more precisely located. However, there are three things that run against this approach: (1) because they were used to the French system, census enumerators and notaires did not always include the lot numbers; (2) it was possible for more than one land owner to have property in a single lot (in some Frampton lots, up to four property owners can be found); and (3) some proprietors such as William and Gilbert Henderson designated named concessions (much like seigneurs) that overlapped and conflicted with the township grid system.

The establishment of ecclesiastical and civil parishes played a tremendous part in the political geography. The ecclesiastical parish influenced the starting and building of the Catholic Parish church building. This is where a village would soon spring up that became a center of commerce for the parish. The civil parish established the basis for local government for the parish. The

boundaries of the ecclesiastical and civil parishes were the same and in many cases these boundaries were set on the boundaries of the townships or seigneuries.

The first pioneering Irish families took up land in the Seigneurie of Ste Marie, prior to the full opening of Frampton Township for settlement. These families were those of John Walsh, Miles Murphy, Edward Melady, William Sloane and William Slevin They lived on farms near each other near the Chaudiere River in the first range of the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie. John Walsh was a notaire and William Slevin was a merchant and may have played a part in providing information to the Irish community in Quebec City in regards to the existence of their fledgling Irish community in Ste. Marie. The settlement of the seigneurie continue in a Northeasterly direction until it reached the Frampton Township boundary.

The settlement of Frampton Township was most likely delayed until an adequate access road was developed from Ste. Marie de Beauce. The first land conveyance record I have found for Frampton Township was on December 18, 1812. It was for a lease of land in lots 4, 5, and 6 of range 3 of Frampton Township From Pierre Edouard Desbarats to James Whilong and Terrance Burns. The earliest reference to a resident in Frampton is found in the baptism of Marie Burns, daughter of Patrick Burns and Catherine Hastings recorded on June 23, 1816 in Ste. Marie parish register. The Ste. Marie parish register also contains the following Frampton Irish heads of households prior to 1825: James Bready, Louis Kelly, William Meagher, Andrew Murphy, Thomas Wilson, John Quinn, Denis Kelly, Matthew Reed, Patrick Kelly, Walter Fitzgerald, Edward Brennan, Patrick Devereux, Patrick Fitzgerald, Thomas Keily, Daniel McCauley, John Reed, John Duff, Miles Duff, Michael Fitzgerald, and John Dayley.

Using the grid system for Frampton Township, I plotted some the farm locations of the Frampton Irish who appeared in the 1825 census. I was able to locate 20 Irish family farms all located in the Northwest corner of the Township immediately adjacent to the Seigneurie of Ste. Marie. Access to the Village of Ste. Marie and its parish church were obvious factors in the location of these farms. The land donated in 1825 by Pierre Edouard Desbarats

for the first Frampton church became to epicenter of this early Irish community and the 20 Irish farms were all within a two mile radius of this location. In my September 2003 article, I listed the names of the Irish in 1831 that requested the Bishop establish a church in Frampton. Three of the names were residents of the parish of Ste. Claire (later to become Ste Marguerite) and two were residents of the parish of Ste. Marie. So even by that early date, the Frampton Irish community was already transcending political boundaries.

By 1835, there were around 185 Irish family farms in all areas of the township except the extreme Southeast corner. However, the greatest density of Irish farms was in the Western half of the township probably due to the difficulty of access to the Eastern half requiring crossing of the Etchemin River.

From a political standpoint the early Irish settlers residing in the part of the Seigneurie of Jolliet that would later become the Parish of Ste. Marguerite were all supposed to be a part of the Parish of Ste. Claire. However, the Frampton church was only about 3 miles to the South and many of their Irish relatives and friends were a part of that parish. So for the most part, their Irish culture superceded the political boundaries and most of their baptisms, marriages, and burials were performed in Frampton rather than Ste Claire. The Parish of Ste Marguerite was established in 1831. Several residents of the Southern concessions of St Alexander, St Edouard and St Thomas made a request to the Bishop in 1833 that these concessions be annexed to the Frampton Parish, but the request was denied. By 1835, 52 Irish family farms were located in the new parish. Twenty-six or 50% of these Irish family farms were located in the Concessions of St. Alexander, St Edouard and St Thomas which were all immediately adjacent to the Northern boundary of Frampton Township. The Irish did have some influence in the placement and construction of the parish church. The first parish church was built on land donated by Marguerite Marcoux. She had purchased that land from Catherine Crane, the widow of James Neville. The Neville's were one of the first Irish families to settle in the Ste. Marguerite area. The contractor who built the church was William Roach, the head of another early Irish family.

Christ Church at Springbrook was the first Anglican Church built in the Frampton area. It's location was also influenced by the Irish. Prior to construction of the church, the Irish Protestant families met at the home of John Ross the head of one of the families. John Ross's farm was in the third range just a little North of the location of the first Catholic chapel. However, Christ Church was eventually built on land in the fifth range on Springbrook Road donated in 1832 by its first Pastor Robert Knight. The location of Springbrook was surrounded by the Irish Protestant families of Ross, Bartholomew, Morrow, Bradley, Wilson, Hurley, and Pickford. One of Frampton's first school houses was also built on this site.

The build up of Irish families in the Eastern half of the township beyond the Etchemin River eventually led to the construction of the St. Malachie church on land donated by the prominent Irishman Michael Quigley in 1845. This land was located in northern part of range 9 where most of the Irish families of East Frampton lived. The establishment of the new parish created a political boundary that divided the Frampton Township into a Western and Eastern half and also divided the Frampton Irish community into two parts.

The 1861 census is the first in Dorchester County that included every member of the household that is extant in all the Frampton Irish parishes and townships. It also was the first to include an agricultural census for all these locations. Using this data and some other sources, I plotted the Irish family farms on the various townships and seigneuries. An illustration of the cultural geography of the Frampton Irish in 1861 emerged as follows:

◆There were 164 Irish family farms located in the St. Edouard de Frampton Parish part of Frampton Township.

◆There were 172 Irish family farms in the St. Malachie Parish part of Frampton Township.

◆There were 47 Irish family farms in the Parish of Ste. Marguerite. 66% or 31 of these farms were located in the Concessions of St. Alexander, St. Edouard, and St. Thomas located on the Northern boundary of Frampton Township

◆There were 20 Irish family farms in Buckland Township. 75% or 15 of these farms were located in the first two ranges closest to the Eastern boundary of Frampton Township.

◆There were 38 Irish family farms in Standon Township. 87% or 33 of these farms were located in the Northwest corner of the Township closest to the Southeast boundary of Frampton Township.

◆There were 79 Irish family farms in Cranbourne Township. Almost all of these farms were located in the Northwest corner of the township within four miles of the Frampton Township boundary.

◆There were 10 Irish family farms in Seigneurie of Ste. Marie. Six of these farms were located in the fifth range or Concession Ste. Claire adjacent to the Western boundary of Frampton Township.

I have concluded through this analysis that:

◆The total of 530 Irish family farms is a clear indication that the Irish culture was predominant in the vicinity of Frampton Township in 1861. It may have also represented a peak of the Irish cultural influence in Frampton as substantial emigration to the United States and other parts of Canada began to take place in the following decades.

◆The parishes of St. Edouard de Frampton and St. Malachie had a similar number of Irish family farms. Frampton Township (both St. Edouard and St. Malachie parishes) was the epicenter of the Irish community and its cultural geography.

◆The proximity of available land in adjacent townships and seigneuries to Frampton Township was an important factor for Irish heads of households in selecting land to occupy and settle.

◆The totality of the Frampton Irish community extends significantly beyond the boundaries of Frampton Township into the adjacent townships and seigneuries.

My examination of various sources that identified farm locations also has provided a picture of the mobility of the Irish community. A clear pattern emerged that the Frampton Irish often bought, sold, and exchanged farm lands in Frampton and surrounding townships amongst themselves and the French community. Sometimes this even involved moving their family farm. The purposes for this varied from seeking more fertile lands, seeking lands closer to the Irish community or other relatives, or obtaining land for descendant children to occupy. In many cases, however, the farm occupied originally by the older ancestors stayed in the families possession for several generations.

**Where They Went**

A great majority of the descendant families of the Frampton Irish stayed in the Frampton vicinity on into the twentieth century. Most married and assimilated into the French community. However, a significant number of Frampton Irish emigrated to other parts of North America.

The migration began in 1841, when Martin Murphy and his family first moved to Missouri and subsequently joined one of the first parties to cross North America to California. Their cultural transition was tremendous in that they went from a French speaking part of the British Empire, to the unsettled lands in Missouri on the frontier edge of the United States, and then on to California which was then a possession of Mexico where Spanish was the spoken language. They arrived in California in 1844 and many settled in what is today Santa Clara Co, California. Martin Murphy, Jr. settled in what is today San Joaquin Co, and Martin Murphy's son-in-law James Miller became one of the first to settle in what is today Marin Co, California.

Obviously the Murphys must have written to their Frampton relatives and friends telling them about the opportunities in California to take up fertile lands and a climate much more favorable than that in Quebec. Another significant wave of migration of Frampton Irish to California occurred in the 1850's. By this time, California had become part of the United States and the preferred route was by ship from New York via the isthmus of Panama then on to San Francisco. The migration of Frampton Irish to California continued until around 1875. The families that settled in Santa Clara Co were: Bulger, Fitzgerald, Franklin, Jordan, Kell, Murphy, O'Connor, O'Toole, Redmond, Wilson, and Sinnott. The families that settled in San Mateo Co were: Doyle, Duff, Franklin, and Mills. The families that settled in Monterey Co were: Duff and Jordan.

From my own family lore, I learned that my ancestors worked in the lumbering industry and were employed at lumber camps in many parts of Canada and the United States while still maintaining farms and residences in the Frampton vicinity. Some Frampton Irish began to migrate to places to their liking around 1869. Many former neighbors and friends from Frampton and Ste. Marguerite found their way to Clark County, Wisconsin. The migration continued to that location

until around 1883. The families that settled in Clark County, Wisconsin were: Cassidy, Free, Garvin, Hughes, Meagher, Jordan, Manes, McLane, Murphy, Neville, Wright, Redmond, Fitzsimmons, Ross, and Tackney.

Another significant Frampton migration was to the vicinity of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan. This migration started around 1870 and the families settled on the shores of Green Bay in what is today Menominee Co, Michigan and Door Co, Wisconsin. The migration continued to those locations until around 1888. The families that settled there were: Bagley, Bagnall, Harper, Kell, Kingston, Rutherford, Sargeant, Smith, and Wilson.

New England was most likely a choice of many Frampton migrants. The families and locations to that region were as follows: Beamy to Somerset Co, Maine; Doran to Grafton Co, New Hampshire; Duncan to Hampden Co, Massachusetts; Harper, Murphy and Quigley to Middlesex County, Massachusetts and Duncan and Fitzgerald to Washington County, Vermont.

There were many other places that the Frampton Irish migrated to as follows: Courtney to Meeker County, Minnesota; McNaughton to Ramsey Co, Minnesota, Duncan to Rensselaer Co, New York; Falls to Warren Co, New York; Donahue and Falls to Potter Co, Pennsylvania; Coyle to Geauga Co, Ohio; Donahue to Whitman Co, Washington; Duff to Walla Walla Co, Washington and Kent Co, Michigan; Joynt and Humphreys to Faulk Co, South Dakota; and Falls, Fitzgerald, and Donahue to the Edmonton, Alberta area.

The cultural geography of the Frampton Irish stretched from the emerald isle of Ireland to the deep woods of unsettled Quebec to the shores of the Pacific Ocean in Mexican California. The years of the close knit Irish Community of Frampton are long over and the descendants of these families are now widely dispersed throughout North America. There may be some locations that still have several Frampton descendant families living near each other. However forgotten family histories mean some of these families have no idea how much they have in common. It seems that the cultural factors that were so important to the geographic choices of their ancestors are now relegated to the retention of an Irish surname and the celebration of St. Patrick's day.



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

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### **IRISH RESEARCH - KYLE J. BETIT AT QFHS LECTURE SERIES**

If you missed this most informative and interesting lecture given by Kyle Betit, a renowned expert in Irish genealogical research, you can go to his site at [www.ireland.progenealogists.com](http://www.ireland.progenealogists.com) - you will find many useful links and information about what is new in Irish research. Click on *irishsleuth* for more Web sites. Kyle also promised to put up the slides from his conference (given in beautiful colour on our new lcd projector!). Of course you will miss his comments and the answers to the many questions that were asked, but the Web site addresses will be there.

### **WORKHOUSES IN THE BRITISH ISLES**

Thanks to Mike Howlett for forwarding this highly informative Web site on Poor Law Unions. He notes that this may be especially useful for anyone researching orphaned children or servants from the British Isles. The first map lets you click on the region you are interested in at [users.ox.ac.uk/~peter/workhouse/map](http://users.ox.ac.uk/~peter/workhouse/map), then other more detailed maps show the poor law unions. The type of information available changes as one descends the levels. For example, the Kilmurry-Clonderlaw parish of County Clare carries a 1659 partial census of Clare and 1825 Tithe Applotment Books among other items.

### **QUEBEC LAND RECORDS**

Doug Pope reports successful research with this award-winning site about Quebec land records. The *Régistre foncier du Québec en ligne* at [www.registrefoncier.gouv.qc.ca](http://www.registrefoncier.gouv.qc.ca) may not be the easiest to set up and use, but the results should be worth it. It will scan your computer to see if you have the right set-up, and download some free software. Since it is all in French, this might add to the complications of the site, but it just won. a government-sponsored award in 2004 for best online service to citizens, coupling access to technical innovation.

### **MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY**

Thanks to Gary Schroder who reported that the Mount Royal Cemetery has started to put their burial records on line. Go to [www.mountroyalcem.com](http://www.mountroyalcem.com) and click on 'Products & Services' then on 'Genealogy Research'. You must enter the first and last name (or at least an initial for the first name) and you will receive a list of names with burial dates. You can then order the complete record online for a \$3.00 fee.

### **INGENEAS ADDS MORE RECORDS TO THE DATA BASE**

If you are on their mailing list, you already know that they have added 26,000 new records to their data base at [www.ingeneas.com](http://www.ingeneas.com). These include records of the Kingston Immigration agency, the Montreal Immigration Agency, but mostly passenger records for the Port of Quebec, 1871-2 (21,000 records). As usual, the NEW records are flagged on the Search Results screen. There is no charge for the search, but there is a fee for each record. However, some of information given is extensive enough to help you find the actual record by other means.

### **PASSENGER LISTS**

The most frequent request I receive, either by E-mail, at conferences, or at lectures are about ship lists for immigrant ancestors. So here are several that are quite extensive and that have frequent updates. Note that some of the information carried by the InGeneas data base (above) also comes from passenger ship lists. Here are three favourites: The Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild [www.immigrantships.net](http://www.immigrantships.net), The Ships List [www.theshipslist.com](http://www.theshipslist.com) and Olive Tree's [olivetreegenealogy.com/ships](http://olivetreegenealogy.com/ships).

Member Elgin Fetterly also sent a note reminding us that microfilm can be borrowed by your local library from the National Archives of Canada. He cites such examples as copies of passenger and ship manifests of ships arriving in Quebec 1865-1935, including arrivals at Montreal between 1865-1924. (Note that you can consult the Library and Archives Canada Web site about procedures on borrowing microfilm at [www.collectionscanada.ca/02/020207\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/020207_e.html) and that the QFHS Library can also borrow microfilm for you).

### **US NATIONAL ARCHIVES (NARA) NOW ACCEPTS ONLINE ORDERS**

Certain documents of interest to genealogists now can be ordered online. An interesting feature is the explanation of the relationship of different types of records to family research, such as census, military records, and immigration records. For more details, see [archives.gov/research\\_room/orderonline.html](http://archives.gov/research_room/orderonline.html).

### **EASTERN TOWNSHIP RESEARCH CENTRE PHOTO ARCHIVE**

Search by locality or by subject at [www.etr.ca/photos.php](http://www.etr.ca/photos.php). They are free from copyright. If you're writing a family history, they might be of interest, for example, I found four on Coaticook, including one of a sugar beet factory of 1880 where my great-great grandmother might have worked.

### **PRESERVING FAMILY TREASURES**

Several sites provide information on how to preserve documents, books, and other family treasures. The History Channel has a document aimed at the family historian at [www.historychannel.com/exhibits/dearhome/preservation.html](http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/dearhome/preservation.html). This is part of their *Dear Home - Letters from WWII* project. There also are links to several other sites; note that the one to the Northeast Document Preservation Center should read [www.nedcc.org](http://www.nedcc.org). If you are a volunteer in a library or a small museum, you might even like to take an online course called *Preservation 101* available from the Northeast Document Conservation Center at [www.nedcc.org/p101cs/p101wel.htm](http://www.nedcc.org/p101cs/p101wel.htm)

### **NEW SEARCH SITE**

A new genealogy-focused search engine is now available from the developers of *Helm's Genealogy Toolbox*. See TreEzy at [treezy.com](http://treezy.com) - indexed sites 'include genealogical and historical sites that have some original content, rather than just a list of links to other sites.' Recommended by *Family Chronicle* magazine (I read 'em all). The site also provides a free TreEzy toolbar for Internet Explorer.

### TRANSLATION HELP

If your research requires translation, check out Systran at [www.systransoft.com](http://www.systransoft.com). Many languages available and it will accept either a short text or a Web page address.

### THANK YOU FOR THE 'THANK YOUs!'

Some of you have sent me a note or put a comment on your membership renewal form saying how much you like *Computree* - many thanks to all of you - a bit of recognition once in a while is what keeps volunteers motivated - it's the most valued payment we receive! So thank you too for noticing!

### COMPUTREE UPDATED ON QFHS WEB SITE

The Web addresses for past columns of *Computree* are now available on the QFHS Web site, thanks to Jim Scott. Currently, 2002, 2003, and 2004 are there - December will be added by the time you receive this issue of *Connections*. Eventually, we plan to remove old issues as new ones go to press. Any suggestions on how long they should remain can be sent to me at any of the addresses below. Note that the text is not there, only the headings (in the same order as they appear in the column) and the addresses themselves. This is to give QFHS members the advantage of not having to type in any address that is of interest - all the links are 'hot links'. Note that there may be a change of address between the time it is checked as valid and the time you try it on the site - I will not be updating them but you can always use Google to find them again.

### TECHIE TIPS

If you are interested in a more extensive look at computer security, consult the *Computer Internet Security Class*, recommended by Dick Eastman in his Online Genealogy Newsletter - although this is not specific to genealogy, it is relevant to those who use Windows. Many pages of advice at [members2.1stnetusa.com/~al/comintsec](http://members2.1stnetusa.com/~al/comintsec).

### SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS

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

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

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

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



## **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 AND YOUR HOME ADDRESS and POSTAL ZONE.** Send queries for the March issue by **January 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005** 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)

- 1982 **ANDREWS.** Looking for descendants of Thomas ANDREWS (1821-1881) and Jane WILDES (1830 -1868) of Quebec City. Some of their children were Eliza Jane, Hilda, William, Thomas, Routh and Mathilda. I am descended from Hilda. Audrey Denton, 165 Mountain View Drive, Salt WSpring Is., B.C. V8K 1G1. Email: [badenton@saltspring.com](mailto:badenton@saltspring.com).
- 1983 **ARMSTRONG.** Seeking death date and place for Bertie Harold Oliver ARMSTRONG. Alive in 1937. Author of an Armstrong Genealogy. Born 18 Dec. 1873 in Montreal to Charles Newhouse ARMSTRONG and Amelia JOHNSTONE. Might have died in Montreal. Sylvia I. Bockstein, 172 Jackson St. Jefferson, MA 01522-1469 USA.  
Email: [SBockstein@aol.com](mailto:SBockstein@aol.com)
- 1984 **BAGNELL.** An Alice BAGNELL (b.1811 in Ireland) married an Edward TIGHE in Rawdon, Qc. about 1844(?). Donna Kirkwood 4911 Varsity Drive, N.W. Apt. 1, Calgary, Alta.  
Email: [dekirkwood@shaw.ca](mailto:dekirkwood@shaw.ca).
- 1985 **BRIEN.** Looking for information on Ulric BRIEN and wife Germaine BEAUCHAMP. Resided in Quebec community of St. Lin. No other details known Both persons deceased. James E. Swenor, 411- 425 Simcoe St., Victoria, B.C. V8V 4T3.  
Email: [jswenor@pacificconnect.net](mailto:jswenor@pacificconnect.net)
- 1986 **BURTON.** Edward A. 1857-1932. Seeking children of Edward A. BURTON and Minnie May GLENDAY 1873-1938. Both are buried in Milby, Qc. St. Barnabas Church cemetery. Bev. Renaud, 2357 Bufford St. Apt. 1, St. Laurent, QC. St. Laurent, QC. H4R 1L3.  
Email: [renaud.bev@videotron.ca](mailto:renaud.bev@videotron.ca).
- 1987 **COUSENS,** John. Born 1789 County Down, Ireland. British Army – Quebec City Garrison 1813-1822. Returned to England (?) Ireland (?). Outpensioner Chelsea Hospital. Returned to Canada 1831. Lived in Brome Co., Quebec. Had at least 17 children. Any information would be appreciated, particularly date and place of death and burial. Elizabeth B. Bliss, 435 Yale Ave., Coalinga, CA. 93210, USA.
- 1988 **JOHNSON,** Alfred William. Seeking offspring of Alfred W. JOHNSON and Mary BURTON. In the 1891 census his address was 193 Wellington St. Sherbrooke, QC. The family was not listed on the 1901 census. Children were baptized at St. George Ch. Lennoxville: Sarah Elizabeth b. 1873; Mary Amelia b. 1875; Martha Ann b. 1877; Laura Gertrude b. 1883; and William Alfred b. 1891. Please see query #1986
- 1989 **KNOX,** A Mary KNOX was born 1858 in Kildare, Quebec (?) outside Joliette at that time. She was the daughter of John KNOX and Ellen ALLEN. Please see query #1984

- 1990 **MONTIZAMBERT**, Guy. Seeking descendants of or information about Guy MONTIZAMBERT. His wife was Eva GRAHAM. Guy was born about 1880 and in the 1891 census he was in Port Hope, ON but his father J.R. MONTIZAMBERT and mother were recorded as born in Quebec about 1857. I believe that Guy served in the RCMP. Ed Kelly, P.O. Box 562, Bayfield, ON N0M 1G0. Email: [edmarkel@cc.on.ca](mailto:edmarkel@cc.on.ca)
- 1991 **PROCTOR**. Seeking information on possible Quebec history for family during period after emigration from England (1873) and appearance in 1951 census at Old Ontario county. Jonas born in England about 1799, wife Emma or Amy. Canadian born children, possibly in Quebec, (1839-1849): Emma, Sarah, George, Susan, John Albert. Dale W. Proctor, 205 -182 Worthington St. E., North Bay, ON P1B 1G8. Email: [1114dwp13@ontera.net](mailto:1114dwp13@ontera.net)
- 1992 **SUTCLIFFE**. Seeking someone from or going to Quebec City in the next six months. I need photos taken of family graves at St. Patrick's Sillery. Can provide map of site and film. Karen Sutcliffe, 127 Thistledown Court, Nepean, ON K2J 1J5. Tel: (613) 825-0765.
- 1993 **TIGHE**. Originally settled in Rawdon, QC (from Ireland) primarily looking for Edward TIGHE. Please see query #1984

### AUTHOR of THE FRAMPTON IRISH

Dennis McLane, Author of *The Frampton Irish: A Study in Cultural Geography* on page 15 of this issue and *The Frampton Irish: Ancestors to Many Americans* on page 25 of September 2003 CONNECTIONS (Vol # 26 Iss # 1) is retired from U.S. Government Service and lives in Boise, Idaho. In his previous career, Dennis was employed by the Bureau of Land Management, whose predecessor agency was the General Land Office that was responsible for administering American homesteading. Maps and land identification was a regular part of his work. He invites any Frampton Irish researchers to contact him. He thanks the many who have contacted him in the last year and sent information in regards to their Frampton Irish families. Dennis hopes to arrange to publish his Frampton Irish index early next year and is also working on some hand drawn maps of the Frampton vicinity identifying the location of Irish family farms. 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.

### THE MONTREAL CENTRAL LIBRARY IS MOVING !!!!

The genealogical section of the Montreal Central Library - SALLE GAGNON will be closing at its present location as of January 30<sup>th</sup> 2005. This will also include its internet site. As of April 2005 the SALLE GAGNON operation, including its vast collection of books, microfilms, microfiches, etc will be part of the New "Grande Bibliotheque" The "Grande Bibliotheque" will be located on the corner of Berri Street and de Maisonneuve, across the street from the Central Bus Terminal, a block away from UQAM - Universite du Quebec à Montreal. The New Central Library will have direct access to the Metro ( subway ). For more information you may telephone the Montreal Central Library at 514-872-5923 or at: [www.biblioquebec.ca](http://www.biblioquebec.ca). OR [www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio](http://www.ville.montreal.qc.ca/biblio)

# SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

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

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

Typical entry:

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

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

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

to cover the cost of copies, postage and handling.

This fee includes copies up to 5 pages.

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

The following is a list of how many entries are included for each county.

The three ridings of Yorkshire will be considered as one county.

(Unlisted counties did not have a participating society or group)

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

Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope

## SEARCH OF THE NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

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

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

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

**FEE FOR NON-MEMBERS: \$ 8.00 PER SURNAME**

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

## ONTARIO VITAL RECORDS SEARCH

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

**Births: 1869-1904**

**Marriages: 1869-1919**

**Deaths: 1869-1929**

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

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

**Members: \$ 5.00 per surname**

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

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

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

## CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

### COST:

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

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

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

( Please print in Capital Letters )

(If Known)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

## QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The address for all correspondence is:

Quebec Family History Society

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

Write: "ATTN: Research" on your envelope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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