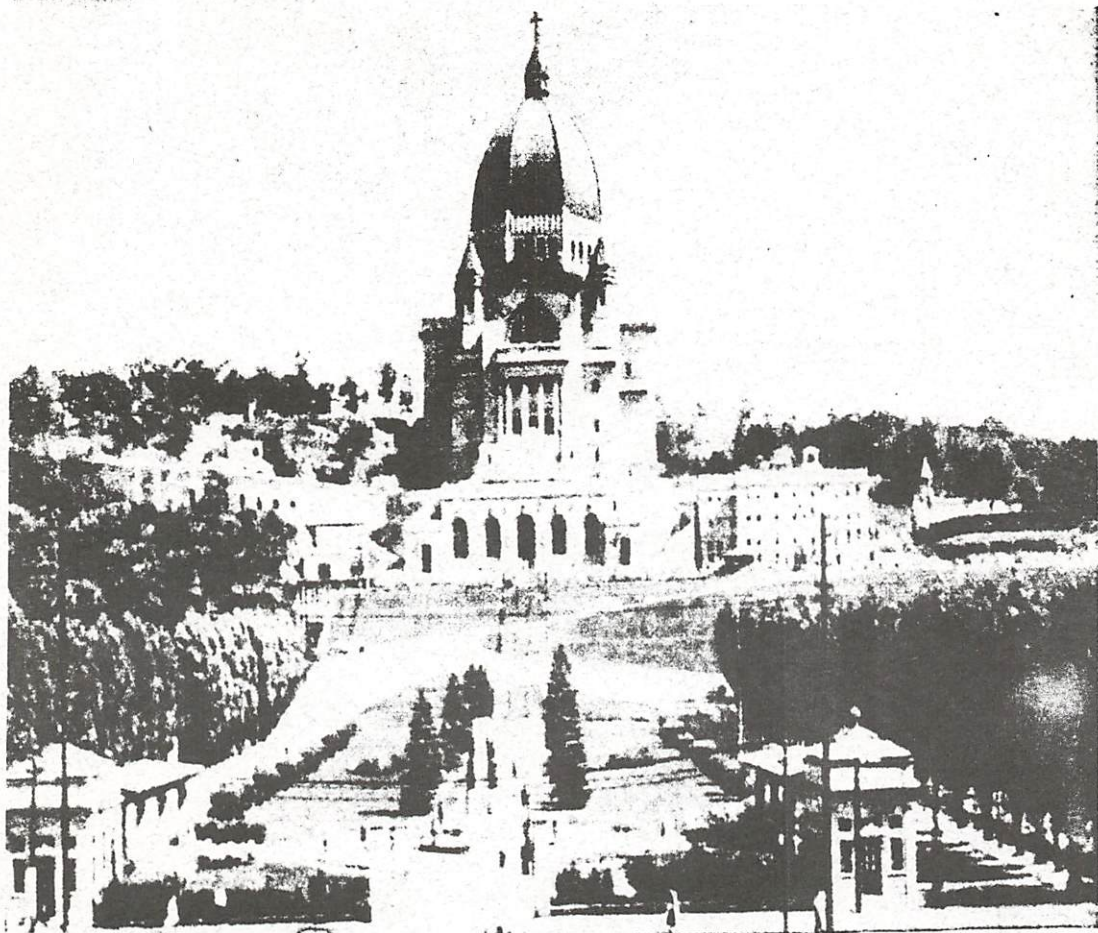


CONNECTIONS

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Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
MARCH 2005 ~ Volume # 27 ~ Issue # 3



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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 - 15th Avenue, Lachine, Quebec West of 15th Ave on the north side of Boul St. Joseph (Lakeshore)
~ **THIS IS A NEW LOCATION** ~

QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

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Wednesday	6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Sunday	1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

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JOURNAL OF THE
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VOLUME # 27 ISSUE # 3 - MARCH 2005

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF
ST JOSEPH'S ORATORY, MONTREAL

FOR ALL OF YOU WHO WILL FEEL A "WEE" BIT IRISH ON MARCH 17TH



AN IRISH WISH

May you live a long life
Full of gladness and health,
With a pocket full of gold
As the least of you wealth.
May the dreams you hold dearest,
Be those which come true,
The kindness you spread,
Keep returning to you



FOR ALL OF YOU WITH SCOTTISH ROOTS

Remember to wear your clan tartan on April 6th - TARTAN DAY
in honour of your Scottish heritage



COVER POSTCARD:

The postcard on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of St Joseph's Oratory.
Montreal is a city of numerous beautiful architectural edifices but none is more well-known or more visible than the oratory built on the slopes of Mount Royal. A large, imposing building it can be seen for miles from many points in and around Montreal. As a world renowned shrine, it is visited by millions of people each year. This impressive landmark began, in 1904, as a small wooden structure from which a priest would conduct mass to a congregation seated outside on wooden benches. It was expanded over the years and by 1915 could seat 1000 in the "crypt". The stone basilica was begun in 1924 and finally completed in 1967. It's massive dome is second only to St Peter's basilica in Rome and it houses one of the largest organs in the world. This Montreal treasure was the dream of one man, Brother Andre [Alfred Bessette of St Gregoire, Quebec] a member of the Congregation of Holy Cross. He is accredited with having performed innumerable miraculous cures although he, himself, never claimed to be a miracle worker. He has been called a charlatan and the Archbishop of Montreal, Monsignor Paul Bruchesi, ordered an investigation into his activities in 1910. He was permitted to continue his work giving spiritual guidance to the ill and the flow of people seeking his benediction and prayers to St Joseph continued until his death in 1937. On that day more than a million people lined up in a freezing rain to pay final tribute to him. Brother Andre, the frail, quiet, deeply religious man from the little rural town of St Gregoire, Quebec is now being considered for sainthood in the Catholic church which would make him Canada's first saint. St Joseph's Oratory is now celebrating it's 100th anniversary. For a fascinating history of St Joseph's Oratory and Brother Andre, including audio and video clips in both English or French, visit the CBC Archives site at: <http://archives.cbc.ca/index.asp?IDLan=1> and click on "Life & Society" then on, "the Miracle on Mount Royal: 100 Years of St Joseph's Oratory" Or go directly to: http://archives.cbc.ca/IDD-1-69-1437/life_society/oratory For a calendar of events to be held at The Oratory in 2005 visit their site at: <http://www.saint-joseph.org> Click on "enter here" then "Centennial Festivities" The English version begins on page 26 - events from March 2005 begin on page 30.

Dawn Ouellette

From The Editor

Winter is over again for another year ! The ice and snow have melted and will soon be replaced by the blossoms and buds of Spring. As you will see in *News & Notes* the QFHS has arranged two very interesting lectures for this Spring. The first one, in April, is on the history of Mount Royal Cemetery, which will include a discussion on the types of records they hold. The lecture will be held at Mount Royal Cemetery which will give many a chance to visit this serene site for the first time and to maybe even stroll one of the footpaths and listen to the numerous birds who make this garden-like habitat their home. The second lecture, to be held in June, is on a subject new to most of us ... genealogy based on DNA testing !! Not the Ho-hum technical side - we can all watch that on CSI. This will be about genealogical-related stories, how DNA testing helped make family connections; their surname and geographical projects; and, in layman's terms, how this testing works. This lecture will be co-hosted with the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and will be held at the Gelber Conference Centre on Cote Ste Catherine Road. The QFHS semi-annual trip to the National Library and National Archives in Ottawa is planned for early May. See details for these events on pages 2, 3 and 5.

Those of you who were unable to attend Lorraine Gosselin's Family Tree Maker "Basic" course last Fall will be happy to know that she will repeat this course in April. For those who did attend or those who want to learn more about the integral workings of this program Lorraine will also be giving an "Advance" course in April. Anyone wishing to attend either or both of these courses please call Susan Sanford as soon as possible to reserve a place. QFHS President, Gary Schroder will also be giving a repeat of two of his courses. One on England research in April and another on Irish research in May. Details on all seminars can be found on pages 4 & 5.

The articles in this issue include two by Barbara Young; Robert Wilkins, Montreal -1900; and a number of short, informative essays by Jacques Gagne. In *Home Children* Barbara gives an insight into how and why this type of immigration flourished and some of the hardships these little immigrants encountered. Her article *Serendipity* recounts some of her genealogical findings that have turned up in unexpected ways. In my own research I have encountered many of these wonderful serendipitous breakthroughs, as I'm sure most of you have. I know that our readers would like to hear more of these stories. So, please send me examples of your surprise discoveries ... even if it is only a line or two and I will use them in upcoming issues of *Connections*. We all work hard researching our individual genealogies and it is nice to know that occasionally, by some miraculous happenstance, a piece of the puzzle will materialize when and from where we least expect it. Robert's Montreal - 1900 article, *Death in the Stable*, is about the murder of a farmer and his son in 1904 and the ensuing investigation. Robert also sent me photos of both the murderer and one of his victims which I have inserted in the article. These images are not too clear - they are, after all, 100 year old newspaper photos - but they do put a face on the individuals mentioned in the article. Jacques' articles include one on *Canada's First Presbyterian Church*; one on *The First Settlers of Quebec: Algonquins, Cree and Listuguj*; and a translation of another short article by NAQ Archivist, Estelle Brisson, titled *The First Farmer of Montreal*.

On a personal note I am proud to announce that my cousin's daughter, Stephanie Glezos was crowned Queen of Montreal's 2005 St Patrick's Day Parade. She will lead this year's 181st parade, the longest running in North America. For photos of Stephanie and her court, a history of the parade, and more about the United Irish Societies of Montreal, organizers of this gala event visit their website at: <http://www.bar-resto.com/uis/index.html>

Dawn Ouellette - Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS EASTER HOURS

Please note that the QFHS Library and Office will be closed for Easter and Victoria Day.
CLOSED: Good Friday, March 25th through to and including Easter Monday, March 28th.
CLOSED: Friday, May 20th through to and including Monday, May 23rd 2005

AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

held at Maison du Brasseur, Lachine, Quebec on November 9th, 2004

The Directors for the year 2005 were confirmed by acclamation. They are:

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

QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES

NO lectures will be held in Lachine in April and May.

They will resume once again in September.

An Illustrated lecture however, will be held in April at Mount Royal Cemetery

Date: Friday, April 15th 2005

Time: 1:30 p.m to 3:30 p.m.

Place: Mount Royal Cemetery

Front Gate at 1297 Chemin de Foret, Outremont, Montreal
From there someone will direct you to the lecture site.

Title: MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY: HISTORY and TRADITIONS

This is an illustrated lecture describing the history of Mount Royal Cemetery and the types of records that they possess. As you enter the front gates of Mount Royal Cemetery someone from the QFHS will be there to direct you to the lecture.

Refreshments will be served after the lecture.

This lecture is open to the public - so invite a friend to this very interesting and informative discussion on the History and Traditions of Mount Royal Cemetery

A FRIENDLY REMINDER !!

QFHS Membership Renewal Forms for the year 2005-2006 will be sent out in June Connections. Anyone wishing to avoid the last minute rush before Summer holidays may fill out and return the Membership form immediately with your Cheque or Money Order - Postdated to July 31st, 2005.

**PLEASE REMEMBER TO RENEW YOUR QFHS MEMBERSHIP
BEFORE JULY 31ST 2005**

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

GENETIC GENEALOGY

Family Trees and DNA

The Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and the Quebec Family History Society will be co-hosting a lecture in June 2005 on the use of DNA testing in genealogical research. This lecture is open to the public. Anyone interested in learning more about this fascinating new research tool is invited to attend.

Date: Monday, June 20th 2005:
Time: 7:30 P.M.
Place: The Gelber Conference Centre,
5151 Cote Ste Catherine Rd [East of Decarie]
Speaker: Bennett Greenspan
President and CEO of Family Tree DNA

Bennett Greenspan is the founder/CEO of *Family Tree DNA*, Houston, Texas. In just five years, Mr. Greenspan has introduced a whole new dimension to the study of family history. A pioneer in genetic genealogy based on DNA testing, Bennett Greenspan will speak on the non-technical, human side of this relatively new field. Hear about exciting reunions, family searches, surname projects and much more. If you have always been interested in learning about this new tool for genealogists, this is for you. If you have never heard about using DNA testing for family history, this is ALSO for you. When you're up against a brick wall, and the paper trail has ended, DNA testing may help provide the answers. For more information about *Family Tree DNA* and its projects visit their website at: <http://www.familytreedna.com>.

For a map and directions to the Gelber Conference Centre you can visit their website at: <http://www.gelbercentre.com/html/english/location.htm>. Please note that the address given above is not the address given on the website. The address above was given to me by JGS-Montreal President, Stanley Diamond as a preferred entrance.

.....

UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

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

.....

PAYMENT by VISA

The QFHS now accepts Visa on all transactions of \$10. Or more

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

FAMILY TREE MAKER COURSE - BASIC

The course will be given using our new projector which lets us show the actual computer screens rather than overheads. The Family Tree Maker course is 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 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, and as many as possible will be answered. *Note:* this is a repeat of our November 2004 course, for which there was a considerable waiting list, so please reserve early. Maximum 17.

Lecturer: Lorraine Gosselin
Date: Saturday April 16th 2005
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHS Library
Fee: Members \$20 - non-members \$25

FAMILY TREE MAKER COURSE - ADVANCE

For this session, attendees should either have taken the Basic Family Tree Maker Course, or be at ease using all basic features of the software. The course will include creating family books and scrapbooks, adding pictures, file manipulation - joining, merging, etc, incorporating files downloaded from the Family Search (Mormon) Web site, an overview of creating your own Web site with FTW and more ... We will be using Version 11.0 but many of the features are available in the earlier editions as well, so don't hesitate to sign up.

PLEASE RESERVE EARLY - Maximum 17 people.

We already have some who have reserved after November's basic course!

Lecturer: Lorraine Gosselin
Date: Saturday April 30th 2005
Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHS Library
Fee: Members \$20 - non-members \$25

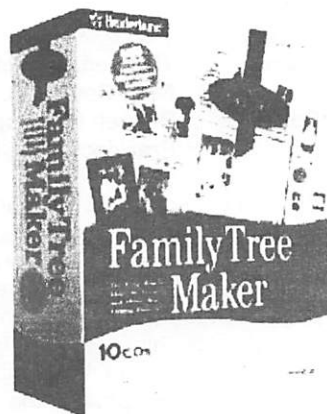
ENGLAND and / or IRELAND

A CHOICE OF TWO SEPARATE SEMINARS !!!

- > The Golden Lion: English Genealogical Research
- > The Celtic Harp: Irish Genealogical Research

The purpose of these seminars will be to examine the genealogical resources for England 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 or Ireland. With our new E-Projector we will be able to project live on screen genealogical web sites..

Advance reservation and payment is required as space is limited.



SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

THE GOLDEN LION: ENGLISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Genealogical resources for England that are available in the Montreal area and on the Internet

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, April 2nd 2005
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

Genealogical resources for Ireland that are available in the Montreal area and on the Internet

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, May 14th 2005
Time: 1:00 p.m to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHs Library
Fee: Members: \$20.00 - Non-Members: \$25.00



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

Date: Friday, May 6th 2005
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

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

HOME CHILDREN

by Barbara Young

THE MISSISSKOUI STANDARD April 6, 1836 CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

"The public are respectfully informed that 70 BOYS and 30 GIRLS, from the above Society, are expected to arrive in Montreal by the 15th May next. The children have been trained in the Society's Asylums at home, to habits of industry, and instructed in moral and religious duties. The Girls will be apprenticed as Domestic Servants to Families, and the Boys to Mechanics, Farmers, &c. Persons desirous of having these children are required to apply to the Subscriber; letters to be free of charge."

JOHN ORROK, Secretary for the Canadas".

165 years after this advertisement first appeared, on the 19th of August 2001, home children descendants gathered at Stratford, Ontario for a very special ceremony.

On that beautiful summer day, 1200 guests honoured their home children relatives when their country *finally recognized the contribution made by the child migrants and designated their immigration to Canada as "AN EVENT OF NATIONAL HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE."*

It wasn't very long ago that most of us hadn't heard the term Home Children, the name given to 100,000 British orphans between the ages of 3 and 16 who were shipped to Canada in the 19th and early 20th century.

A well-known British child employment researcher, Pamela Horn, wrote this on the subject in 1997: *At a time when around one in three of all paupers was under the age of sixteen, the future prospects of these destitute children posed a problem for governments and poor law authorities alike in Victorian England.*

Child migration was then proposed by the authorities as a solution and, as Horn further commented, could help them reduce the burden of expenditure and remove the children from the *contaminating social and moral influence of urban life.* Once the proposal was approved, the children were sent to many parts of the British Empire, although it seems the largest number were sent here.

Canada's acceptance of the migrants, though, was not completely without its opposition, as was apparent in Ontario newspapers in the 1890's. After the murder of one Barnardo youngster, members of the Canadian Trades and Labour Council were harsh in their view of the young migrants and were quoted as saying that *Canada had become a common dumping ground for large numbers of the vicious, the lame, the halt and the blind.*

Nowadays, the descriptive term home children is what we usually hear, but other labels were given to the orphans as well, such as pauper, child migrant, adoptee, foster child, labourer, domestic servant and some less generous groups called them degenerates, equating poverty with 'tainted' blood.

I wonder if it would have made any difference to the children. They would still have been required to earn their living as indentured laborers. And would still have been regarded as inferior to the children born in Canada. Many British children had been considered neglected or rejected by their families and were scooped up and placed in orphan homes, though sometimes the death or illness of a wage-earner made temporary orphanage stays necessary, and circumstances had

made placements permanent. Then, when orphanages became too crowded, the children were shipped abroad.

As William Quarrier of Scotland stated in his journal: *Classes of children admitted into the Homes - boys and girls deprived of both parents, children of widows or others with no relative willing to keep them, from 1-14 years of age, from any part of the country. Destitution is the title for admission.*

Of course, life was very difficult for Canadian farming families, and the children helped fill a desperate labour shortage.

Concern for their welfare, though, was expressed as early as 1874, when after a long tour in the Colonies to see conditions firsthand, the British inspector Andrew Doyle commented: *Though generally kind and just, the Canadian farmer is often an exacting and unthoughtful master. Bound to make the most of his short season, he works through seed time and harvest from daylight to dark, and expects every hand that is capable of work to do the same. By whatever name that service may be called, though disguised as 'adoption' it is in fact domestic service, quite as hard as, and in some respects more uninviting to the children than the service in which at the same age they might be placed out in England.*

When they arrived in Canada, many children had no documents to prove the existence of their families, and some were simply too young at the time to remember any details. When they were older, and indentures were completed, those who tried to locate their lost families were seldom able to do so.

My research has shown that it does not seem to matter which century it is, nor which country young children come from, the wrench of separation from families leaves scars that never completely heal.

In spite of having to cope with the unfamiliar work, strange accents, different customs, loneliness, isolation, rejection, harassment, and, in too many cases, physical abuse, the youngsters adjusted to their new lives on Canadian farms.

Separated from everyone and everything that was familiar, the displaced children showed remarkable determination. They worked very hard, completed their indentures, reached adulthood, married, and had children.

The little immigrants had survived their early hardships showing great strength and courage, and became solid Canadian citizens. To reveal their past hardships to their spouses or children, however, was often much too painful for them.

David Lorente, the son of a home child, spent years searching for his father's relatives, then founded an organization called Home Children Canada. He summed up the situation succinctly when he said: *Sad to say, they each built a wall around themselves and suffered a silent shame that prevented virtually all, even those placed in loving homes, from talking about their past to anyone - even family.*

As a home child descendant, it was very satisfying for me to see that at last the significance of their migration had been officially acknowledged by the government. It was also a great comfort to know that in spite of their early tribulations, home children have descendants who are said to comprise nearly 11 per cent of the Canadian population !

Note: With many thanks to Ann Tarasoff, who found the advertisement while working on her family history and passed it on to me.

SERENDIPITY

by Barbara Young

As I probed more deeply for answers, my genealogy project began to seem more like a magical mystery tour. I was truly astonished by the amazing coincidences I began to encounter. When someone suggested it might be serendipity, I didn't know what the word meant, but quickly looked it up in the dictionary. Happy discoveries by accident it said, but is that really what was happening?

It first became obvious that strange forces were at work while I was looking for a Scottish family connection. All I had was a death certificate signed by the son of the deceased and his address in 1972. The surname was evident but I could not decipher the given name nor the initial. Musing about how I could solve this small but critical difficulty, I had the brilliant idea of writing the family now living at the address in Stirling, asking if they could help me. It was less than 30 years since the death certificate had been issued and it was worth the postage to write and describe my dilemma. You know the old saying - "nothing ventured, nothing gained." It seemed a sensible idea to at least enquire.

In a very few days I received a reply, but from an address two doors down the street. The first recipient had not known the answer and had taken my letter to her neighbour who had lived longer in the area. Incredibly, my new correspondent informed me that the person named on the death certificate had been visiting her in Stirling only two weeks before my letter arrived. Contact with the family confirmed they were my relatives who were now living in the U.S.

The other incredible part of this particular story is that the children of my new Scottish correspondent had emigrated some years ago to Canada from Stirling, and out of all the possible Canadian locales, they had chosen to live in the same tiny town on Lake Simcoe where my own daughter lived!

What are the odds on this one? Two mothers, one from Scotland and one from Pointe Claire, meeting in such an unusual way, and discovering that their children were living in the same tiny rural Ontario town!

An odd coincidence occurred right in our QFHS library. I had known for a long time that a particular book on a family I was tracing was available in the Library of Congress, but I had no way of accessing it. A small dream had died the day I realized this truth. Some years later, while browsing through our library shelves, I found a copy of the 1893 family history that I had wanted so badly. Someone had, in the interim, donated a photocopy of the old manuscript to the Library. Unbelievably, the coveted document was now available right here in Pointe Claire! I don't know the name of the donor but gave silent thanks for their generosity!

I experienced another unusual coincidence when I was trying to find the maiden surname of a person who had moved to Toronto from Ottawa in the 1920's or 30's. All documents gave her married name and no clues were available to help me with the maiden name. I was stonewalled. Then one day, again browsing through the library shelves, I noticed an old Toronto phone book and curiously looked through it. The rare married surname I was familiar with appeared only five times. Once again I composed a tactful letter and sent it to all the families, using a current Toronto phone book. Months later, having given up all hope of receiving a reply to my enquiries, and thinking to myself "oh well, win some, lose some", I received a phone call from Toronto. A beautiful young voice at the other end of the line said her ailing mother had passed along my letter and would she please reply to the curious Barbara Young.

Notwithstanding it was rather late on a Saturday night, we had a long, fruitful conversation in which we discovered our grandmothers had lived with the same family, in the same house in Ottawa, when they were young girls. I had my answer on the maiden name - and so much more. We are still in touch and regularly uncover fascinating bits and pieces to add to a very old story.

The most important of all these strange events was how I came to possess a picture of my grandmother with a group of orphaned children who had sailed to Canada in 1896.

I had not known that group photographs of the children still existed, and found out during a conversation with a Toronto friend who also had recently discovered a home child in his family. He described how his cousin had mentioned a meeting he had attended in Kingston while trying to find out more about child migration. An elderly guest at the meeting had had a picture of some Quarrier children on their arrival at the receiving home in Brockville, but since it was not the correct year in which the cousin had an interest, the subject was not pursued. Please pursue it, I urged my friend. "Does he know the name of the elderly guest? What year was the picture taken? Would the guest mind if I wrote to her?"

While waiting for my friend to contact his cousin and ask my questions, I checked the names of the ships that came to Canada from Scotland and how many ships carried Quarrier children each year. Twice a year was the answer. One for boys and one for girls. My chances were getting better. One ship a year for girls. Please, please, I prayed, make it the right year. I was fully aware though, that even if it was the right year, should this person's ancestor be a boy, my chances were nil. It's not always so.

The contact was eventually made, and a kindly Ottawa resident told me her father came to Canada with ten young boys who had been placed aboard the S.S. Siberian with a shipment of girls in the spring of 1896. It was my grandmother's group!

"Would you like a copy of the picture?" she asked. "I'd be happy to send you one." Impatiently waiting for the treasured photograph, I wondered if I would be able to pick out Grandma's young face from amongst the 112 children. To still my impatience, I devised a plan. I knew that the children were usually photographed in rows by age with the youngest in front. All things being equal her age group should be in the middle row and I would first concentrate my efforts on that row then spread my search upwards, downwards, then to the sides.

I needn't have worried so much.

She was almost in the center of the picture. My recognition of her was immediate. Yes, there were tears of joy as I gazed at her likeness in the 100-year-old photograph. At the awesome fact of actually having a copy of the old picture in my hands. And at the strange series of events which had led me to it. Serendipity? Perhaps.

Editor's Note:

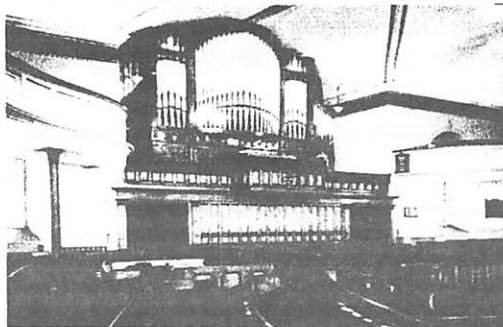
Barbara Young's book, CHASING GRANDMA, was published by Shoreline Press in 2001 and is for sale through the QFHS Bookstore. This is the story of Barbara's ten year research to find out more about her grandmother, a Home Child who was sent from Scotland to Ontario, Canada.



ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN QUEBEC CITY CANADA'S FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1759)

Adaptation by Jacques Gagne,
From various articles written by Leo McCullen and Pam Cheers,
Published in 1980, from the Norma Lee Collection at the QFHS Library in Pointe Claire.

When the great English writer Charles Dickens visited Quebec City in 1842, he fell in love with the old city of Quebec and paid them this compliment. "There is no place like it - a place not to be forgotten". It is a pleasant thought to believe that Mr. Dickens spent a few quiet moments in St. Andrew's and that he may have heard the sound of bagpipes or fancied he saw in the shadows a kilted figure from across the meadows of time. The church can trace its roots back to 1759, making it the oldest English-speaking congregation of Scottish origin in Canada. The church building dates from 1810. The congregation was almost wholly military in character at first, made up for the most part of the famous Fraser Highlanders in General Wolfe's Army, but, with the merchants from Scotland and New England who arrived in Quebec shortly after the Peace Treaty of 1763, soon assumed civilian status and was then known as the "Scotch Congregation" in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was during the ministry of Rev. Alexander Spark that the present church was built and dedicated on St. Andrew's Day, November 30th 1810. Prior to 1810, the congregation met until 1807 in a room in the Jesuit's College in Old Quebec and from 1807 to 1810 in a room in the Court House. The present church site was granted by His Majesty George III, in response to a petition signed by 148 persons. The interior of St. Andrew's is unusual in Canada, although sometimes seen in Britain and Europe. The main characteristic is the long front wall with a high pulpit in its center. To the east of the pulpit hangs an official reproduction of the colors of the 78th Fraser Highlanders, and to the west the colors of the Cameron Highlanders who were stationed for a time in Quebec around the middle of the 19th century. In the church's vestry is a collection of historic articles. Of special interest is the petition which was sent to King George III requesting a "small pot" of "waste ground" on which to build a "Scotch" church, the certificate of the first marriage ever performed in St. Andrew's, King George III's reply to the petition. We hope and pray that St. Andrew's will celebrate many more birthdays and that the future generations will continue to preserve with pride and loyalty like a precious gift, their church *Ad multos annos!*



A long front wall with a high pulpit in its center

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~MARCH 2005

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ MARCH 2005

1. General John Hale [Sherbrooke Qc.] FH/153.9/M3
2. Protestant Marriage Index Shefford County, Quebec, 1880-1899
by Kathleen Brock REF/GS/153.4/B7/2004
3. *Remote Areas of Quebec, Binder #2,
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.1/G3/2004
St. Lawrence North Shore: Baie Comeau, Sept Isles
St. Lawrence South Shore: Rimouski, Rivière du Loup, Matane, Montmagny, La Pocotaire
Saguenay: Lake St. Jean, Chicoutimi, Alma, Roberval
Central Region: Quebec City, Trois Rivières, Victoriaville, Thetford Mines
Northern Region: Abitibi, James Bay Regions
4. Argenteuil: Second York Battalion [placed in Vertical File under "Military"]
5. Manitoba: A History
by W.I. Morton HG/170.9/M6/1976
6. *Chaudière Appalaches Finding Aid
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/154.1/G3/2004
7. *Aboriginal Peoples in Quebec Finding Aid
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.1/G3/2004
8. *Laurentians and Outaouais Finding Aid:
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/158.1/G3/2004
Argenteuil County, Gatineau County, Hull County, Papineau County
Labelle County, Western Montcalm County, Northern Terrebonne County
9. Tales From The Uxbridge Valley [Ontario]
by Allan McGillivray HG/164.9/M3/2000
10. Irish Settlement of St Columban [placed in Vertical File under "Argenteuil"]
11. Nova Scotia Sketches
by Frank A. Doane HG/120.9/D6/1949
12. St. Lukes Anglican Cemetery, Lots 24c & 24a, Range 10,
Eardley Township, Pontiac County, Quebec
compiled by Joan McKay + REF/CL/158.4/M3/2004
13. Musquodoboit Pioneers [NS] - A Record of Seventy Families,
their Homesteads and Genealogies 1780-1980 [Vol. 1]
by Jennie Reid FH/120.9/R4/1980
14. *First Nations Of Quebec: Detailed History Of Various Nations
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.1/N3/2004
14. Beechridge Presbyterian Church, St Clotilde, Qc. BMD Register
Book C Jan 1, 1855-Dec 31, 1866
compiled by Burton Lang GS/152.4/S7/2004v3
15. St. Patrick Church, Montreal, Quebec, Canada: Record of Marriages and Baptisms 1876-1899
compiled by Sheila Hennessy Brandl REF/GS/151.4/H4/2004
16. Scottish Roots: Step By Step Guide For Ancestor Hunters In Scotland And Overseas
by Alwyn James GN/450.1/J3/1990

17. Magna Carta
by Daphne I Stroud HG/430.9/S7/1994
18. The Domesday Book, England's Heritage, Then and Now
Edited by Thomas Hinde HG/430.9/D6/1995
19. Wellington County History [Ontario] HG/163.9/W4/1988
20. The Shamrock and The Shield: An Oral History Of The Irish In Montreal
by Patricia Burns HG/151.9/B7/1009
21. Beechridge Presbyterian Church, St. Clotilde, Qc. BMD Register,
Book A Jan. 1,1837, Jan. 13, 1843
compiled by Burton Lang GS/152.4/S7/2004/v1
22. (same) Book D Jan. 1,1867- Dec. 3, 1879 GS/152.4/S7/2004/v5
23. (same) Book E Jan. 1, 1880-Dec.31, 1892 GS/152.4/S7/2004/v4
24. (same) Book B 1844, 1846, 1849 GS/152.4/S7/2004/v2
25. (same) Book A Jan.1, 1837-June 13, 1843 GS/152.4/S7/2004/v1
26. Clan MacMillan [Your Clan Heritage]
by Alan McNie FH/000.9/M3/1986
27. Passamaquoddy: Genealogies Of West Isles Families [NB]
by Martha Ford Barto HG/130.9/B3/1975
28. The King's England, Norfolk
by Arthur Mee HG/436.9/M4/1972
29. Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archeology and History #23 Gaspé
Blockhouses In Canada 1749 -1841 HG/100.9/C3/1980
30. *Our Explorers [Canada]
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/HG/100.33/G3/2004/v1
31. *[Same title] REF/HG/100.33/G3/2004/v2
32. *Jewish Faith And Genealogy Research
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.1/G3/2004
33. Fife Family History Society [Scotland] Publication # 27:
Fife Deaths Abroad 1855-1900 Extracted From the Fife Newspaper Press Part 2: Cupar - Elie
34. Permanent Londoners: An Illustrated Guide To The Cemeteries Of London [England]
by Judi Culbertson + GS/433.99/C8/1991
35. Scotstown, Qc. Baptisms 1875 GS/153.4/S3/1875
(Vertical File)
36. Quebec Civil Code BMD 1909 And Marriage Laws 1890
37. Personal Letters: Aeneas McMaster from James Whyte 1874-1882
[Scotstown, Qc.] GN/153.9/W5/1882
38. Ste. Agathe, Lotbiniere 1853-1953
by Albert Gagné HG/154.9/G3/1953
39. *Irish Churches of Quebec
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/150.9/G3/2004
40. Ormstown: Durham Free Kirk, St. John's Methodist, St. Paul's Presbyterian
Franklin Center: Methodist Church, Congregational Church
Howick: Georgetown Presbyterian, Riverfield Presbyterian
St. Clotilde: Beechridge Presbyterian Church ~ combined BMD Index A-L
compiled by Burton Lang GS/152.4/L3/2004/v1

39. (same) Combined BMD Index M-Z GS/152.4/L3/2004/v2
 40. *French Canadian And Acadian Family Origins
 compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/300.9/A3/2004
 41. Thirsk, North Yorkshie Data -
 Thirsk Workhouses From Census, St. Leonard, Sandhutton GS/ 438.9/N5/1990

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|--|------|
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| 2. The 1831 Tithe Defaulters - Compiled by Stephen McCorneac | 1 cd |
| 3. Index of Irish Wills 1484-1848 | 1 cd |
| 4. Births, Marriages, Deaths in Newfoundland Newspapers 1810-1890
[the above were purchased by: QFHS] | 1 cd |
| 5. Family Tree Resources - Family Tree Magazine, Oct 2004
Preston [Lancashire] 1871 Census // Gloucestershire Parish Records Volume 1 | 1 cd |
| 6. Family Tree Resources- Family Tree Magazine , August 2004
Reading [Berkshire] 1891 Census // Hampshire Parish Records Volume 1 | 1 cd |
| 7. Family Tree Resources - Family Tree Magazine , December 2004
Rotherham 1871 Census // Wiltshire Parish Records Volume 1
Family Tree Magazine - back issue Dec1994 // Roots Magic 2 - Demo | 1 cd |
| 8. Family Tree Resources - Family Tree Magazine
Gateshead [County Durham] 1871 Census // Cornwall Parish Records Volume 1
Family Tree Magazine - back issue Sept 1991 // Legacy 5 Demo | 1 cd |

FROM THE LIBRARIANS:

- ❖ Would the person who donated the Scotstown letters please contact us.
- ❖ It is with pleasure that we announce the wonderful new "Finding Aids" compiled and donated by Jacques Gagné. Jacques has searched for ways, covering every region of Quebec, to aid researchers find what resources are available, as well as locating information specific to several individual groups. Most of Jacques' books appear on the above list, but a few were listed in December Connections. We thank you Jacques for these books and for the time you spent in making them available. All are marked with an * above.

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		Price	S & H	Total
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A0010	Canada and the American Civil War - Prelude to War (Vinet)	\$ 24.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 30.00
A0030	Chasing Grandma (Young)	\$ 18.95	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.95
A0101	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 1: Welcome Niall O'Donnell Emigrant (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0102	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 2: A Dangerous Direction (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0103	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 3: A Damned Rebellion (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0200	European Roots (Baxter)	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 20.00
A0300	Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy (Ontario Genealogical Society)	\$ 11.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
A0450	Finding your Ancestors in English Quebec (Douglas) *NEW*	\$ 17.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
A0500	From Little Acorns The Seagrams Story (Bronfman)	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 20.00
A0550	From Scotland to the English River (Templeton)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
A0600	Genealogy in Ontario (Merriman) (1996 ed)	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
A0800	History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) Includes companion index booklet	\$ 44.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 51.00
A1300	Lower Canada Militia Officers 1812 - 1815 (Lépine)	\$ 29.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 34.00
A1350	Planning a Genealogical Trip to Montreal (Leclerc) **NEW**	\$ 6.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 7.50
A1400	Routes to Roots (Taylor) Collection from " Kitchener- Waterloo Record 1993 - 1977	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A1500	Schooling in the Clearing - Stanstead 1800 - 1850 (Brown)	\$ 27.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 32.00
A1600	St Patrick's of Quebec City (History of the Parish)	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 13.00
A1700	The Loyalists of Quebec - A History of the United Empire Loyalists	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
A1800	The Tread of Pioneers - History and Genealogy of Richmond County Vol. 1	\$ 16.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 21.00
A1810	The Tread of Pioneers - History and Genealogy of Richmond County Vol. 2	\$ 16.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 21.00
A1950	Tracing your Irish Ancestors (Grenham)	\$ 32.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 37.00
A2000	Tracing your Scottish Ancestors (Cory)	\$ 28.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 33.00
A2200	Welsh Family History: A Research Guide (Rowland)	\$ 32.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 37.00
A2400	Who am I?	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00

B.	QFHS Publications			
B3010	Abraham Hyatt...Our Loyalist Ancestors	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
B3010	Ancestral Surname Catalogue **2003 EDITION**	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
B3020	Connections (1978 - 1995) Index to Articles	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 12.00
B3030	Directory of Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions List	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
B3050	Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette 1880 - 1957 Quebec References (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
B3060	Map of Lower Canada 1802	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
B3070	Place Names of South Western Quebec	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
B3080	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1855 (Smith)	\$ 18.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.00
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1855 (Smith)	\$ 18.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.00
B3100	Quebec Strays	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00

		Price	S & H	Total
C.	Monument Inscriptions			
C4010	Beechridge Presbyterian, Chateauguay County (Lang)	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
C4020	Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist)	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
C4022	Dunham Twp. Book #1 (16 Cemeteries) Missisquoi County, Quebec **NEW**	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
C4025	Frelighsburg Twp (12 cemeteries) Missisquoi County, Quebec **NEW**	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 30.00
C4030	Greenwood Cemetery, Prescott County Ontario (Cotton & Belanger)	\$ 18.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.00
C4040	Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
C4050	Lachute Protestant Cemetery - Argenteuil County	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 26.00
C4070	Philipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4090	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to ...(Simmons) Quebec references	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions , Richelieu County	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 11.00
C4110	St Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County (R. Woods)	\$ 17.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 21.00
C4115	St Armand TWP Cemeteries Missisquoi County, Quebec	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
C4120	St James Anglican Cemetery, Ormstown, Chateauguay County (QFHS)	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4130	St Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (Lang)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
C4140	St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (Lang)	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
C4150	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 36.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 42.00

D.	Quebec Census Transcriptions			
D5511	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford TWP, Hemmingford	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
D5512	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village , Huntingdon	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
D5513	1851 Census Index: Lachute , St Andrews, Grenville, Harrington and The Gore	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
D5514	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Napierville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
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		Price	S & H	Total
E.	Church Register Transcriptions			
E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1850	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D.	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 26.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D.	\$ 27.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 31.00
E6045	Shefford County Protestant Marriages 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$ 40.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 47.00
E6046	Shefford County Protestant Births/Baptisms 1880-1899 (Brock) **NEW**	\$ 35.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
E6047	Shefford County Protestant Deaths/Burials 1880-1899 (Brock) **NEW**	\$ 40.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 47.00
E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$ 40.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 46.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy & Dunn)	\$ 60.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00
E6058	St Patrick, Montreal (1876-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy) **NEW**	\$ 60.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 67.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (Garneau) (1832 - 1901)	\$ 30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00

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F7024	Surname Index P	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
F7025	Surname Index Q	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 5.00
F7026	Surname Index R	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
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G. Connections Back Issues: 1977 - 1999 (Some issues not available)						
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	Cost per year (4 issues)			\$ 3.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 9.00
G8002	Back Issues 2000 - 2004		Price per issue	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
	Price per year (4 issues)			\$ 20.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 26.00
H. QFHS Promotional Items						
H9010	QFHS Golf Shirts (some colours and sizes not available)			\$ 30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00
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THE FIRST FARMER IN MONTREAL

Author: Estelle Brisson

Archivist at the Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal

Translation with permission and adaptation by Jacques Gagne

The date; January 4th 1648, Paul Chomedey de Maisonneuve, Governor of Montreal (Ville-Marie) would allocate the first land grant for the development of a farm in the village of Ville Marie. The recipient of this governance was a Pierre Gadoys. This peasant would receive a land of 20 perches in frontage by 200 perches in depth. This first endeavour on the part of the Governor would result into a progressive development of land concessions over the next few years for the purpose of farming, first along the St. Lawrence River near the fortified town and eventually toward the southern slopes of the Mount Royal.

Pierre was born about 1598 in the town of Saint-Martin d'Ige, a small village near the city of Mortagne in the Perche region of France. In 1627, he would marry Louise Mauger, from the same village. About 1637, Pierre, Louise and their two children Roberte and Pierre would board a ship bound for "La Nouvelle France". The young family would first settle in the Quebec City region. Somehow, Pierre met de Maisonneuve and the Governor was able to convince him to follow him to Ville-Marie, the latter was not a choice location to raise a young family during the early years of the French Colony. Constant attacks by the Iroquois, was a weekly occurrence around the small island village.

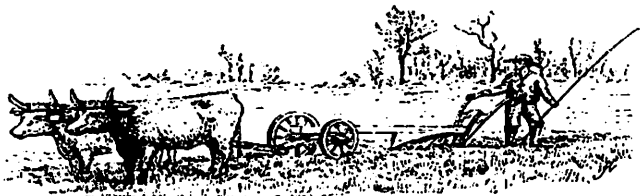
By 1648 the family of Pierre and Louise had grown to six children and this is when de Maisonneuve would grant the first farm on Montreal island. In 1666, Pierre was granted a second farm of 60 arpents. Pierre was also a member of the local militia, set-up by Lambert Closse for the defense of the young island colony. During the same time period, Pierre was named elder of the young church of Notre-Dame. In 1672, Father Dollier de Casson, the famous Sulpicien Priest would create the first map of Ville-Marie and would also trace the mapping of the first streets in the young colony, a region now known as Old Montreal (Vieux-Montreal). Rue Saint-Pierre was named by Dollier de Casson in honour of Pierre Gadoys, due to the fact that the street ran adjacent to his farm.

Pierre died on October 20th 1667 and was buried in Montreal.

Pierre and Louise Gadoys were the ancestors of the Gadbois of America.

The *Archives Nationales du Quebec* on Viger street in Montreal, as part of its vast collection, carries the notarial acts of this and many other Montreal pioneers. The management and staff of the Archives, would like you to visit them and consult their unique collection of documents, maps and books. Services at the Archives are available in both French and English. The Archives are located at 535 avenue Viger East in Montreal and they can be reached by phone at 514-873-3065

Reference: Dictionnaire biographique du Canada, T.1 page 328



THE FIRST SETTLERS OF QUEBEC

By Jacques Gagne, from various sources

THE ALGONQUIN NATION OF QUEBEC

Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, the numerous bands that inhabited the area between the territories of the Montagnais and the Chippewas (Ojibwas), and south of the present city of Ottawa, were called the Algonkins by Samuel de Champlain, the founder and first governor of La Nouvelle France. They and the Montagnais were allies of the French in their conflict with the Iroquois. The Algonquian of Quebec were members of a much larger confederacy, whose members inhabited a large portion of Canada. The Algonquian, originally comprising several hundred tribes spoke nearly 50 related languages and occupied most of the Canadian region south of the Hudson Bay between the Canadian Prairies and the St. Lawrence River basin, excluding certain territories held by the Siouan and Iroquoian tribes. They were at one time the most populous Native North American linguistic stocks. The Algonquian of Quebec of today are the Abitibiwinni, Eagle Village (Kipawa), Kitigan Zibi, Lac-Simon and Long Point and all of the above are part of the Council of Anishinabeg Algonquin Nation. The other communities of Barriere Lake, Temiskaming, and Wolf Lake are associated with the Algonquin Nation Secretariat Group. Kitcisakik, the only remaining nomadic people of any community in Quebec, has a band council but is not part of either regrouping of the Algonquin Nation of Quebec. Because the northern climate made agriculture difficult, the Algonquin were a semi-nomadic people, moving their encampments from one place to the next in search for food, which came from hunting and the gathering of various plant roots, seeds, wild rice and berries. They traveled on foot and by birch-bark canoe in the summer months, and used toboggans and snowshoes in the winter. Their clothes were made from animal skins, as were their tents, also known as wigwams, sometime also covered with birch-bark. The Algonquin social structure was patriarchal; men were the leaders and the heads of the family and territorial hunting rights were passed from father to son.

THE CREE NATION OF QUEBEC

The Cree story had its beginnings in the woodlands around James Bay in what is now northern Quebec. The descendants of these people in Eastern James Bay refer to themselves as the Cree. There is not a corresponding term in their language, rather they have a variety of designations, which identify groups of people according to geographic and ecological considerations. For example, the Wiinimeyk liyuu are the people who live and hunt along the coast, whereas the Nuuhcimiihc liyuu are those from the inland areas. The Eastern Cree are regrouped into eight Quebec bands; Great Whale River, Chisasibi (formerly at Fort George), Wemindji, Eastmain, Rupert House, Nemaska, Waswanipi, and Mistassini. The Cree people are also identified by their membership to these various communities. The designation of Cree is not an historical entity, the first known written reference to the people as being Cree speakers was made in 1853. The identification of the Eastern James Bay people with the Cree language, a dialect of the Algonquian language began with the missionaries at Rupert House and Fort George who used Church Missionary Society prayer books translated at Moose Factory in Western James Bay. Historically there is little evidence of strong inter-group ties between the East and West Coast Peoples of James Bay. Stronger ties seem to have existed between those living inland in Quebec such as the Montagnais. However, since both the Anglican Church and the Federal Government through their education policies fostered an association between the Eastern James Bay People

and the Cree to the west, the former people also came to be known as Cree. The language of the James Bay Cree is an Algonquian language spoken by more than 45,000 people across Canada. There are five major Cree dialects: Western/Plain Cree, Northern/Woodlands Cree, Central/Swampy Cree, Moose Cree, and Eastern Cree. The most divergent among these dialects is Eastern Cree, which some consider a closer relative to the Innu languages of the Montagnais and Naskapi in comparison to the other Cree dialects, then again, others consider Montagnais, Naskapi, and/or Attikameck to be dialects of the Cree language. This lack of linguistic consensus reveals the remarkable diversification of the Cree language. In general, Cree people can understand the dialects of communities closest to them, but not those further away. Only the Cree of Eastern James Bay would be able to understand Montagnais.

LISTUGUJ FIRST NATION

Many stories speak of how Restigouche, now Listuguj was once called - an earlier version of the name was Tjigog/Jugugw. It was once located on the south side of the Restigouche river. The Mi'gmaq lived along the waters from Gaspé to Miramichi; with many more inhabitants living inland. The most frequented area was located on the site of present day Atholville. It was called Jugugw. This meant natural harbour. It was an area filled with wigwams, a stockade and sacred burial grounds. Most would agree it was an excellent place for salmon fishing. In the year 1639, a party of Mohawks, led by an impulsive warrior, would enter the Restigouche village. They would soon come across a group of Mi'gmaq who were peacefully fishing. The young Mohawk leader's father advised his son to leave the Mi'gmaq alone, but he did not obey his father. All of the Mi'gmaq were massacred, except for the chief who was named Tonel after the French name Tonnerre. Although wounded, Tonel would escape. When he was well again, he would assemble a group of warriors and set-off for the Mohawk village of Caughnawaga to take his revenge. Following a fierce battle, the Mohawk chief would surrender and turn-over all participants of the Restigouche raid, including his own son. As he gave the signal for the execution, Chief Tonel shouted to the young Mohawk leader; "Listo Gotj", which meant 'disobedience to your father'. Upon his return, Chief Tonel would change the name of his village from "Tchigouk" to "Listo Gotj", from which the name Restigouche was derived from. Much later, the Micmac Indians became allies with the French and during the start of the seven years war, the parishioners felt necessary to protect the Indians and began moving the families to the north side of the river. In 1745, as this was a strategic position between New France and Nova Scotia, a military build up was begun to protect the French interests on the river and to protect the inland waterways from the St. John's river to the St. Lawrence river. Under the guidance of Father l'Estage, 60 Indian families would cross-over to the north side (Quebec) and settled on the flat fertile land known as the Mission, the present site of Listuguj.

Montreal_1900

DEATH IN THE STABLE

by Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

It was a typical late spring day on May 25th, 1892 when Clement Goyette, a Montreal-area stone cutter, was arrested and charged with the loathsome crime of attempted murder. The incident in which he was involved, and that eventually led to foul play on the life of Montreal constable Telesphore Rompre, was serious enough in that Goyette actually shot the police officer at close range, clearly with the intention to kill.

The confrontation between the law enforcer and the law breaker was over Rompre's endeavour to arrest Goyette for some banal, petty offence committed in the streets of this city. The policeman was shot on the right side of his abdomen but was, nevertheless, able to hang onto the criminal while awaiting the arrival of help.

Within a day or so, Goyette was brought before the Court of Queen's Bench where such a convincing case was made by Crown Attorney J. L. Archambault that the jury took all of five minutes to arrive at its guilty verdict. The scofflaw was ultimately sentenced to seven years at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. So vile was his demeanour that the High Constable of the period, Monsieur Bissonnette, commented: "That man will end his days on the scaffold. I never saw a more wicked face and every action since his arrest suggests crime." And Chief Justice Lacoste stated unequivocally that he could have sentenced Goyette to life in jail but chose not to because of the prisoner's relatively young age. If only the honourable judge had chosen the life term (as we will learn later), two innocent lives would have been saved.

Upon being sentenced, the felon made a desperate but futile attempt to escape. In all events, for his "good" behaviour, he served only five of the seven year sentence. However, once out of prison, Goyette was in constant trouble with the authorities. Then came the dark night of January 24, 1904.

On that tragic Sunday evening, Clement Goyette was entering his third week of working for one Daniel Colligan, a well - respected and successful farmer of Irish origin. Colligan was a happy and contented man of about sixty years of age. An

industrious individual, he had married twice, with ten children from the first union and another nine from the second. Needless to say, as there was always work to do about the farm, Colligan had enthusiastically hired Goyette.

There, about four miles from the tiny French Canadian village of Alfred, on the Ontario side of the border with Quebec, Goyette attended to various chores as a farm labourer. He himself had approached Colligan earlier that month about working for him and nothing in the first two weeks of their association hinted at what was to come. In fact, although Goyette was occasionally sullen and taciturn, the two men appeared to get along quite well.

Around five o'clock, Sunday, January 26th, the family (as was their custom) gathered for evening tea. Goyette was invited to join them, and he did. There was not the slightest inkling of tension or quarrel, and certainly nothing to suggest what was soon to happen.

With the tea finished, the two men headed for the farm yard to attend to the end of the day chores. Colligan buttonholed his thirteen year old son, Thomas, to participate as well, which later proved to be a fateful decision. The three set out for the barn. Exactly what happened after their departure from the family home remains shrouded in mystery. One version survives, that of Goyette, rendered to the authorities the day after the brutal murders.

"On Saturday, Colligan had trouble with his wife and abused her, and I did not like that. On Sunday we played poker in the afternoon for cents, and drank a good deal. I was still uneasy about the way he had abused his wife the previous day, and I was not in good humour.

"In the evening we went to do the chores, and after I had fed the horses in the barn the young boy came in and said: 'Pa is not glad because you feed the horses too much.' I said I did not feed them too much, but when his father came in a few minutes afterwards, he also said that I was feeding the horses too much. I told him also that I was not, and then he said: 'Well, I am boss and you will have to do what I say.'

"I said: 'We will see who is boss,' and jumped at him. I clinched with him and we both fell on the floor and I caught him by the throat and choked him good and hard. Then the little boy took a stick and cut me on the head and that made me good and mad. I jumped over the manger on to the floor of the barn looking for something with which I could hit him, and I saw the broad axe which we had been using to drive spikes. I grabbed it and jumped back and caught Colligan before he was able to get up. I cut him with the axe over the head till he did not move. Then I ran after the young fellow and grabbed him and cut him with the axe till he fell down.

"I then went back to Colligan and turned him over, and as he didn't move I took all the money I could find in his pocket and put it in mine. I then left the barn and shut the door behind me, and as I was coming out, Mrs. Colligan was coming out of the house. She asked me where her husband was, and I told her to go into the house. One of the little girls came out also.

"The little girl started for the road. I called her back, as I knew she was going for the neighbours. I went into the house and nailed the door and said 'I want what money you have here.' Mrs. Colligan said, 'I don't think there is any, but I will show you.' I asked her to go upstairs ahead of me with a lamp. I followed. We found no money. We came downstairs and I told her to come and have a drink. She refused. I forced her to take a good big drink. I then asked her if there were no money at all in the house. She said no, and then I tried to kill her."

And, indeed, Goyette did try to kill to Mrs. Colligan. He succeeded in cutting her severely about the arms and head before several of the children and a few neighbours successfully overpowered the frenzied farm labourer. There is little doubt, however, that if there had been no intervention by others, Goyette would have eliminated the entire family.

The captured killer was quickly taken to Alfred where he was temporarily held in Chene's Hotel

until the arrival of the appropriate authorities. Alcohol was immediately presented as a possible cause for the drama. Initially, Goyette himself refused to speak to anyone.

The day after the tragedy the sleepy little town of Alfred was numb with shock. Neighbours and friends streamed to the scene of the homicides to offer what ever comfort they could to Mrs. Colligan and the surviving children. Surprisingly, the former was well enough to provide the following version of the events-

"He (Goyette) had been drinking a little but not sufficient to cause any of us any alarm, and he seemed to be in the best of humour all day. It was just about supper time when Goyette and my husband and son went to the barn together, to attend to some small chores. What happened there God only knows, and Goyette is the only human being who can tell. After they had been in the barn for about 15 minutes or so, I saw Goyette come back to the house and as he entered he seemed perfectly rational and looked exactly as he did when he went out. There was nothing to his appearance to frighten me or give me the slightest suspicion of what he had done, and I did not notice until afterwards that he was wearing my husband's cap.

"As he came he had two sticks in his hand and walking over to the stove he picked up a hatchet that was lying nearby and then without any warning whatever started to attack me. Although I was stunned for a moment, I immediately started to ward off his blows to the best of my ability and one of the children promptly came to my rescue and helped me by worrying the murderer to such an extent that he could not get at me, while the other child ran to the neighbours for help.

"Then Providence came to my aid in permitting the handle of the axe to break and in trying to recover the axe Goyette lost so much time that when he resumed his attack the neighbours came rushing in and secured him, after a struggle in which he fought with what seemed to me the strength of a



CLEMENT GOYETTE,
The Self-Confessed Murderer of Daniel
Colligan and His Son Thomas.

dozen men. Although I was almost fainting with excitement, my thoughts flew immediately to my husband and son and when I noticed that Goyette wore my husband's cap I felt a horrible certainty that my husband and son had become his victims. Hoping against hope I urged the neighbours to go to the barn and when they went there they found that my fears were only too well grounded." Incontrovertibly, the sight which awaited them was particularly gruesome. The body of Mr. Colligan was found in a pool of blood beneath a horse with his son's corpse not too far away. The head of the former was almost severed from the body with an oblique cut "which started from the left ear and cleaved through the neck to a point below the chin. The head of the boy was split in two from the back."

The Coroner's Inquiry had no difficulty in finding Goyette "guilty of murder" and now it was up to the Magistrates' Court to continue with the judicial process against the accused. It was to take place at the Colligan farmhouse where the very crimes were committed.

It was late Monday evening when the proceedings finally commenced. About fifty people were squeezed into the tiny family kitchen, all of whom were silhouetted by the flickering of a strategically-placed oil lamp. Crown Attorney Maxwell sat grim-faced and silent as Police Magistrate J. W. Langrill vigorously composed the text of the charges against Goyette. Present also were constables and various witnesses to the horrible event and its sequel. Sitting amongst all these people was the sullen and silent Clement Goyette. He was a powerful man and, accordingly, heavily manacled. Beyond the kitchen through the open door to the sitting room could be seen the cold, now rigid bodies of the two victims. Their remains were gently covered with white, yet nevertheless, blood-stained sheets. Father and son lay side by side. In yet another neighbouring room could be heard the sobs and sighs of Mrs. Colligan, herself grievously wounded from the vicious assault of the

unstable assailant. The occasional echo of a child running about the farmhouse could also be heard. Eventually Crown Attorney Maxwell bellowed in a clear, crisp voice the words "Stand up". There was no question that it was an order and at that, Clement Goyette stood. The charges against him were read in French with the shackled prisoner displaying absolutely no emotion, his face being totally blank. When asked if he understood the charges, the countenance of the accused changed only a little - perhaps now just a hint of cunning.

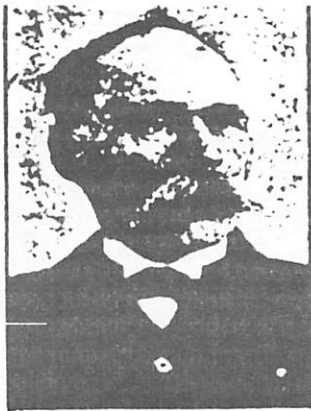
The indispensable testimony of Mrs. Colligan was taken from her bedside. When the magistrate ordained the presence of Goyette in the room, Colligan's widow pleaded with the official not to place him in her sight again. Respecting her wishes, the defendant was kept just outside the door where he could hear the testimony of the terrified woman. Nevertheless, and now displaying some interest in the proceedings, he periodically attempted to peer acrimoniously into his victim's room through the opening in the doorway.

After Mrs. Colligan's disposition was taken, there followed in the melodramatic style of newspaper reporting of the time, the attestation of the daughter. The Montreal Star recounted that "the little girl's evidence was taken. Sleeping in a little room, the child was awakened for the ordeal of the questioning. Her school

teacher carried the child down in her arms. Then her glance fell upon the man Goyette, and with a sob of fear, she threw her arms around the teacher's neck and cried with the terror of it all. It was a scene of unutterable pathos. The child and the man. The former crying in terror, the latter with the lust of hate blazing from his eyes."

The child's testimony, again according to the Star, "clinched the case." Still, Goyette refused to enter a plea, and with that, the proceedings were remanded until the following morning.

Before leaving the farmhouse, however, the unidentified Montreal Star reporter slipped into the



SAMUEL COLLIGAN.

Who, with His Son, Was Murdered at Alfred by Clement Goyette.

room where the two bodies lay. He gingerly pulled back the sheets covering them and was horrified at what he saw. "The head of the man was completely split open, and the force of the blows must have been terrific. The boy's head was cleft in twain, and the features were almost unrecognizable. Near by, on a small table, the axe with which the direful deed was done, was lying. The handle was broken. One side of it was splashed with blood and fragments of flesh and hair clung to the keen blade."

The stable itself, only some fifty feet away, also provided the Montreal journalist with quite an eyeeful of unmitigated trepidation. "The very hollow in which the head of the man had rested, the evidences of the ghastly struggle, and the signs of the death fight that had taken place were all there," he wrote.

Several people testified as to what they had seen. The first was one James Watson who was also a farmer. He resided on lot 36, just next to the Colligan property. He had last seen him alive about a week earlier. On the evening of the murders, Watson was called upon by the tiny Tessie Colligan to come quickly to their home. On his way, he managed to get his two brothers, Thomas and Dan, to go along with him. Before entering the Colligan kitchen, they eventually obtained the assistance of yet a fourth man - another neighbour by the family name of Brady. Upon entering the farmhouse, the four of them succeeded, with difficulty, in subduing the mighty Goyette. A few minutes later, again according to Watson, they ventured into the barn where they made the macabre finding. His brother Tom was with him when the axe was found and it was a short time later, during the legal proceedings, that it was formally identified as the murder weapon. Afterward, the brothers witnessed the prisoner being placed in a sleigh for the short trip into Alfred.

The next testimony was that provided by one Dr. Adhemar Gibault who was called to the Colligan farmhouse around 8:30 the night of the murders. Dr. Gibault testified that when he arrived there around 10:00, he found Mrs. Colligan on her bed with her head covered in blood. After describing to those assembled the nature of her wounds, the doctor then explained how he dressed them and how he eventually made his way to the stable.

There he confirmed the deaths of the father and son, going into considerable forensic detail in presenting his evidence to the panel. Dr. Gibault's description was indeed gory, especially in so far as the head wounds were concerned. His graphic depiction of the boy's body was particularly gruesome.

The deposition of Mary Elizabeth Colligan, the 14 year-old daughter of the murdered man, proved most titillating. She, too, was threatened by Goyette and confirmed that she and her bloodied mother gave the aggressor a total of \$25 in order to escape (or so they hoped) with their lives. At that point, the Colligan girl attempted to flee but was hotly pursued by Goyette who eventually caught her, dragging her back to the farmhouse. Once there, he then demanded liquor and threatened to kill his prey if none were produced. The desperate killer was given some and he violently insisted that the girl drink with him as well. She did. Most fortunately, at the very point Goyette ordered the fourteen year old to remove her clothes, Mr. James Watson broke into the kitchen with the other men. Together, again according to the Colligan daughter's testimony, they pounced on the criminal and overpowered him.

The unnamed Montreal Star reporter also gained access to Clement Goyette himself. As previously mentioned, Goyette had been brought into Alfred and sequestered, for his own protection, in a hotel in that town. There, he was heavily shackled and under the constant guard of two burly men who had been specially sworn in as constables. By all accounts the murderer had not slept well.

"Good morning, Goyette," the Star journalist called out as he was admitted to the room. At that moment, the accused was attempting to eat breakfast, a task rendered all the more complicated by the heavy manacles on his hands.

"Did you sleep well?," the reporter persisted. Goyette shrugged an unconvincing "yes," while all along not looking up. "Tell me, Goyette, did the boy hit you over the eye or was it Brady?"

To this interrogative, the Star details that the prisoner "looked up and his repulsive face was terrible in the hate that blazed forth from it. With a vile oath, he spat on the floor and answered that it was indeed Brady."

A few moments later Goyette confirmed his intention to kill Mrs. Colligan as well but, switching to French, he said that the women "went down on her knees and begged for her life. Then she made the sign of the cross and I did not kill her." Afterward, asked why he had killed "these two people," the accused responded "because the young fellow made me mad." Expressing absolutely no regret and seeming totally rational, the interview came to an end with the arrival of the Crown Attorney.

The story of the vicious murderer is next picked up in the February 12 edition of the Montreal Star which reported, somewhat surprisingly, that Clement Goyette had become a model prisoner. "That fierce look of hatred and malice has left his face. He no longer hangs his head and growls when spoken to, but appears to be glad to have a kind word spoken to him and a kind act performed for him."

Friends of Goyette put together the necessary moneys to hire a Montreal lawyer to defend him. Accordingly, one Leopold Houle was hired on February 1 to represent the interests of the accused. Houle was well familiar with his client as it was he who took part in the separation proceedings initiated by the inmate's wife in August of the previous year. However, when he first met with the prisoner, the barrister was told in no uncertain words that no money should be spent on his defence and that, besides, since "he was not long for this world" any funds should be given to his young daughter in Montreal. "Give my child anything that they might spend on me."

After all was said and done, it was a surprise to no one - least of all Goyette himself - that the mercurial murderer was sentenced that winter to death on the gallows in late April of that same year. Interestingly, according to a February 12 Star report, Goyette spoke quite often with "gaol officials about his hanging." He went as far as to ask them if "it was a hard death or if it took long to hang a man." With his spiritual advisor, Goyette would discuss quite easily his life and impending death. He was often seen reading a prayer book and studiously examining religious prayer cards which had been given to him. He came to cause prison officials absolutely no trouble.

Goyette, who was 36 years of age and born in Lavaltrie, Quebec, was married and the father of a six year old daughter, Marie Alice. His wife (Marie Louise Goyette née Maillet), who resided at 71 Rivard Street, Montreal, at the time of the crime, met with a Star reporter to speak of her husband. She said that they had been married nearly seven years and that, at first, her spouse was a kind and considerate partner. He later, however, fell in with "evil companions" and the bottle. After the birth of their daughter in 1898, Goyette changed for the better for a little while only to return to his volatile ways later. In all events, she felt that she had no choice but to leave him and Mrs. Goyette eventually heard that her husband had left Montreal in August 1903 "for the purpose of getting work in the shanties."

According to one newspaper report, Goyette became deeply depressed when he came to believe that his crime would not be forgiven in the afterlife. He based this belief on the fact that he had given neither of his victims time to make their amends with the Almighty, so why should God forgive him.

At one point, Goyette seemed so despondent that Judge Constantineau offered to have paid, as an act of charity, the board of the convict's wife so that she might remain with her husband in L'Original up to the day of his execution. When Goyette learned of this, he insisted that it not be done and that, again, if there were any money to be spared it should be used for his daughter in Montreal.

On Monday, April 4, Clement Goyette received the day visit from Montreal of his brother and nephew. They reported that the prisoner was "resigned to his condition, but always very sad." However, he was apparently "eating and sleeping better" and determined to remain clear-headed right to the end. In this capacity, he was assisted by a spiritual advisor, Reverend Father Berube.

In a somewhat bizarre twist to this thoroughly tragic story, the Star reported on April 22 just six short days before Clement's death, a woman from Margaret Street, Ottawa, claiming to be the estranged wife of Clement Goyette, visited the prisoner only to realise at the meeting that the man was not her husband. Accordingly, Goyette would leave only one widow, and she was a resident of Montreal.

Perhaps somewhat surprisingly, just a few days before the end, Goyette greeted visitors warmly and with a broad smile. As he explained it, he preferred death to commutation, and wanted to get on with the former.

On April 27, "Radcliffe", the government hangman, arrived at L'Original, where the execution was to take place the following day. While awaiting the grim task, he lodged that evening with the local sheriff. The following morning, April 28, Clement Goyette kept his rendez-vous with death and he was as courageous as one could expect one to be in such a situation. His final meal was his supper the night before after which he received the visit of his brother and brother-in-law who both said their good-byes. After prayers, he slept with difficulty until 4:00 in the morning. A short time later, he requested a glass of milk and, at the same time, thanked his guards for all the kindness they had shown him. Mass was said at 6:00 by Reverend Edward of the Capician Order.

A few minutes before 8:00, the Sheriff, the Gaoler, the Turnkey, and the Executioner all arrived at the door of Goyette's cell. The death sentence was read and, perhaps somewhat oddly, Radcliffe and Goyette then shook hands. The prisoner's arms were then belted by Radcliffe and the macabre and tenebrous procession to the scaffold began. Reports indicated that Goyette walked steadily to the drop with Father Edward at his side, both praying aloud. The inmate was so focused and meditative in his demeanour that he did not even

notice his open grave to the side of the gallows. Once upon the scaffold, Goyette took his position on the trap. The black cap was placed over his head, his arms and legs were strapped, the noose adjusted about his neck. Having almost completed his work, Radcliffe then stepped aside. Reverend Edward had just begun a final prayer when the trap fell and the doomed felon disappeared from view. Although Goyette's neck was broken by the drop, his heart continued to beat for another twelve minutes, after which the black flag was raised over the jail. His body was left hanging a while longer before it was taken down, placed on a stretcher, and examined by Coroner Lawlor who, with great officialism, determined the cause of death to have been due to "hanging."

Goyette's remains were then placed in a coffin and quickly buried. The Montreal Star concluded in its April 28th edition that "Goyette's end was the sequel to one of the most brutal tragedies which has ever taken place in the history of the country." Who could possibly disagree?

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

Author's Note: You will notice that the photo describes the individual as *Samuel* Colligan while the article refers to him as *Daniel* Colligan. The name was *Daniel* - the newspaper made a mistake when it first reported the story. I therefore quoted the article as it was stated at the time

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 in December Connections. 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.



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

HOLOCAUST VICTIMS NAMES ON LINE

November 2004 saw the launch of an on line Central Database of Victims' Names by Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority. Nearly three million names are currently registered; there is also an invitation to submit names that are not yet recorded. Even if you are not searching for Jewish relatives, this site has excellent educational and historical material as well. See www.yadvashem.org. Thanks to Editor Dawn Ouellette for this contribution.

SOMETHING IRISH FOR MARCH

Editor Dawn Ouellette sent this information about the TIARA Web site - always a good one to revisit - there is now an index to more than 50,000 obituaries of people who were born and/or died in Ireland, from newspapers in Ireland, USA, Canada and elsewhere. See tiara.ie/obframe.htm. Dawn also reports you might like to visit the full site of The Irish Ancestral Association at tiara.ie for other interesting items. If you haven't visited lately, click on *what's new* to see the information added by month.

SOME VERY GRAVE MATTERS ... NEWFOUNDLAND AND NEW ENGLAND

www.stonepics.com is the results of a project to photograph and index every cemetery, headstone, and monument in Newfoundland. It becomes the first province or state in North America to have a comprehensive database for finding cemeteries and headstones. Currently, there are more than 200,000 records of names and dates and location information for over 1600 cemeteries. The names database is free, while the actual pictures are on CDs. Very detailed explanations are available on the site.

At www.gravematter.com you will find a collection of photographs and historical information on cemeteries of New England southern Maine, southern New Hampshire and northeast Massachusetts. Searchable by name or cemetery.

HISTORICAL DIRECTORIES - ENGLAND & WALES

Thanks to Alison Clarke Connelly for leaving a note about this site. While few of us have ancestors that appear in history books, they may be listed in the numerous local and trade directories that began appearing in the UK in the mid-1700's, according to this site. Access is free at this digital library that eventually will include 18th, 19th, and early 20th century directories from England and Wales. Search www.historicaldirectories.org. by name, year, county, or occupation. A University of Leicester project.

MORE UK DOCUMENTS ON LINE

The UK National Archives newest data base, released in Nov 2004, contains the records of over five million servicemen. There are of course many other items of interest, such as one million wills, and always excellent explanations. Visit the site at www.documentsonline.nationalarchives.gov.uk.

The National Archivist, although not associated with the National Archives, is licensed by them to reproduce digital images of original registers and other documents, from births, marriages, and deaths to Army Lists. There are also excellent instructions, for example, *How To Interpret Index To Death Duty Registers 1796-1903*. Consult the site at www.nationalarchivist.com/archives.cfm. Searching is free, while there is a charge to view the actual documents. Thanks to Ken Oram for this notice.

BIBLE RECORDS ON LINE

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for this unusual site. Names can be searched in more than 1000 bibles at www.biblerecords.com. You can also browse the bibles or the surname list. The search facility lets you enter any term, it appears, so try locality or province as well.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST OBITUARY INDEX

This index is a subset of the Seventh-day Adventist Periodical Index. Not all geographic regions are included but they are constantly working to add more data. The index covers 1850 to the current year, but most of the periodicals they include begin after 1900. Search by name or death date at www.andrews.edu/library/car/sdapiobits.html.

THE AMERICAN COLONIST'S LIBRARY

This site describes itself as "a massive collection of the literature and documents which were most relevant to the colonists' lives in America." The documents are arranged in chronological sequence - 500 B.C.-1800 A.D and can also be searched by using your browser's FIND function. Address is www2.pitnet.net/primarysources.

QUEBEC CEMETERIES

Several Quebec cemeteries have been added, especially for the Eastern Townships, at this Cemetery Transcription Library site www.interment.net. Click on *Quebec*, most of the counties that are underlined will have cemeteries added at the end of 2004 and beginning of 2005.

OLD MEDICAL TERMS FOR USE BY GENEALOGISTS

Mike Howlett sent this extensive list of old medical terms ranging from *Abasia* (Hysterical inability to walk or stand) to *Yellow Landers* (jaundice). For more than 25 pages of definitions scroll through freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~wakefield/medical.html

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CENSUS

Census documents, both full Census and index only, are currently available for the following years: 1841, 1881, 1891, and 1901. Supporting documents are also available. See detailed explanations at www.edu.pe.ca/paro/census, a PEI Community and Cultural Affairs site.

MORE SHIP SITES

Mike Howlett forwarded two ship sites with quite different approaches. The first, www.lostatsea.ca, dedicated to Atlantic Canada fishermen and mariners *Lost at Sea* and to fishing as *A Way of Life*, shows those lost at sea in Canada (by Province), on the United States East Coast (by State), and in other seafaring countries. In some cases, links exist to a specific newspaper article or a site devoted to the ship involved. Search is by word, so it can be a

surname, a ship, a river, or anything else that appears on the site that matches the word you enter. The second site, at www.cronab.demon.co.uk/marIt.htm presents "a wide ranging collection of articles covering all aspects of maritime history ... the general emphasis [is] in naval history." A lot of information on the Royal Navy at various periods. There are also several links to sites of related interest.

MUSEUMS OF CANADA

Planning your summer vacation? Visit the site of the Canadian Museums Association, which is designed for museum management and issues, but does list Canadian museums by type, name, locality, etc. Click on Official Directory of Canadian Museums at www.museums.ca.

FAMILY TREE MAKER ON LINE HELP

Questions and answers for both current and older versions of Family Tree Maker can be found at www.genealogy.com/help. Select your version under *Customer Support*. You can also get some tips (along with advertising to sell the software) on Global Genealogy's Web site at www.globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/software/ftm.

TECHIE TIPS

ALTERNATE WEB BROWSERS

If you're technically inclined and tired of Internet Explorer's security problems, Burt Lang suggests that you try Mozilla - just use Google to find the free software and detailed explanations.

E-MAIL ADDRESS PRIVACY

if you wish to send information to a list of people and don't want them to see each other's E-mail address, use the 'Bcc' (blind carbon copy) feature instead of 'To'. Most mail programs will still require an address in 'To' as well - you can comply by repeating your own address here. This feature has several security/privacy uses - for example, sending a note about the next QFHS lecture to members without publicizing their addresses, or forwarding a joke (it does happen, unfortunately!) without revealing all the addresses of the recipients.

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

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 June. by **April. 15th, 2005** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email norabernier@yahoo.com

- 1994 **BICKFORD.** Seek information on family of Abner BICKFORD; he was in the 1830 census living in Stanbridge, Que. Need information on wife and children who are all Protestant. Seane L. Satola, 17825 Continental Dr., Brookfield, Wis. 53045 USA
- 1995 **GILMOUR,** William. Seeking whereabouts of William GILMOUR, and his daughter Catherine. William was born 1 Jan. 1792 in Neilston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, s/o John GILMOUR and Ann WHYTE. His wife unknown. William was apparently in Ramsay Township, Lanark, Co., Ont. In 1845 but where did he go afterwards? Possibly Quebec? Judy Gauthier, 94 Wishing Well Drive, Scarborough, ON. MIT 1J4.
Email: jgauthier@attglobal.net.
- 1996 **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. NGM 1G0. Email: edmarkel@tcc.on.ca
- 1997 **PROCTOR.** Looking for information on Catherine Price PROCTOR, born about 1814, d. 09 March 1886, married Joseph ARNOLD. They lived at Gore/Lochaber (Thurso, Que). Parents were Price and Margaret PROCTOR. Lois Martin, #23, 4001 Old Clayton Rd., Abbotsford, B.C. V3G 1C5. Email: loal@telus.net
- 1998 **WALSTER.** Looking to make contact with anyone having a connection to the WALSTER family near Mille Isles, Argenteuil Co., or Montreal. Also need birth (abt. 1850) marriage, death date for William WALSER. See #1997
- 1999 **WILLIS.** Researching the business career of Alexander Parker WILLIS (1845-1934), founder and president of Willis & Co., Ltd. Piano manufacturers. Particularly interested in information about his early business associates on Notre Dame St., Montreal, in the 1870's and 1880's: James E. ROY (Wanzer Sewing Machine agent), J.A. SADLER (publisher and bookseller) and Augustus J. PELL (fine art dealer, framer and sewing machine agent). Mark Gallop, 3 -3939 Ste-Jacques St., Montreal, QC. H4C 1H7.
Email: markg_mtl@hotmail.com.

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

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: 1869-1906

Marriages: 1869-1921

Deaths: 1869-1931

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.

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

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

Published by:

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Pointe Claire, Quebec
Canada H9S 4H9

If not delivered, return postage guaranteed

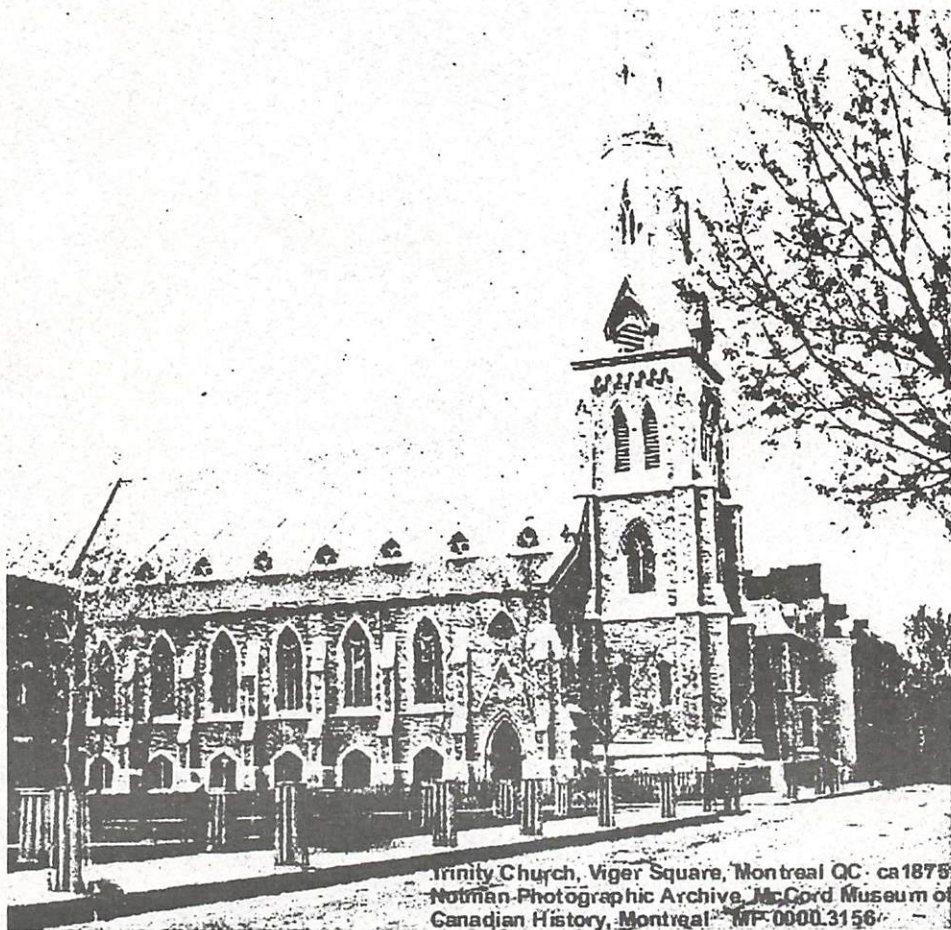


EXCH 90310
AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 6478
MANCHESTER NEW HAMPSHIRE
U.S.A. 03108-6478

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CONNECTIONS

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
JUNE 2005 ~ Volume # 27 ~ Issue # 4



Trinity Church, Viger Square, Montreal QC - ca 1875
Notman-Photographic Archive, McCord Museum of
Canadian History, Montreal - WP 0000.3156

CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC
CONNECTIONS IS A PUBLICATION OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
VOLUME 27 ISSUE 4 - JUNE 2005
ISSN 070.7130

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MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1026, PTE. CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA. H9S 4H9
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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 - 15th 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 to Friday	10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Wednesday	6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Sunday	1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.

SUMMER HOURS: CLOSED: Thurs, June 23rd at 3:00 p.m. - will Re-open Mon June 27th at 10:00 a.m.
Last Sunday Open - June 12th. Commencing Monday, June 27th QFHS hours will be:
OPEN: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
CLOSED: From August 29th Through to September 5th, Labour Day
Regular hours will recommence on: Tuesday, September 6th at 10:00 A.m.

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JOURNAL OF THE
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
VOLUME # 27 ISSUE # 4 - JUNE 2005

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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★ QFHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL FORM ★

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THE COVER PHOTO IS OF
TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL

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THE COVER PHOTO

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of Trinity Church taken circa 1875. This photo is from the Notman Collection and is used in *Connections* with the kind permission of the Notman Photographic Archives, McCord Museum of Canadian History, Montreal. Visit the McCord Museum home page at: <http://www.mccord-museum.qc.ca/en> Click on "Collections" and then on "Notman Photographic Archives" to view numerous other photos reflecting the social history of Montreal and Canada. The article titled: *Ghosts of Trinity* by Robert Wilkins may be found on page 4 of this issue of *Connections*.

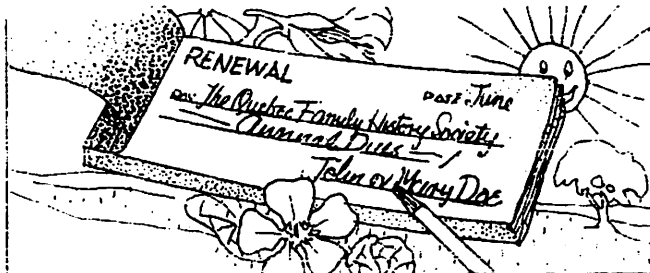
QFHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2005 ~ 2006

Are you interested in finding out more about your ancestors ?
The best way to do it is by being a member of a Family History Society !!

Yes, there are many resources now available on the internet - but this is only a portion of what is available to the serious family historian through a Family History Society. And, except for message boards there is no one to ask for help or advice.

The Quebec Family History Society has an enormous amount of information on computer, CDs, microfilm, microfiche, books and genealogical journals from around the world. We now have new digital imaging equipment to make excellent copies of anything you find. Also, if a resource is not readily available at the QFHS Library there is always someone to help in your search by suggesting the best ways to find what you are looking for. The QFHS quarterly journal, *Connections* always has interesting articles and current genealogical information. Free lectures are given throughout the year and numerous workshops and seminars are held at reduced rates to members. For the price of your annual membership ALL these resources are available to you. So, remember to renew your annual membership to *the Quebec Family History Society* before Aug 1st 2005. Do it now, before you forget !! And, try to convince a friend or relative to join - it's always more fun when you have a personal friend to discuss your latest findings with. The renewal form for 2005 ~ 2006 can be found as a pullout centerfold in this issue and a membership form can always be printed from the QFHS website at: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs>.

Please remember to renew your QFHS membership by August 1st



**The Membership
Renewal Form for
the year 2005 ~2006
will be found in the
center of this issue
of *Connections***

Dawn Ouellette

From The Editor

This issue of CONNECTIONS marks my 10th year as Editor. A total of 41 issues !

It has been a fantastic experience and I never tire of working with the wonderful material that is sent to me. I really didn't know what I was getting into in 1995. I had only joined the Quebec Family History Society in October 1994 and was still a complete novice at genealogical research.* I even had to ask someone what IGI meant !! I was in the QFHS Library one day, desperately trying to understand the Griffith Valuations when Pennie Redmile approached me. She told me that Carol Truesdell had decided to step down as Editor of *Connections* and Pennie thought I would be a good candidate to replace her. "Would I be interested in meeting with the Executive Committee to discuss it ?" she wanted to know. Pennie knew from our prior discussions that, at the request of the City of Kirkland, I had initiated and headed an editorial committee that published 'The Kirkland Newsletter' a few years before. Hesitantly, I agreed to meet the Executive Committee, expecting Carol to be there to explain to me what the job of Editor of a genealogical journal entailed. Carol was unable to attend that afternoon meeting and I walked into a roomful of strangers - except for Pennie - and walked out Editor of *Connections*. At that point I had only seen ONE copy of *Connections*, the December 1994 issue. Carol was then working on the March 1995 issue which was to be her last. In April I met with Carol and she handed me a large envelope filled with scribbled notes on scraps of paper and a few typed pages. "What's this?" I asked her. Her reply made my blood run cold !! "That's the stuff for June *Connections*." she said nonchalantly "STUFF !!" "CONNECTIONS !" "JUNE !" that was less than two months away - how was I going to sort all these bits and pieces, retype articles, edit, proof-read, do a half-decent layout and get it to the Printer in a month. Also, with The Kirkland Newsletter I had worked with physical layouts, *Connections*, Carol informed me was done by her husband with a desktop publishing program, then printed out, taped together in page sequence and given to the Printer to photoprint. I had a WordPerfect program on my computer but was far from being an expert at using it. I think I sprouted a few grey hairs and acquired a taste for Tums while working on that first issue. But I struggled through it and the June 1995 issue was mailed out on time! That summer I discussed my anxiety over the upcoming September issue with, then President, Hugh Banfill. He kindly came to my house one afternoon to show me a few timesaving shortcuts in WordPerfect. Also, as I have stated many times the QFHS has many hardworking members who are willing to give generously of their time and expertise for the benefit of all. I was extremely fortunate that some of them also volunteered to compile and submit material for each issue of *Connections*. I would like to THANK them ALL for their support and friendship over the past ten years. Pennie Redmile for *Library Acquisitions*; Nora Bernier for *Queries*; Lorraine Gosselin for *Computree*; Les Coppold for numerous hand-drawn *cover graphics*; Charlie Morton for labeling and sorting each issue for *mailing*; Doug Cooke for his *Browsing Connections* series. Doug and his wife, Pat who took over the mailing when Charlie moved to Ontario. And, to Mimi Hayward who, until her death in 2002, compiled *The Mailbag*. My thanks also to Peter McLaughlin and Robert Wilkins who have regularly submitted interesting, informative articles over the past few years and to Jacques Gagne for his recent articles. And, to *everyone* who has submitted articles and fillers during my tenure as Editor.

Over this past decade I had to add the untimely deaths of my sister and a dear cousin to my family tree. But ... I also added the joyful events of the marriages of my daughter and one of my sons and the births of four fantastic grandchildren. I have also connected with many distant relatives; made some wonderful friends with the same interests; and learned numerous interesting facts about my ancestors. And ... I have enjoyed receiving your articles, tid-bits, and details of your Family History Research. I look forward to publishing many, many more.

HAVE A GREAT SUMMER
Dawn Ouellette / Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS SUMMER HOURS:

Please note that the QFHS Library and Office Holiday and Summer hours are as follows:

CLOSE: Thursday, June 23rd at 3:00 p.m. and will Re-open Monday June 27th at 10:00 a.m.
Last Sunday Open - June 12th.

Commencing Monday, June 27th QFHS hours will be:

OPEN: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

CLOSED: From August 29th Through to September 5th, Labour Day

Regular hours will recommence on: Tuesday, September 6th at 10:00 a.m.

HELP WANTED:

Thursday, September 1st - 9:00 a.m. or 3:00 p.m. - Length of Time one Hour

To help move all moveable furniture to the hallway for annual carpet cleaning

Please Contact: Joan Benoit, Secretary at 695-1502

THE MONTREAL HIGHLAND GAMES:

This year THE MONTREAL HIGHLAND GAMES will be held on Sunday, July 31st at George Springate Park located behind the Pierrefonds Comprehensive High School. Open from 8 a.m. As 2005 is "The Year of the Veteran" the organizers of the Highland Games will also be hosting an event to honour "Our Vets" with displays of military equipment, etc. This event will also take place at George Springate Park on Saturday, July 30th, starting at 3 p.m. Details will be published in the newspaper as the date approaches. For further information on both these events visit the Montreal Highland Games homepage at: <http://www.montrealhighlandgames.qc.ca>

QFHS - OPEN HOUSE:

As part of the "Journées de la Culture" Festival the QFHS will be holding an Open House and Booksale the week-end of September 30th, October 1st and 2nd. Come in and learn what records are available in the QFHS library and where to find Information about Your Canadian, American, Irish, English and Welsh ancestors. EVERYONE is WELCOME so bring a friend. Anyone wishing to donate books may drop them off at the QFHS Library AFTER Labour Day. For further information about the *Quebec Journées de la Culture* visit their website at:

<http://www.journeesdelaculture.qc.ca/eng/index.htm>

DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

SEPTEMBER ISSUEJULY 15TH

DECEMBER ISSUE OCTOBER 15TH

MARCH ISSUE JANUARY 15TH

JUNE ISSUE APRIL 15TH

ANYONE WISHING ANNOUNCEMENTS TO APPEAR IN A SPECIFIC ISSUE

PLEASE SUBMIT THE MATERIAL BEFORE THE DEADLINE DATE

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

GENETIC GENEALOGY

Family Trees and DNA

The Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and the Quebec Family History Society will be co-hosting a lecture in June 2005 on the use of DNA testing in genealogical research. This lecture is open to the public. Anyone interested in learning more about this fascinating new research tool is invited to attend.

Date: Monday, June 20th 2005:
Time: 7:30 P.M.
Place: The Gelber Conference Centre,
5151 Cote Ste Catherine Rd [East of Decarie]
Speaker: Bennett Greenspan
President and CEO of Family Tree DNA

Bennett Greenspan is the founder/CEO of *Family Tree DNA*, Houston, Texas. In just five years, Mr. Greenspan has introduced a whole new dimension to the study of family history..A pioneer in genetic genealogy based on DNA testing, Bennett Greenspan will speak on the non-technical, human side of this relatively new field. Hear about exciting reunions, family searches, surname projects and much more. If you have always been interested in learning about this new tool for genealogists, this is for you. If you have never heard about using DNA testing for family history, this is ALSO for you. When you're up against a brick wall, and the paper trail has ended, DNA testing may help provide the answers. For more information about *Family Tree DNA* and its projects visit their website at: <http://www.familytreedna.com> .

For a map and directions to the Gelber Conference Centre you can visit their website at: <http://www.gelbercentre.com/html/english/location.htm>. Please note that the address given above is not the address given on the website. The address above was given to me by JGS-Montreal President, Stanley Diamond as a preferred entrance.

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UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

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

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PAYMENT by VISA

The QFHS now accepts Visa on all transactions of \$10. Or more

Montreal_ 1900
THE GHOSTS OF TRINITY
researched and written
by Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

There is little in life more poignant than a timeworn, abandoned church. Yet virtually everyday my daily peregrination causes me to pass by just one such religious edifice - the early English Gothic church situated on the northwest corner of St. Denis and Viger Streets. Simply pondering all of the baptisms, marriages, and burial services that have been observed under its vaulting ceiling and striking stained glass windows is in itself a very heart-rending experience. Nevertheless, for several years now it has been deserted, its main entrance often serving as a gathering point for young, homeless street kids plying their trade as "squeegees" in the Latin Quarter. Originally established in 1865 as Trinity Anglican Church, this historic sanctuary has certainly known better days. The august edifice opened for Divine Service on September 17 of that same year. In its very first half-decade, it was frequented and supported by a number of red-coated officers of the British garrison which then protected Montreal from the threat of an American invasion. Indeed, many of the officers married there. They further embellished the church with numerous artifacts normally associated with just such a religious building. Remarkably, a few of these gifts survive still but, sadly, in a barren, desolate structure, which is today an impressive 140 years old.

The church building was the creation of the Montreal architectural firm of Lawford & Nelson. The exterior of this fine fabrication is essentially unchanged from the time of its construction all those years ago. The rather thick walls are of native limestone and its original steeple (a gift of William Molson, Esq.) rose 218 feet above the ground. The length of the church inside is 114 feet while its width is 65 feet. The chancel, which is in the shape of an apse, is 36 feet by 23 feet. The nave is 40 feet wide with a "groined" ceiling, which extends to a height of 32 feet while the piers of the nave are made up of clustered shafts. Old Trinity is well-illuminated with the main body having 12 windows of three lights each. As part of the original roof, there were also alluring clerestory windows which added even more light and beauty to this once magnificent religious temple. Beneath the church there is a rather large and well-lighted fourteen foot high basement which, at the time, was used for Sunday and day school. It contained both classrooms and a library. In its heyday, Trinity Anglican Church could comfortably accommodate an impressive 1400 people. Yet, for all its radiance, it's worth noting that by 1871 Trinity was just one of 74 churches in this city of a 107,225 people at the time; one church for every 1450 people! Today less than a dozen of these beautiful buildings remain, Trinity being one of them.

Almost immediately after the withdrawal of the British garrison from Montreal in 1870 - 71, the church and parish began to fall upon hard times. And, although Trinity did still experience brief periods of good fortune, it was finally decided to sell the building in the early 1920's. Accordingly, the last Anglican service in the church was held on December 6, 1922, at which time the rector, Rev. J. M. Almond, revealed that it would have cost \$100,000 to restore the aging facility, money the impecunious parish simply didn't have. Only a few days later, this aging Christian shrine was sold to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Montreal in order for it to become the spiritual home of the Syrian Catholic community of this city.

The refurbished ecclesiastical edifice was scheduled to celebrate its first service in its new liturgical rite on March 11, 1923, but only weeks earlier, on Valentine's Day, the historic landmark was entirely gutted in a spectacular nine hour fire the likes of which this city had not seen in some

time. It was on this tragic occasion that the beautiful Eastern Township slate roof with its clerestory windows and the upper part of the church steeple were completely destroyed. The organ, which the Anglicans were to have taken with them somewhat later, was also a complete loss. Total damage was estimated to have been well over \$100,000.

Initially, the origin of the conflagration was considered to have been suspicious, although it was later attributed to an over-heated furnace. Fortunately, the font, had already been removed and taken to the new Trinity Memorial Church on Sherbrooke Street in Notre Dame-de-Grace. It was said that the regimental flags which hung in the old edifice were so tattered and fragile that they nearly fell to pieces in the process of the transfer from one church building to another.

Eventually, of course, the burnt out shell of Trinity was magnificently restored (albeit that the building's second steeple is fifty shorter than the first) by the Syrian community under the strong leadership of Reverend Simeon Nasre. The church was then re-christened, taking the new name St. Sauveur. Miraculously, down through the decades, it had survived constant threats of closure until it was finally abandoned and sold by that same congregation in the late 1990's.

Today the old Trinity Church building is classified of "significant" historical interest by the City of Montreal and although there was some talk in the autumn of 2000 of a possible "transformation" to another calling, no actual permits were requested of, nor granted by, the municipal jurisdiction in that regard. That forsaken project would have seen the derelict religious sanctuary restyled into a multi-purpose structure, housing a concert hall, restaurant, spa, and bar. Perhaps because of its rather contentious nature, nothing further was heard of this proposal.

In a "Letter to the Editor" published in The Gazette on April 4 last, I argued that truly a noble vocation for this old heritage building can be found within the framework of the soon to be constructed French-language super hospital which will be installed in the immediate area. Surely a billion dollar public project should be able to find some way to save the elegant edifice in question. Meanwhile, the ghosts of Trinity (the third oldest Anglican Church building surviving in this city today) continue to haunt its untended neighbourhood with memories of happier days in erstwhile times. One can only wonder what its ultimate fate will be. However, history teaches us that deserted buildings on valuable real estate do not normally remain forsaken for long before some misfortune afflicts them. We have only to consider the relatively recent example of the unfortunate loss on January 16, 1986 of the Greek Orthodox Holy Trinity Church (formerly Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, which was also built in the mid 1860's) that had been abandoned for several years before going up, somewhat mysteriously, in flames. Today, yet another modern, nondescript hotel adorns that once historic site. Such a fate must not befall the timeworn Trinity Anglican building, now derelict for nearly a decade.

Deeply rooted in the heritage of two religious communities and a silent witness to much of this city's remarkable history, it's time for concrete steps to be taken by the appropriate authorities to ensure the building's survival.

Trinity Church - circa 1875 is the photo depicted on the cover of this issue of Connections

Robert N. Wilkins is a Montreal area high school teacher and local historian. He is currently indexing deaths which appeared in the early 1900's in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. This index now contains over 37,000 entries and covers the period January 1, 1900 through to July 1, 1904. The index project is further described at www.geocities.com/montreal_1900.

Mr. Wilkins may be reached at 514 - 524 - 5247 or at montreal_1900@hotmail.com

THE ATWATER LIBRARY
[THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE]
A Research Resource and a Part of our History
www.atwaterlibrary.ca
by Mark W. Gallop

"The Object of This Institute is to afford instruction and knowledge in the Arts, Sciences and Industries." This defining statement was carved in stone over the Atwater Library's circulation desk 85 years ago, yet still speaks to the sense of education and outreach to the community that continues at the corner of Atwater Ave and Tupper Street. While not as well known as some other Montreal institutions of similar vintage, this is a useful research resource in the centre of the city.

The present building, opened in 1920, stands steps from the Atwater Metro station and is worth visiting for its history and its impressive and dignified interior. (Please see the accompanying article on A.C. Hutchison, the building's architect.) In addition to its convenient location and a peaceful research space, the Library offers a well-stocked reference room, a computer room with Internet access at modest rates and free wireless Internet access. While its collection is general in nature, the Library will be adding material relating to the history and culture of Montreal and Quebec. A Scottish heritage collection is also being added, thanks to a generous donation from the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal. The catalogue of holdings has recently been added to the Library's website. Computer courses are also offered.

While the Library dates its founding, as The Mechanics' Institute of Montreal in 1840, earlier roots go back to 1828 under the name of the Montreal Mechanics' Institution. This organization represented one of the first attempts at promoting organized learning for adults in Canada, following models established in England and Scotland a few years earlier. The first meeting was held at the home of the Reverend Henry Esson, minister of the St. Gabriel Street Scotch Church and the early subscribers were among the more prominent citizens of Montreal who looked to this new concept to improve the knowledge and abilities of their sons and apprentices. "By inducing those who would otherwise spend their earnings at the tavern, to pay some attention to the improvement of their minds, and by placing within reach the means of becoming acquainted with the principles of their art, and of gaining otherwise useful knowledge, a great advantage is conferred upon them." (Hochelaga Depicta; or the Early History of Montreal by Newton Bosworth, William Craig 1839) While initially successful, activities of this predecessor organization were suspended in 1835 by the political disruptions of that decade.

By 1840, the turbulence of the 1837 and 1838 rebellions had given way to a period of sustained economic growth and civic improvement. In February of that year a group of prominent citizens, under the chairmanship of John Redpath, met to reestablish the Mechanics' Institute. The first order of business was the purchase of the books and apparatus of the old Institution and the commencement of courses. The original subjects of instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic and French; and architectural, mechanical and ornamental drawing.

The daytime courses, principally for the benefit of the sons of the members, were discontinued after only a few years as other educational facilities, such as McGill College, organized and expanded their reach. Mechanics' Institutes have been called "the poor man's university" and in

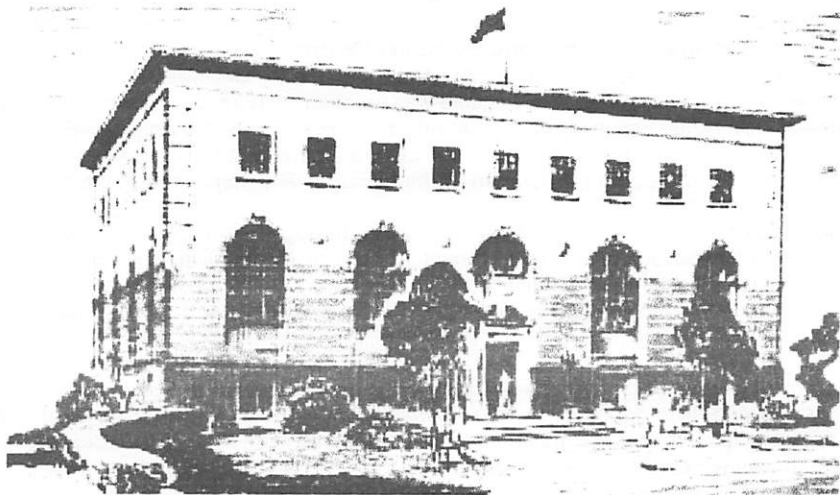
Montreal the night classes continued until 1870 when the establishment of night schools and technical schools began offering the sort of technical training pioneered by the Institute. The spirit of the early classes continues to this day in the training courses offered by the Library's Computer Centre.

The Institute was also known in the nineteenth century for its annual Mechanics' Festivals, mini industrial expositions for the benefit of the wider public, as well as members. The first of these was held in 1843 in the hall of St. Anne's Market, moving to Bonsecours Market in later years and eventually to the Institute's own hall.

As the Institute grew it moved through several locations before erecting its own building, with the corner stone laid in 1854 at the corner of St. Jacques and St. Pierre Streets on the site of what was to become the head office of the Royal Bank of Canada. The Institute and Library continued at this location into the twentieth century when the westward shift of the city's English population and the opportunity to realize a handsome sum from the sale of the St. Jacques Street location encouraged the purchase of a piece of land on the boundary of Montreal and Westmount. It was here in 1918 that work started on the present building.

Although training courses, lectures, readings and expositions have been important but intermittent elements of the Institute's activities over its long history, from the earliest days in 1828, the collection of books and the reading room has been at the heart of the organization. The Library still carefully preserves a number of the textbooks of the mechanical and industrial trades from its early days, however fiction, reference material, computer services and the special atmosphere are what now what keep members and visitors coming through the doors in 2005.

The primary source for this article is a short history published by the Atwater Library of the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal in 1973 (no author listed) which was based upon an earlier pamphlet written by William Hamilton, librarian from the late 1890s to 1933.



ALEXANDER C. HUTCHISON

MORE THAN AN ARCHITECT

by Mary K. Leslie

Alexander Cowper Hutchison was born in Montréal in 1838 and was a member of the St. Andrew's Society from 1859 until his death in 1922. He was the son of William Hutchison, a prominent Montreal builder, who emigrated with his brother Matthew and their father James from Largs, Ayrshire Scotland.

Masons from the Hutchison family first came to Canada to help rebuild the fortifications at Quebec City. Although they returned to Scotland upon completion of that work, some of their descendants eventually immigrated to Canada, James, William and Matthew among them.

The young Alexander began his apprenticeship as a stone cutter with his father at the age of twelve. At the age of twenty, he was placed in charge of the stone-cutting at Christ Church Cathedral on St. Catherine Street at University and worked on the altar. He also cut stone for the East Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, continuing through the year 1862.

Devoting much of his free time to study, A. C. Hutchison attended architectural drawing classes at the **Mechanics' Institute of Montreal**, where he later conducted classes in the 1850s. He and his brother John Henry Hutchison, a builder of many fine Montreal residences and ice palaces, both eventually served on the Board of the Mechanics' Institute.

In 1863, A. C. Hutchison began to practise as an architect with Maurice Perrault on Montréal's City Hall. From 1880 until 1891 he worked in partnership with A.D. Steele and their most notable building was McGill's Redpath Museum.

A. C. Hutchison was also an active member of the community in many areas. He was a volunteer fireman, and as a rifleman took part in the Fenian raids, for which he was decorated. He was one of the original members of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art and was its vice-president for twenty years, until 1907. In addition, he was one of the founders and president of the Quebec Architects' Association. He was also the Mayor of Westmount, then the village of Cote St. Antoine, from 1884-1886 and a founding member of St. Andrew's Church.

In 1908, A. C. Hutchison went into partnership with George Wood and John Miller, and his son William B. Hutchison eventually joined the firm. Hutchison, Wood and Miller designed a wide variety of commercial, domestic, religious and educational buildings, including the Mechanics' Institute Building on Atwater at Tupper, completed in 1920. The institution celebrated its 175th anniversary in 2003 and has been known since the mid 1980s as the **Atwater Library and Computer Centre**.

In fact several other important members of the St. Andrew's Society were also instrumental to the development of the Mechanics' Institute. The Institute was founded, in 1828, during a meeting that took place at the home of Rev. Henry Esson, one of the two initial Chaplains of the St. Andrew's Society. John Redpath, the first President of the Mechanics' Institute, newly re-established following Montreal's political troubles in 1840, was also the founding Chairman of the Management Committee of the St. Andrew's Society.

A.C. Hutchison contributed a lasting legacy to Montreal not only through his notable works of architecture but also through his contribution to the development of several Montreal institutions including the Mechanics' Institute. The Atwater Library building remains relatively unchanged from A. C. Hutchison's original design and is the only remaining custom designed Mechanics' Institute still operating in Canada.

Mary K. Leslie is an architect with an interest in heritage buildings. She is a life member of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal and the fifth generation of the Rutherford family to sit on the Board of the Atwater Library (Mechanics' Institute). This article appeared in the Journal of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal in September 2003. www.standrews.qc

OLD TROIS RIVIERES THREE RIVERS, QUEBEC by Jacques Gagne

Old Trois Rivieres - an Historic gateway to a fur-trading empire. This centre of trade dates to 1634 when Samuel de Champlain established a fort to protect Jesuit missionaries and a few colonists from Iroquois attacks. Named for three branches of the Saint Maurice River forming the river's delta, Trois Rivieres was the base of early journeys' westward into Canada, notably those under Jean Nicolet, Pierre Esprit Radisson and Medart Chouart Desgroseillers. It was the birthplace of Canada's first Plains explorer, Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye. It was also the town in which Pierre Boucher grew-up, he would later become Governor of Trois Rivieres and of Boucherville.

After Britain conquered New France, many English-speaking families, as early as 1763, came to the region, settling in the city's "Historic Quarter" bounded by des Forges, des Ursulines, Hart and St-Francois Xavier streets.

One such historic building is Saint James Anglican Church, the church building was originally a chapel erected by French Recollet monks in 1703. The chapel served as court and prison after Britain's occupation of the city in 1760. Anglicans acquired the church in 1823; it continues to this day to serve a small but active English-speaking congregation. Across the street stands the Ursuline Convent, first built in the late 1600's. It was used as a hospital for American revolutionary soldiers under General Richard Montgomery during the invasion of Canada in 1775-76. Dating to 1808, the old Anglican cemetery on the corner of St-Francois Xavier and de Tonnancour streets is the city's oldest Protestant burial ground. The Old Prison (1808-1811), a prominent relic of the British regime, is a visitor's attraction operated by the Musee Quebecois de Culture Populaire on the corner of Laviolette and Hart streets.

Among the early English-speaking families, we note one prominent resident by the name of Aaron Hart, a fur merchant and financier whose son Ezekiel became Lower Canada's first Jewish legislator.

Canadian and American lumber companies began to log the St. Maurice River Valley and its tributaries in the 1840's. Sawmills sprang-up across the region, while hundred of ships bound for England and the U.S. sailed each year from Three Rivers' busy port. Wealth created by the 19th century wood trade was largely controlled by English-speaking industrialists, as many striking Victorian mansions along Bonaventure, Radisson and Hart streets attest. A number of plaques have been placed in the historic quarter. Landmarks include the former Wesleyan church (1823) at 302 rue Bonaventure, lumber baron Alexander Baptist's brick home (1879) at 466 rue Bonaventure; and the French-colonial style Tonnancour Manor (1795) at 864 rue des Ursulines.

Saint James Anglican Church is located at 811 des Ursulines, Trois-Rivieres QC G9A 5B7 and can be reached at 819-378-2071 - Mrs. Fenton, the curator is available for guided tours - One must first make an appointment. *The Musee Quebecois de Culture Populaire (Historical Museum)* located at 787-811 des Ursulines Street, Trois Rivieres QC G9A 5B7 can be reached at 819-372-0406.

JEWISH CULTURE in QUEBEC

by Jacques Gagne

The first Jewish settlers to emigrate to Quebec, originated from Spain and Portugal. In 1760, a small number of Jews who had previously been expelled from Spain and Portugal would settle in Montreal. Firstly, most of the early Jewish families would meet for prayers in various members' homes in Old Montreal. Most, if not all, were members of the same Spanish-Portuguese Jewish Congregation. Other members of this congregational-group had settled about the same time period in New York, Philadelphia and Newport, Rhode Island.

The Congregation of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews of Montreal is the oldest Jewish institution in Canada. In 1768, the first Synagogue building was opened in Old Montreal, it was then, the fourth oldest non-Catholic religious institution to be established in the recently conquered former French colony.

Only St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of Quebec City (1759), Christ Church Anglican Cathedral of Montreal (1760) and Garrison Anglican Church, also of Montreal (1760) would predate the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue. The 84th Regiment Presbyterian Church of Montreal (1779) and the Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral of Quebec City (1800) would be established at a later time period.

In 1838, the Congregation moved to a larger Synagogue location on Chenneville street. In 1890 they would move again, this time to a prestigious building on Stanley street, in today's downtown core of the city. In 1947, the Congregation moved to its present location in the Snowdon-Cote-des-Neiges district.

Throughout the last 235 years, the Congregation has preserved many of the original service furnishings and artifacts, among those the first Torah Scroll. In the 1970's, many of the early documents, minute books, certain artifacts and the Torah Scroll in question would be placed on display at the National Archives. To this day, these precious documents can be seen in Ottawa. From time to time, the National Archives has featured this ancient Torah Scroll and other historical items in various exhibits around the world, in order to demonstrate to the world, the divergence of the Canadian culture.

The Synagogue can be visited on certain days of the week, it is located at 4894 St. Kevin Street. It is preferable to contact them prior to a visit. They can be reached at 514-737-3695 or through their web site at: www.spanishportuguese-mtl.org

A portion of the information outlined above, originated from the Web Site of the Spanish Portuguese Synagogue of Montreal. Other sources are from public domains or Protestant Church Web Sites.

For more information on Jewish genealogy visit the website of:

The Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal at: <http://www.gtrdata.com/jgs-montreal>. And The International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies - IAJGS at: <http://iajgs.org>.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~JUNE 2005
Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ JUNE 2005

1. McGill University: Directory of Graduates 1890 -1965 AD/151.4/M3/1966
2. État général des petits fonds et collections d'archives manuscrites d'origine privée conservés aux Centre d'archives de Montréal, de Laval, de Lanaudière, des Laurentides et de la Montérégie
Par Normand Gouger REF/AD/150.9/G6/1992
3. Catalogue des fonds et collections d'archives d'origine privée conservés aux Centre archives de Montréal, de Laval, de Lanaudière, des Laurentides et de la Montérégie
Par Normand Gouger REF/AD/150.9/G66/1992
4. Directory of Broadcast Executives 1963-1964 (with photos & bios) :
Who's Who in Canadian Television, Radio, Film, Broadcast Equipment,
Advertising and Allied Fields AD/100.3/B7/1963
5. 1987 Anglican Year Book:
The Anglican Church of Canada (list of clergy & churches) AD/100.4/A6/1987
6. Quebec First Nations. (3rd vol - where to look for genealogy info)
by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.1/N3/2004/v3
7. Canadian Parliamentary Divorces 1867-1930
by J Duffy AD/100.4/G5/2001*
8. Irish Catholic Churches in Quebec, Volume 2 (list by county - includes photos)
by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.9/G3/2004/v2
9. Our Guthrie and Shufelt Family History
by Claude H Magnant FH/152.9/M3/2004
10. The Eatons: The Rise and Fall of Canada's Royal Family
by Rod McQueen FH/100.9/E3/1999
11. L'uniforme militaire au Canada 1665-1970
by Jack L Summers & René Chartrand GN/100.1/S6/1981
12. In Consequence of Loyalty: A Pioneer History 1750-1850
by The Chessers, John and Kay UEL/REF/HG/157.9/C5/2002
13. Eastern Townships Gazetteer and General Business Directory 1867
(reprint) UEL/REF/AD/150.5/E3/1867
14. Fife (Scotland) Family History Society Publication # 28:
Fife Deaths Abroad 1855-1900 Extracted from the Fife Newspaper Press
PART 3: Falkland- North Queensferey (excluding Kirkcaldy)
compiled by A.J. Campbell GS/455.4/C3/2005
15. Corporation professionnelle des médecins du Québec 1981-1982
[Medical Directory for Quebec] AD/150.4/M4/1982
16. Bronfman Dynsty: The Rothchilds of the New World
by Peter C Newman BG/150.99/N4/1978
17. History of Compton County (1896)
by L.S. Channell (1975 reprint) UEL/REF/HG/153.01/C46/1896/c2
18. Oxford Dictionary of Local and Family History
by David Hey AD/400.6/H4/1994

19. Kateri of the Mohawks
by M Cecilia Buehrle BG/220.9/K3/1963
20. Netting Your Ancestors: Genealogy Rsearch on the Internet
by Cyndi Howells AD/000.1/H6/1998
21. Then and Now in Missisquoi UEL/REF/HG/152.9/M5/1967
22. English Social History
by G.M. Trevelyan HG/430.99/T7/1976
23. The Diversity of Nations in Montreal (churches)
by Jacques Gagné REF/HG/151.44/G3/2005
24. Genetic Connections: A Guide to Documenting Your Individual and Family History
by Danette L Nelson-Anderson RN, BSN GN/000.1/N4/1995
25. McGill University 1934 Yearbook AD/151.88/M4/1934
26. The History of Quebec: A Patriot's Handbook
by Léandre Bergeron HG/150.99/B4/1971
27. My Dearest Wife:
The Private and Public Lives of James David Edgar and Matilda Ridout Edgar.
by Maud J McLean and Robert M Stamp FH/160.33/M33/1998
28. In All Weathers, In All Seasons: A Quebec Scrapbook
by R Clive Meredith - Illustrated by Elizabeth Abbott HG/150.9/M3/1989
29. The Love of Scotland
by Leslie Gardiner HG/450.88/G3/1987
30. The Canadian Army 1939-1945
by Col. C.P.Stacey MH/100.99/S8/1948
31. Nick: A Montreal Life
by Nick Auf Der Maur BG/151.9/A8/1998
32. The History of the Canadian Forces 1914 -1918 Volume 1 MH/100.99/N5/1938
33. Historic Newfoundland and Labrador HG/110.1/E6/1985
34. The Wordsworth Dictionary of British History
by J.P. Kenyon GS/400.6/K3/1944
35. The Northwest Rebellion of 1885
[including a history of the Indian Tribes of North-Western Canada] HG/170.99/M8/1971
36. Who's Who in Early Hanoverian Britain
by Geoffrey Treanire AD/400.6/T7/1992
37. History of Barrie Memorial Hospital 1939 -1993, Ormstown, Quebec
by John K Dickson HG/152.9/D5/1973
38. Genealogy Research Directory 2005
by Keith A Johnson & Malcolm R Sainty (25th year) REF/GS/000.3/G46/2005
39. Marching to the Beat of a Different Drummer
(Lakeshore Unitarian Universalist Congregation - 50th Anniversary)
by Heather Falconer HG/151.44/F3/2003
40. Habitants and Merchants in Seventeenth Century Montreal
by Louise Duchêne HG/151.99/D8/1992
41. McNab family papers: placed in Vertical File see heading for McNab
42. Hale family (General John Hale of Quebec City) see new info - in Pedigree File

THANK YOU**TO THE GENEROUS PEOPLE WHO DONATED THE ABOVE BOOKS:**

D.L.Armstrong , Jennifer Carson, Barbara Douglas, Marianne Davis, Barbara Douglas, Heather Falconer, Jacques Gagné, Mark Gallop, Keith A. Johnson, Luc Lepine, Claude H Mignant, *QFHS, Malcolm R.Sainty.

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COMPACT DISKETTES:

1. Family Tree Magazine: Free Family History Resources: 1 cd
Complete Westminster (Mdx) 1901 Census; Norfolk Parish Registers,
Back Issue Nov 1993; Custodian 11 (genealogy program) - demo
2. Family Tree Magazine: Free Family History Resources 1 cd
1871 Stourbridge Census; London Parish Records Vol 1;
Back Issue Feb 1996; Pocket Genealogist - Demo
3. Family Tree Magazine: Free Family History Resources: 1 cd
Complete Gateshead (Count Durham) 1871 Census; Cornwall Parish Records, Vol 1;
Back Issue Sept 1991; Legacy 5 - Demo
4. Family Tree Magazine: Free Family History Resources 1 cd
Maidstone (Kent) 1871 Census; Cheshire Parish Records Vol 1
Back Issue Jan 1995; Legacy - Demo

CD's donated by: Dorothy Dunkley, Family Tree Magazine,

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 \$15 per document (includes up to 10 pages) to obtain and mail a photocopy of the actual document. I can be reached at predmile@total.net

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**Quebec Family History Society
Publications Price List**

		Price	S & H	Total
A.	Books on Genealogy			
A0010	Canada and the American Civil War - Prelude to War (Vinet)	\$ 24.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 30.00
A0030	Chasing Grandma (Young)	\$ 18.95	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.95
A0101	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 1: Welcome Niall O'Donnell Emigrant (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0102	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 2: A Dangerous Direction (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0103	Chronicle of Lower Canada: Book 3: A Damned Rebellion (Morgan)	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
A0200	European Roots (Baxter)	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 20.00
A0300	Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy (Ontario Genealogical Society)	\$ 11.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 15.00
A0450	Finding your Ancestors in English Quebec (Douglas) *NEW*	\$ 17.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 20.00
A0500	From Little Acorns The Seagrams Story (Bronfman)	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 20.00
A0550	From Scotland to the English River (Templeton)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
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A0800	History of Huntingdon County (Sellar) Includes companion index booklet	\$ 44.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 51.00
A1300	Lower Canada Militia Officers 1812 - 1815 (Lépine)	\$ 29.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 34.00
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A2200	Welsh Family History: A Research Guide (Rowland)	\$ 32.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 37.00
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B.	QFHS Publications			
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B3010	Ancestral Surname Catalogue **2003 EDITION**	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
B3020	Connections (1978 - 1995) Index to Articles	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 12.00
B3030	Directory of Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions List	\$ 6.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 9.00
B3050	Index to Richford, Vermont Gazette 1880 - 1957 Quebec References (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
B3060	Map of Lower Canada 1802	\$ 20.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 25.00
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B3080	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1855 (Smith)	\$ 18.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.00
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846 - 1855 (Smith)	\$ 18.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 23.00
B3100	Quebec Strays	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00

		Price	S & H	Total
C.	Monument Inscriptions			
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C4020	Cote St Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist)	\$ 10.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
C4022	Dunham Twp. Book #1 (16 Cemeteries) Missisquoi County, Quebec **NEW**	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
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C4070	Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
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C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County	\$ 7.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 11.00
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C4115	St Armand TWP Cemeteries Missisquoi County, Quebec	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
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C4150	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 36.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 42.00

D.	Quebec Census Transcriptions			
D5511	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford TWP, Hemmingford	\$ 15.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 19.00
D5512	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon	\$ 7.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00
D5513	1851 Census Index: Lachute, St Andrews, Grenville, Harrington and The Gore	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
D5514	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Napierville County	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
D5515	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00



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TO ALL QFHS MEMBERS

PLEASE TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO FILL OUT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE
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THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY IS ALWAYS TRYING TO INITIATE WAYS AND MEANS OF
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E. Church Register Transcriptions				
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E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D.	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 26.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D.	\$ 27.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 31.00
E6045	Shefford County Protestant Marriages 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$ 40.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 47.00
E6046	Shefford County Protestant Births/Baptisms 1880-1899 (Brock) **NEW**	\$ 35.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
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E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$ 40.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 46.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy & Dunn)	\$ 60.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 60.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (Garneau) (1832 - 1901)	\$ 30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00

F. Crown Land Grants of Quebec - Revised in Name Alphabetical Order				**NEW**
F7001	Surname Index: Full Set A to Z (unbound)	\$ 125.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 160.00
F7010	Surname Index A	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.50	\$ 7.50
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F7012	Surname Index C	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
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F7030	Surname Index W	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 6.00
F7031	Surname Index Y/Z	\$ 2.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 4.00

		Price	S & H	Total	
G. Connections Back Issues: 1977 - 1999 (Some issues not available)					
G8001	Cost per Individual Issue	\$ 1.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	
	Cost per year (4 issues)	\$ 3.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 9.00	
G8002	Back Issues 2000 - 2004	Price per issue	\$ 6.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 8.00
		Price per year (4 Issues)	\$ 20.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 26.00
H. QFHS Promotional Items					
H9010	QFHS Golf Shirts (some colours and sizes not available)	\$ 30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00	
	Sizes available: S, M, L, XL				
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QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY MARRIAGE INDEX NOW FROM 1766 TO 1926

by Robert Dunn

The Quebec Family History Society (QFHS) has updated its Montreal area Non-Catholic marriage index to 1926. QFHS volunteers have transcribed marriages for the years 1900 – 1926 and these are now included in our index. This period was previously available only on microfilm and indexed only by groom. Thanks to Derek Hopkins and his team of transcribers, the QFHS now has available at our library, a Montreal area non-Catholic marriage index, 1766 -1926. Our unique index includes both brides and grooms.

HISTORY

The QFHS published its first index in 1999. This was the result of transcriptions by QFHS volunteers of the Quebec Department of Justice indexes to Non-Catholic marriages for the island of Montreal. The original index was actually three indexes 1766-1835, 1836-1875, and 1876-1899 and listed marriages by groom only. The uniqueness of our index is the fact that both brides and grooms are listed in one index. This made it easier for researchers to find ancestors and our index has become a valued resource for QFHS members who could visit our library. In the course of using our index we found errors. For example, there were many marriages that could not be found in the reference cited. As well, many marriages in the original Quebec Department of Justice index did not reference a church and many others did not cite a year of marriage. The QFHS executive initiated a project several years ago to try to correct these errors. Volunteers spent many hours pouring over microfilms and making corrections. The number of marriages identified as having errors was reduced from about 1000 to less than 30. A second edition of our marriage index was published in January of 2003 with these corrections.

RECENT ADDITIONS

The QFHS then initiated a new project to extend the marriage index to 1926. Again Derek Hopkins had his team transcribe the additional 35,000 Montreal area Non-Catholic marriages 1900 - 1926. This work is now complete. The 1766 – 1926 marriage index was made available for reference on our computers at our library in 2004. In the past year, volunteers have transcribed all the marriages in the Beauharnois Judicial District, which includes such towns and villages as Chateauguay, Valleyfield, Huntingdon and Hemmingford and all the towns and villages in this area. This newest version of the marriage index is the edition of our marriage index available on the computers at our library at the present time.

WE ARE NOT STOPPING HERE !!

We are in the process of transcribing marriages in both the St Francois Judicial District (Sorel area) and the Quebec City Judicial District. We expect this work to be completed within another year.

AND MORE...

English Catholic marriages will also be added to our index.

AND MORE AGAIN...

We have also started transcribing Non-Catholic funerals in the Montreal area.

MORE HELP IS NEEDED

Our goal is to have a single index of Non-Catholic and English Catholic marriages for the province of Quebec. We do need more volunteers willing to work with Derek Hopkins to accomplish this goal. If you are interested, please contact us at: www_qfhs@cam.org
OR contact Derek Hopkins directly at: derek.hopkins@sympatico.ca

VOLUNTEERS !!

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY is a non-profit, volunteer organization. It is QFHS members working behind the scenes that help make our Society such a success. But more help is needed. If you are interested in volunteering some time to the QFHS please fill out the "volunteer" section of the Member's Questionnaire Form and return it with your QFHS membership renewal form. Someone will contact you. For more information on volunteering for a number of interesting projects contact QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit.

WE URGENTLY NEED::

Someone to organize the free public monthly lecture series. This volunteer will be responsible for contacting the proposed speakers, arranging a suitable date for their lecture, and to introduce the speaker at the monthly lecture. There are seven lectures per year. Most speakers are suggested by QFHS members. The volunteer should have a car, or have access to a car to transport a few items, ie: projection screen, overhead projector, multi-media projector, etc. from the QFHS Library to the lecture site, in Lachine and back. Email access and possibly a fax machine would also be helpful in corresponding with the potential speakers.

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.

2006 FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN:

The Quebec Family History Society is a non-profit, volunteer organization which depends on membership fees, book sales, seminars, fund-raising events and the generosity of members and friends to meet its monetary obligations. In 2005 it was necessary to purchase new microfilm imaging equipment, at a cost of just over \$5000. This Cannon Microfilm Scanner, which is equipped with three lenses, will ensure that all copies made of all microfilm and microfiche will be as clear and concise as the originals, regardless of size. *Our Fund-Raising Campaign for 2006* will be to raise funds to offset the cost of this new imaging equipment. Tax receipts will be given for any contribution you wish to make.

SOLVING AN OLD MYSTERY WITH INTERNET RESOURCES

by Daniel Parkinson
db.parkinson@sympatico.ca

It recently came to my attention that there is an on-line Index to non Catholic, Montreal marriages and that it is searchable by both bride and groom - Inventaire des mariages non-catholiques de la région de Montréal 1766-1899. It is found on the Québec Archives National site <http://www.anq.gouv.qc.ca/conservation/dossiers.htm>

The index has helped me to resolve some old questions about women in my family whose husbands were not known to me.

One case in particular stands out and finding this marriage was extremely satisfying. The life of Elizabeth Holtby has been difficult to recreate, as she had been lost to the memory of the descendants of her brothers and sisters, for several generations. To start, there is no registration of her birth. She was born to William Holtby and Hannah Fisher at Rawdon but only shows up with them on the 1861 census, where her age is stated as 29 years. The missing baptism is likely due to a fourteen month gap in the Christ Church, Rawdon register when there was no resident clergy in 1833 - 1834.

Elizabeth is mentioned only once in the Christ Church register, on April 26, 1849, a day after the birth of Agnes Holtby, of "parents unknown" who was presented for baptism at Christ Church by William Holtby and Elizabeth Holtby. William is probably Elizabeth's father. She also had a nine year old brother William but I doubt this was he.

Other family researchers and I have concluded that Agnes must have been Elizabeth's child. The clergy in the mid nineteenth century were not shy about pointing the finger and the terms "illegitimate", "base born" and "bastard" are not uncommon in such situations. However, William Holtby had some standing in the community as a farmer, schoolmaster and Township Secretary-Treasurer and so it seems that the minister was discrete in his entries in both the church and civil registrations of the baptism.

In 1851, Agnes was recorded on the census at Rawdon as a daughter of William and Hannah. Elizabeth is absent. In 1861, only Agnes and Elizabeth, of the Holtby children are recorded at home with the old couple.

Until the availability of this index, Elizabeth had disappeared from sight and no one had an idea of where she and Agnes had gone. Agnes remains a mystery but Elizabeth's marriage at Trinity Chapel in Montreal was recorded on page 17 of the register for 1864. A quick e-mail to my willing cousin Wayne in Montreal and I soon had the date, June 1, 1864 and the information that Mr. Skeer was a gentleman and a bachelor and the names of the witnesses. None were from Elizabeth's family.

It is fortunate that her husband had an obscure name - George Skeer. I went straightway to the LDS census search and following a hunch searched "all" - Canada, US and Britain. I located a George and Elizabeth Skeer in Little Chart, Kent in 1881. This Elizabeth was born in Canada c.1835.

This was looking hot. George was a few years younger than Elizabeth and born at Westwell, Kent which, when I looked in my *AA Road Book of England and Wales*, proved to be three miles distant. They had four children, two girls born in Ireland and twin boys of seven years born at Aldershot in Hampshire. This was sounding good as one daughter was named Jane and Elizabeth had an older sister named Jane who also was the mother of twins.

Some searching in the IGI led to a posting of the birth and baptism of one of the Skeer twins – his mother's name was Elizabeth Holtby.

Research in the Free Births, Deaths and Marriages for England site

<http://freebmd.rootsweb.com> provided further details about Elizabeth's children. I was also anxious to see what additional information about Elizabeth and her family could be found in other English census reports. I do not have an Ancestry.com membership; however, the Toronto Public Library has access through Ancestry Plus. As soon as possible, I made a trip to our central research library. What, there was no George nor Elizabeth Skeer in 1871, 1891, 1901? Ever the detective, I searched for an Elizabeth, born in Canada and got several hundred names. Who would have thought there was that much reverse immigration? The names were in alphabetical order and I quickly found Elizabeth SKEES in Little Chart in both 1891 and 1901. The transcribers had misread the writing of SKEER. On both, Elizabeth gave her birth place as Montreal, Canada.

George Skeer was a gardener at Little Chart but I believe he may have been a soldier in Canada who had retired to his home county after demobilization. The daughters were born in Ireland and the twins at Aldershot which makes this thought reasonable. One son was still at home in 1891 and gave his birthplace as Aldershot Camp further reinforcing the idea of a military connection. It would seem that the Skeers were perhaps still in Ireland in 1871 as I could not locate them in England for that census.

I used the information from the censuses, and the free b/m/d site and was able to locate Elizabeth's daughter Georgina in 1901. She married Robert Rankin, in late 1892, and was, in 1901, the mother of two children. They were living at Sutton Valence, Kent which is about ten miles from her parents' home

It has given me great pleasure to discover a little of what became of Elizabeth Holtby. In time, more may be revealed. Who knows one of her descendants may read this and contact me? I can only hope that her life with George Skeer, far away from her family in Rawdon, was one of happiness. One cannot help but fear that she left Quebec still haunted by her teenaged indiscretion.

SLAVERY

WITH A GENEALOGICAL TWIST

by E. Peter McLoughlin

Look I am no historical expert on slavery. In fact, until three months ago, I knew almost nothing about this horrific holocaust that pervaded the Atlantic region for almost 450 years. Then, by chance, I picked up a book in Florida, *Sins of the Fathers*, by Pope-Hennessy, whose grandfather had been the last British colonial administrator of Benin in the late 1800's, one of the main sources of west African slaves.

After reading it, I became hooked on the subject. I was horrified at how the Africans were treated as animal commodities for that long period of history. The inhumanity of it all was not unlike the Nazi slave camps of WWII – at least two million black slaves died from torture, malnourishment, suicide and simply being worked until they dropped dead. The big difference between these two 'holocausts', was that the Nazis wanted to kill their victims as quickly as possible; whereas the slavers needed a hardworking animal who would, hopefully, stay alive to maximize their profits. Also, of course, the slaver had no really racist axe to grind.

It may be hard for us to believe it now, but this vicious system carried on in an efficient and remorseless way from the 1400's until the business came crashing down in the mid 1800s, from the joint efforts of the abolitionists and the prodding legislation of Governments trying to ban this festering sore.

Perhaps, first of all, we should take a more in-depth look at the historical influence of this disease before telling the story – because, in essence, slavery really paid for a key portion of the Western world's standard of living throughout the whole of the 1600s and 1700s. So who do you think was guilty of creating and running this genocidal operation? For instance, should you personally take a look in the mirror and tell me if any of your own ancestors benefitted from the slave trade on their farms

and businesses in France, Europe, or the British Isles? Well, can you answer that question?

Naturally, dear old Peter, your scribe, finds out that he ended up on both sides of this slavery coin, (as often seems to happen with my ancestral tree). Yes, I did manage to have a redeeming relative who played a major part in stopping the whole grisly business. - more on that later. However, I also found out that one of my Dormer kinsmen, a Henry Fitzwilliam, was the number two person on Sir John Hawkin's slaving voyages from West Africa to the Caribbean at the time of Sir Frances Drake. (It seems Queen Elizabeth invested in that side too!). Incidentally, Fitzwilliams' ship was captured by the Spanish and he and 20 crew members finally reached prison and the tender mercies of the King of Spain some months later. Here his cousin, Jane Dormer, involuntarily helped in a plot to have them released, on condition that they could persuade Elizabeth to renounce her Protestant faith and revert to becoming a Catholic; or simply have her replaced on the throne. Their flimsy gambit worked this time – "once fooled" as the saying goes – but of the next English crew captured, only one got back alive to eventually tell the story in England.

So, were you and yours, any different? Alright, I trust you don't feel personally insulted, as I know you may not be able to actually find the specific ancestors concerned, but remember what I said about that general European standard of living and it's possible we all have a touch of that guilt.

As you can see, I was now engrossed by this subject. And on the following Sunday while at Boca Grande island, and after looking after my spiritual needs in a truly classic little church, I brought up Africa and the slave trade with the priest who said, "Peter, the greatest living African anthropologists are wintering just ten miles down the road and you missed them by

five minutes" In my usual timid way, I rushed away trailing a protesting Helen who was telling me that we had no right to disturb strangers like this on a Sunday. Actually, it worked out well this time and an hour later found us at their door, which opened to reveal a pair of elderly British Snowbirds, the Professors Oliver. Talk about intimidating! Have you ever tried to intelligently discuss a subject, that you really know nothing about, with a world authority? Obviously, I felt like an absolute dumb bell. However, after my fascinating, but strained dialogue, Professor Oliver was kind enough to present me with a signed copy of his first edition *The African Experience* which just went to embarrass me further, but it is a great book. Dr. Oliver is now totally retired, "Out of the loop", as he says, but his distaff side got on well with Helen and revealed that she is still an active writer and on the subject of children and female slavery. So, we really struck the mother lode on this subject.

THE SLAVERY BUSINESS

Historically, it appears that our humanoid predecessors evolved into what we know as "homo sapiens" in East Africa some two million years ago. During that second millennium, that human population increased sufficiently to allow groups of 'trade specialists' to gather and form towns. In the subsequent Bronze and Iron Ages, these gatherings needed manpower to enlarge their villages, ergo you formed rudimentary armies and work forces to succeed in these tasks. The resulting conflicts, battles, wars, call them what you will, supplied the winners and losers.

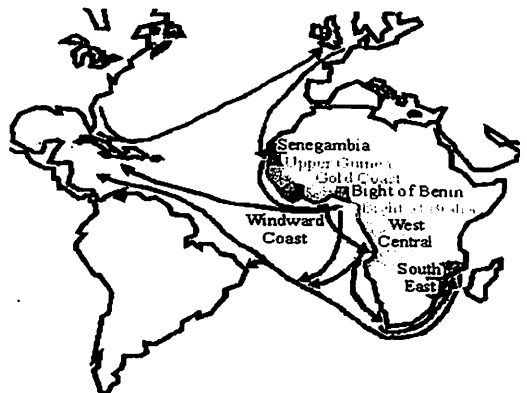
The losers became their armies and the coerced manpower of the victors. Yes, I found out that the enslavement system has been with us almost as long as human history. The logistical side of the enterprise, was simple enough to organize and did not seem to change over the succeeding thousands of years. The tribes transported these slaves far

away from where they had previously lived, so they would not escape and return to their families. This traffic helped develop the caravan trade routes across Africa. Look at the attached map and you can see where the African slave trade developed – the emphasis here is on the Atlantic, but the African land traffic was similar.

It was big business, involving many thousands of slaves each year. However, the arrival of the European slavers, greatly increased the numbers involved, even though it did not change the system put in place by the African tribes described above. Historical accusations, by some, that the advent of these new slave traders instigated a wholly new slave business are simply untrue. Yes, they introduced guns and added a transportation system with its schedule of departures of loaded ships, but not much more.

The sugar islands of the Caribbean needed a lot of labour. At its height in the late 1600's, the slavers were transporting somewhere around 80-90,000 men and women a year to the west from Africa, a truly huge number.

Now let us see if we can allocate responsibility for who did what by nationality. To begin with, Portugal was the founder and leader of the slavery business on the west coast of Africa. In fact, they managed to enslave some 4.5 million of the grand total.



In 1441 the concept had started quietly, when two Portuguese captains sent 20 Africans to Prince Henry the Navigator to let him study these black humans. From there, it didn't take long to start a slave business. The first slaves are recorded as arriving in the New World in 1502, to develop mines, farms and immigrant settlements. Just a mere ten years behind Columbus. That shows quick organization and that a need was just waiting to be filled.

All the other European countries were pretty active slavers as well - the Spanish took 2.5 million, the French -1.6 million, The British West Indies 2 million and so on. It appears that British North America and the United States only accounted for somewhat over 500,000, which seems a rather low figure to me. However, these figures may not allow for transshipping from one area to another as differing labour needs arose.

Why did the Atlantic industry evolve around just the native African tribes? The poor African was, in reality, a natural for slaving exploitation healthy, hard working and not too well educated. He was just available sitting there for the taking. So, provided the captive survived the long shackled journey from the hinterland to the coast and then the horrendous sea voyage, he was less likely to be rebellious once established in his far away new country. Thus, to the slavers, he was a far better candidate for co-opted slavery, than the members of the indigenous tribes the Europeans found in the Caribbean.

All told more than 12 million men, women and children 'joined' the system before it was over. Even in today's 2005, slavery still exists around the world, as we note from the writings of

Dr. Suzanne Miers, (Oliver's wife) and it seems to be a commerce that is near impossible to eliminate because of political and economic forces.

ABOLITION

It was only in the 1750's that organized anti-slaving forces started to emerge that would eventually succeed in banishing the slave traffic; but that would not really be achieved for a further hundred years. This movement started in England, surprisingly, which was one of the worst slaving nations. Here

the business life of two major ports, Bristol and Liverpool centered on building, supplying, crewing and sending the notorious slaving ships to Africa. The subsequent anti-slavery momentum arose from a number of sources, including the celebrated writers Samuel Johnson and Thomas Wordsworth and two other dedicated men, Thomas Clarkson and William Wilberforce (here is my family connection through the Dormers again and the current Wilberforce generation are my second cousins).



Wm Wilberforce 1759-1833

Clarkson devoted much of his life to obtaining and documenting the activities of the slave trade from every one concerned - captains, surgeons, mates, seamen and businesses - done at some risk to his own life. The slaving lobbies had powerful allies - slaving ships were said to be the 'main' training ground for the Royal Navy (which was not actually true). One slaving group tried to murder him in Liverpool, by throwing him off a pier in a high wind! He survived.

All of this detailed information Clarkson analyzed and accurately fed to his friend Wilberforce, who was an M.P. from the Liverpool area and a close friend of William Pitt the Younger, the Prime Minister of the day. A

colourful historical tale says he supposedly sat under an old oak in Croyden and converted Pitt to the cause. Anyway, Wilberforce, who had recently become an evangelical Christian, decided to devote all his wealth and political efforts to eradicating this evil trade in humans. In 1787 Pitt suggested to him that he take the leadership role of the Abolitionists Society, which he did. This was not an easy crusade to lead and repeated bills in Parliament were consistently defeated, because of all the slaving interests. The slave rebellions in the Caribbean and their bloody aftermaths, also helped turn many supporters against the movement. The French Revolution and its aftermath simply added another road block to the antislavers. But, on the plus side, the report that Napoleon was dead set against abolishing slavery, generated a strong backlash that helped Wilberforce move ahead in England. Finally, in 1792 the Emancipation Bill passed by 230 votes to 85. However, in true filibuster style, the bill was cleverly emasculated by the addition of a one word amendment – “gradual”, into the time frame for eliminating the trade. So, as you might have guessed, nothing in the business slowed down.

After many elections and emancipation bills, success came at last when, in a fiery emotional speech, the attorney general, Sir Samuel Romilly, delivered a tribute to Wilberforce comparing his mental peace, after this lifelong work, to the unhappy mental state of the Emperor Napoleon. Wilberforce was so overcome by that

concluding passage, that he just sat in his seat with his face buried in his hands, tears streaming down his face. Furthermore, to cap the day, as Romilly reached those final sentences the House rose as one in a rare show of emotion and broke into thunderous cheers !

The Abolition Act received Royal Assent on 25 March 1807, but victory was very slow in coming and it was only finally law, throughout most of the world, with the reading of the Emancipation Bill 26 July, 1833. Wilberforce, always a sickly man, had seen his health deteriorate drastically after 1825, yet in his last few days, he was still able to state – “Thank God that I have lived to witness a day when England is willing to give twenty million pounds sterling for the abolition of slavery”

Three days later, on the 29th of July, William Wilberforce died. He never was granted, or asked for, honours for his dedicated life's work. But his fellow Parliamentarians guaranteed that he would be permanently remembered for those tremendous efforts. The Prime Minister saw to it that his huge funeral was carried out in Westminster Abbey, where he is buried. I think that action alone is a remarkable tribute to a selfless individual.

REF:

Sins of the Fathers – Pope-Hennessy
 African Experience – Roland Oliver
 Biography – William Wilberforce

QUEBEC ARCHIVES - [ANQ]

The newly, revamped ANQ - Montreal now holds the "Salle Gagnon Collection" which includes: 20,000 Microfilms (Drouin Collection and others); 9,000 BMD Books from across Quebec, New England States and Eastern Ontario; 115 Genealogy Magazines titles with thousand of Volumes Also added will be 10 New Microfilm Printers. The Opening Hours will be expanded from the present 46 hours a week to 57 hours. The number of employees (technicians) dealing with the public will be raised by three new employees, from six to nine.

Submitted by Jacques Gagne



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

PRUSSIAN GENEALOGY LINKS

If you have a friend researching Prussian ancestors, this site, dedicated to Prussian Heritage, should be of interest, as it includes links to databases, maps, and history. Visit it at www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Haven/1538/prussia.html.

NY NEWSPAPERS

Thanks to Pam Wood Waugh of the ET list for this site dealing with Northern New York newspapers. The online collection currently consists of more than 150,000 pages from twelve newspapers. Browse away at news.nynj.net/index.html. They cover various periods, with the earliest starting in 1811 and the latest ending in 2002. Since they present the actual pages in Adobe Acrobat, and highlight the name that was searched, it is quite easy to enlarge the small print for a better view.

ATLAS OF CANADA

The Royal Canadian Geographic Society published an Atlas of Canada to celebrate its 75th anniversary in 2004. It is now available online with several additional features. If you get a message that the site is too busy, while you wait, click on the 'useful links' and then 'Historical Maps'; you have access to several new sites, where you can find such treasures as New France in 1597, Newfoundland in 1625, and Halifax in 1750. All via this site www.canadiangeographic.ca/atlas.

IRISH FAMILIES IN LIVERPOOL

Thanks to Mike Howlett for this site that helps in researching Irish family history in Liverpool: freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hibernia. There are links to births and baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials, as well as church histories and pictures. The Roman Catholic marriage index alone has 64,000 individuals, mostly Irish or of Irish descent.

BOSTON IRISH

Thanks again to Mike Howlett for more Irish information. The Boston *Pilot* newspaper printed a "Missing Friends" column for people looking for friends and relatives who had emigrated from Ireland to the US. The column ran from 1831 to 1921; the collection has more than 31,000 records that are searchable at infowanted.bc.edu, a site at Boston College.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Thanks to Barbara McGibbon for sending us this address where you can read a book written in 1918 about the Canadian Army Medical Corps. The site of the University of Pennsylvania's Library. It is available at digital.library.upenn.edu/women/adami/camc/camc.html, it is of interest not only to those who have relatives in the Royal CAMC, but to anyone who had a

member of the family in WWI - Barbara tells us her father was badly wounded at Ypres in 1915 and reading this history gave her a better understanding of what happened to him.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GENEALOGY

The *Encyclopedia of Genealogy* serves as a compendium of genealogical tools and techniques.' The intent is for it to serve as your standard genealogy reference material, not a place to find your ancestors. You can also help to add new material. See www.eogen.com for detailed explanations and access. As an example, read about Ahnentafel and Stradonitz numbering systems for ancestor lists.

NORFOLK, ENGLAND SURNAME LIST

Again from Mike Howlett, this interesting set of records currently relating to the county of Norfolk at www.thedustypheenix.com/transcriptions/index.php. Once you have read the description of what is available, and the plans for the future, just click on the 'Surnames' to check out if the name of interest is in one of the nearly half a million records. The site statistics list how many records of each exists, such as baptisms, workhouse reports, taxes, census returns, etc.

CANADIAN ADOPTEES REGISTRY

Forwarded by Mike Howlett. You can consult it at www.canadianadopteesregistry.org In addition to the search/registration facilities for both adoptees and birth parents and relatives, you will find links to the various Provincial sites.

CANADIAN EMIGRANT RECORDS

InGeneas announces that almost 18,500 records from the registers of the Toronto Emigrant Office, from 1865 to 1876, are now available on their data base. They list who came to the office looking for government assistance to travel across parts of Ontario. There are also over 3,300 records added to their Port of Quebec Passenger List Records. These are from 14 ship arrivals in July 1872. Go to www.ingeneas.com/ingeneas/index.html for access and more explanations. Note that this project is interested in records of Canadians that show their country of origin is other than Canada.

PALAEOGRAPHY - A PRACTICAL ONLINE TUTORIAL

Thanks to Nora Bernier for sending this tutorial on old handwriting of documents written in English between 1500 and 1800. On the UK National Archives site, and developed in partnership with the School of Library, archives and information Studies, University College, London. Go to www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/paleography for access to this very informative site.

NEW PORTAL FOR THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC

In conjunction with the opening of the Grande Bibliothèque, this portal gives you access to the 'virtual library' at www.bnquebec.ca. The language choices are in the upper right-hand corner. Although not all pages are currently available in English, when you do try to access one that is not translated, you will be presented with several choices for further viewing. 'In a few months', reports the *Montreal Gazette*, millions more documents will be available, including 3 million pages of newspapers published before 1950.'

RUSSIAN IMMIGRATION

The Library and Archives of Canada house a collection of documents created by the Imperial Russian Consular offices in Canada from 1898 to 1922. There are about 11,400 files on Russian immigrants who settled in Canada, including Jews, Ukrainians and Finns. Consult the LI-RA-MA collection at www.genealogy.gc.ca/10/100808_e.html. Note that only the index to the microfilm reels is available online.

CANADIAN GENEALOGY TELEVISION SHOW ANNOUNCED

Canada's History Television cable channel wants your help creating a new series. Ancestors Search will be based on the stories of people tracing their family histories. It will be '... a new series that will help you unravel dramatic, personal family mysteries and take you on a worldwide quest for answers. Tell us what you know about the person in your family whose story most intrigues you. ... anyone whose life has left you with questions and a drive to answer them. Or, if you've made an unexpected or startling discovery while researching your family ...' Submissions should be 500 words or less. Read more at www.historytelevision.ca/microsites/ancestorssearch/default.asp.

TECHIE TIPS

Save yourself the trouble of typing in the long Web site addresses above - go to the QFHS site and click on them on the *Computree* page.

If your computer has slowed down lately, without a good reason, you might have some pesky adware or spyware. To clean this out, one of the most highly recommended packages is Ad-aware from the Swedish company Lavasoft. Download a free version from www.lavasoftusa.com.

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

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 September by **July 15th, 2005** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email norabernier@yahoo.com6

- 2000 **BARRETT, Alexander**, born Newfoundland 1920 (?). Lived in Verdun and moved to Brantford, ON. with wife and two sons. Brothers, Edward and Reuben both deceased. Any information would be appreciated. Dolores Bychok, 4233 St. Zotique, #6, Montreal, QC. H1T 1K8.
- 2001 **BUSSEY**. Seeking information on family of John and wife Vera GRAHAM, formerly of Quebec moved to Edmonton, and their four children: Sandra, Lori, Hugh and David. See query #2000.
- 2002 **HARRIS, Alonzo Royce**. Looking for any information on the family of Alonzo Royce HARRIS. I have a bit on his first wife, Phoebe THAYER. I would like to know his parents and where they came from. He is buried in Harris (Hillside) Cemetery on Ridge Road in Stanbridge, East. Viola (Harris) Wilson, 32 Curzon, Apt. 11, Toronto, ON. M4M 3B4
- 2003 **HOLIDAY, Caleb Strong**, son of James HOLIDAY and Margaret ROBERTSON, b. 13 Aug. 1847. He was principal of Huntingdon Academy early 1900's. Any information, especially date and place of death would be appreciated. Elizabeth Mitchell, 39 Rockfield Crescent, Nepean, ON. K2E5L6. Email: bamitch@magma.ca
- 2004 **MORRISON., Catherine**. Looking for relatives of my father's sister, Catherine MORRISON, b. 1895 in Auldearn, Scotland. She married Edward SIMMONS and lived in Montreal area (N.D.G. and Westmount) during 1940's and 1950's. She had 3 children. Margaret Morrison Crites, 3 – 3216 Back Road, Comox, B.C. V9M 4E2.
- 2005 **MURPHY**. Seeking information and descendants of James MURPHY (1814 -1873) husband of Phoebe LIFFEY (third wife b. 1822, d.?) and father of at least 4 children: Mary Frances (1853-?), wife of Michael William Richard FOGARTY; Stephen Patrick (1857-1911) husband of Hattie ADAMS; Phoebe Honora (1859 -?) wife of George F. BRITT; and William Joseph (1864-1905) husband of Marie Julie FORGET. Edwin Murphy, P.O. Box 27, Elmhurst, ILL. USA 60126. Email: ouririshconnection@comcast.net.
- 2006 **WALKER, James**, 6th Royal Veterans Battalion, arrived in Quebec March/April 1807 with his wife Margaret and perhaps a few children. They had two known children, William, age 5, who died in Quebec City shortly after they arrived, and Maria, age 10 months, who was born and died in Quebec City 21 May 1809. On 3rd April 1807, he was transferred to 10th RVB, and promoted to Corporal. He was still in Quebec at the end of 1811, but by 1812, having been demoted to Private, was stationed in Kingston, ON until invalided and paid up until 24 Sept. 1815. The 10th RVB became the 4th RVB at the beginning of 1815. James seems to have stayed around the Depot until Dec. 1815 but was finally discharged on 14th Jan. 1816. Henceforth he is 'lost' with no evidence of his claiming or receiving a pension. Any information would be appreciated. Margaret Holmes, 48 Newmarket Road, Redcar, Cleveland, U.K. TS10 21A. Email: margaret@bholmes48fsnet.co.uk.

2007 **WARMAN**, William. Seeking information on William **WARMAN**, formerly of St. Johns, Newfoundland and then moved to Vancouver 1947 (?). He had three daughters.

See Query #2000

Grosse Ile: Seeking descendants of immigrants to Grosse Ile, Quebec.

I am a writer of children's books. I am currently working on a book on Grosse Ile and would like to incorporate stories and anecdotes from ancestors of immigrants who would have arrived in Canada by the port of Quebec City, or would have possibly been quarantined on Grosse Ile during the years of its operation from 1832-1937 Anne Renaud, Montreal, Quebec **E-mail: earenaud@yahoo.com**

AS REPORTED IN THE LONDON SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

submitted by Jacques Gagne

LONDON ~ Genealogists want psychotherapy to be made available for people who stumble across unpleasant discoveries while researching their family history. Britain's Society of Genealogists is one of several organizations concerned that amateur historians are not sufficiently prepared for the secrets they might uncover in their family records and could need counseling to help them through the emotional process. "People can be dealing with many serious things -- from discovering your ancestor was a rapist who was deported to Australia to finding out you are adopted," said Else Churchill, a genealogy officer at the society. "Burying secrets causes problems, and you have to be incredibly sensitive when dealing with such issues," she said. Having trained counselors on hand could help, she added. "My job as a genealogist ends when I have put the 'whats' and the 'whos' together, but there needs to be a continued support." Many of Britain's four million amateur genealogists will end up discovering illegitimacy, bigamy, adoption and previously unknown relatives in the course of their research. Diane Mattinson, 48, an office manager from Bicester, Oxfordshire, discovered that her great-grandfather, James Phillips, had never married her great-grandmother Elizabeth. "It was a bombshell," Mrs. Mattinson said. "I had my family to support me and to talk things over with, but some people don't have that. For people who find out they have half brothers or half sisters or things like that, counseling would be a good idea." Another amateur genealogist, who did not wish to be named, found that when she inspected a copy of her birth certificate at the Public Records Office, the man she thought was her uncle was, in fact, her father. The man was now dead, she said, but "my cousins are actually my half brothers and half sisters. It was a huge shock. I would have welcomed counseling." Sally Angel, the media and strategy director of Firebird, an archive research agency, said she is training as a psychotherapist to help clients to deal with such discoveries. "Family history is not just about gathering information. Underneath the research, there's a bunch of moral, ethical, social and psychological issues related to how you see yourself." Family history has become an increasingly popular pursuit in recent years, aided by the publication of census returns on the Internet and the proliferation of television genealogy shows in Britain. There are those, however, who might be disappointed if they fail to find some dark secret. Last year, a survey conducted by www.1837online.com, a genealogical Web site, found that 10 percent of amateur historians hope to unearth a family skeleton.

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: 1869-1906

Marriages: 1869-1921

Deaths: 1869-1931

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.

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

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 QFHS now accepts VISA on all transactions of \$10. Or more

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*.

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Montreal Judicial District Indexes

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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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

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