

L.H. Gau

CONNECTIONS

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AUTUMN2006 ~ Volume # 29 ~ Issue # 1



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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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Journal of The
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Volume # 29 Issue # 1 - AUTUMN 2006

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER PHOTO IS OF
WINDSOR STATION, MONTREAL - EARLY 1900s

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OPEN HOUSE and BOOK FAIR

At the QFHS LIBRARY
173 Cartier Avenue
Pointe Claire, Quebec

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
September 29th & 30th 2006
10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
EVERYONE WELCOME !!



June 2007

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****ROOTS 2007****

MARK YOUR CALENDARS !!!

For the 30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS of
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

AT

◆ **ROOTS 2007** ◆

JUNE 15th, 16th, 17th 2007

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal, Quebec

THIS IS AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

ALL EVENTS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
ALL LECTURES ARE IN ENGLISH

Further details,
including times, a list of speakers and topics,
events and a registration form
will be published in future issues of Connections and on the QFHS webpage

From The Editor

Summer has once again come and gone. The leaves will soon change from bright green to vivid reds and gold and the countryside will be ablaze with the colours of Autumn. With the inevitable cooler weather fast approaching most of us, armed with pencils, papers and notes, will continue our search for that elusive ancestor. The QFHS Library has numerous resources to aid you in your search and will be holding a two-day Open House in September to show what is available and how to use it. So, if you are in the neighbourhood drop by, bring a friend, learn more about what is available and browse the Book Sale tables. It's a great way to spend an afternoon !

Cover Postcard:

Windsor Station is a well-known Montreal landmark. Built by the Canadian Pacific Railway between 1887 and 1889 as their headquarters and served as Montreal's central railway station for many years. It is no longer used as a train station, having been replaced in 1996 by the Lucien-L'Allie station which now services suburban commuters. But the building still stands as a reminder of bygone days when immigrants arrived there tired and hungry to start a new life in a new land; of the soldiers who left from there to fight for Canada in two World Wars; and of the thousands of commuters who past through its doors in its long and illustrious history

In this Issue:

Articles in this issue include a very interesting one by James Brierley about the Brush and Brown families of the U.S. and Lower Canada, entitled, *Wyoming, Pa to Mascouche, Qc 1776 - 1838*. Robert Wilkins submitted three, all extracted from the now defunct Montreal Star in 1904. The first one, *Topics of the Streets* recounts the history and destruction of Fortier House. A beautiful drawing of the old Fortier mansion may be seen on page 12. The second is a follow up to the article he wrote for June Connections about young *Mamie Lalonde's suicide*. That's a photo of Robert on page 13 standing beside Mamie's grave. His third article, *Moving Day is at Hand*, gives some insight into the rigours of life in Montreal on moving day at the turn of the last century. I love the graphic !! Robert is a local historian and is indexing deaths from the Montreal Star in the early 1900s, He will be the guest speaker at the October QFHS Public Lecture Series in Lachine. See page 2 for details. Are you related to Edward III ? Peter McLoughlin discusses how you might be in his article *Royalty in Your Ancestral Past*. Jacques Gagne writes about *Sir Hovenden Walker* and his failed attempt to conquer Quebec in 1711. Judy Gauthier wrote an informative article about the *Clan MacLachlan and the Kilmorie Church*, including a short history of the MacLachlans, with its numerous different spellings. The *St Columban Cemetery Restoration Project*, by Kelley O'Rourke on page 21 explains the work being done by the descendants of the Irish settlers of St Columban, Quebec. This article includes a history of the area and a long list of names. Another project, by the *National Battlefields Commission*, commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham and the Battle of St-Foy is explained on page 20. Lorraine Gosselin has, once again, compiled a list of interesting websites for *Computree*. In *News & Notes* you will see the speakers and their topics for the Fall session of the QFHS Public Lecture Series. Please note that the October, November and December lectures will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1:30 p.m. The September lecture will be at the regular time of 7 p.m., Tuesday night. On page 4 and 5 there are a number of interesting *Seminars & Excursions* for your Fall calendar.

Dawn Ouellette / Editor.

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held each month September to December and March to May

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

DATE & TIME: Please note date and time changes for October, November and December



Date: Tuesday, September 12th, 2006
Time: 7:30 PM
Speaker: David Anderson
who is associated with the "Northwesters" museum in Williamstown, Ont

Date: Saturday, October 14th, 2006
Time: 1:30PM
Speaker: Robert Wilkins [who has had many articles in Connections].
Topic: INDEXING THE DEAD:
A Journey Through Edwardian Montreal Death Data

He will speak firstly about his indexing project on Montreal obituaries which has been ongoing for nine years. This will lead into the second part of his talk on what kind of city Montreal was in the early 1900's

Date: Saturday, November 11th, 2006
Time: 1:30PM
Speaker: Wes Cross and/or Chris Milligan
Topic: "McGill Remembers: World War II" project.

They will talk about this project and the over 5000 files at McGill on students who served in World War II. In addition, if any of our members have/had a relative who was a student at McGill and served in World War II and we notify the speaker(s) in advance they will have the information from the file at our meeting.

Date: Saturday, December 9th, 2006
Time: 1:30PM
Speaker: Dr. Michael Kenneally,
Director for the Centre for Canadian Irish Studies at Concordia University.

QFHS NEW WEB SITE AND EMAIL ADDRESS

The Quebec Family History Society now has a new domain name.

Please update your bookmarks and address list

To reach our web site, the URL is: www.qfhs.ca

To reach the QFHS offices the email address is: admin@qfhs.ca

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS - OPEN HOUSE:

As part of the "Journées de la Culture" Festival the QFHS will be holding an Open House and Booksale at their Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire on Friday and Saturday, September 29th & 30th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. 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/en/index.htm>

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOVEMBER 11TH 2006

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD AT ST ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCH
75 - 15TH AVENUE, LACHINE, QUEBEC
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH 2006
AT 1:30 P.M.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

PRESENTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORTS
AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ELECTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2006 - 2007
PRESENTING ANY OTHER BUSINESS DEEMED APPROPRIATE

LORRAINE GOSSELIN
CORPORATE & RECORDING SECRETARY

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: admin@qfhs.ca 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

" Deadline for DECEMBER CONNECTIONS is OCTOBER 15th "

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

LEGACY FAMILY TREE SOFTWARE – A GENEALOGICAL PROGRAM

Are you thinking about upgrading to a newer version of Family Tree Maker? Maybe you don't have a genealogical program to keep track of all your data and are wondering which one to buy. Or you have heard of the Legacy Family Tree program and wonder how it works.

Whatever your situation, come and see how Legacy works ... compare its features to those of Family Tree Maker or your current program. This program has been highly rated by several sources and is worth considering, especially if you are planning to buy or upgrade in the future Please reserve early

Lecturer: Lorraine Gosselin

Date: Saturday, October 21,.

Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library - 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire

Fee: Members \$25 - Non-Members: \$30

Note: if you have specific topics or questions you would like included in the course,
E-mail Lorraine at computree@yahoo.com at least a month before.

"MEMORY KEEPING AT ITS BEST"

Will your descendants be searching for their family roots? Would you prefer to leave a legacy of keepsake photo albums? Albums that are collections of photos, memorabilia and stories that will tell about your ordinary and extraordinary life experiences? Albums that showcase the photos, documents and stories learnt in your search for your ancestors? The QFHS is sponsoring a: *Heritage Album Beginner Workshop* - in this 3-hour workshop, learn how to safely preserve and document your family stories in a photo-safe, scrapbook-style album. You will learn simple and easy ways to create a classic-style album, how to journal a person's life story, how to use words to enhance the very few photos from years past and ideas on Heritage-style enhancements on an album page. During this hands-on seminar, you will create a page with your own photos. Albums, tools and accessories can be purchased from instructor at end of seminar. A portion of the fee and 10% of sales will be donated to QFHS

Lecturer: RA Pepper Mintz

Date: Saturday, 28 October 2006

Time: 1:00 to - 4:00 pm ~ at the QFHS Library - 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire

Fee: Members \$25 - Non-Members \$30

RA Pepper Mintz , Creative Memories Director

can be reached at: peppercr8@sympatico.ca OR 613-823-5944

or visit the website at: www.mycmsite.com/peppermintz

for product updates, to order online, page layout ideas, tip of the day, my workshop schedule and more!

TRACING YOUR SCOTTISH ANCESTORS:

The purpose of this seminar will be to examine the basic resources used in Scottish family history research as well as practical tips if you are planning a genealogical research trip to Scotland

Lecturer: Susan Gingras

Date: Saturday, November 4th 2006

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

Fee: Members: \$25.00 - Non-Members: \$30.00

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

THE BLACK SWAN

The purpose of this seminar will be to explore the numerous new databases available in our library that will help you to discover more about your North American and England and Irish and Scottish ancestors.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, November 25th 2006
Time: 1:00 p.m to 4:30 p.m. at the QFHs Library
Fee: Members: \$25.00 - Non-Members: \$30.00

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

Date: Friday, September 22nd 2006
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

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

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

Date: Sunday, October 15th 2006
Time: 10 A.M. - Tour Starts at The front gate of MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY
1297 Chemin de la Foret, Outremont. Duration of tour: 4 hours

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

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

WYOMING, PA. TO MASCOUCHE, QC.

1778 – 1838

By James Brierley

The Montreal Transcript, and General Advertiser. July 3, 1838, page 3, column 2:

"At Mascouche, (L.C.) on the 7th June, Elizabeth, relict of the late Thomas Brush, aged 83 years. The deceased was one of the few, who made their escape from Wyoming, on the Susquehanna river, in July, 1778. At the destruction of that place by the Indians, she endured the painful trial of seeing a beloved husband, and a brother, slain by the ruthless savages; while she and a few other women and children escaped the general slaughter by traveling without guide or protection, 150 miles chiefly through a dense forest...

Editors in the State of New York will confer a favour by giving the above an insertion".

In its issue of July 11 *The Christian Guardian* carried on page 143 a more eulogistic notice, adding that she had married again in 1782 and had been widowed again in 1821. "The precise date of her conversion to God, and the circumstances therewith connected, are not now known... For many years she was an acceptable member of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and since 1810 she had been connected with the followers of Wesley."¹ Some who made their escape did have an escort, as appears from Colonel Jacob Stroud's paper issued at Fort Penn on July 14, 1788, "Permit the Bearer Sergt Wm Searle With Twelve Weomen and Children in Company With him to Pass Unmolested to Som Part of the State of Connecticut... they being Part of the Unhappy Distrest People Drove of From Wyoming by the Tories and Indians..."ⁱⁱ

An early account of the raid is that by the French historian, Francois Soulés, in the third volume of his *Histoire des troubles de l'Amérique anglaise*, published in Paris in 1787 and written with the aid of notes made (in English) by Saint John de Crèvecoeur and supplied by Thomas Jefferson, then American minister to France. Crèvecoeur's notes were published by Yale University Press only in 1925, as part of *Sketches of Eighteenth Century America*. In writing to Soulés on January 19, 1787 Jefferson said, "I have had a long conversation with M. Crèvecoeur... He knows well that canton. He was in the neighborhood of the place when it was destroyed, saw great numbers of the fugitives, aided them with his waggons, and had the story from all their mouths. He committed notes to writing in the moment... He says there will be a great deal to alter in your narration, and that it must assume a different face, more favorable both to the British and Indians. His veracity may be relied on..."ⁱⁱⁱ Crèvecoeur recounts how, at the submission of the women and children, "They were all immediately ordered to paint their faces with red, this being the symbol established then, which was to preserve peace and tranquility while the two parties were mingled together." While some managed to sail downriver to Pennsylvania's older settlements, "...others, and by far the greatest number, were obliged to venture once more on foot through the great wilderness which separated them from the inhabited part of the province of New York. They received the most positive assurances that they would meet with no further injuries provided they kept themselves painted in this long trajet."^{iv}

By 1845, when Charles Miner published his *History*, the colour had darkened, "...the Indians marked their prisoners with black paint on the face, telling them to keep it there, and if they went out, each should carry a white cloth on a stick, so that being known, they should not be hurt"^v Although he enjoyed no such endorsement as Jefferson gave Crèvecoeur, Miner had nevertheless "...visited thirty or forty of the ancient people who were here at the time of the expulsion."^{vi}

Mrs. Brush's death in 1838 would, if the newspapers are accurate, defeat the claim made by Theodore Dwight, Jr. in 1845:

"The last survivor of those who escaped the massacre at Wyoming was Mrs. Ethel Skinner, who died at Torrington, Connecticut, in 1831, in the hundredth year of her age. She lost two sons in the battle, escaping with six other children in a very surprising manner. Her son-in-law was the only man who escaped death out of twenty men who betook themselves to the river when pursued, and hung by the branches of trees until the Indians found and tomahawked them one by one. Through many hardships she travelled back to Connecticut where she spent the remainder of her life."^{vii}

In fact both women predeceased Joseph Elliott (1755 -1849) who had escaped from capture at Wyoming and whose application for a pension in 1846 recited, "That he, this deponent believes himself to be the last survivor of the massacre of Wyoming." vi

It may be wondered if Elizabeth actually saw the killing of her husband and brother, as the *Transcript* said. She likely took refuge in one of the forts erected in the valley, a decidedly frontier area, while the principal fighting was on the plain. Her case was not unique: Miner says there were more than twenty families which lost two in the battle. He provides a "list of the killed, so far as the persons could be recollected. Probably there might have been twenty or thirty more whose names were not remembered." ix

Elizabeth Brush's obituary in *The Christian Guardian* was read, although not well retained, by a young Methodist minister, Thomas Brush Brown. He knew that she had been part of his family but when he wrote his own life years later he neglected to name her.

This is the *Autobiography of Rev. Thos. B. Brown*, in which the first two and a half paragraphs are worth reproducing:

"I, Thomas B. Brown, of the Township of East Nissouri, in the County of Oxford, was born Aug. 4th, 1804, in the township of Argenteuil in what Was then called Lower Canada, but now the Province of Quebec. My Grandfather, a comb-maker by trade, was born in Northumberland, England, He emigrated to America and lived in Rhode Island, New England States. He fought and was wounded in the Revolutionary war. By his first wife he had three daughters, two of whom were married in the state of Vermont. He married for his second wife, a lady who had been captured by the Indians, and had been in captivity several years. The relation to her step children of the history of her captivity, including the cruelty and suffering she endured, inspired in them a great dread of the Indians."

"Becoming dissatisfied with some forms of the new Government, he as well as my father Joseph, who was born in Rhode Island, moved to Lower Canada remaining there until his death and leaving a large family of sons and daughters. His second wife died about fifteen or twenty years ago. A notice of her death with all the particulars of her captivity was given in the *Christian Guardian* of Toronto. My father was married in the State of Vermont, to Rebecca Brush They were members of the Congregational Church, being descended from the Puritans. In his early days he followed the trade of comb-making, but when in 1790 or 1795, he with my grandfather moved into Lower Canada, he commenced farming" x.

This small but delightful book was reprinted in 1967 (that is, before the publication of Mr. McKenzie's *Death Notices*) by the late Isabel Grace Uren with "additional notes" under the title *Autobiography of Thomas Brush Brown*. She remarks, "The fuller story of the Indian Captive has been sought, so far without success." This reprint includes a Brown family tree which, despite Brown's silence on the point, shows the captive as the unnamed second wife of his paternal grandfather.

Prudence requires that in assessing the accuracy of Brown's recollections one note that the 1899 preface by John McAinsh mentions "the infirmities of old age" as having prevented Brown, who had died in 1893, xi from writing the extensive account he had wanted, accounting for "its incomplete and fragmentary character". These infirmities are pathetically confirmed by all elements of his tale: ambiguity as to which side of his family the step-grandmother was on; that she had undergone a Mary Rowlandson-like experience; and that all the particulars were on record. The discrepancy between his telling and what the *Guardian* did publish could hardly be greater. It is also salutary to examine published material on Brush genealogy: Conklin Mann, "Thomas and Richard Brush of Huntington, Long Island" in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, volumes LXVI (1935) and LXVII (1936), 202-333 and Stuart C. Brush and Russell B. Brush, *The Descendants of Thomas and Richard Brush of Huntington, Long Island-A Source Book*, (Baltimore: Gateway, 1982), 28-106. The last book says it should be read as a companion volume to the (unfinished) Mann study, which it praises. What is found in this material fits well with points in the autobiography: Brown's statement that his mother was Rebecca Brush, that his father and a grandfather moved north from the United States and that Brown and a younger sister were born in Argenteuil. The Mann article gives us a Thomas Brush, son of a Thomas, born "about 1745, probably at New Fairfield," Connecticut, among whose siblings was a younger brother, Eliphalet. At the battle of

Ridgefield in 1777, Thomas Jr. "received a bullet through his hat." By his first wife, Lucy Pickett, he is said to have had three daughters and a son, all born in Connecticut before 1784. One of the daughters was named Rebecca.

His second wife, unnamed, bore him three more sons and two more daughters, all baptized in Connecticut by mid-1790. Mann concludes, "Eventually he removed to Hawkesbury, Grand River, Upper Canada (now Hawkesbury, Prescott, Ontario). No effort has been made to trace him in Canada."^{xii} The Grand River was of course the Ottawa and Prescott and Argenteuil face each other across the water. The *Brush Source Book* does purport to trace Thomas Brush in Canada, although not to name his second wife. There is no little irony between the anonymity of this mother of five, as found in the published genealogical material, and the chances (whatever they may be) that Miner's "list of the killed" includes her previous husband and her brother: which of those one hundred and sixty-two names break the silence?

The *Source Book* reveals that in the 1790s Thomas Brush had sojourned in Georgia, Vermont, on the shore of Lake Champlain. Moving north from Connecticut was evidently not unpremeditated: as early as 1763, when the town was chartered, a Thomas Brush, of New Fairfield, Connecticut, had acquired an interest in land described as being in the town of Georgia in "the province of New Hampshire."^{xiii} Aside from uncertainty as to whether the purchaser was Thomas Sr. or Thomas Jr. (then aged about eighteen) the deed necessarily remained unrecorded for twenty-five years until the town was organized. In deeds of 1794 to 1799 signed by a Thomas Brush residing successively in St. Albans and Georgia, he and an Eliphalet Brush, always said to be of Ridgefield, Connecticut, acquired some estate but by 1799 Thomas had turned his interests over to Eliphalet.^{xiv} In the 1800 United States census the only Thomas Brush named as head of a family in Vermont is in Georgia, with a household of eight. In nearby Highgate, closer to the border of Lower Canada, the same census lists a Joseph Brown as head of a young family- two girls under ten years as well as an adult female. His name is not found in the contemporary land records, however, perhaps because he was still trying to live by comb-making.

The Brushes clearly were among the early settlers on the Ottawa River. The region's history is discussed in both Cyrus Thomas' *History of the Counties of Argenteuil, Que., and Prescott, Ontario* of 1896 and Benjamin Wales' *Memories of Old St. Andrews and Historical Sketches of the Seignory of Argenteuil* of 1934. Joseph Bouchette, writing in 1815, declares of the Seignory of Argenteuil, "Il ne se trouve peut-être pas dans toute la partie supérieure du district de Montréal, un terrain aussi étendu qui soit plus fertile, ou qui soit plus capable de devenir en peu d'années une propriété très précieuse."^{xv} St. Andrews, where the North River flows into the much larger Ottawa, was the first organized colony of the Ottawa Valley, according to Wales, although not so named at first. In recounting that Americans were among the very first St. Andrews settlers Thomas regards as "an incident somewhat peculiar, that these men had no sooner seen the object accomplished for which they were fighting, than they again sought a home beneath the British flag."^{xvi} Wales, writing forty years later, takes a similar view and ventures an explanation. "That Revolutionary sympathizers should leave their country so soon after the war may seem strange... (but) the change from the stony farms of the White and Green Mountains of Vermont (sic), New Hampshire and the Adirondacks, to the fertile valleys of the Ottawa and its tributaries, with land grants that were almost free, fully accounts for this migration."^{xvii} Given her Wyoming experience, Elizabeth Brush's migration north where she too resumed life under the British flag is more remarkable still, not that she likely had much say in the matter.

Wales says that his grandfather, Nathaniel Hazard Treadwell, of Plattsburg, N. Y., came to St. Andrews in 1794. "According to oral tradition there were also a number of colonists brought in from the Champlain Basin", ie. by Treadwell.^{xviii} Treadwell's American home at Cumberland Head on the New York shore of Lake Champlain was only some dozen miles from Thomas Brush's at Melville's Landing (Georgia) on the Vermont shore. By 1800 Treadwell had enlarged his Canadian activities by purchasing the Seignory of L'Orignal on the west bank of the Ottawa, in what became Prescott County, Ontario. Cyrus Thomas says of St. Andrews that it "seems to have been a sort of preparatory place for settlers before going elsewhere".^{xix} One learns from the *Brush Source Book* of the baptism of a Brush granddaughter at St.

Andrews in 1811, the marriage of a son there in 1813 (to a woman from across the Ottawa) and the birth in 1815 of a further granddaughter at St. Andrews.^{xx} The times were less than gentle: in 1817 the court at L'Original, some twenty miles upstream, sentenced a man convicted of stealing flour from a grist mill "to receive thirty-nine lashes on his naked back, to be inflicted as the law doth direct."^{xxi}

If some of Thomas Brush's grandchildren who were named Brush came into the world in the early settlement of St. Andrews it would be unremarkable if a couple of his Brown grandchildren did too. In other words, Joseph and Rebecca (Brush) Brown had cast their lot with her father, not his. That they were all Treadwell recruits seems a good possibility. Much of this Brush family is said to have settled finally in upstate New York, perhaps explaining the *Transcript's* closing appeal to editors there to insert Elizabeth Brush's obituary in their newspapers,

The Joseph Browns did not stay long in Argenteuil – till 1811 if the autobiography is to be believed. When and with whom Elizabeth Brush removed some fifty miles eastward to Mascouche is hinted at by the inscription on a gravestone in Grace Church Anglican cemetery there, recorded as reading "Mary Brush wife of the late Elam Church died May 14, 1849 aged 62 years also their son Norman died May 10, 1849".^{xxii} If her age at death was indeed 62 she was born in 1787, remarkably close to the *Source Book's* entry for the person enumerated as # 378, the seventh child of Thomas Brush and the third by his second – and unnamed – wife, "Mary, b. ca. 1786; bap. Jan. 3, 1787, New Fairfield, CT".^{xxiii} That Elizabeth Brush has an unmarked grave, unlike the cases of her daughter and, it may be, her previous husband and her brother, seems almost certain. In 1838, the year of her death, land was donated by John Pangman, 1808-1867, of the local *Manoir*, for the construction of an Anglican church and cemetery at Mascouche. The church was completed and dedicated by 1840 and its cemetery, "the earliest burial ground for English settlers in that area," served too as the graveyard for the Methodist church which stood nearby.^{xxiv} Pangman's subsequent generosity to both denominations, although too late to benefit Elizabeth, was material. "Il prit toujours une part active dans toutes les questions intéressant l'église anglicaine. Il contribua pour la plus grande part à l'érection du temple protestant, aux Rapides de Mascouche. Pendant plusieurs années, ce fut lui qui paya le salaire des clergymans."^{xxv}

At Elizabeth's death it was presumably Mary who informed the newspapers. Had Elizabeth endured a long captivity it is not to be supposed that Mary was unaware of it or failed to tell the press or that the press declined to print it. There is substantially more reason to think Brown imagined the captivity – which, after all, the newspapers did not mention – than that Mary, or whoever notified the press, imagined the killing of Elizabeth's brother and first husband, which is what the newspapers printed. The popularity of captivity narratives, "one of the oldest genres of American literature"^{xxvi} is likely responsible.

¹ An abbreviated version is included in Rev. Donald A. McKenzie, *Death Notices from The Christian Guardian 1836-1850* (Lambertville, NJ: Hunterdon House, 1982) 47. Mr. McKenzie does not mention the Susquehanna River, allowing the unwary and the untutored to suppose she had escaped from a region far to the west of Pennsylvania. Thanks are offered to Ms Sandra Burrows, National Library of Canada, for providing the full text. On July 14, 1838 *The Montreal Gazette* printed on its page 3, column 2, the first two paragraphs of the *Transcript* notice. No church record of her death appears to have survived

ⁱⁱ *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for the year 1901*, (Wilkes-Barre, 1902) vol. VII, 81.

ⁱⁱⁱ Julian P. Boyd, ed., *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, (Princeton, 1954) vol. 10, 367; (1955) vol. 11, 56.

^{iv} *Sketches*, 201, 204.

^v Charles Miner, *History of Wyoming, in a Series of Letters from Charles Miner, to his son William Penn Miner, Esq.*, (Philadelphia, 1845; reprinted as *History of Wyoming County Pennsylvania*, Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1976), 231

^{vi} Miner, v. According to the *Dictionary of American Biography*, (1962), vol. VII, 23, Miner originated the phrase "to have an axe to grind".

^{vi} Theodore Dwight, Jr., *The History of Connecticut, from the First Settlement to the Present Time* (New York: 1845) 38. He exemplifies Barbara Graymont's observation over a century later, "The affair became known in history as 'The Wyoming Massacre'. Whites have always been prone to label any overwhelming Indian victory a massacre and to call any of their own battle triumphs a great victory", Barbara Graymont, *The Iroquois in the American Revolution* (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1972) 174. Again, "Distorted and sensationalized accounts...transformed the battle and surrender at Wyoming into a supreme example of monstrous Indian excesses and atrocities... Instead of gaining credit for a significant military victory, John Butler became an object of abuse even in his own country, from which personal aspersions his reputation never recovered", Richard VanDerBeets, *Held Captive by Indians-Selected Narratives 1642-1836*, (Knoxville, The University of Tennessee Press, 1973), 242, n. 36.

^{vii} *Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for the years 1911-1912*, (Wilkes-Barre, 1912) vol. XII, 79.

^{ix} Miner, 242-244

* Revised by John M. McAinsh, (St. Marys, Ontario: Office of the St. Marys Journal, 1899), 3, 4. This was published some six years after Brown's death. One wishes Mr. McAinsh had disclosed the extent of his revisions.

^{xi} There is reproduced in the 1899 autobiography McAinsh's obituary on Brown which had appeared in the *Guardian* of May 4, 1894. A misprint occurs at the foot of page 73 where Brown is said to have died on December 17 of that same year.

^{xii} Mann, *Record*, vol. LXVII (1936) 128. It must be said that Mann complicates his presentation by noting, without comment, that the United States census for 1790 shows a Thomas Brush Jr. in New Fairfield as head of a household of one male under sixteen years, two over that age and no females. Whether his second wife and the rest of his children escaped enumeration or the census referred to another Thomas does not appear

^{xiii} Georgia, Vt. Town Clerk's Land Records, vol. 1, p. 18

^{xiv} Georgia, Vt. Town clerk's Land Records, vol. 2, p. 359

^{xv} Joseph Bouchette, *Description Topographique de la Province du Bas Canada* (London, 1815), 102.

^{xvi} Thomas, 73

^{xvii} Wales, 9

^{xviii} Wales, 7 and 8

^{xix} Thomas, 70.

^{xx} *Source Book*, 105 and 106.

^{xxi} Thomas, 513, 514.

^{xxii} Stan Alexander, *Grace Church Anglican Cemetery Mascouche, Quebec* (St. Eustache, Quebec Family History Society, 1993) 36 and 37.

^{xxiii} *Source Book*, 49.

^{xxiv} Alexander, 1.

^{xxv} L. A. F. Crepeau, *Mascouche en 1910*, 24. A newer work, Denis Gravel, *Histoire de Saint-Henri-de-Mascouche, 1750-2000* (Montreal: Société de recherche historique archiv-his, 2000), does not expand discussion of the English-speaking settlers.

^{xxvi} Colin G. Calloway, *North Country Captives* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1992) vi

BOOK DONATIONS:

Anyone wishing to donate books for the QFHS Booksale to be held at the Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire on Friday and Saturday, September 29th & 30th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. may drop them off at the QFHS Library AFTER Labour Day.

Montreal_1900
"TOPICS OF THE STREET"
(extracted from the May 9, 1904 edition of The Montreal Star)
by Robert N. Wilkins

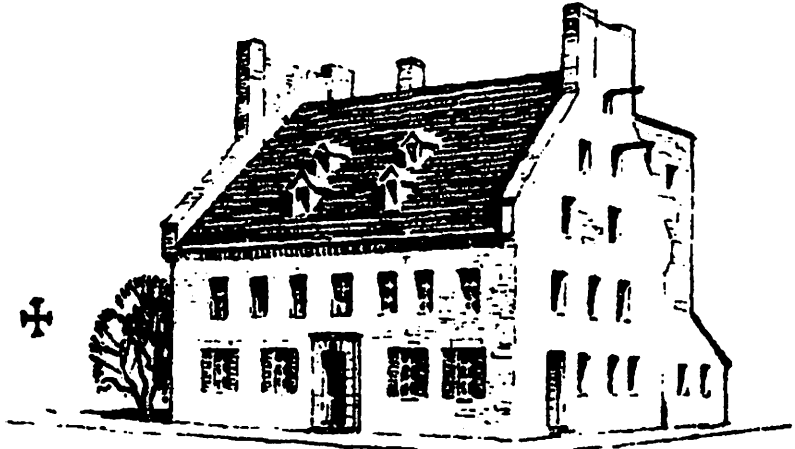
"With the onward march of commerce, with the continued and ever-increasing demand for new modern buildings, the quaint structures which lined our downtown streets but a comparatively few years ago are now fast disappearing. Probably a more interesting relic of the mediaeval past cannot be found than the old structure, corner Notre Dame and St. Peter streets, which two centuries back sheltered the Fortier family, and afterward became the temporary residence of Generals Montgomery, Wooster, and Benedict Arnold.

The old house stands much as it did then but soon it will disappear; for already the Carsley Company have acquired it, and it is only a matter of months when it will be razed to the ground, a commercial establishment of modern proportions rising in its stead. On the Notre Dame street side of the old house has seen many changes since the American troops marched in by the Recollet gate on that morning in November 128 years ago. The interior and the rear of the building, however, have changed but little since those days. The heavy masonry, the quaint French windows and the old-fashioned chimneys can be seen by anyone who takes the trouble of walking down St. Peter street a few rods beyond Notre Dame. As houses ran in Montreal a century and a quarter ago, the Fortier mansion was first, for the historian of that day tells us that General Montgomery lodged himself in the handsomest residence of the city.

The Fortier family who, by the way, have retained the property from the day it was first granted by Louis, of France, in 1656, up to the time it was sold to the Carlsley firm, were people of taste, as well as means, for we are told that the principal rooms were wainscoted and that above the wainscot were tapestries depicting scenes in the life of Louis XIV. Then again there were handsome gardens in those days extending down toward the river. So it is little wonder that Montgomery had the good taste to choose it as an abiding place during the winter of 1775-76. Let us picture something of Montreal that morning of November 13, 1775, when at nine o'clock, Montgomery marched in at the head of the American 'Rebels,' Sir Guy Carleton not having sufficient troops to seriously oppose him, and having in consequence retreated toward Quebec. The Recollet Gate by which General Montgomery and his forces entered stood about at the juncture of Notre Dame and McGill streets, the latter thoroughfare marking the western limits of the city at that time. The city's eastern limits extended as far as the Canadian Pacific Railway's Place Viger Station; the northern limit was Fortification lane and the southern limits the harbour front. About the whole was a stone wall, not over tall nor over strong. Here and there were placed a few cannon and the walls were loop-holed for musketry; while about the wall on the outside was a dry ditch seven feet in depth. Within the city wall were a little over five thousand people, and the historians of the day state that there was a deal of style among the women who were given much to silks, satins and laces, and in the afternoon they promenaded along St. Paul and Notre Dame streets.

When General Montgomery marched on to Quebec, there to fall in his efforts to storm the battlements, he left the old Fortier house in the hands of General Wooster, who succeeded him in command of Montreal, and before long, Benedict Arnold, that brilliant, misguided soldier, was also in Montreal and made the house his temporary home. Here they lived until driven out by the advancing Sir Guy Carleton, who returned in the spring with reinforcements. So it was the American occupation of this old mansion ended and the owners, the Fortier family, the forefathers of our present Mr. Joseph Fortier, took possession of their own again.

When Notre Dame and St. Paul streets ceased to be the centre of the residential district, the old Fortier house was turned into a mart of trade. First it was cut up into two storerooms of equal frontage, the old doorway being retained in the centre. Then the residential windows disappeared and in their place came plate glass show windows, while the interior alterations have been such as to practically obliterate the old building so far as the first floor is concerned. Above this, however, there are still the old-fashioned French windows peeking out of the steep roof, flanked on either side by the massive chimneys."



*U.S. General Montgomery captured
Montreal & stayed here. Nov. 1775*

MAMIE LALONDE, CONTINUED.....

submitted by Robert N. Wilkins

In last June's edition of CONNECTIONS, [vol # 28-iss # 4 pg 8] I wrote about the tragic suicide of the young Prescott, Ontario girl named Mamie Lalonde. In the article, I failed to mention that hers was one of numerous suicides to have taken place in Montreal in 1904. In fact, there were so many that the Montreal Star devoted several items and editorials about the lamentable situation. What follows is one such essay (like most, author unidentified) extracted verbatim from the newspaper's November 12, 1904 edition:

Month of November Dismal Suicide Season

The large and increasing numbers of suicides that have taken place in Montreal during the past few weeks has led those that take an interest in such questions to study the causes that induce men to commit the act of self-destruction.

Authorities ascribe the large number of suicides lately happening to business depression which throws considerable numbers of men out of employment and makes the struggle for existence much more severe than when times are good. When a man is thrown out of employment when climatic conditions are undergoing a change, he is apt to be attacked by a species of melancholy that makes all things look very blue. During the warm months of the year food is easier obtainable and shelter not so necessary as it is during the winter months.

Suicides occur more particularly during the autumn and winter months as they tend to make men, in adverse circumstances, more pessimistic and less desirous of existence. Poverty is another one of the various causes that contribute to making men tired of life and anxious to end it. Married men, with large families to support on small salaries, become, after a while, disgusted with the conditions that obtain and the struggle to keep body and soul together begets a contempt for life that leads to self destruction. Disappointment and business losses are other causes contributing.

Coroner McMahon, who has presided at thousands of inquests, and is, therefore, entitled to speak with some authority, when asked for his opinion, said that October, November and February were the months in which the largest number of suicides were committed all over the world. "It appears," said the coroner, "that there are certain seasons of the year when suicide becomes epidemic."

From another source it was ascertained that disappointment in love affairs was the cause of many otherwise estimable people taking their own lives. Lack of the necessities of life, empty coal bins and inability to pay rent and taxes drove others into such desperate straits that nothing seemed left but death. The death of the young man Bray, which created such a sensation in the city recently, was due, as the investigations proved, to financial difficulties. Despondency was the cause of another tragedy recently committed in a business house on Craig street, when a railroad man went into the establishment, bought a revolver and blew his brains out on the spot.

One of the most distressing and pathetic suicides was that of the young girl Mamie Lalonde, who poisoned herself in the Jacques Cartier Hotel, under such mysterious circumstances. This was also, due in a sense, to financial difficulties. Mental aberration seems one of the causes that influence people to doing away with themselves.

On the whole, the tendency to commit suicide seems becoming more prevalent day by day and merits the attention of those reformers who are labouring to promote the interests and welfare of humanity. Men of science are of the opinion that more time should be given to the study of this question."



Robert N. Wilkins is a recently retired 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 data base now contains over 46,000 entries and covers the period January 1, 1900 through to May 1905.

The index project is further described at: http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900.

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

ROYALTY IN YOUR ANCESTRAL PAST ? YES, IF YOU ARE A BRIT

By E. Peter McLoughlin

That statement drew a howl of disbelief from one distinguished member of the QFHS, "My relatives came from many counties but never got anywhere near royalty!" Sorry, to state otherwise, but by 1995 you are 87% plus likely to have been descended from Edward III

Edward III [1312 - 1377] was truly the last 'father' of the British people, in the literal sense. All of this is rather a disappointment for your author who had learned some ten years ago that our Dormer tree goes straight back to John of Gaunt(Edward's eldest son) and Blanche of Lancaster, John's first wife. Thus, I was in a nice exclusive club, twenty five generations removed from that king. As close as you can be after twenty five generations of dilution I suppose. – just a few blue corpuscles floating around. But now it seems I have far more cousins extant than even I had imagined!

Let's examine the facts. Edward, when he died in 1399, left a total of fourteen legitimate children, of which six had children, four of whom ensured that his bloodlines continued on. By the year 1500 there appear to have been 436 descendants, this number excludes the illegitimate children. These probably included offspring from most of the notable families of the country.

It was a trifle difficult, to put it mildly, for the English working man of that era to have himself inserted into that group. In addition, there was a tendency amongst the upper crust families to intermarry, to retain wealth, estates, etc. By 1600 it is argued by Ian Mortimer, in *The Perfect King* (Jonathan Cape, 2006), that most of the gentry were within that group. You might also manage to include a few wayward Scots, Irish and Welsh who got thrown in as well.

It also has been estimated that there is a correction factor of 13% that has to be applied to the generational multiplication due to intermarrying, because of the small number of families concerned. The descendants then would only have numbered some 1472 by 1560 out of an English population of just under 3,000,000. If we continue to use this correction factor of 13%, then by 1860 only some 86% of the population were NOT descended from King Edward.. The author indicates that after 1860, this 13% correction factor should not be applied, because of the growth of a capitalist society and the invention of the railroad.

Following this ongoing growth rationale by 1980 only 10% are not descended from Edward. And by 1995 that percentage has shrunk to under 1%. So, those of you who are Brits can now safely hail to being a very distant blood relative to British royalty – like it or not!

Mortimer concludes that between 80% to 95% of the current living British population are within the parameters of those figures. Fascinating, isn't it?



Book Review:
PUBLISH YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

By Susan Yates & Greg Ioannou
Published by the Ontario Genealogical Society, 2005
ISBN 0-7779-2152-9, 152 pages, Price \$25.00

This is a well written book on the mechanics of publishing a family history. It describes in clear and simple detail the many points of design and manufacture that have to be considered, and some of the pitfalls. For instance, page size, margin size, type style(font), size, line spacing, and type for chapter headings, and binding methods are all discussed. The details may seem to be intimidating, but are clear and realistic. A good example of an application is "Chasing Grandma" by Quebec Family History Society member Barbara Young.

I found one limitation. The main style considered is that of pure text, possibly with pictures. There is no discussion of the mechanics of using descendants charts if dealing with many generations of a wide spread family. These could be prints from **Brothers Keeper** or **Family Tree Maker**. In my own work (350 years, 2000 people), only five copies, I used 8 ½ x 11 pages from a laser printer with chapters of text followed by descendants charts of a few generations of an area. Using three-ring binders made it easy to add pictures and new sections. But then my focus was wide, not like Barbara's to solve a family mystery.

Content must be interesting to be worth the reader's attention. Go through a lot of editing, with the help of others, and thinking about the intended audience, then get immersed in the details of printing. An instruction manual like this text merits extra care. I found one minor error, page 23, The Sample Budget , \$5000 total cost for 250 copies is \$20 per copy. It is only the printing that cost \$10 per copy, but still a good example of costing detail.

Review by Hugh M. Banfill, Past President of the Quebec Family Society
Author of "Bits and Pieces: BANFILLS and Kin"

GUARDIAN INTERVIEW REQUEST

I am putting together an article on tracing your ancestors for The Guardian and am looking for people to speak to who have been successful at tracing their family tree or perhaps even just a specific ancestor - and have interesting stories to tell. This could be the way that you have traced your tree, what inspired you to begin your search, any particular extraordinary ancestors you've discovered along the way, stories that might involve reconciliations between family members or family stories that illustrate wider social and historical shifts such as industrial revolution movements, emigration, immigration or war.

Interviews will be done on the phone at a time to suit you and should take around 20-25 minutes. If anyone would like to share their family tree stories then please contact Anna Melville-James on 07957 454881 or annamj@mac.com.

Maggie Loughran
Administrator, Federation of Family History Societies

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Quebec Family History Society

Publications Price List (April 2006)

A.	Books on Genealogy	Price	S & H	Total
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
A0160	Down Valley Lane (Furcal)	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00
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
A1320	Naming the Laurentians (Graham)	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
A1340	Planning a Genealogical Trip to Ireland - The Research Trail in Dublin**NEW**	\$ 10.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 13.00
A1350	Planning a Genealogical Trip to Montreal (Leclerc) **NEW**	\$ 8.00	\$ 1.50	\$ 9.50
A1380	Researching Canada's Home Children	\$ 9.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 11.00
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) (O'Gallagher)	\$ 9.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 13.00
A1700	The Loyalists of Quebec - A History of the United Empire Loyalists	\$ 36.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 42.00
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			
B3005	Abraham Hyatt...Our Loyalist Ancestors	\$ 22.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 27.00
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

		Price	S & H	Total
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
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 (Birch)	\$ 30.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 37.00
C4023	Dunham Twp. Book #2 (7 Cemeteries) Missisquoi County, Quebec (Birch)	\$ 34.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 41.00
C4025	Frelighsburg Twp (12 cemeteries) Missisquoi County, Quebec (Birch)	\$ 30.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 37.00
C4030	Greenwood Cemetery, Prescott County Ontario (Cotton & Belanger)	\$ 18.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.00
C4040	Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec (QFHS)	\$ 25.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 30.00
C4045	In Memory of Chelsea's Historic Cemeteries	\$ 15.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 20.00
C4050	Lachute Protestant Cemetery - Argenteuil County	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 26.00
C4070	Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries) (QFHS)	\$ 18.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 22.00
C4090	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to ...Quebec references (Simmons)	\$ 30.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County (QFHS)	\$ 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 (Birch)	\$ 30.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 37.00
C4120	St James Anglican Cemetery, Ormstown, Chateauguay County (QFHS)	\$ 12.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 16.00
C4130	St Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County (Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4140	St Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County (Lang)	\$ 5.00	\$ 2.00	\$ 7.00
C4150	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County (Simmons)	\$ 36.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 42.00

D.	Quebec Census Transcriptions			
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D5515	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond	\$ 20.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 24.00

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E.	Church Register Transcriptions			
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E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$ 32.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 38.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$ 22.00	\$ 4.00	\$ 26.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$ 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)	\$ 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	\$ 67.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (1832-1901) (Gameau)	\$ 30.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 35.00

F.	Crown Land Grants of Quebec - Revised in Name Alphabetical Order			**NEW**
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F7024	Surname Index P	\$ 8.00	\$ 3.00	\$ 11.00
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(extracted verbatim from the April 30, 1904 edition of The Montreal Star)
 submitted by Robert N. Wilkins
http://www.geocities.com/montreal_1900

With incredible swiftness, the year has passed and moving day is again at hand. In fact, even "at hand" conveys an idea of distance, and moving day is actually upon the unfortunates who gave notice on February 1st, and set forth to look for another abode. Some of them wish with fervour, which unfortunately has no effect upon the state of affairs, that they had put up with the landlord, who would not make repairs, and with all other drawbacks, before they made a change. But it's too late to think of these things now. Houses and flats are so scarce that before the reluctant ones have found their furniture ready for the first load, the new tenants will be clamouring for admission, fearing that someone else might claim the house if they did not at once occupy it.

HOUSES SCARCE: RENT HIGH

The fact is that houses are hard to get and rents are higher than in previous years. Therefore, the landlord rejoices, and the tenant wastes futile regrets on the days which are no more, when there were many houses to choose from, and if he did not like one he had only to say "Keep your house: I do not want it. Jones, on the next street has one much better and a dollar cheaper."

Now both Jones and the rejected one have more applicants than they have houses. It is the tenant who beseeches in vain for a good house at a moderate rent, such as he passed haughtily by a few years ago. Now it is not for him to pick and chose (sic): he must take what he can get and be thankful that he has a roof over his head. Thus does the wheel of Fortune turn. "You see," said the real estate young man, who was telling the state of affairs to a representative of the Star, "the landlords are at last having a chance. For some years, rents have been low."

"Low!" gasped the reporter.

"Have been low," went on the young man firmly, "and as there was not a great demand for houses and flats, compared to the present time, the landlord had to let them for what they could get. Now there is a great demand, greater than the supply, and the landlords are able to dictate terms so to speak."

"You mean," said the reporter agreeably, "that the landlords are now in a position to pinch the tenants? I see."

"Nothing of the kind," said the real estate young man, with virtuous indignation, "It is the tenants who have been pinching the landlords. Now the latter are at last getting fair play, and a fair rent for their houses." "I see," again remarked the interviewer, "there is so much in the point of view."

But however you look at it, whether from the point of view of the landlord or the tenant, the facts are the same.

Within the last few years the rents have gone up considerably. It is impossible, according to the real estate people, to say just how much per cent they have increased. An average of probably of 10 per cent would be near it. In many cases the tenants have been paying less than the house was worth, and rent has been increased several dollars per month at one fell swoop, instead of the additional amount being spread over a long period.

POPULAR PRICE \$25 TO \$40

The chief demand is for houses renting from \$25 to \$40 per month. These are the most needed, and, of course, "houses" also refers to flats, for which there is a great demand. One hundred dollars a month is a pretty high price for a house, or a flat, in one of the fashionable apartment houses, but, on the other hand, you can get a small house in many parts of the city for as low as four dollars per month, so there is a considerable difference. It would seem from this that all tastes and purses could be suited without much trouble.

The workmen of the city pay as low as the latter sum for a living room, which is parlour, dining room and kitchen, and two bedrooms. True the locality in which such rentals prevail is not of the most fashionable, and distance if nothing else would stand in the way of the man of the house dining at the club, but the workingmen's car tickets good at certain hours help to keep down car fare and there are not as many drawbacks as might be supposed.

GREAT DEMAND FOR FLATS

The demand for flats is simply abnormal and this is largely due to that other question of the day - the service problem.

"There is no demand for the large houses," said the real estate man, "but as for flats there are none to be had. They are snapped up as soon as vacant. No one wants to have a large house on his hands and perhaps no servants to do the work. There are many duties connected with a big establishment, expensive to keep up, which are lightened in flats, especially in the apartment houses now so popular. There, heating, hot and cold water are included, as well as the snow cleaning, changing of the double windows and shutters, and many other matters which the ordinary householder has to attend to himself, or have done for him. People are turning more and more towards flats, and the next season will see many more apartment houses for which building permits have been issued."

It is hoped that next year there will be more houses to let, when it will be possible to choose a dwelling instead of taking what can be got. Owing to the scarcity of houses a great many people are storing their furniture and going to the country for the summer, hoping that when they return it will be possible to obtain suitable houses. But over this the real estate people look pessimistic.

There are also many who have houses, letting them furnished while they spend the next few months in the suburbs, but for their tenants it is only postponing the evil day, as when the rightful owners return, it will be necessary to find some other place of abode.

MAY HAVE TO CAMP OUT

This year there will be some moves to Westmount, that most popular of suburbs, but there are not as many houses vacant there as the great moving public would like to find. The good ones are quickly snapped up, and the people living in houses which are fairly satisfactory dare not give them up for fear of being obliged to camp out.

On Monday thousands of families will begin the wearisome old game of stagecoach: popping out of one house, while someone else pops in. The noise of many tack hammers, and the rumble of many moving vans, with the voices of numberless men, who lift and move the furniture, will be heard on May 2nd: and if it were possible to combine them, the voices of the people declaring that nothing will induce them to move again, would drown all other sounds.

SOME PACKING NOTES

For the benefit of those packing a few suggestions as to the best way to perform the task are offered by an experienced packer and mover. The whole art of packing may well be summed up in a few words. It is this - pack closely. There will never be breakages when goods are packed so tightly that they cannot shake or move about.

There is nothing more hurt by packing than books. Even with the best of care, their backs will wear off, and their bindings loosen. One who loves books well will put corners of each cover into protecting triangles, which any book dealer should be able to provide, and if each book is wrapped in manilla paper that also will prevent much of the wear and injury. If one has a large library by all means have boxes made of a size to hold books of the same height.

Frail articles never should be packed without being specially wrapped, so that if they were dropped they would be whole after they struck the floor. For very delicate things wrapping in clothing is not enough. This is good as far as it goes, but it does not protect enough. Crumpled newspapers of soft quality are better, but best are wisps of hay if that is to be had and if not then excelsior. This must be used generously and the article rolled in it until nothing can be seen or felt of its original condition. When the due amount of soft wrapping has been used wrap all in paper or some cloth. No bottle thus treated will break. It won't break even if it is dropped on the floor before it gets into the trunk.

If one is carrying anything as easily broken as egg shells or egg shell china it may be taken with perfect safety by placing it in a box considerably larger than itself, first covering the bottom of the box with sawdust. As many articles may be placed herein as there is space without touching each other. After these have been placed add more sawdust, even now and then shaking the box to make the sawdust pack closely.

CRATING THE FURNITURE

When it comes to packing furniture crating most things is necessary and will be found an economy in the saving of wear on the goods, but two chairs may be boxed seat to seat and thus save something. Unless one puts the whole thing in the hands of a professional, it will be necessary to get everything ready for boxing. Chairs may be placed as stated, separating them by papers, and in the squares made by the legs may be packed bedding, sofa pillows, anything of that nature, and over all there must be a layer of paper and then one of burlap, made tight. This protects the furniture and its contents.

By no means empty the drawers. On the contrary, fill every one. Many kitchen supplies if properly wrapped may be thus carried. A two-foot statuette was safely packed between the four legs of an old-fashioned sewing table, which had to be crated. There was ample space for the statuette which went wrapped in quilts under paper and burlaps.

The only safe way of carrying pictures is to have a case made for them so that each touches nothing else, but if one does not care to do this, there is reasonable safety in putting them in a big box, first wrapping each separately in papers and then placing layers of excelsior, or hay, which is softer, between them. Under any measure of decent treatment there should be trouble with them if thus packed.

When an article is expensive and can not be packed in a barrel or box, but must be crated by itself, it will be much safer to crate it so that it shows what it is, for then it is handled carefully. A large Japanese vase was crated without any cover, care being taken that no part of its surface was even with the outside of the crate, and it has taken two long trips without the slightest harm.

SIR HOVENDEN WALKER,

Naval Commander of the British expedition against Quebec in 1711

By Jacques Gagne, from various sources

The second son of Colonel William Walker of Tankardstown, Queen's County, Ireland and of Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Chamberlen. Walker is said to have been born in 1656.

He entered Trinity College in Dublin, but failed to complete the course, and subsequently joined the navy. In 1692 he was promoted to captain and fought the French Fleet in the same year near Lizard. In 1710, he was promoted to the flag-rank of commander with a knighthood thrown in.

In 1711, Admiral Walker was put in charge of a fleet of 70 ships with 5,000 British soldiers, which sailed from Boston with a destination of Quebec, the fortified city and capital of La Nouvelle France (New France). Not far from the present city of Baie Comeau, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, the British fleet was pushed toward shore during a violent storm. On the shores of Ile-aux-Oeufs, 12 of the 70 ships were lost and more than 1,100 soldiers and sailors were lost at sea.

Following this tragic accident, Admiral Walker, returned with his fleet to Boston and the attack on the fortification of Quebec would have to wait until 1759, when General James Wolfe of the British forces would defeat Marquis de Montcalm, the Commanding General of the French forces in North America.

A small town by the name of Pointe-des-Anglais was subsequently established on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, between the cities of Baie Comeau and Port Cartier. A small museum was later established in Pointe-des-Anglais by the name of Musee Louis Langlois. This summer museum is located at 2088, rue Mgr Labrie (418) 799-2262 (please call before making the trip) - The quickest way to reach Pointe-des-Anglais is through the St. Lawrence Ferry system operating between Matane on the south shore of the St. Lawrence and Baie Comeau - Although the car ride from Quebec City on route 138, through the Charlevoix district is most likely the most picturesque in Quebec

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION PROJECT

As administrator of the National Battlefields park, where the battle of the Plains of Abraham took place (on September 13, 1759) and the battle of Sainte-Foy (on April 28, 1760), the National Battlefields Commission (NBC) wishes to commemorate the 250th anniversary of these events.

Therefore, a project is in progress to identify, compile and establish bibliographic notes about the members of the infantry of the British regular army who fought in New France in the midst of the Seven Years War. These notes will allow us to identify those who survived the conflict and those who died, those who left and those who established themselves in America, while presenting the military course of each. This venture aspires to a publication of a bilingual work on the subject.

It is to be noted that this project is the counterpart of another project, undertaken by the Société généalogique canadienne-française, to which the NBC financially collaborates, and which aims at making a similar reconstruction, but for the French troops. The project led by the NBC requires a lot of work and the collaboration of qualified persons. That is why we solicit your knowledge and your resources on this subject. In fact, we want to know if:

- You have information allowing us to guide our researches and to enrich our sources.
- You are aware of similar projects.
- You have suggestions concerning persons or organizations able to help us.

Any information on the subject will be a contribution to this project.

If you have questions or comments, do not hesitate to contact Mrs Hélène Quimper, archivist and historian at the NBC: 418-648-2589 or e-mail in [helene.quimper @ ccbn-nbc.gc.ca](mailto:helene.quimper@ccbn-nbc.gc.ca).

ST. COLUMBAN CEMETERY RESTORATION PROJECT

By Kelley O'Rourke
Kelley.orourke@videotron.ca

Who we are: We are a diverse group of volunteer citizens who have a common link; we are the descendants of the Irish settlers of St. Columban, Quebec, Canada. We have been brought together by a common goal; to restore a long neglected cemetery located in St. Columban, Quebec, established by our Irish Ancestors in 1835. Our mission is to honor our Irish ancestors by raising enough funds to erect a monument listing the names of the Irish people who lived and died in St. Columban. Gone but not forgotten. Visit the St. Columban-Irish website at: <http://www.stcolumban-irish.com/>

What we found:

On October 1st 2005, we visited the St. Columban Roman Catholic cemetery located in the lower laurentians, about 60 miles north-west of Montréal. We had been in contact via our genealogical research, and decided to get together to visit the cemetery. We had heard that some tombstones had been removed from the cemetery for one reason or another and decided to check it out. What we didn't expect and were shocked to find, were many of the final markers of our original Irish ancestors were unceremoniously thrown on top of one another in the bush behind the church. As well, we found some other broken tombstones, still in the cemetery, laid out on the ground where they had fallen or placed up against other upright tombstones. In speaking with some of the locals, it was also rumored that some of the headstones had been given away to use as patio stones in neighboring back yards. From this experience our cemetery restoration project was born.

Our Plan of Action includes:

1. A. Identification of broken stones
B. Fund raising for plaques, an approx. cost of 500. each for an estimated cost of 15,000. to 25,000;
C. Construction of monument/wall to mount the plaques on, estimated cost, 2000.;
D. Restoration of broken stones into the cemetery, volunteer dependent.
2. Creation of virtual on-line cemetery index, which will be divided into three parts:
Broken stone section; Existing stones; Individuals buried in the cemetery who either never had a stone, or the stone cannot be found. This includes approx. 250-350 individuals.

History of the Irish of St. Columban:

For the majority of Irish families, the poor economic state of Ireland contributed to their decision to leave. Canada offered potentially valuable farmland, which was considered "a good poor man's country" because immigrants willing to work hard for a generation or more could acquire opportunities of land or land grants. The Irish people were hard working skilled farmers and had much to offer.

Initially, the Irish lived in Montreal prior to receiving their land grants. With little money and hardly any possessions to their name, they found comfort and support within the growing Irish community.

"The first mention of the Irish in Montreal was in 1817. This small group of people used to attend Mass at the French-speaking Bonsecours Church. Reverend Father Richards Jackson, a member of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, was an assistant at this church and noticed the Irish faces among the congregation. This zealous priest became their shepherd. In 1824, Rev. Fr. Richard Jackson opened a school for Irish children in the Recollect Convent; once an army barracks, and thus established the first Irish parish in Montreal. In 1829, Father Phelan, later to become a Bishop, was the first Irish pastor. To accommodate the increase in Irish immigrants, the Church was enlarged twice, once in 1829 and again in 1834. This building had once been the Recollect Convent on Notre Dame St., in the heart of old Montreal. (*THE IRISH SETTLEMENT OF ST. COLUMBAN, Bro. Jerome Hart, September 30, 1955*)

Father Phelan was assigned to look after the many impoverished Irish people within his parish. It was he who encouraged the many Irish families (with farming backgrounds) to move from Montreal to St. Columban (located in the foothills of the Laurentians), in the hopes of rebuilding their lives. By means of the Society of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, he offered them land grants consisting of about 150 acres. Father Phelan had great faith that the hard working Irish farmers would make a decent living off the land. The Rev. Father Phelan was born in 1795 at Ballyragget, County Kilkenny, Ireland. Early in his youth, he immigrated to Boston and soon chose the priesthood as his life's vocation. Msgr. de Cheries, his Bishop sent him to the Grand Seminary in Montreal to study theology. In 1822, he entered the Society of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, in 1825, was the first priest ordained by Bishop Latruique. (*SHAMROCKS IN THE LAURENTIANS, Thomas Edward Kennedy, Likely written about 1970*)

After Father Phelan was ordained a priest in 1825, he was interested in establishing a township and surrounding settlement in the vicinity of Montreal, where Irish immigrants of the farming class could be placed after their arrival in Montreal. He had in view the people of his native county Kilkenny, as well as those of Carlow, Kildare, Offaly, Laoighia and Tipperary.

As the northern part of the County of Two Mountains was still unsettled, and as it was a seigniority of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, Father Phelan directed the voluntary immigrants to this section of the county, which became the municipality and parish of St. Columban. This district was shaped in the form of a triangle with the North River as its base, and the County of D'Argenteuil on the west, and the County of Terrebonne on the east.

The first colonists probably traveled by stagecoach, which went at the rate of six miles an hour. Leaving Montreal they likely passed through the villages of Ste. Therese, St. Augustin, Ste. Monique to Ste. Scholastique. From there the pioneers took a horse wagon to the North River, which they crossed by means of a raft. (*THE IRISH SETTLEMENT OF ST. COLUMBAN, Bro. Jerome Hart, September 30, 1955*) The Irish immigrants acquired land either through the Canada Company (for Upper Canada), or in the case of St. Columban via the seigniority of the Gentlemen of St. Sulphice. The settlers were given the land free and had to pay taxes to the Seigniority. St. Columban was founded in 1835, but the Irish settlers can be traced as far back as 1806. Farms occupied by Irish families like James, McDonald, McCarthy, Maguire, Purcel and Ryan can be found not only in the St. Columban area but also in the surrounding towns; St. Jerome, Ste. Scholastique, St. Canut, Ste. Sodie, St. Benoit and Ste. Eustache. "An Irish warden by the name of John Ryan was elected at St. Scholastique Parish to represent the Irish settlers of St. Columban on November 22, 1825. The records at St. Benoit show that an infant named Mary Purselle (Purcel) was baptized in 1820. These same records record the baptism of John Ryan in the year 1824. This would lead us to presume that an established group were in St. Columban for some time prior to this date." (*SHAMROCKS IN THE LAURENTIANS, Thomas Edward Kennedy, Likely written about 1970*)

Between 1825 and 1865 the Irish population in St. Columban exploded. The head of households now included in addition to the above, the following families; Borden, Addey, Allen, Agnew, Barrett, Barry, Blanchfield, Boucher, Boyle, Breen, Brennan, Brislin, Broderick, Brophy, Brown, Buckley, Burke, Burns, Butler, Callahan, Callan, Campfield, Carey, Casey, Cash, Clark, Cleary, Cluney, Coghlan, Colford, Collins, Connolly, Conroy, Connor, Conway, Crane, Crowley, Cunningham, Dallow, Dalton, Daly, Day, Deegan, Dearden, Delaney, Dempsey, Devany, Dever, Devitt, Devlin, Dillon, Dixon, Doherty, Dolan, Dondon, Donohoe, Donovan, Donnelly, Doogan, Doolan, Dooly, Doomsday, Doonan, Dorry, Doyle, Downy, Drennan, Dunn, Eagan, Edgard, Elliott, Enlow, Ennis, Fagan, Fahey, Falvey, Farrell, Foughton, Finnigan, Fitzgerald, Flaherty, Flannigan, Flood, Flynn, Flint, Foley, Forbes, Franey, Function, Gaffney, Gavin, Gibbons, Gleason, Gormery, Grace, Griffin, Grimes, Hall, Hadley, Hanna, Harper, Hart, Hastings, Healy, Hennigan, Hennessy, Heraghy, Higginbotham, Higgins, Hoey, Hogue, Hooper, Horan, Hosford, Howard, Howrakan, Hughes, Jarry, Judge, Kagan, Kane, Keegan, Kelly, Kenna, Kennedy, Kenny, Keogh, Keyes, Kinsella, Kirk, Kittell, Lang, Lanigan, Laughran, Laverty, Lawlor, Leish, Leahy, Logan, Lonergan, Looney, Madden, Madding, Maher, Manning, Marshall, Martin, McAllister, McAndrews, McArdle, McArthur, McCabe, McCardel, McCormack, McClean, McCluskey, McDonnell, McEvoy, McFarland, McGarr, McGoey,

McGrath, McGreavy, McGuire, McKay, McKeever, McKenna, McKeown, McKinley, McLaughlin, McManus, McMillan, McMullin, McMurray, McNally, McNamara, McNaughton, McTeague, Meagher, Merritt, Millar, Molloy, Monohan, Mooney, Moore, Morgan, Morrison, Mulligan, Mullin, Mulvaney, Murphy, Murray, Nash, Navill, Neary, Neilan, Nugent, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Day, O'Dwyer, O'Leary, O'Meara, O'Neil, O'Reilly, O'Riordan, O'Rourke, O'Shaughnessey, O'Shea, Perry, Phelan, Plunkett, Power, Quinlan, Quinn, Rodgers, Ronald, Savage, Scheffer, Scully, Scullin, Segar, Sexton, Shannon, Shaughnessey, Shea, , Sheehan, Sinnot, Skelly, Skehan, Slattery, Small, Squires, Stack, Stanton, Stapleton, Stevens, Sullivan, Swift, Taylor, Tobin, Toomey, Tracey, Tucker, Turner, Wade, Wall, Walsh, Ward, Waterson, Wells, Welsh, Whalen, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Woods, and Wright, to name a few.

The land in the St. Columban region being rocky and heavy with clay, was difficult to work. Irish families came and went. Most left to find more fertile land, joined the railroad or pursued logging in other parts of Quebec, Canada and the United States. Others moved to Montreal to find a more profitable mode of employment. By the 1950's, there were hardly any Irish families remaining in St. Columban. Today, the region is predominantly Francophone with hardly any trace of the once bustling Irish community. The cemetery is the last visible reminder of St. Columban's Irish heritage.

"It is very unfortunate that the difficulties in farming the land and the small return on their produce made the young flock dissatisfied. By 1880 many left to take employment in Montreal, a city that had been growing rapidly. The city afforded better working conditions and salaries to the young generation. Some also journeyed to Ontario, and then on to various parts of the United States in search of employment. We believe that, had the parents divided their land amongst their sons, many of the young men would have remained on the land to make their living. As it turned out, with the young folk gone, many farms had to be eventually sold and thus the Irish community dwindled. In a little over half a century, a community was founded, grew, and then began to decline." (*SHAMROCKS IN THE LAURENTIANS*),

A good number of Irish Quebecers/Canadians can most likely trace their family roots back to St. Columban. The contribution these early Irish settlers had in building the economic and cultural foundation of Quebec and Canada is worth recognizing.

A glance at the research so far:

We are hoping to restore the stones to their rightful place in the cemetery. A small plaque detailing the inscription on each family stone will be located on the planned monument (Some of the broken stones were difficult to decipher, but we've done our best to list what we could read using every resource possible, including a magnifying glass!). Summary of names: researched and transcribed by Kelley O'Rourke

Molloy & Murphy	#1	O'Leary & Stack	#12
Dwyer & Walsh	#2* has been replaced	Bracken	#13
Kelly & Williams	#3	Williams	#14
Kennedy & Murphy	#4	Carey & Skelly	#15
Madden & Meara	#5	Phelan & Williams	#16
Callen & Mullen	#6	Maher & Murphy	#17
Madden & Monaghan	#7	Duffy & O'Connor	#18
Casey & Loughran	#8	Williams & Egan	#19
McCarty & McGrath	#9	Kinsella & Skelly	#20
Clarke & McNally	#10	Hall & O'Donnel	#21
Williams	#11	Molloy & Murphy	#22

St. Patrick Montreal Irish Society support:

Any donation amount is most graciously accepted and will bring us closer to our goal. Please make your cheque payable to: St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, St. Patrick Square, 6767 Cote St. Luc Road # 1, Montreal, Quebec H4V 2Z6 and indicate *St Columban Cemetery Restoration Project*. A Canadian tax receipt will be issued. For more information, please contact: fergus@panamsec.com

CLAN MACLACHLAN and THE KILMORIE CHURCH

Submitted by Judy Gauthier, [QFHS Member 3183]

Secretary to Clan MacLachlan Society

jgauthi@attglobal.net

Why is an Ancient Scottish Chapel significant to Genealogy Research?

As an ancient noble Celtic family, the Maclachlans can trace their descent in Scotland for over 900 years and in Ireland to the 5th century, which makes it one of the oldest families in Europe.

For over 800 years, since the late 12th century, the Clan MacLachlan has been a Scottish Highland clan, and the family has held in an unbroken line, the lands of Strathlachlan on Loch Fyne, Argyll, Scotland. The present Chief of the Clan is Euan Maclachlan of Maclachlan, 25th. of that ilk, who resides at Castle Lachlan, Strathlachlan. The symbols of the Clan are (1) the remains of old Castle Lachlan (13th. century), and (2), the remains of the medieval Kilmorie Church and Chapel.

There has been a holy place at Kilmorie dating back to a simple Celtic church recorded in the 8th century. In the 15th century there was a dedication of a medieval church extending west of Kilmorie Chapel which has been the burying place of the Clan Chiefs for at least 600 years. In honor of the late Madam Marjorie, the 24th Chief, the Clan MacLachlan Society has been involved in a major fund- raising campaign for the preservation of the Chapel, which is expected to be fully completed by the end of 2006. A rededication with the Bishop of the Isles is planned for mid 2006.

As a major fund raiser for Kilmorie Chapel, a Clan CD was created for donations above US\$30.00. This CD developed into a treasure chest of genealogical information. It is updated annually as new genealogical information becomes available; members are encouraged to submit the story of their families. Each issue is collected by the National Library of Scotland. So the funds for the Kilmorie Chapel have preserved a physical symbol and created a "living heritage" of clan history and genealogical information.

What is the 'Clan MacLachlan Society' (CMS)?

This is a world-wide Clan Society with the President being the Chief of the Clan MacLachlan. It is a Scottish Highland-based organization with autonomous units across the globe held together by a common Constitution, common objectives and a core of common services.

Emphasis is placed on the "home" of the Clan being in Scotland with the Chief as head, and Scotland's Highland traditions paramount. There are nine Branches: two in Australia, two in Canada, three in USA, one in Britain, one in New Zealand. In the Canadian Central & Western Branch, there is a heavy concentration of members in Ontario plus a few in Quebec. There is also a Maritimes Branch on the East Coast, and a number of members in British Columbia have now joined the recently formed Pacific and North West Branch. Tom McLachlan (Member #1) was one of the founding members of the Society is the Clan Genealogist.

- Every Highland community and clan had its Seanachaidh, Shenachie or Sennachie who was a professional recorder and reciter of family history and genealogy.
- Proper respect for one's genealogy and ancestors was important in all dealings and in warfare between Highlanders.
- In earlier times the Sennachie, based on his knowledge, played the role of Herald at Arms; he never bore arms and his person was sacred on the battlefield.

Tom, as Sennachie, is producing a History of the MacLachlans. This is comprised of:

- surveys of parishes and counties in the early to mid 19th century;
- the histories of the families from these locations;
- the individual histories of MacLachlans in the professions and trades in the military, in medicine, as master mariners etc.;
- descriptions of the conditions of life prevailing at that time;
- history of the Chief's family.

MacLachlan Family Database

- For more than thirty years the Clan Genealogist has been collecting information on MacLachlans.
- Few if any clan organizations can match the Clan MacLachlan Society in recording families.
- Our existing records cover approaching 15,000 families, mostly of the 19th century.
- Usually a family can be found if particulars of a husband and wife living in Scotland can be given as clues or a precise date of birth from 1855 and the names of siblings.

Family Records:

Our aim is to record where possible:

- the years and places of birth, marriage and death,
- wives' names, parents' names, children's names, their spouses,
- occupations, places of abode and military service.

Sources:

The records of the people of our Clan are based on research covering:

- Old Parish Registers of Scotland (pre 1855)
- Marriages and deaths of males in Scotland from 1855.
- Census records up to 1891
- Indexes of Births, deaths and marriages in England and Wales.
- Soundex of the US census for 1880, 1900, 1910 and 1920.
- County records of North Carolina
- Births, deaths and marriages in Ontario from 1869 for as long as these are in the public domain. 1871 census index, county records etc.

All these projects will be published, with the intention that all MacLachlan-related families from then on can know who their forebears were and understand the traditions of their ancestors. As we add the families of new members we are creating an "evolving data base"; more and more we can not only supplement member's own records with earlier information on their families but with the existence of other branches of the same family "root". We are finding members living thousands of miles apart who are directly related. This research is only available to Members of the Society.

Who are the MacLachlans?

The MacLachlans originate in Scotland from Cowal of Argyllshire which comprises the parishes of Strathlachlan, wherein lies Castle Lachlan home of the Chief, Strachur, Kilfinan, Kilmodan, Inverchaolin, Dunoon and Kilmun. The area is bounded on the east by Loch Long and the Firth

of Clyde, on the south by the Kyles of Bute and to the west by Loch Fyne. In fact, MacLachlans lived on both sides of Loch Fyne, including the parishes of Kilmichael-Glassary, the Knapdales and Kilmartin, all at the mainland end of the of Kintyre. The men of Argyll were always, by necessity, seamen and the waters between the peninsulas and islands were less barriers to social and commercial intercourse than were the hills. A look at a map of Scotland shows the high proportion of coastline to land mass in Argyll.

MacLachlans were to be found two hundred years ago in other parts of Scotland. Migration eastward had settled MacLachlans across into Perthshire where the spelling is MacLauchlan (pronunciation the same). Many of the families in Stirlingshire were probably associated with the MacLachlans of Auchintroig in the parish of Drymen at the border of Stirlingshire with Dumbartonshire.

Many dwelt on Mull, in Morvern and along the shores of Loch Linnhe. Merchants and sailors settled early in the Clyde towns of Glasgow and Greenock. In the middle of the last century many Irish immigrants settled on Clydeside and in southwest Scotland and many district registrars spelt surnames the Scottish way and so some McLaughlans became McLachlan or McLauchlan and were never altered back again. There was always a two-way movement between south-west Scotland and northeast Ireland and it would be very difficult to be certain whether or not the forebears of some immigrants from Ireland had gone in the reverse direction a century or so before.

Spelling.

Spellings of the name are significant to only a limited extent. Mac and Mc were used indiscriminately until the commencement of compulsory registration in 1855 when most Argyll registrars used "Mac" while the Clydeside and inland parishes used "Mc". Those families higher up the social scale frequently insisted on being recorded as MacLachlans. The inclusion of the "u" indicates an east coast family or a possible Irish descent and spelt with a "g" the name almost certainly is from Ireland. Of course, many McLaughlans are more Scottish than most, by series of marriages with old Scots families.

The Clan MacLachlan Society has used the spelling of the chief's family when referring to the Clan except that the Society has used capital L as being the accepted usage for 99% of the families. The spelling preferred by an individual family is used in all our records.

The name is the same whether the anglicization of the Gaelic name starts Mac, Mc or M', O' or omits the prefix and continues with Lochlainn, Lachlan, Lachlin, Lauchlin, Lauchlan etc.

The Irish spelling was frequently MacLaughlin, Maclaughlan or MacLoughlin and in some areas MacGloughlin, McGlockling or McClothlan. The septs of McEwen and Gilchrist are also included.



Further Information

For details on the origins of the Clan, on membership, on obtaining the Clan CD with Clan History and family articles, and regarding on-line access to genealogical services, please go to the new web site at: www.clanlachlan.ca

Kilmore Chapel



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

1851 CENSUS OF CANADA ON LINE

Another interesting addition from Library and Archives Canada can be found at: www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/1851/index-e.html. This is the scanned material of the actual census pages, it is thus searchable by geographic location, not by family name. Note that some sections of the census did not survive, e.g. Stanstead County in Quebec. Be sure to start by clicking on *Online Help* for detailed information about the census itself and explanations on the fields and abbreviations. Note that it is much easier to search than were early versions of the 1901 census. The University of Montreal's PRDH (*Programme de recherche en démographie historique*) is preparing an indexed data base with the help of volunteers.

FORMER NAMES OF CANADIAN TOWNS AND CITIES

This list of Post Offices and Post Masters could prove useful when searching Canadian census information, if the name of the locality cannot be found. There have been many changes and amalgamations over the years, as many of us are well aware ! If one of your ancestors was a postmaster, he or she will be listed here. www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/post-offices/index-e.html.

PLACE NAMES IN CANADA - FIRST TIME APPEARING IN CENSUS

Another tool that can prove useful in genealogical research is Stats Can list of localities that appear in census returns. See the following site and click on the province or territory on the map to see the list of names and the year they first appeared on a census www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/98-187-XIE/names.htm.

HONOURING CANADA'S WAR DEAD - THE MAPLE LEAF LEGACY PROJECT

Thanks again to Mike Howlett for contributing this site at www.mapleleaflegacy.org. It is a beautiful site, which will eventually include photos of the graves of Canada's War Dead, wherever they are buried around the world. You can search by name and also by cemetery location. It is a work in progress, so well worth book marking.

IRISH RESEARCH

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc for sending this site www.lennonwylie.co.uk/index.htm noting we may enjoy the old Belfast directories; they are searchable by name and by street. The creator of this Web site has gathered many items of interest to Irish researchers, including Old Belfast News Letters, Old Ireland Newspapers (with dates as early as in the 1700's) and an index of death notices.

ONTARIO REGISTRATIONS

From Connections Editor Dawn Ouellette comes this useful site on Ontario Death Registrations at www.rootsweb.com/~onvsr/death/deathindex_aa-an_new.htm. Go to the main page of the Ontario Vital Statistics Project and find other sources for researchers, such as marriages and births, and a link to the Ontario GenWeb's Census Project. See: www.rootsweb.com/~onvsr/index.htm.

AN ASSORTMENT OF E-NEWSLETTERS

Newsletters are becoming ever more popular, not only for gurus and companies, but also for government institutions of all kinds. Here are three that might interest you.

Library and Archives Canada Newsletter

A free newsletter about the developments and activities at the Library and Archives; sign up at www.collectionscanada.ca/e-newsletter/015019-1000.01-e.php. It is published every two months.

Mormons Free Newsletter

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints offers a free newsletter; sign up at: www.familysearch.org.

Dick Eastman's Redesigned Newsletter

Genealogical guru Dick Eastman has improved his newsletter and also now provides an audio feed of some interviews. You may subscribe for either the free or fee-based version of his newsletter at www.eogn.com - the increased frequency, coupled with a smaller list of articles each time, makes it faster to read.

GATEWAY TO CANADA'S PAST

This Archives Canada portal lets you search archival holdings across Canada, access Provincial and Territorial Archival Networks, view digitized documents, maps, and photos, and find how to access the information. Add this site to your favourites at:

www.archivescanada.ca/english/index.html .

IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS PROJECT®

Brigham Young University has started this project; it "uses emigration registers to locate information about the birthplace of immigrants in their native countries ... not found in port registers and naturalization documents..." Click on *projects* to see the countries from which they are gathering information. You can search, but it is a work in progress, so a site to bookmark at: immigrants.byu.edu .

CHINESE CANADIAN GENEALOGY

The Vancouver library, at www.vpl.ca/ccg/, is providing tools and information to support research of Chinese-Canadian history. The site includes genealogical principles and strategies, as well as sources for both family and historical research. The site is in English and carries references to Chinese-language materials. Sources for Chinese-American genealogy and research in China are covered. This site should be of interest not only to those who have Chinese ancestors, but to anyone interested in Chinese-Canadian history.

MASSACHUSETTS JEWISH CEMETERIES ONLINE - 55,000 NAMES

Over 55,000 names from Jewish cemeteries in Massachusetts are now accessible on this site at: www.jcam.org/Pages/Services/Search/search.php .

CANADIAN CONVICTS TO AUSTRALIA

The list of passengers on the HMCS Buffalo indicates the age and place of birth deportees from Upper Canada, and the age and profession of those from Lower Canada.

www.perthdps.com/convicts/canadian.html . Ship lists for other convicts to Australia are also accessible from this site.

CANADIAN PATENTS

You might find information about your ancestor on this site. Search by name or by town, at: www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/patents/index-e.html .

TECHIE TIPS

Do you wonder if the sites you find with Google are safe to look at or not? Download McAfee's *Site advisor* at www.siteadvisor.com and each site listed will be identified if safe to navigate or not. If it has not yet been tested, you can just click to have McAfee put it on their list for evaluation.

For tips on reducing spam, see www.stopspamhere.ca

FAMILY TREE FREEBIES FROM FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE

Find calculators, forms, maps, free software and other items of genealogical interest at: www.familytreemagazine.com/jun06/freebies.asp.

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

UPDATE: LEGACY FAMILY TREE SOFTWARE – A GENEALOGICAL PROGRAM SEMINAR

[See: SEMINARS & EXCURSIONS - page: 4]

Sign up early, the first 25 will get a free CD and ALL attendees will be eligible for the drawing of the Deluxe Edition of Legacy. **Date:** Saturday, October 21st 2006 **Time:** 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library

The Millenia Corporation, developers of LEGACY FAMILY TREE, has generously donated 25 CDs of the basic version of LEGACY and, in addition, the CD and a 400-page book for the DELUXE EDITION OF LEGACY as a door prize

Come and see how LEGACY works ... compare its features to those of *Family Tree Maker* or your current program. This program has been highly rated by several sources and is worth considering, especially if you are planning to buy or upgrade in the future.

Note that the course will also include tips on how to download your family tree from your current program to Legacy, if you want to try it out before committing to the purchase of the Deluxe version.

Lorraine Gosselin

BRITISH ISLES FAMILY HISTORY EVENT

A one-day conference on British Isles family history.
hosted by the Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society

The Toronto Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society is hosting "A Day Devoted to English Genealogy", a one-day conference for those doing intermediate to advanced English family history research. Much of the content will also apply to Welsh records. It will be held at the newly renovated Toronto Botanical Garden and will feature Dr Christopher Watts, FSG, well-known author and speaker from the UK, who will deliver a keynote lecture on the genealogical resources of The National Archives. There will also be three sets of two concurrent lectures and an exhibitors' marketplace.

Date Sunday, October 29th, 2006

Time: 10:15 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. (Registration from 9:30 a.m.)

Location: Toronto Botanical Garden, 777 Lawrence Avenue East (at Leslie St.), Toronto, Ont.
[in Edwards Gardens at the southwest corner of Lawrence and Leslie]

PROGRAMME - (subject to change)

9:30 -10:15 Registration and Exhibitor Marketplace

10:15 -10:30 Welcome and Annual Meeting

10:30 -11:30 Keynote Lecture: *Sources for Family History at The National Archives* ~ Christopher Watts

11:30 -1:00 Lunch and Exhibitor Marketplace [Bring your own lunch or join us for pizza]

The latest in genealogical books, CDs and software from a variety of society and commercial vendors.

1:00 -2:00 Concurrent Sessions A

A1 *Records of Other Ranks in the British Army (1760-1913)* ~ Christopher Watts

A2 *Using Pictures in English Family History Research* ~ Bonnie Bell

2:00 -2:15 Refreshment Break and Exhibitor Marketplace

2:15 -3:15 Concurrent Sessions B

B3 *Some Underused Sources for English Genealogy* ~ Christopher Watts

B4 *Apprenticeship, Trades and Professions in England* ~ James Thomson

3:15-3:30 Refreshment Break and Exhibitor Marketplace

3:30-4:30 Concurrent Sessions C

C5 *IPMs, Feet of Fines and Other Strange Things* ~ Michael Fitton

C6 *What Does the Internet Offer for English Genealogy* ~ Marian Press

For full program and registration details,

call 416-733-2608 or visit <http://www.torontofamilyhistory.org/regionv.html>

SOCIÉTÉ de GÉNÉALOGIE de QUÉBEC **45TH ANNIVERSARY [FONDÉE 1961]**

The *Société de généalogie de Québec* is organising a study day to celebrate its 45th anniversary. The theme will be SPACES and FAMILIES [ESPACES ET FAMILLES]. The event will take place at the Desjardins-Pollack pavillion of Laval University on November 18th, 2006.

The program will start with information on the formation of seigneuries, parishes and townships in two separate periods: before and after 1850. This will be followed by practical workshops.

You will find an entry form on their web site at www.sgq.qc.ca

Or go directly to: http://www.sgq.qc.ca/bibliotheque/activites_evenements.htm

Free parking, Everyone welcome

Tél. : 418 651-9127

SEARCH OF THE MONTREAL NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

The QFHS has the most up-to-date, correct version of this index.

This complete cross-referenced index cannot be found anywhere else

Search of the Non-Catholic Marriage Indexes for the Montreal Judicial Region Parishes will be carried out for the years 1760 through 1925 for a specific surname (male or female). 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

If you do find an entry of interest we can supply photocopies of the actual entries at acost of \$3.00 for Members; \$5.00 for non-members for each entry. If you have an E-Mail address please provide for a faster response. Only Negative findings will be e-mailed. Proof of findings will be sent by regular mail.

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

QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

PLEASE NOTE

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

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

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

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

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

The 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*.

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

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

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

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

Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes

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

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

Montreal Judicial District Indexes

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

Roman Catholic Marriages Montreal parishes and rural parishes.

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

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

Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes

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

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

Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948

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

CONNECTIONS

Published by:

**The Québec Family History Society
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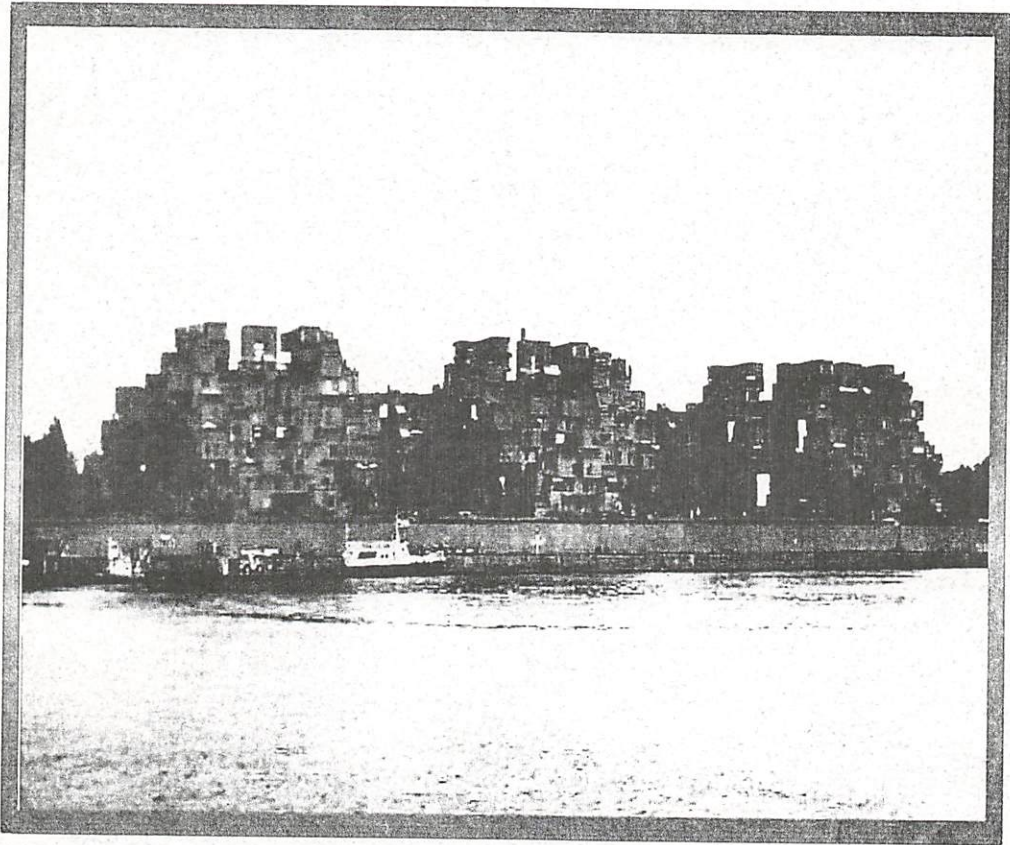
AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 6478
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CONNECTIONS

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WINTER 2006 ~ Volume # 29 ~ Issue # 2



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JOURNAL OF THE
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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER PHOTO IS OF
HABITAT '67, MONTREAL

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ROOTS 2007						

"ROOTS 2007"

MARK YOUR CALENDARS !!

For the 30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS of
THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

AT

◆ **ROOTS 2007** ◆

JUNE 15th, 16th, 17th 2007

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Montreal, Quebec

ABOUT THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY:

The Quebec Family History Society is a non-profit organization founded in 1977 to foster the study of genealogy. The main areas of research interest for the majority of QFHS members are: Quebec, Ontario, North Eastern United States, England, Ireland, Scotland and France. With many also researching in other Canadian provinces, US states and countries around the world. We are constantly adding to our resources to aid QFHS members in their research. We collect and preserve books, manuscripts and other related material; maintain a reference library of materials related to the study of genealogy and family history; conduct workshops, seminars, and public lectures on topics of interest to members; organize field trips to various research centres, such as the National Archives and the National Library of Canada; sponsor projects to further the availability of genealogical knowledge, e.g. transcriptions and indexing; and publish *Connections*, a quarterly journal of genealogical, historical, and research information. There is always a duty librarian available during library hours to answer your questions and help explain how to use the microfilms, microfiches, books, journals and computer collections to your best advantage. The QFHS also offers research services for a fee and an on-line bookstore.

The Quebec Family History Society will celebrate its 30th Anniversary by hosting a three day genealogical conference ~ "ROOTS 2007" at McGill University on June 15th, 16th and 17th 2007. This will be the largest English language genealogical conference ever held in Quebec. There will be lectures given by more than 20 experts, an experts panel discussion group; computer demonstrations and a book fair. Opening ceremonies and a gala banquet will be held at the Hotel Omni Mont-Royal. There are two tours planned, one of McGill University and another tour and reception at "Archives Nationales du Quebec" The National Archives of Quebec. Hotel or room accommodations can be arranged for out-of-town visitors. A registration form is included with this issue of *Connections*. Please complete the form and fee calculator, detach it and mail it with full payment - cheque, money order or visa - to ROOTS 2007, Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec, Canada H9S 4H9. To benefit from the early registration discount your registration form with payment must be received before April 1st 2007. A printable registration form is also available on the QFHS website.

For questions relating to ROOTS2007 please contact Susan Sanford at: Phone: (514) 482-3418; OR
Email: sueroots2007@yahoo.ca; Email: roots2007@bellnet.ca

For more information on ROOTS 2007 and the resources of the Quebec Family History Society visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca Editor

From The Editor

COVER PHOTO:

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of "Habitat '67" - a part of Montreal's "modern" history. This marvel of architectural design was constructed for Expo '67 and is still a well-recognized part of Montreal's landscape today. Overlooking the St Lawrence River and the Port of Montreal it consists of 158 individual dwellings, built from inter-locking, prefabricated modules (boxes), each with its own garden. A must see for tourists visiting Montreal. I took this photo last summer while on a family pleasure cruise on the 'bateau mouche'.

IN THIS ISSUE:

There are a number of very interesting articles in this issue of *Connections*. Anne Joseph's article on page 4 recounts the story of her husband's ancestor, *Cecil Mordecai Hart* and his contribution to Montreal sports. Anne has also included photographs of Cecil's boyhood home and the original Montreal Forum as well as the Montreal Canadian's logo used between 1928 and 1951 and a photo of Cecil Hart himself. Robert Wilkins has, once again, submitted three short, interesting articles about life in Montreal in the early 1900s. He also included photos pertaining to Montreal's past. *The American Heritage of Rawdon Township Lower Canada* by Daniel Parkinson on page 22 has a wealth of information and names which will be of great interest to anyone researching in this area of Quebec. He has also included an extensive list of his sources. Starting on page 25 is a list of biographies of the *Speakers who will be Lecturing at 'ROOTS 2007'*. This will give you an opportunity to find out more about these knowledgeable people and their areas of expertise which should help you to decide which lectures to sign up for at the Roots convention. The topics they will be discussing at the conference will be found in the ROOTS brochure in this issue of *Connections*. To receive the early registration discount your application and payment must be postmarked on or before April 1st 2007. On-line registration, using all major credit cards, is also available on the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca. *Computree*, as usual, has a variety of interesting sites to visit. Bob Dunn has submitted a short list of *New books now available from the QFHS Bookstore*. This issue includes seven new titles with a photo of each cover, a brief summarization of each book as well as catalogue number and price. A complete list of books available for purchase from the QFHS may be found in previous issues of *Connections* or from the on-line QFHS Book Shop at: www.qfhs.ca - and click on "Publications" or go directly to: <http://www.qfhs.ca/store.html>. *Library Acquisitions* lists new books, microfiche and microfilms acquired by the QFHS since the last issue of *Connections*. You will also note on page 38 and in News & Notes that the complete 'Drouin Collection' is now available to members at the QFHS library. This is an amazing tool for anyone researching in Quebec..

I would like to thank everyone who submitted article, fillers, etc ... to *Connections* in 2006

AND WISH EVERYONE HAPPY RESEARCHING IN 2007

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor



QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

NEW RESEARCH RESOURCE !!

The Qfhs Has Added Another Fantastic Research Tool to its Already Extensive Collection!!

The Quebec Family History Society Library now has the complete *Drouin Collection of Church Registers*. This collection consists of the Digitized version of the 2,366 Microfilms that contain the Church Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials both Catholic and Non-Catholic from 1621 to 1941 for the entire province of Quebec. There are certain Catholic parish registers for the Western sections of Quebec that extend into the 1960's as well as various registers for selected parts of Ontario and the United States as well as various items of genealogical interest

.....

LEGACY FAMILY TREE COURSE . . . AND THE WINNER IS . . .

Twenty people signed up for the Legacy Family Tree course at the QFHS Library on October 21st. The winner of the Deluxe Edition Legacy package – including a 400-page book, was Barbara Fowler (QFHS Member 593). The other attendees received a CD with the basic Legacy program, and an explanatory handout. All the material was graciously furnished by Millenia, the owners of Legacy. If you want to look at, or even try out, the basic Legacy program, visit their Web site at www.legacyfamilytree.com.

Lorraine Gosselin

.....

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS:

Members are able to borrow books, newspaper films, census for the Province of Quebec and other provinces of Canada, church registers on films for other provinces, military records - from the Canadian National Library and Archives. Loan requests may be submitted by e-mail to the Quebec Family History Society or in person at the QFHS library. All material must be read in the Quebec Family History Society Library.

Due to the postage increase to return microfilms, members are being asked to assist with the cost: \$3.00 for the loan of 1 to 3 microfilms; \$5.00 for the loan of 4 to 6 microfilms

.....

ONTARIO PUBLIC ARCHIVES:

The Ontario Archives offers inter-library loans.

Ontario Archives has provided the Quebec Family History Society with a binder describing all research material that can be borrowed: *i.e.* wills, pre-1869 church registers. All material to be read in the QFHS library.

Postage fee: 1 to 3 films \$3.00, 4 to 6 films \$5.00

.....

PAYMENT by VISA

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

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

VISITORS to the QFHS LIBRARY:

We welcome visitors to the QFHS Library ~ Visitor Fee is \$10.00 a day.

Any person is welcome to come in and ask for a tour or look around - and No Fee will be charged.

A visitor wishing to use the QFHS facilities: computers, microfilm/fiche machines, books, etc is asked to pay the \$10.00 a day fee. This fee includes friends of members and members who have not renewed their membership.

Joan Benoit, Secretary

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held each month September to November and March to May

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

Due to the possibility of inclement weather conditions no lectures are held in January or February.

The Spring lectures will commence once again in March 2007 - for dates, time and directions visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca and click on "Happenings" then "Lecture Series".

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS:

As the QFHS will be hosting "ROOTS 2007" at McGill University in June 2007 NO seminars, courses or excursions will be given in the Spring. All these activities will resume in Autumn 2007

QFHS NEW WEB SITE AND EMAIL ADDRESS

The Quebec Family History Society now has a new domain name.

Please update your bookmarks and address list

To reach our web site, the URL is: www.qfhs.ca

To reach the QFHS offices the email address is: admin@qfhs.ca

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: admin@qfhs.ca 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.

DEADLINE FOR THE SPRING / SUMMER EDITION OF "CONNECTIONS"
IS FEBRUARY 15th 2007

Anyone wishing announcements to appear in this issue
must submit the material before the deadline date

**WISHING YOU
ALL THE BEST IN 2007**

CECIL MORDECAI HART
[28 Nov 1883 – 16 July 1940]
by Anne Joseph

Cecil "Cece" Hart's best known claim to fame was his interest in hockey, which led to his association from 1921 to 1939 with the Montreal Canadiens Hockey team in managerial positions and as their coach for more than eight of those seasons. My interest in Cecil was awakened as I researched the family history of my husband, Bill Joseph, who just happened to be Cecil's 2nd cousin once removed.

Born in Bedford Quebec on 28 November 1883, Cecil was the youngest of six children, all boys, of David Alexander Hart and his wife Sarah David. His ancestry included most of the earliest Jewish families to settle in Quebec. He was a 2nd great grandson of Aaron & Dorothea (Judah) Hart, a great grandson of Henry & Rachel (Solomons) Joseph, and a 2nd great grandson of Lazarus & Phoebe (Samuels) David. Cecil's childhood was typical of the era within these evolving pioneer Jewish families. The photograph of the Hart home in Bedford shows Cecil with his five older brothers, his parents and a maid. Cecil's father graduated from the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College in 1874, the 2nd Jewish doctor to graduate in Canada. He practiced in Bedford for many years before moving to Montreal. His great granddaughter, Joy Hart Davis, writes of her grandfather's memories of taking his father in the horse and buggy whenever he was called to a patient's home. As the boys grew up it is likely that they shared this task, winter and summer.

The family moved to Montreal into a lovely home, part of a row of elegant Tudor houses, on Sherbrooke Street West (at that time numbered 296) at the south-east corner of Aylmer and Sherbrooke. Among other things, this move to Montreal enabled the family to become more involved in their life-long association with the Spanish and Portuguese



Cecil Hart's Childhood Home in Bedford
Photograph courtesy of Joy Hart Davis

Congregation. After the deaths of David and Sarah Hart, their eldest son and his wife, Alec and Lulu Hart continued to live there, with Alec's brothers (including Cecil) always welcome. As Alec and Lulu's granddaughter, Joy remembers many childhood visits there, and since the house was so close to McGill University, she could watch many happenings on campus, as well as parades along Sherbrooke Street. All these Tudor houses were eventually torn down.

Cecil's interest in sport was matched by his skill as an organizer. In Montreal he founded the Stars baseball team. They competed in the City League, and on week-ends travelled to nearby cities and towns to play exhibition games. From 1910, he became increasingly involved with amateur hockey as secretary-treasurer of both the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association and the Montreal City Hockey League. In 1921 he moved into



CECIL "CECE" HART 1883 - 1940
Photo courtesy of Joy Hart Davis

professional hockey, where one of his first tasks was to help negotiate the sale of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League.

In 1924 the Montreal Maroons entered the National Hockey League with Cecil as

Club Manager. However he quit after only a few months, following a row with the club's directors over the price he paid for a player named Reg Noble

Quiet support for Cecil's action surfaced when it became obvious that it was Nobel's participation which enabled the Montreal Maroons to win the Stanley Cup the next season.

At a special meeting of the National Hockey League in February 1924 held to discuss plans for expanding into the United States, it was announced that Dr. David Alexander Hart had presented a trophy to the league, which was to be awarded to the player deemed most useful to his team during the entire season. In other words, the Hart Trophy was to be awarded to the Most Valuable Player. This trophy remains the one most sought after by hockey players. In 1960, the Hart Trophy was retired to the Hockey Hall of Fame, and replaced by the NHL with the Hart Memorial Trophy, named in honour of Cecil Hart. His father, David, would indeed have been proud.

Back to Cecil's career. After the shenanigans with the Montreal Maroons, he moved back to the

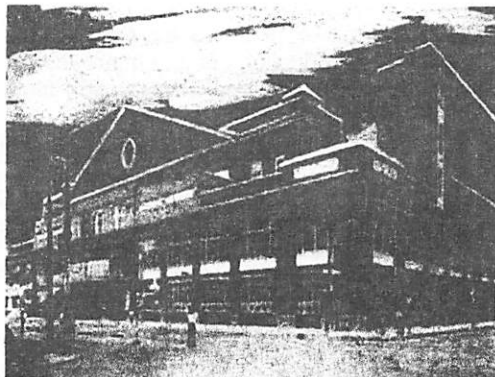
Montreal Canadiens, initially becoming a director, and then after they finished dead last in the 1925-26 season, he took over as head coach. In each of the next six seasons, Cecil coached his team into the play-offs for the Stanley Cup every year. Three times they reached the finals, and won the cup in 1930 and 1931. He retired in 1932, leaving the Canadiens in fine shape.

But the team slipped, and Cecil was bamboozled into returning as head coach for the 1936-37 season. He got them back into 1st place in the division, but in the middle of the 1939 season, illness forced him to retire for a second time.

Cecil became spokesman for Labatt's Brewery. An advertisement in the Montreal Daily Star dated 20 December 1937 says, in part, "The fans everywhere know and love Cecil Hart. Whether his teams win or lose, they always serve up a fascinating brand of hockey." It also notes that it was Cecil who discovered Howie Morenz.

It is interesting to note that in all eight seasons when Cecil was coaching the Canadiens, they reached the playoffs. And in six of these years, one of his players won the Hart Trophy.

And now the story of the Montreal Forum itself, which was built in 1924. By a fluke, it was the Montreal Canadiens who played on opening night, 29 November 1924. At that time it was



ORIGINAL MONTREAL FORUM [1924-1938]
The building familiar to Cecil Hart

home to the Montreal Maroons, but a problem with the ice at the Mont Royal Arena required the Canadiens to play their game against the Toronto St. Pats in the Maroons new home. It was a 7-1 win for the Canadiens. The Forum did not become the Canadiens official home for another two years. As it happened, they lost their first official game on Forum ice 2-1 to Ottawa on 18 November 1926. 70 years later, on 11 March 1996, the Canadiens played their last game on Forum ice, beating the Dallas Stars by a score of 4 to 1.

Cecil Hart did not marry. But he certainly did have a life other than hockey. His good looks and his success contributed to his popularity on the social scene. His family and the Montreal Jewish community were both important to him. A business sideline was insurance, and for relaxation he enjoyed baseball, golf and fishing – particularly trout fishing. After his death, his insurance business was taken over by his brother, Reginald.

Cecil Hart's death on 16 July 1940 at the age of 56 was a great shock to family, friends and everyone in the hockey world. Tributes tumbled in from far and wide, but the family kept to themselves the simple commemoration of a burial in the Mount Royal cemetery of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, with a simple footstone recording his name and dates of birth and death.

And the tributes kept coming, the most recent being his 1992 induction into the International Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, an institution itself

MONTREAL CANADIENS LOGO [1926 ~ 1952]

This logo, in use throughout Cecil Hart's coaching years, was the 6th of a total of 7 logos adopted since 1909.

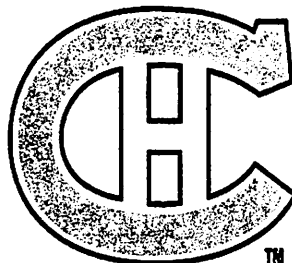
The logo initials stand for Canadiens Hockey. However, the commonly held belief that the "H" is for "Habitant" has led to the team often being called the Habs

inaugurated on 7 July 1981, and then in May 2006 he was inducted into the YM-YWHA Montreal Jewish Sports Hall of Fame. This was a splendid evening, and to my surprise and delight I was asked to accept the honour of behalf of Cece.

The legacy of Cecil Hart in the hockey world is well known. His legacy in the family has been for some a remarkably high interest in sports, particularly hockey. But not for everyone. As a new arrival in Montreal almost 48 years ago, having grown up in England on a steady diet of cricket, I was taken as a treat to a hockey game at the Forum. I learned the names of some of the players – there was a Rocket, a Pocket Rocket and a Boom-Boom. I left the Forum with a determination never to see another game, a promise to myself which I have kept. People keep telling me that I just don't get it — and they are probably right.

Sources:

Davis, Joy Hart
Joseph, Anne - Personal Papers
McFarlane, Brian. 60 Years of Hockey 1976.- Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited
McFarlane, Brian. 100 Years of Hockey 1989 - Toronto: Deneau Publishers
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue - 50th anniversary (1940) of Stanley Street Dedication booklet
The Montreal Daily Star, 20 December 1937
www.jewishsports.net
www.jewsinsports.org
www.legendsofhockey.net



MAGIC MOMENTS ... MEMORIES WE'VE BEEN SHARING

by Robert N. Wilkins

Every now and then, when we are observant, we are gently reminded that ours is not the first generation of Montrealers to inhabit this island. Our everyday treks throughout this city whisper to us the undeniable fact that this venerable metropolis was, and is, the striking creation of many people - some of whom are still with us, and others - many others - who are long gone. This enchanting revelation is found in diverse forms in virtually all corners of the city. One variety - the simple publicity mural - is among my favourites.

Not that long ago, while walking the streets of downtown Montreal, I came upon the recently exposed remainder of just one such early twentieth century advertising mural on the northwest corner of Ste. Catherine and Crescent at the site of the old 1910 Eastern Township Bank building. Not all of the bygone promotional painting (which was uncovered due to the demolition of the edifice next to it) was visible but that which was read, in English only, "where fashion and economy meet." Hidden from the face of Montreal for decades, perhaps a century, the oddity found itself gawked at by present-day Montrealers as if incredulous at its sudden and unexpected appearance.

That particular mural didn't say much (or at least the part that had been exposed). Others speak volumes. One such mural was revealed not that many years ago during a demolition which took place on the south side of St. Antoine Street just west of St. Denis. I spotted it as my car emerged from the East bound Ville Marie Tunnel. I promptly parked and walked back to the site. There, the foreman told me the structure that, according to his information, had just been dismantled had been constructed in 1902, thus making the exposed advertisement about a century in age.

As I recall, it covered the entire wall of the two - storey neighbouring warehouse and promoted the importance of purchasing only "union stamp shoes." Most probably dating from the 1890's, if not earlier, the mural was in remarkably good condition, which is perhaps not surprising when you consider the fact that it was safeguarded from the elements all those years.

By the fall of the following year it was again hidden from public view by the construction of yet another building adjacent to it. One can only wonder what Montreal will be like should it be exposed once more a hundred years hence.

Stain glass address plates - which are usually found immediately above the main entrance to a fine residence - can also be quite compelling. There is one on lower St. Hubert Street which survives to this day, despite the fact that the civic number of the building in question has changed at least three times since its original designation. The home's replete Victorian facade also includes its year of construction (1884) and the name of the now long-deceased bricklayer, Monsieur J. Brunet. All in all, the ghosts of Montrealers past.

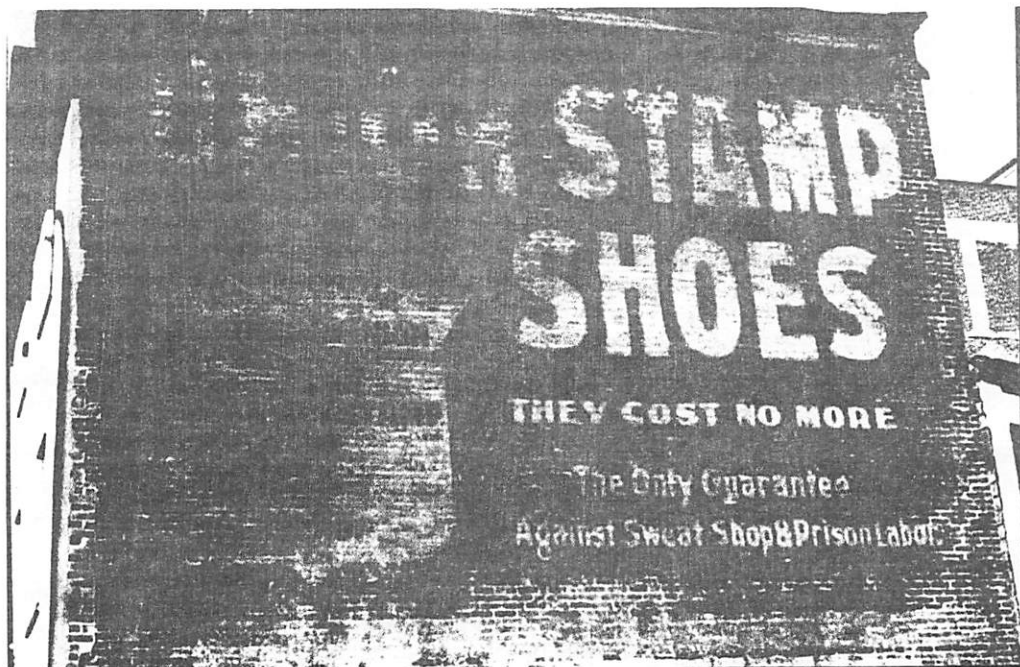
Another manifestation of the bewitching presence of our urban ancestors is, of course, the buildings themselves. From dated cornerstones (both Arabic and Roman numerals) to rarely - noticed quirks found essentially anywhere on the facade of an enduring edifice, Montreal is rich in just such diverse historic memorabilia. Who, for example, has ever noticed the engraved Star of David on the nearly century old old Blumenthal Building on St. Catherine Street? Perched high atop the seven-storey structure, this ancient religious representation has looked down upon the streets of the city for the longest time without scarcely being noticed by passers-by. Further down the road, an equally obscure image, this time of a long forgotten queen, embellishes the facade of the former Alexandra School on Sanguinet Street.

Occasionally only parts of an erstwhile property survive. For instance, consider the two massive stone fence end posts found on Guy Street just below St. Antoine. Constructed originally as part

of the palisade which enclosed the now long gone Belmont School, the still solid structures date from the year 1878 when the institution in question officially opened under the name St. Antoine Academy. Those two weathered pillars are yet a silent though formidable witness to a bygone era of this city's very colourful history. Their continued, haunting presence is a collective keepsake from a much earlier generation of Montrealers. These precious momentos are, however, fast dwindling in number.

Sometimes an entire edifice survives only to face an uncertain future. The now forsaken St. Sauveur Church at the corner of St. Denis and Viger lamentably falls into this category. In this case, the structure in question even pre-dates Confederation and is one of just a scattering of such sanctuaries which still endure on the Island of Montreal. Built in 1864 as an earlier Trinity Anglican Church, this historic religious temple is a spiritual heirloom, more deserving of restoration than demolition.

Montreal, like all cities, is a steadfast enterprise of human achievement conferred from one age to another. In a sense, and in the fullness of time, we only have a very brief hand in the shaping of this island city. We must treasure our civic patrimony by protecting that which has, almost magically, survived the ravages of time. We owe it to ourselves and to those yet to come.



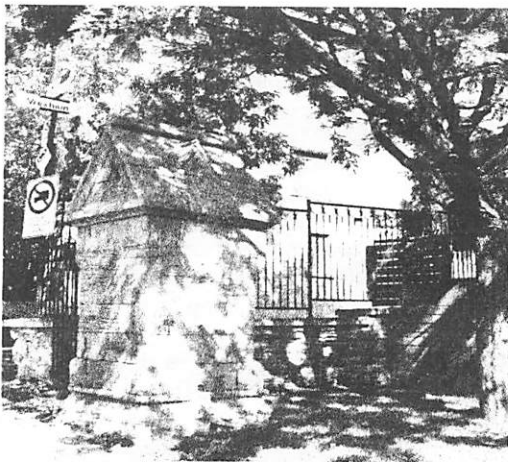
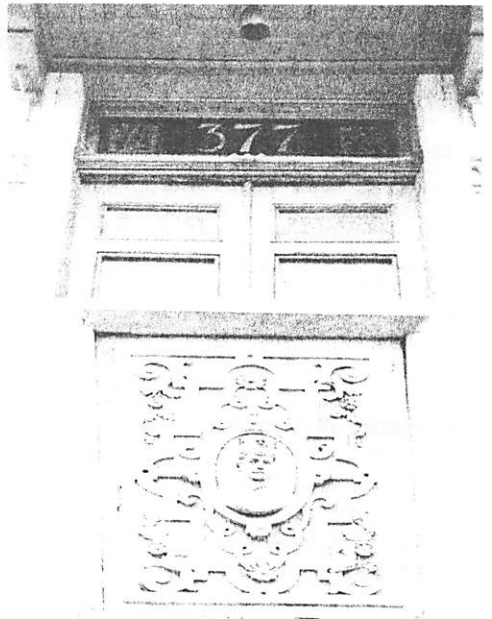
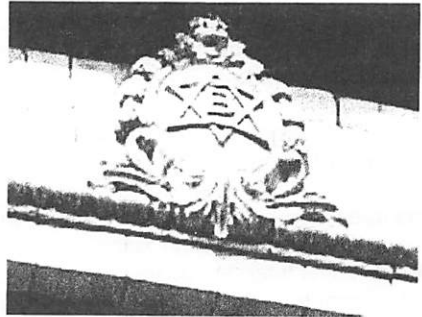
Wall Mural of the *Union Stamp Shoe* advertisement

Other images mentioned in this article may be seen on page 9.

**MAGIC MOMENTS ... MEMORIES WE'VE BEEN SHARING
THE GHOSTS OF MONTREAL'S PAST**



COLLIER MOUNT — Rue Guy.



DEATH IN THE PARK

by Robert N. Wilkins

Westmount Park is not really a locale where one would expect acts of horrific violence to occur. Nothing about that splendid urban sanctuary could possibly suggest destructiveness or melancholy, especially in the late spring. Yet this bucolic and tranquil public garden, established in the late nineteenth century, was the venue chosen by one Philippe Cluzel to end his days in Edwardian Montreal.

Cluzel, a native of St. Bonnet, France, had only been in the Montreal area for a year or so. He was 38 years of age and had worked as a gardener for Mr. Alphonse Decarie of Notre Dame de Grace.

Early in the morning of Monday, May 29, 1905, Cluzel left 2331 St. James Street, near The Glenn in St. Henri, where he had boarded with a family named Lafrenière. His rent of \$3.50 a week was due that day, but he told the family that he would pay it later and that, for the moment, he was heading for early morning Mass.

A short time later, the 38 year old was seen by several people rushing along St. Catherine Street in Westmount. The despondent man made his way to the park, stopping at the edge of the artificial lake. Once there, according to newspaper reports of the time, he took out a brand new 32 calibre revolver and placed its muzzle over his right ear, hesitated a moment, and then pulled the trigger. He fell dead onto the park bench behind him. The bench in question faced Western Avenue, today de Maisonneuve Boulevard. It was approximately 5:45 A.M.

The Montreal Star reported that "the act created a panic in the park and a rush was made for the spot from whence came the sound of the shot. Two men, who were on their way to business, were the first to reach the site. They found the neatly dressed man lying on the bench with blood pouring from the wound in his head. The smoking revolver was lying at his feet."

The two men in question, residents of St. Henri, were identified as William Menard and Robert William Ferguson, both in the cigar - making business and both out for an early stroll in the pleasant Westmount neighbourhood. As they approached the bench, both men thought the person on the park bench was drunk but later realised, when they saw the blood and the revolver, that the situation was much graver than simple intoxication. Finding Cluzel's body to be still warm, they called the Westmount Police.

Chief of Police James Harrison immediately took charge of the situation, drew up his hand-written report of the drama, and forwarded both it and the body to the Coroner's Office in Montreal (The undertaking firm of Dumaine and Cie. attended to the transportation of the corpse to the Montreal morgue). His depiction of the event (which, along with the rest of the Coroner's file in this regard, can still be found today, in mint condition, at the Quebec Archives at Viger Square) spoke of a man "dressed in a black suit, and a hard bowler hat lying near by, the right hand lying across the centre of the body." Cluzel's face was covered with blood, and his body was slumped somewhat to the left. He was indeed dead.

If there is any irony to be found in such a tragic, self-inflicted end, it would be this: Cluzel dressed up for the event. In addition to his previously-mentioned black suit, he was found to be wearing a new white shirt (albeit now all "be-daubed" in blood), an immaculately fresh black tie and, according to The Star, "apparently new underclothing." His boots were described as being "in perfect order," although the desperate man wore no socks.

While no property or marks of identification could be found on the body, a driver with the Westmount Health Department recognized Cluzel as a former employee of Mr. Decarie. The latter was contacted and agreed to present himself at the Coroner's Office in order to see if he could

identify the cadaver as that of Philippe Cluzel. At the Coroner McMahon's office in Montreal, the shocked Decarie declared that the body was indubitably that of Cluzel. He further stated the unfortunate French citizen had, for a brief period, worked for him on his rather large farm only a short distance from Westmount. He described his former employee as a "bright man, was one of the last men in the world that he would suspect of doing such a thing." However, further reports indicated that after voluntarily leaving the employ of Decarie only a month earlier, Cluzel fell upon hard times and "had taken to drink."

A post mortem examination of the body was performed at the Montreal morgue by Dr. C.A.Dugas who declared that death must have been instantaneous and that the bullet had remained lodged in the deceased's brain. He described Cluzel as being "assez bien constitué" measuring five feet, five inches and having blue eyes.

An interesting twist to this story is the fact (and surely readers noticed) that people were up and about their business much earlier in those days. This was due to the simple fact that there was no official Daylight Savings Time in the early 1900's and on that Monday all those years ago, the sun rose at 4:16 A.M., signaling in a yet another bright and beautiful day. Clearly, however, people found their own way, despite the clock, to maximize their daylight hours !

Montreal_1900
INDEXING THE DEAD
 by Robert N. Wilkins

*"One year has gone but still we miss her, Never shall her memory fade.
 Loving thoughts shall always linger, Around the spot where Aggie's laid."*

In truth, young Aggie's full name was Agnes Theresa McKeogh and she was only six when she died in Montreal over a hundred years ago. Twelve months later, in 1904, her parents still clearly lamented her loss for they inserted the above quatrain in a city newspaper in her remembrance. It was in ferreting about that century-old journal that I first espied those melancholic lines and learned of the transient existence of a much - loved child, now long gone. Strangely, the experience deeply moved me.

Admittedly there are more conventional pastimes in life but surely few as bewitching as that in which I am engaged at present. In point of fact, for the past nine years I have buried myself in the seemingly curious endeavour of cataloguing the daily death announcements and "In Memoriam's" from the early twentieth century which appeared in a now long gone Montreal newspaper. The resulting roster currently includes some 50,000 recorded necrologies, covering the first five years of the 1900's. "Indexing the dead," I call it.

Why, I am frequently asked, am I employed in such a decidedly odd distraction as perusing a century old journal in search of the defunct. The answer is actually quite simple: I enjoy it and, like essentially everything in life, one gleans from the experience. While it's inarguable that at the outset I had tied the daily undertaking to a genealogical pursuit (the search for a long lost ancestor), I quickly came to realise that this singular diversion could in itself be fulfilling. Regardless, this matter of death has always stirred my soul and, perhaps not surprisingly, even more so as I grow older.

Be all that as it may, an obituary also has the predilection of spawning many a remarkable revelation about the age in which a mortality occurs. For instance, the unusually high rate of drownings in the Edwardian period (forty per cent of all accidental deaths in Montreal in 1903) rightfully reminds us that the ubiquitous art of swimming is only a recently acquired popular activity. Perhaps even more astonishing, for an era when religion presumably claimed a greater adherence than it does today, is the staggering number of suicides that took place all those years ago.

As a general rule, I try to log into my data base a minimum of twenty new entries a day. The variety of death announcements published in that bygone time occupies quite a spectrum of style and taste. Oddly, some are curiously appealing in a toponomical sense. Just consider the luckless fate of one Grace Beck who, in the dead of winter 1904, "entered into paradise at Cape Despair, Gaspé." Other necrologies are even more overtly religious and, therefore, entreat at a disparate echelon. Ponder one John Aird who, in that same year, "fell asleep in Christ" while Gordon Robertson was declared to be "safe in the arms of Jesus." Other "partakers of glory" are laconically portrayed as either being "at peace" or "at rest" To many, this reassurance in itself was without doubt consoling.

It is commonly said that today we in Western society do everything possible to shroud age, dyeing and death behind a veil of utter denial. Such certainly was not the case a hundred years ago. Death was as a constant companion in one's day to day travails. One could receive the fateful "visitation of God" at any time and no attempt was made to abjure that chilling fact. Statistics spoke for themselves. For instance, in 1902, an astounding 1535 people died in Montreal of "consumption and other chest diseases." As in times of war, everyone knew of someone who had lost at least one family member, and death announcements inclined to underscore the lamentable truth of life's conspicuous incertitude.

Thus, significant worldly (and wordy) detail frequently accompanied even the most prosaic of obituaries for men. Thus, Peter Revor, who died in June of 1901 at the age of 58, is further qualified as "a veteran of the U.S. Army of the Rebellion" while a Mr. William McIntyre, who died early the following year, is ascribed as a "survivor of the suspension bridge disaster of 1837." In addition, necrologies for males -even aged ones- routinely included a reference to the deceased's father, as in "Wm. E. Brine, age 87, son of the late John Brine." A genealogist's fantasy!

While considerable cold, concrete detail was regularly reported in the death of a man, women often did not fair as well. In consequence, it was not uncommon for a nameless female to be written up simply as "the widow of the late William Leahy." Even occasionally, a veritable litany of names and professions of related males would follow a woman's nameless obituary. It was as if the quality of being female was defined exclusively through the men in her life - husband, father, brother.

Happily, such was not the case with Aggie McKeough. And while I don't know if her grieving parents ever again inserted rueful poetry in their local newspaper, I do suspect they carried the haunting memory of their dead daughter with them to their own graves. In that regard, they would most likely be pleased to know that little Aggie's life is further esteemed by her presence -including her first name - in my indexing venture. Indeed, "Never shall her memory fade."

Mr. Wilkins is a recently -retired Montreal-area high school teacher. He is currently indexing deaths as they appeared in the now defunct Montreal Star. This data-base covers the period January 1900 through to August 1905 and contains nearly 50,000 entries.

He can be reached at: montreal_1900@hotmail.com or at: 514-524-5247.

The project itself is further described at www.geocities.com/montreal_1900



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

NEW WEB-BASED TECHNOLOGIES AND SERVICES

You probably have noticed the mention of blogs (Web logs), podcasts (audio), Web-based television, in other contexts for the last while. It seems that several genealogy writers and groups have now adopted them, and you will find several sites to try out in this article. But we won't abandon our usual lists of 'normal' sites, where you can read the information (sometimes the much faster way!). To start this off, see genealogy guru Dick Eastman's own blog at blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy. With thanks to Mike Howlett.

SAVING GRAVES - WORLDWIDE

I found this wonderful site quite by chance while looking up Quebec cemeteries, until a bit of exploration of the site revealed its scope. It introduces itself as "A collaborative effort of cemetery preservation advocates working to increase public awareness and activism in preserving, protecting and restoring endangered and forgotten historic cemeteries worldwide." See www.savinggraves-ca.org and you will find, for each province and for many countries around the world, local cemetery preservation laws, endangered cemetery reports, lists of cemeteries, including links to those already on www.interment.net, maps (the cemeteries of London are very well presented), information of the condition of cemeteries listed, with contacts. You are also invited to submit your own suggestions for links. It appears to be a work-in-progress, but even so it might take hours to explore.

CHANGES AT LDS ...

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is embarking on major changes. Read about them at deseretnews.com/dn/view/0,1249,650194998,00.html. Plans include a complete overhaul of the church's FamilySearch.org site as well as digitizing many new records.

ANGLICAN SOURCES FOR TRACING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for this UK site, whose aim is to guide researchers to the Anglican sources most likely to be of use and where to find them. See www.cofe.anglican.org/about/librariesandarchives/familyhistory/index.html

MCGILL REMEMBERS ... WWII

A site that is expected to expand over the coming months. The records of over 5,000 McGill teachers, students, and staff who served in WWII have been rediscovered. www.archives.mcgill.ca/public/hist_scevents

SURNAME PROFILER - UK

Mark Gallop sends this site, which is a University College London project. Enter a family name at www.spatial-literacy.org/UCLnames/default.aspx and see its distribution in 1881 and 1998.

HATS AND HAIRSTYLES

Thanks to Jim Scott for this rather fun site ... it helps identify the period by the style of the hat gallery. villagehatshop.com/gallery. Click on illustrations to enlarge and read the descriptions.

QUEBEC MÉTIS

My late friend Jos Allard sent this site. Although it is in French, this should be no problem, as it consists mostly of Métis family trees. Sources are also provided.

See: www.metisduquebec.ca/genealogie/html/index.htm.

UK MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS

The search for a memorial inscription is free. If you find something, a fee will apply. Something to bookmark as there appears to be only Norfolk County on the site at the present.

www.memorialinscriptions.org.uk.

MEGANTIC COUNTY CEMETERY RECORDINGS

A microfilmed copy of cemetery recordings made in the 1970s can be found at this site.

contentdm.lib.byu.edu/cdm4/document.php?CISOROOT=/FH14&CISOPTR=19349&REC=2;
since this is rather a long address, try this abbreviation tinyurl.com/y2afaq.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF MONTREAL BURIALS

Thanks to Gary Schroder for contributing this site, where you will find over 300 burials listed for Mount Royal and Hawthorn-Dale cemeteries. Go to www.standrews.qc.ca and click on "*A Brief history of the Society's Burial Sites*".

ANOTHER MONTREAL CEMETERY ONLINE

The Baron de Hirsch-De la Savane Cemetery burials are now online. Over 45,000 were submitted to the JewishGen Online Worldwide Burial Registry. See jgs-montreal.org.

ALL RUSSIA FAMILY TREE

If your ancestors came from Russia, this is a site you could consult. It is mostly in Russian, but with a quite charming English interface and explanations of Russian characters and pronunciation at www.vgd.ru. More extensive English is planned to help you search their database.

US HISTORIC MAPS – RESIDENTIAL GENEALOGY

This site carries address-searchable maps of 19th century America; the plan is to add many directories as well. Fees do apply. See www.historicmapworks.com.

CEMETERIES of the CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ST-LOUIS

Gordon Watts' column at Global mentioned this site. Find maps, directions and historical information of many of the 15 cemeteries in the diocese at www.stlcathcem.com.

ROOTS TELEVISION

Most of the genealogical newsletters and lists have been discussing the launch of Roots Television. You now can visit it (it's a Web site, not something broadcasted on one of your local channels) at www.rootstelevision.com - launch was September 2006.

AND IF YOU LIKE TO LISTEN TO YOUR GENEALOGY NEWS

Try this site www.genealogyguys.com for the Genealogy Guys podcast. You may have to fiddle with the controls at the right of the screen.

THE GENETIC FAMILY TREE – MOLECULAR GENEALOGY

Learn more about this subject, and maybe contribute your own DNA at www.smgf.org.

IRISH MAPS

From various Eastman columns, you might like to look at Irish historical maps at www.irishhistoricmaps.ie/historic/sample.html; these are Ireland's Ordnance Survey archives. Search by county or townland; print out selected sections or order hard copies to be delivered by post. Another fee-based search and download site is Irish Townland Maps at www.pasthomes.com. Both sites carry rather expensive, but very detailed and interesting maps.

CENSUS OF 1861 – ENGLAND AND WALES

Origins Network announced the 1861 England and Wales Census is available on the British Origins site at www.britishorigins.com.

CANADA 1851 CENSUS ON LINE - INDEXED

Canada's recently released 1851 on line census has now been indexed by the ubiquitous Ancestry organization – see www.ancestry.ca (note not .com in this case). This is fee-based, but there are several plans. You can continue to consult the non-indexed version at www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/1851/index-e.html (See the September issue of *Connections*).

WESTERN LAND GRANTS (1870-1930)

Library and Archives Canada's Newsletter announced Western Land Grants were now available on line. See www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020111_e.html The searchable data base was updated in October 2006. The records refer to grants issued in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the railway belt of British Columbia.

ORIGINAL RECORDS ...

The Original Records Team has advised us that the National Archives records Masters and Apprentices 1711-1720 are now available on www.theoriginalrecord.com. 'Apprenticeship indentures and clerks' articles were subject to a 6d or 12d per pound stamp duty: the registers of the payments usually give the master's trade address, and occupation, and the apprentice's father's name and address, as well as details of the date and length of the apprenticeship.'

There have been numerous other announcements from this site, so if the above item does not interest you, it is nevertheless useful to look at what other items have been added recently.

JEWISH GENEALOGY- TRACING THE TRIBE

There is now a new blog (Web log) on Jewish genealogy you might be interested in consulting, at tracingthetribe.blogspot.com.

FAMILY TREE MAKER CHRONOLOGY

Curious about the many changes of ownership of this popular genealogy program? See the article on the Global Gazette's Web site at globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazed/gazed121.htm.

WORLD CATALOGUE – SEARCH MANY LIBRARIES

This site could save you a lot of time if you are looking for material in a library. It can be searched not only by subject but by media: books, music, articles, Internet resources, or historical photos at www.worldcat.org. It is "the largest library network in the world". Once you find the item you want, you can locate a library near you that owns it.

TECHIE TIPS

Speed up Google search - Enter a category, followed by a colon, then the word for which you are searching. Ex genealogy: wehr - or pain: knee – or again software: genealogy.

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

Legacy Family Tree course . . . and the winner is . . .

Barbara Fowler [QFHS Member 593]

Twenty people signed up for the Legacy Family Tree course at the QFHS Library on October 21st. The winner of the Deluxe Edition Legacy package – including a 400-page book, was Barbara Fowler (QFHS Member 593). All other attendees received a CD with the basic Legacy program, and an explanatory handout. All the material was graciously furnished by Millenia, the owners of Legacy. If you want to look at, or even try out, the basic Legacy program, visit their Web site at:

www.legacyfamilytree.com .

Lorraine Gosselin

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ WINTER 2006

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

NEW BOOKS AT QFHS ~ TO: DECEMBER 2006

1. Francois Peron (1615-1665) Marchand-engagiste,
bourgeois et avilaileur de La Rochelle
par Guy Perron FH/300.9/P4/1998
2. Naming the Laurentians: A History of Place Names "Up North"
By Joseph Graham HG/157.1/G7/2006
3. Trafalgar School for Girls TOGA Directory 1997 AD/151.4/T7/1997
4. Grandfather's Books
by Teresa White FH/150.9/W5/2005
5. New Orleans: The Place & The People
by Grace King HG/260.99/K5/1968
6. St-Pierre De Broughton: Esquisse Historique
by Jos-Alfred Lapointe HG/154.9/L3/1941
7. History of The Dominion of Canada
by WHP Clement REF/HG/100.99/C5/1897
8. Quebec: Where Ancient France Lingers
by Marius Barbeau HG/150.99/B3/1936
9. Old Quebec, Trails and Homes
by E C Woodley REF/HG/150.99/W8/1946
10. St.-Pierre-de Broughton 1856-1996 (French)
by Romeo Roy HG/154.9/R6/1997
11. Publish Your Family History: Preserving Your Family's Heritage in a Book
By Susan Yates & Greg Ioannou GN/100.1/Y3/2005
12. Picturesque Quebec (a sequel to Quebec: Past & Present)
by J M Lemoine REF/HG/150.9/L4/1882
13. Untold Tales of Old Quebec
by E C Woodley REF/Hg/150.01/W6/1849
14. Triton Fish & Game Club Year Book 1963-4 REF/HG/150.1/T7/1965
15. Early History of the Triton Fish & Game Club
by Sterling Thomas REF/HG/150.1/T75/1965
16. White Men Came To The St Lawrence
by Morris Bishop REF/HG/150.99/B3/1961
17. History of The Talon Vaults: Dow Brewery HG/156.99/ T3
18. History of The Talon Vaults: Dow Brewery REF/HG/15.99/T3
19. Beauharois District: Guide to non-catholic civil registers (CE -605) REF/GN/152.4/B4/1996
20. Iberville District: Guide to non-catholic civil registers REF/GN/152.4/I4/1996
21. Joliette District: Guide to non-catholic civil registers (CE 605) REF/GN/157.4/J6/1996
22. Terrebonne District: Guide to non-catholic civil registers REF/GN/157.4/T4/1996
23. Richelieu Distict: Guide to non-catholic civil registers REF/GN/152.4/R5/1996
24. St Hyacinthe: Guide to non-catholic civil registers REF/GN/153.4/S7/1996
25. Benjamin Mortimer: Two Journals 1798-1802 BG/160.9/M6
26. St Patrick (RC) Church, Montreal, Quebec, Canada- Record of Mariages
by Sheila Hennessy Brandl REF/151.4/H4/2006

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|
| 27. | Montreal District: Guide to non catholic civil register vol 1 | REF/GN/151.4/M6/1996/V1 |
| 28. | Montreal: Guide to the non-catholic civil registers vol 2 | REF/GN/151.4/M6/1996/v2 |
| 29. | Montreal: Guide to the non-catholic civil registers vol 3 | REF/GN/151.4/M6/1996/v3 |
| 30. | Montreal: Guide to the non-catholic civil registers vol 4 | REF/GN/151.4/M6/1996/v4 |
| 31. | Les Écossais: The Pioneer Scots of Lower Canada 1763-1855
by Lucille Campey | HG/150.99/C3/2006 |
| 32. | Canadian Railway Records: A Guide for Genealogists
by Althea Douglas, MA, CG® + J Creighton Douglas, Bsc | GS/100.9/D6/2004 |
| 33. | Montreal" Students in Teacher Training 1930s to 1960s,
McGill College, MacDonald College and others | REF/AD/151.4/T4 |
| 34. | Births, Marrings, Deaths:
Early Settlers / descendants of Mayo Quebec and Area
by Carol Truesdell | REF/GS/158.4/T7/2006 |
| 35. | Yesterdays of Brome County – Vol 8 | HG/153.9/B7/1991 |

A VERY WARM THANK YOU TO OUR DONORS:

Hugh Banfill, Sheila Hennessy Brandl, Allison Connolly, Barbara Douglas, Miss Norma Lee Collection, René Péron; Robin Rye, Carol Truesdell, Margaret Turner, Barbara Winn, Teresa Wright, QFHS,

Special thanks to Madame Estelle Brisson of the Archives nationales du Québec

for donating the books dealing with the civil registers in the Montreal District. Madame Brisson has been very quick to share with Quebec Family History Society, any English records available at the archives. In this case, our own Jacques Gagné gave the archives some of his booklets dealing with research in Quebec (all are available at QFHS) & Madame Brisson returned the favour by donating these books to our library. *Thank you Madame Brisson !!!*

QFHS received a very impressive "collection" of files and books from Miss Norma Lee (now retired) dealing with an astounding array of data- mostly about Quebec City. Sharon Callaghan has kindly donated (nearly) every Saturday for over a year to organize this collection. You will find it in a file cabinet at the QFHS entitled "*Miss Norma Lee Collection*". There are also many books in this collection (some we already have) and these books will all be **REFERENCE** and can be found on the top of the file cabinet. Researchers in the Quebec City area are well advised to check this out.

Please write your names on any donations to the library.
We want to know who donates items.

THANK YOU.

CDs:

1. Family Tree Magazine May 2005 1 CD
 Barton Register, Glos 1891 Census RG 12 / 1980-86
 Middlesex Parish Records Vol 1 : Marriages
 Back Issue : May 1990
 Software: 4 Trials plus Links
2. Family Tree Magazine – June 2006 1 CD
 Daventry, Northants, England 1871 Census RG 10. 1490-83
 Surrey Parish Records Vol 1
 Back Issues: Family Tree Mag June 1991 & Practical Family History June 2005
 Software: Roots Magic Demo & Gedmill 1.8 PC
3. Cornwall (England) Family History Society – Member's Directory 2006 1 CD
4. Family Tree Magazine August 2006: 1 CD
 Census: East/West Kingsbury, Somerset 1841 HO107/849-50
 Shropshire Parish Records- Vol 1
 Family Tree Mag : Aug 1993 & Practical Family History Aug 2001
5. Practical Family History Nov 2004 1 CD
 Great War: Naval struggle in the Mediterranean
 Practical Family History Mag. Nov 1999
 Lincolnshire 1933 Directory
 Cumberland Family Tree
 Special Bonus: Roots Magic Walkthrough
 UK – 6 million name index
6. Family Tree Magazine Sep 2006 1 CD
 Barnstaple (part) Devon 1871 Census RG 10/2182-86
 Parish Records: Hampshire Vol 9
 Back Issues: Family Tree Mag. Sep 1994 + Practical Family History Sep 2002
 Software: Roots Magic v2 demo
 Bonus: Essential Web Lists

Donated by
 Cornwall FHS, Family Tree Magazine, Practical Family History Magazine

Microfilms:

Williamstown, Ontario Presbyterian Church, Canada C3030 1 m/film

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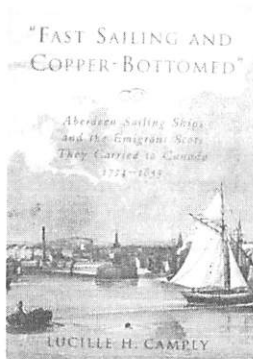
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

P.O. BOX 1026, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC H9S 4H9

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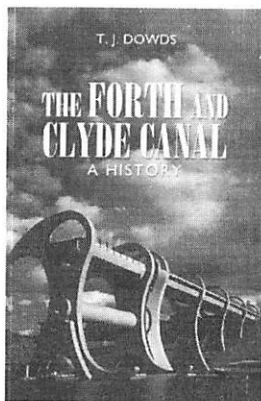
QFHS Catalogue: A0005



Price: \$24.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$29.00

The days when Aberdeen's "fast sailing and copper-bottomed" ships carried emigrant Scots to Canada are brought to life in this fascinating account of the northern Scotland exodus during the sailing ship era. Taking readers through new and little-used documentary sources, Lucille H. finds convincing evidence of good ships, sailed by experienced captains and managed by reputable people, thus challenging head on the perceived imagery of abominable sea passages in leaking old tubs. And by

considering the significance of ship design and size, she opens a new window on our understanding of emigrant travel. Instead of concentrating on the extreme cases of suffering and mishaps, to be found in anecdotal material, Campey's approach is to identify all of the emigrant sea crossings to Canada made on Aberdeen sailing ships.

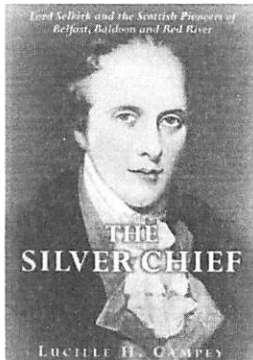


QFHS Catalogue: A0470

Price: \$24.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$29.00

The Forth and Clyde Canal, completed in 1790, was by far the largest undertaking that had ever been seen in Scotland. It allowed coal and machinery to travel east, and grain to travel west.

Passengers could travel between Glasgow and Edinburgh in greater comfort than by stagecoach, and it produced employment along its entire route. But it required capital on a scale previously unknown; it required the collaboration of Edinburgh, Glasgow and London; it required new technology; and it encountered its full measure of constructional problems. It took 22 years to build. Now, after a long period of neglect, and sporting the spectacular Falkirk Wheel, it enjoys new life as an imaginative leisure resource.

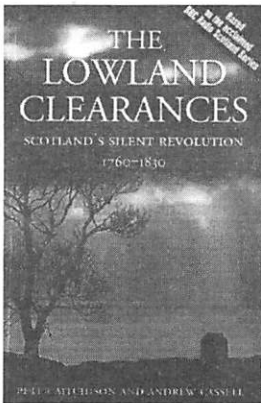


QFHS Catalogue: A1250

Price: \$25.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$30.00

Belfast, Prince Edward Island, founded in August 1803, owes its existence to Lord Selkirk. Its bicentennial is a timely reminder of Selkirk's work in Canada, which extended beyond Belfast to Baldoon (later Wallaceburg) in Ontario, as well as to Red River, the precursor to Winnipeg. Aptly named "The Silver Chief" by the live Indian chiefs with whom he negotiated a land treaty at Red River the fifth Earl of Selkirk spent an immense fortune helping Scottish

Highlanders relocate themselves in Canada. Using a wealth of documentary sources, she reconstructs the sequence of emigration from Scotland to the three areas of settlement. She shows that emigration took place in a carefully planned and controlled way and reveals the self-reliance, adaptability and steely determination of the Selkirk settlers

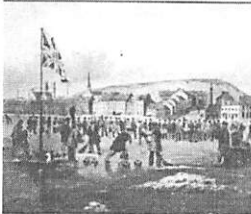
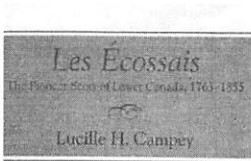


QFHS Catalogue: A1530

Price: \$24.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$29.00

The Highland Clearances are a well-documented episode in Scotland's past but they were not unique. The process began in the Scottish Lowlands nearly a century before the glens and straths were emptied of people. Tens of thousands of Lowlanders were moved from the land by estate owners who replaced them with livestock or enclosed fields of crops.

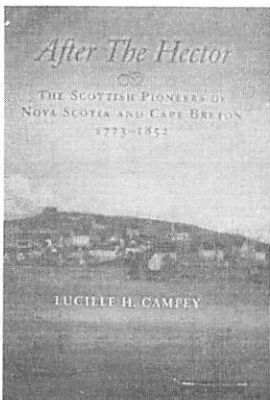
This revolution of "improvement" helped shape the landscape we accept today as the Scottish countryside. But it also swept aside a traditional way of life, causing immense upheaval and trauma for rural dwellers, many of whom moved to the new towns and cities or emigrated. The Lowland Clearances also set in train the trend of depopulation which continues to affect Scotland to this day; the number of people who left the Lowlands during the agricultural revolution far exceeded the number exiled from the Highlands. And yet, compared to the Highlands, very little has been written or published about the Lowland Clearances.



QFHS Catalogue: A1540

Price: \$27.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$32.00

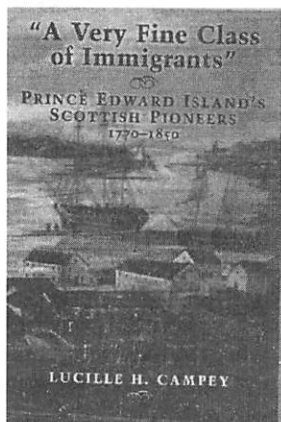
This is the first fully documented account, produced in modern times, of the migration of Scots to Lower Canada. Scots were in the forefront of the early influx of British settlers which began in the late eighteenth century. John Nairne and Malcolm Fraser were two of the first Highlanders to make their mark on the province, arriving at La Malbaie soon after 1763. By the early 1800s many Scottish settlements had been formed along the north side of the Ottawa River, in the Chateauguay Valley to the southwest of Montreal and in the Gaspé region. Drawing from a wide range of fascinating sources, she considers the process of settlement and the harsh realities of life in the New World. She explains how Quebec province came to acquire its distinctive Scottish communities and offers new insights on their experiences and achievements.



QFHS Catalogue: A1542

Price: \$27.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$32.00

This is the first fully documented and detailed account, produced in recent times, of one of the greatest early migration of Scots to North America. The arrival of the Hector in 1773, with nearly 200 Scottish passengers, sparked a huge influx of Scots to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Thousands of Scots, mainly from the Highlands and Islands, streamed into the province during the late 1700s and the first half of the nineteenth century, laying down a rich seam of Scottish culture, which continues to flourish. Author Lucille H. Campey traces the process of emigration and explains why Scots chose their different settlement locations in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Much detailed information relating to emigrant ship crossings and pioneer settlement has been distilled to provide new insights on how, why and when the province came to acquire its distinctive Scottish communities. Extensively documented and including all known passenger lists of the period, with details of over three hundred ship crossings, this book tells the story of these intrepid Scots.



QFHS Catalogue: A1544

Price: \$27.00; Shipping: \$5.00; Total: \$32.00

Previous studies of early Scottish emigration to the New World have tended to concentrate on the miseries of evictions and the destruction of old communities. In this groundbreaking study of the influx of Scots to Prince Edward Island, the widely held assumption that emigration was solely a flight from poverty is challenged. By uncovering previously unreported ship crossings, as well as a wide range of manuscripts and under-used sources such as customs records and newspaper shipping reports, the book provides the most comprehensive account to date of the influx of Scots to the Island. "A Fine Class of Immigrants" is essential reading for individuals wishing to trace family links or deepen their understanding of how and why the Island came to acquire its distinctive Scottish communities. And, by accessing, for the first time, shipping sources like Lloyd's List and the Lloyd's Shipping Register, the author brings a new dimension to our understanding of emigrant travel. Campey demonstrates that far from sailing on disease-ridden leaky tubs, as popularly imagined, the Island's Pioneer Scots usually crossed the Atlantic on the best available ships of the time.

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The AMERICAN HERITAGE OF RAWDON TOWNSHIP LOWER CANADA

Daniel Parkinson

A Hero of the American Revolution

The Township of Rawdon in Lower Canada, laid out in the 1790s, was named in 1798 to honour one the British heroes of the American Revolution, Sir Francis Rawdon, Lord Hastings. The village, which later developed at the centre of the Township, bears the same name and both have a direct link to a man who played an important role in this historic event. Despite this honour, he never visited the area north of Montreal that bears his name.

Rawdon, Nova Scotia was also named for him, for his service to the Loyalists who settled in that province, as were Rawdon Township and Hastings County in Ontario. Sir Francis had distinguished himself at Bunker Hill and other early battles of the Revolution. When Fort Ticonderoga, New York fell, he escaped confinement there and fled to St. Helen's Island at Montreal. He returned south and was greatly praised for his victory at Hobkirk Hill, South Carolina, in 1781.

He was born Francis Rawdon in County Down, Northern Ireland and was the son of the Earl of Moira and the Baroness Hastings. He built a family home, Donington Hall, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire in 1790. On his father's death, he assumed his father's title becoming second Earl of Moira. He was named first Marquess of Hastings in 1817 in recognition of his success in the Gurkha war in India where he served as governor from 1813 - 1823. Sir Francis Rawdon-Hastings, then governor of Malta, died on a ship bound for Naples in 1826.

Early Settlement

What influence did Americans have in the early settlement of Rawdon? Who were they and where did they settle? Some writers have claimed that Irish Catholics were the earliest to settle in the township before 1820 but moved on as they could not get title to the land they had squatted on. This is possible but there are documents that show lists of squatters in the mid 1820s who had their claims legitimized.¹ In the absence of any real evidence of these phantom Irish, what can one say? Or were they the Irish Protestants and a few others whose locations were confirmed in 1820 and 1821.²

There was from the outset of settlement a mix of Irish (both Catholics and Protestants), a few Scots³, English, Acadians, French Canadians and Americans.

Grants to Loyalists

Were there American Loyalists who influenced the early history of Rawdon Township? One of the first American names connected to the Rawdon area was **Captain William Dunbars**. He was a Loyalist of the 1st Battalion, 84th Regiment, who had received 3000 acres north of St-Sulpice Seigneurie in 1789. This land was on the Oureau River and must have been immediately south of the First Range, Rawdon Township.

A vast encampment for refugees from the American Revolution was established in the late 1700s at Fort William Henry now called Sorel, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River opposite Berthierville. Two men from there and the widow of a third were three of the first four individuals to receive Letters Patent at Rawdon. They were **Ephraim Sandford**, **James Sawers** and his wife, **Margaret Tucker**, widow of John Tucker of the 53rd regiment. They were being rewarded for their service to the Crown and received the grants 1792⁴ which were confirmed by Letters Patent in 1799. There is no evidence that they settled or even visited Rawdon. The Tucker and Sawers families were residents of Sorel. These grants ensured that the new township was known to be open to those seeking grants in the newly opened and so-called "wastelands of the Crown".

Marcel Fournier identifies⁵ Robert Rodger [sic] as a Loyalist at Rawdon in 1817 and indeed, there is a Robert Rogers on the 1825 census. This man was promised a ticket for his location at the north half of Lot 26 in the first range in 1825⁶ and his marriage was the first recorded at Rawdon recorded by Mr. Burton on the 4th of March 1826. However, evidence from his descendants clearly identifies him as coming from Carrickmacross in County Monaghan.⁷

Stephen Rogers of Daillebout in Joliette County, near Kildare was the son of **Robert Rogers** of Elizabethtown, NJ and his wife **Jane** and was born 10 March 1754. His baptism at 88 years old, in 1842, is recorded in the Rawdon, Christ Church register. Could this be the Robert Rogers reputed by Fournier to have been at Rawdon in 1817? Fournier does not give enough evidence to create a clear picture but it is clear that the man on the 1825 Census is not the man whose son was baptized in 1842.

One family that has definite Loyalist connections is that of **George Hobs** (or **Hobbs**) and his son **Martin**. They are on a list of those seeking land at Rawdon dated at Montreal 29 September 1820. George is said to be of the "Province of New York" and Martin "a Loyalist of 1775, Prince Edward Island"⁶. This is confirmed on the 1851 census where Martin's birthplace is given as Nova Scotia. It appears that the family was unsatisfied with what had come their way in the Maritimes and moved up to Lower Canada. They received tickets of location in the 7th Range on 8 October 1823 (Order in Council, 8 January 1821). The family included sons **George**, **John William**, **Richard** and daughters **Martha** and **Elizabeth**. They do appear to have been part of the "American" group at the Forks, which will be mentioned later. Despite this, **George Hobs** [sic] was a principal signatory of the 1826 letter protesting the school "established by a minority of individuals (chiefly Americans) in a sequestered corner of the township". The **Hobbs** children married into the **McGowan**, **McKnown**, **Eveleigh**, **Badger** and other early established families and were resident at Rawdon for many years.

On the list of settlers where origins are shown was **Alexander Rea** of "Prince Edward Island, NS". One assumes he could, like **Hobs**, have a Loyalist connection. **Rea** for a while was the Government agent at Rawdon and had a location at 2 / N 16. Also at Rawdon were **Eliphalet Rea** and his wife **Huldah Seivr** [sic]. Their location is uncertain but they were enumerated on the 1825 Rawdon census with two children under six. One of these children was baptized in St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in Montreal in 1822 at which time the family was resident in Rawdon. Named **James Fraser Rea**, he was born at Dunham, QC and one of the witnesses at the child's baptism was **Alexander Rea**. **Dunham** was in the Eastern Townships on the Vermont border. **Eliphalet's** name is one of the earliest on the 1825 petition begging for a teacher and school at Rawdon. One imagines that **Alexander** may have been **Eliphalet's** father.

William Long and his wife **Abigail Smith** have been identified⁹ as Loyalists or children of Loyalists who received grants in Chatham Township, Argenteuil County. It is not clear where they were born. He served as a sergeant in the War of 1812 and was granted 200 acres at Rawdon in recognition of this. He left the Chatham land in the hands of his older sons and can be found at Rawdon on the 1831 census with his wife and four younger children. Letters Patent were issued for 5, N 14 in 1835.

Late Loyalists and Others

At this time, it is well known that many other Americans, "late Loyalists" they were called, headed north into British territory to have a share of the vast areas being opened for settlement. Some of the early American settlers at Rawdon had Loyalist roots some did not and at this point the origin of many others is simply not known. The following families have origins in New England but are not known to be Loyalists. In some cases, they may not have lived at Rawdon but in the areas nearby which were tended to by the Rawdon Anglican missionary.

Marcel Fournier, again with no source given,¹⁰ says the first marriage, at Rawdon, was between **Henry Hoster**¹¹ of Vermont and **Elizabeth Wyman** on January 25, 1820. He merely acknowledges that this was before the arrival of the Rev. **Burton**. The names **Hoster** and **Wyman** do not show up in any Rawdon church, census or land sources which I have researched but their marriage supports the notion of a group of early settlers of American birth.

There were others in the area east of Rawdon as noted by **Abbé François Lanoue** in his transcription of the early registers of **St-Jacques de l'Achigan**.¹² Around 1817, **Curé Madran** baptized **Dorothee Gibles**, aged 25 years whose parents are given as **Josué Gibles**¹³ and **Anne Clark** of **Salsbury**, United States. On the following day she was wed to **Patrice Molailles** presumably **Patrick Molloy** whose origin is given as **Connaught, Ireland**.

She may be related to an Ovimills Gibbs, farmer of the d'Aillebout Seigneurie and his wife Anna Hausse, a Protestant, who had children baptized at St-Jacques in 1818 and 1819. Were these people actually Roman Catholic? Probably not, as Horace, Hiram and David Gibbs of d'Aillebout were married in December 15, 1833 in the Anglican Church at de Ramsay¹⁴ and an Anglican marriage was recorded for Ovimill [sic] Gibbs at Kildare in January 1833

On July 2, 1818, a priest at St-Jacques baptized Marie Brousse who was 21 years, 4 months, the daughter of Samuel Brousse and Marie Gasby (?), Protestants from the United States. This must be **Mary Brooks**, a likely sister to **John Brooks** who was one of the earliest settlers at Rawdon.

Brooks is identified as American in the register of the Roman Catholic Church at St-Jacques where the baptism of an adult male (probably him) is recorded. He was born 3 October 1798, the son of Samuel Brooks of the US and his wife M. Hasby, and was baptized on 17 February 1819 at St-Jacques, neither parent was present. He had married Sophie Lacorse¹⁵ at Christ Church (Anglican) Montreal in 1817 and they had at least three children baptized at St-Jacques born in 1823, 1825 & 1827. There is a John Brank on the 1825 census with three children that could be him. Brooks died accidentally in September or October 1829 and was buried at the Anglican Church Yard¹⁶ on the 20th of the month by his friends without the presence of Reverend Burton. His widow married Stephen Keegan, at St-Jacques, on August 29, 1831 who was in residence, at 8 / 11, with three children in September 1831. John Brook [sic] had been confirmed at 7 / N 15 on April 24 1823 but did not stay there.¹⁷ John Brooks (or, as he was deceased, his son) was granted 8 / S 11 in 1842. John Brooks and Thomas Brook [sic - son born 1823, baptized at St-Jacques] petitioned for land in Wexford and Chertsey in 1845¹⁸. At the 1851 census, none of the Brooks and Keegan families was resident in Rawdon Township.

An American Pastor

Rowland Hill Bourne was the fourth man to serve the Anglican Church at Rawdon, from 1837 to 1846. He was of English parents but born at Port Republic, Virginia on 11 January 1812¹⁹. His father was the controversial English born preacher, abolitionist and author, George Bourne who had spent a number of years in Lower Canada, from approximately 1824 to 1829, principally at Quebec City before returning to the US. He was prominent in the early movement to abolish slavery and fell out with various American churches over this issue. He was a noted anti-Catholic and in Quebec published on that topic. It is not clear to what degree his son espoused these sentiments. R. H. Bourne studied at Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania before being presented at Rawdon as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He was evangelical in his beliefs, which well matched those of his largely Church of Ireland parishioners at Rawdon, where he appears to have been well liked. We learn from the Copping Journal that Bourne preached not only at the Village church but followed the practice of preaching in the homes of settlers who were distant from the village church.

George Copping, who was a churchwarden, records many references to Mr. Bourne in his Journal.²⁰ On Sunday, 9th July 1837 "This was a very fine day and [we] were at church hearing Mr. Rowlin [sic] Hill Bourne and a fine sermon he preached." There is a hint that not all of his sermons were well received. Sunday, 10th June 1838 ". . . [we] were at Church and we had some consultation respecting Mr. Griffith's writing against the Rev. R.H. Bourne." Griffith was a retired British officer and sometime crown agent. The nature of his complaint is not revealed.

It is recorded that Bourne had been in business as a newsagent with his brother in New York and had trained, while a youth, for some years as a druggist before he entered the church. He apparently made use of this latter experience in his years at Rawdon. Copping records on Monday, 9th June 1845 "A fine day with a good breeze. . . and I am in the house very poorly indeed, full of pain in my heart. Mr. Bourne came and took a little blood from me and I hope it will do me good."

Mr. Bourne had a twin brother resident at Quebec City at this time, Christopher S. Bourne. R. H. Bourne baptized his sixteen year old brother **Theodore Bourne** at Rawdon, on September 16, 1838. It appears that Theodore remained with his brother in the community for the winter as his name appears as a sponsor

at baptism for a child on March 14, 1839. Theodore later became a leader in the Abolitionist movement in the United States.

R. H. Bourne married Fidelia Cooke, whose origin is not known, at Montreal in 1841. She died at Rawdon, in 1845, following the birth of their daughter²¹. The following year, he returned to the States and had an esteemed career in the Reformed Episcopal Church in Louisiana and in New York City. His obituary states that he was "eminent for humility, self-forgetfulness and fidelity to his convictions of the truth."²²

"A Few Yankee Families"

In the correspondence of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning there are references to Americans at Rawdon. A school had been established at a location in the community that did not suit the Reverend Burton, (the resident Church of England and Ireland missionary) and many of the other settlers. Petitions were sent to the R. I. for another school to be established. There was also a controversy about the incumbent teacher, James Walker. The letters of the R. I. contain the following comments.

On August 20, 1825, Burton in a letter to Mills (secretary of the R. I.) accused Walker of placing "himself in a Corner to the North of the Township, where he has to attend him . . . only eight or ten American children."

A petition to the R. I., dated August 7th 1826, stated "a School house has been established by a minority of individuals (chiefly Americans) in a sequestered corner of the township where a few of the children of the township (eight only in number as will appear by the last return of the School master) have an opportunity of attending."

A petition to the RI for a school at Lot 21, 3rd Range is dated June 15th 1827 refers to "the School House in that solitary Place commonly called the forks for the exclusive accommodation of a few from Yankee families."

By looking at the lists of students we can confirm who some of these "Americans" were but are left to wonder about other families.

List of Scholars attending the English School of R. Institution, Rawdon ²³

David Manchester; Jacob Manchester

They were the children of David Manchester and his wife the widow, Mary Norris, née Murray who had been living at Terrebonne in 1807. Manchester had settled next at St-Sulpice where he was manager of the sawmills and gristmills owned by Roderick McKenzie (one time Seigneur of Terrebonne) – they were known as Manchester's Mills. Later both McKenzie's son Roderick and Manchester had grants of land within Rawdon Township. David Manchester and Mary Murray are both believed by some of their descendants to be of Loyalist origin but there is no primary evidence to support the belief. David was possibly born in New York State or in a Loyalist community in New Brunswick. Mary according to family papers was a Loyalist born 1773; however, her identification on the 1851 Ste-Julienne Census was born in Canada, c.1761.

Josiah Morgan; Zachariah Morgan; Benjamin Morgan

These are the sons of Josiah and Rebecca Morgan. The family does not appear to be related to the Morgan families who arrived after 1831 from County Sligo. Where were they from? Could the use of Biblical forenames be seen as evidence of New England origin?

Julienne Dugas; Adeline Dugas; Patricia Dugas; Hannah Dugas; Elvina Dugas

We know with certainty that the parents of these girls Philémon Dugas ²⁴ and his wife Martha Edwards were born in the United States. This, they stated on the 1851 Census. It is accepted that Dugas was of Acadian origin. On July 30, 1815, they had their three eldest daughters baptized at St-Jacques de l'Achigan.²⁵ The eldest, Bibiane Dugas, is said, in this register, to have been born in 1806 in the USA. The next two were born in 1811 and 1814 but the place of birth is not indicated although probably at or

near St-Jacques.

Writing in *Une Nouvelle Acadie*, l'Abbé François Lanoue tells us that the Dugas family was from Boston and arrived at St-Jacques about 1810. Dugas is on the 1820 list appealing for land at Rawdon and by 1825 was resident there. He became a leading citizen operating sawmills and gristmills. He enumerated the citizens in 1825 and 1831 and was a school commissioner.

Lanoue also writes of **Joseph Dugas**, "a widower of an American", who arrived at the same time. He may have been the father of Philémon. Lanoue says that he spoke very little French and needed a translator when he purchased an *auberge* in St-Jacques. This is of interest because Philémon gives his occupation in 1815 as a *cabaretier* or innkeeper. Joseph was given a ticket of location to 2 / S 21 in 1825 and received his letters patent in 1832. His name is on a settlers' petition dated at Rawdon in 1824

Jean Niven or Nivens

I have no other evidence of this family, at Rawdon. Niven is a Scottish surname and Jean is Scots / Irish for Jane

Silene Robison; Edward Robison; Thomas Robison

These three could all be children of George and Letitia Robinson who lived at 2, N 21. A Thomas Robinson and Jane Dunlop of 2 / 25 had a son born at Rawdon in 1822. George and Thomas may have been brothers and were reputedly from County Cavan, Ireland. Their children were no longer enrolled when the complaints about "eight or ten American children" were being made.

Augustus Malbeef; George Malbeef

Likewise, this surname is not on any documents of early settlers. The name could be the Scottish teachers Anglicization of the French name Malboeuf and the boys possibly Auguste and Georges. They could be French Canadian or Acadian American

Margaret Rukie

Eliza or Eloisa Rukie

Although their Christian names are written in English, their strange surname is actually French. If we go to the 1831 Rawdon Census, we find John B. Rookie and Pierre Rookie are both located at 1 / 23 which is very near the school. This location was granted in 1831 to Zacarie Cloutier who was Dugas' son-in-law (husband of Bibiane) and was living there when the census was taken. It is not known where Cloutier was born.

On another list, dated March 13, 1828, Pierre Routhier and Pierre Routhier, jr. both live at 1/23 and have children who are potential scholars. It is not a great stretch to find that a Scot (Schoolmaster Walker) would write Rukie for Routhier. The Rukie sisters could be French Canadian or with their connection to the Dugas family, Acadian Americans.

A family with connections to the Dugas clan that had definite American roots is that of **Daniel Truesdell**, a miller, and the husband of Adeline (Mary Louise) the third daughter of Philémon and Martha. Daniel was born 20 June 1805 and baptized at Christ Church, Sorel March 16, 1806²⁸. His father, Cornelius Truesdell, a tavern keeper of Berthier was not present. Family researchers agree that Daniel was born in Sorel where many of the Loyalists had been held before moving on to their grants. This was not the case with the Truesdells.

His father, **Cornelius Truesdell** was probably born (1776-84) at Kinderhook, New York and was the son of Daniel Truesdell. This man, and a brother Justin had had enlisted on the American side during the revolution but later they joined the influx of those in search of free land and were in Leeds County, Upper Canada as early as 1792. In 1803, Cornelius was charged and found guilty of "uttering false money". "The defendant [was] committed to the Gaol for the term of four months and [ordered to] find security for six months more."

Soon after this, Cornelius and others of his family are found living at Berthier and Sorel. He married Anne Gardiner at Christ Church, Sorel in May 1806. She was the daughter of a Loyalist, George Gardner [sic] who had been on the jury that found him guilty at Leeds. She, it appears, was the widow of his father's brother Justin although she wed Cornelius registered as a spinster. According to the 1835 marriage entry, at St. Jacques, for Daniel, Cornelius was resident at Rawdon but Anna [sic], was dead. He had married again to a Sarah Purvis around 1823.

Daniel was baptized Joseph Daniel on his entry into the Roman Catholic Church on the day of his marriage. The 1851 census names Daniel as 47 and confirms that he was born in Canada. His descendants became francophone and many are known as Trudel.

William Lord, according to the 1851 census is 33, American born and Protestant. He is another son-in-law to Philémon and Martha and the husband of Hannah Dugas. They were married at Rawdon November 7, 1846 at St. Patrick's Church. He was a millwright and no doubt came to the community as an employee at the Dugas mills. It is not known if he was connected to the family in any other way.

His baptism in the Anglican Church is recorded on November 8, 1846, the day after his marriage in the Roman Catholic Church. His date of birth is given as July 9, 1817 and his residence as Russeltown which is the name of a river near St-Chrysostome. His name appears as a witness to a burial at St-Jacques on December 1, 1843 indicating his residence in the area for a number of years.

The information in the 1851 census is somewhat shaky as it states that his wife Hannah was American born even though it is recorded at Rawdon. The census says that their three children are born in the US. There is a record for one daughter who was born at Rawdon in 1849 but she is not named on the census although there are girls aged one and three.

The family of **Henry Read** is recorded at Rawdon on the 1825 Census and comprised of a married couple and four sons. Henry was granted Letters Patent in 1831 to 4 / S 19 but sold this and moved to de Ramsay with his wife and three sons. The eldest of these sons remained at Rawdon and was granted 7 / S 24 in 1832 where he remained until George Copping, as recorded in his Journal, purchased this location for one of his sons in April 1838.

A website by a descendant, Alex Reid, provides background on the Read Family.²⁷ It states that the family was living at de Ramsay in 1816 when the firstborn son was drowned. It is not clear when they obtained permission to settle at Rawdon but very few tickets of location were issued before 1820. The names and dates of birth for four of the younger sons match neatly with the information on the 1825 census and additional material in the Christ Church, Rawdon register.

Henry Read (born 1766) is said to be a married male over 60 and his spouse a married female over 45 years. Henry had married **Anna Moore McMurphy** (born 1770) in Londonderry, New Hampshire in 1789. They were parents of twelve children all born, according to the website, in the US if not in New Hampshire. The following were, I believe, resident at Rawdon in 1825.

Henry Read, junior, a single male 25 - 40 years, was born in 1796 and married a Rawdon / Kildare Irish girl, Mary Connelly. He is the Henry referred to in the Copping Journal. **Calvin Alexander Read** (1804) must be the single male 18 - 25 years as he was born in 1804 although there is no reference to him at Rawdon.

The names of the two youngest sons are found in the Christ Church register after the family's removal or return to de Ramsay. **Zadok Read** (1808), a child 14-18, and **Leonard Read** (1812), a child 6 - 14. The three younger Reads are buried at Sutton, QC.

The American who made the greatest impact at Rawdon was **Jedediah H. Dorwin**. He was born in New Haven, Vermont and can be found residing in Rawdon on the census of 1851 with his Canadian born son, George Dorwin. An entry in the Christ Church register indicates that the family's connection with Rawdon went back to at least 1841. He was an entrepreneur and businessman who was president of the Industry Village and Rawdon Rail Road. He set up mills on the Oureau River which burned in 1859; his legacy is Dorwin Falls one of the village's most noted features. A brother, Canfield Dorwin of Montreal was for many years a prominent banker and the American Consul in that city

With a little effort, it has been possible to discover a sizeable American heritage for Rawdon Township. Admittedly for many of these people their contact was brief and perhaps with little lasting effect. Dorwin and Dugas are names that are still recognized but how many know of their national origin? Our ties to the United States are many layered. The strongest being the hundreds of citizens who left Rawdon for New England, the American mid west and found homes in almost every state of that nation.

Anyone willing to clarify material published here or with new information is invited to contact the author db.parkinson@sympatico.ca

endnotes:

- 1 PAC Microfilm C 2515, page 29106. There are 8 names on this list. The Holtbys, English Protestants, father and son, were confirmed at their location. The Corcoran brothers, Irish Catholics, were confirmed at one location and apparently gave up one in favour of another that was granted to them. William Blair, Irish Protestant, received a grant for his location and Thomas Blair on an adjoining lot either moved on or joined William. The eighth man, Charles Sinclair seems to have moved on as nothing further is known of him.
- 2 PAC Microfilm C 2515, page 29100.
- 3 PAC Microfilm C 2556, page 79835 confirms the Kirkwoods were of Renfrowshire and the Melroses of Roxburghshire, Scotland.
- 4 "Lists of Returns of Petitions. Petitions for Land 1792-1799" RG 1 L3 1 Vol.1 Microfilm C-2493: - "Margaret Tucker 7th November 1792 for 400 acres of land at the back of St-Sulpice. Referred to the Land Committee by order 12th Nov 1792". Signé de plus, le 22 Nov 1792, il est écrit: - "Margaret Tucker obtained 200 acres in Rawdon."
- 5 Fournier, *Rawdon: 175 Ans d'Histoire*, footnote, page 35: Another of Fournier's sources is, A. Couillard-Despres, *L'Histoire de Sorel* (Beaudry et Frappier, 1926). Couillard-Despres refers to an unnamed report by John Jones, quartermaster at Sorel that mentions I. Rogers, William Rogers and the wife of David Rogers as Loyalists at that place. Perhaps there is a connection through some of them.
6. PAC Microfilm C 2515, page 29106. "Robert Rogers the N.West half ... the Lot 26, in the 1st Range ... satisfied to pay rent for it if it belongs to the clergy but if not the Surveyor General has promised to get ... Location Tickets for it." Rogers received Letters Patent for this location in 1835
7. Cathy Edwards, Ottawa. ON warr@nucleus.com
8. PAC Microfilm C 2556, page 79835.
9. Harry Long: hlong@rochester.r.com
10. The marriage is listed in Rivest, Lucien, *Marriage des Protestants du Greffe de Joliette*, 1965 as being in the Rawdon Church of England register. This is not so; it is not in the Anglican Archives copy of the register nor the LDS film of the civil register
11. Could this actually be Foster?
12. Before a parish was established at Rawdon in 1837, Catholic events were recorded at St-Jacques.
- 13 This could be Joshua Gibbs as that surname was known in the area at this time. Or it could be some other English name
14. Near the present day, St. Felix de Valois
15. Her true name is a great mystery, possibly Lucas. At the baptism of first child she was surnamed Laucas and said to be Irish. Her father was Thomas Laucas which was the name given the child. At the baptism of other children she was named Locas and Reneau-Loca. When she married Stephen Keegan on August 29, 1831, she was Marie Sophie Locat Renaud. At her first marriage in Montreal to Brooks she was Sophie Lacorse. Curiously, there is an Eleanor, Mrs. Thomas Kinsella of Rawdon (named Leonore Lacei on the 1851 census and Quebec born). At her 1826 marriage in St-Jacques she was Eleanor Renaud dit Locas the minor daughter of Joseph and his wife, by her maiden name, Marie Jout. In the St-Jacques register, she is buried as Eleanor Locas and in other places the name is Raineau Lacasse and Renaud-Locas. She had second son Thomas (Irish pattern was second son named for wife's father) and a daughter named Sophia. The connection to Sophie Lucas [sic] is doubtful but the similar names and their geographic connection made me pause. It is difficult to say if she is related to Sophie. It appears not and yet there similarities of surname are confusing.
16. There was no church building, the church yard / burial ground presumably was at the schoolhouse at the Forks. It is known that the death occurred before October 30, 1829.
17. This seems to be an error as the lot was located later that summer nominally to Robert Knowlton but probably to Robert Bagnail as he received Letters Patent in 1832. Colclough's list contains many inconsistencies such as this where the original location does not agree with the final grant.
18. Ontario Archives MS 691, Reel 54 - see Petitions, Rawdon
19. He died in 1886 and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York.
20. See Rawdon Historical Society <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/rawdon>
21. Mary Fidelia Bourne became a schoolteacher and died unmarried in New York in 1905.
22. I am grateful to Victoria Clark for sharing information about R.H. Bourne. vicgarten@msn.com
23. RIAL correspondence, McGill Archives: 447 / 9544, August 6 1825 & 447 / 9548 Rawdon, Sept. 30, 1825
24. He was also known as Firmin Dugas or Firmin Blaise Dugas. That he was a Roman Catholic and his wife was originally a Protestant is confirmed by the church registers.
25. The parliamentary biography of the youngest child, Firmin, who represented Montcalm in both Quebec City and Ottawa, states incorrectly that Philomen immigrated to Canada in 1816.
26. An Internet site <http://www.gbnf.com/GENEALOG2/truesdel/home.htm> places his birth at Pawtucket, Providence Co., Rhode Island, which other researchers suggest is highly unlikely
27. <http://www.iosphere.net/~alreid/>

BIOGRAPHIES of SPEAKERS WHO WILL BE LECTURING AT ROOTS 2007

In Alphabetical Order:

Sharon Callaghan - Author and Genealogist

Sharon Callaghan is a writer who recently completed her second book, both of which pertain to Irish Montrealers of the 1800s. Articles of hers have appeared in journals and newsletters of genealogy societies in three provinces and a writers' association. Following a previous career in the Canadian Forces, she went on to complete a BA in sociology, with a minor in anthropology. She is an avid researcher, for both her writing and the long-time pursuit of her ancestors. Her family roots are mostly Irish, but also include German, British and French. The last accounts for her earliest Canadian line, dating back to 1700s Montreal. This ancestral background and a deep interest in history have served as an inspiration for her writing. She is also currently working on the cataloguing of hundreds of files of the Norma Lee Collection. Most of these files, donated to the Quebec Family History Society, are relevant to Quebec City research.

Dr. Lucille H. Campey (England) - Author and Historian

Lucille Campey is a Canadian researcher who has been studying Scottish emigration to Canada for fifteen years. It was her interest in her father's Scottish roots in Picou, Nova Scotia which first led her to study the subject. Having been awarded a doctorate by the University of Aberdeen in 1998 Lucille went on to write several books about Canada's Scottish pioneers. *Les Ecossais — The Pioneer Scots of Lower Canada, 1763-1855* was published last year while her latest book, *With Axe and Bible – The Scottish Pioneers of New Brunswick, 1784-1874* will be produced in 2007. Commenting on Lucille's books in the *International Review of Scottish Studies* Elizabeth Ritchie states: "Campey's volumes are an invaluable resource for the historian or genealogist. They are accessible, with many illustrations and useful maps." Lucille is currently working on her eighth book which will provide an overall account of Scottish emigration to Canada. She lives near Salisbury, England with her husband Geoff.

Denyse Beaugrand-Champagne - Archivist and Historian

Denyse Beaugrand-Champagne, is a graduate student in History and was for several years member of the research group of the Canadian Centre for Architecture. Amongst her responsibilities, she researched the family history of all the Montreal landlords and tenants of the 17th and 18th centuries. She has published many articles on different historical and genealogical subjects including her in-depth research brought to light the origins, in Alsace, of different protestant families believed until then to be Catholic and Acadian from Prince Edward Island which won her the Percy.W.Foy Award in 2004. As an historian she has worked on several historical movies and television series like the award winning series 'Canada, a popular history". She has also worked on the Great Peace Treaty of 1701 ; the French attack against Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704; and the Canadian Rebellions of 1837-1838. She has done extensive research in notarial records and especially in the court records of New France.

Normand Charbonneau

Director, Montreal Branch of the Bibliotheque et Archives Nationales du Quebec

Normand Charbonneau has been with the Archives nationales du Quebec since 1990 and assumed several professional responsibilities prior to his nomination as director of the archives centre in Quebec City in April 2002. In February 2006, Mr Charbonneau was named director of the Montreal Centre and of the Private, Court and Civil Records of Bibliotheque et Archives

nationales du Quebec (BAnQ). Amongst his current responsibilities is the coordination of the genealogical services offered by BAnQ. Involved in his profession, for many years he taught archival studies at the Université du Quebec a Montreal and at Laval University. He has also contributed to various specialized journals and has given several lectures on his favourite subject, photographic archives.

Daphne Phillips Daifas, Ph.D (Montreal, QC) - Scientist and Genealogist

A native Montrealer with a multicultural background, Daphne's passion for genealogy began at the age of seven when she was allowed to hold the sword of an eighteenth-century ancestor. Since then, Daphne has acquired over twenty five years experience researching family history in several countries. When she is not avidly pursuing genealogical research, Daphne lectures at McGill University in the Departments of Food Science and Agricultural Chemistry, and Natural Resource Sciences. She is thrilled to be able to participate in Roots.

Dr. Bertrand Desjardins

(Senior Researcher, Université de Montréal) Historian and Demographer

Bertrand Desjardins holds a Ph.D. in Demography from the University Lumiere-Lyon 2 and is the author of numerous scientific publications centered on the study of the Canadian and Quebec populations. He has been associated all his professional life with the «Research Program in Historical Demography» (PRDH), a major project at the Université de Montreal aiming at setting up a data base of the entire French-Canadian population of Quebec from its beginnings in 1608; this data base generates in-depth information allowing studies in the fields of Demography, History, Anthropology, Population Genetics, etc. In collaboration with the computer specialists of the project, he defined the methods leading to the construction of the data base and its dissemination to both researchers and the general public. In particular, he masterminded the highly considered internet site of the PRDH which makes its genealogical information available on line. His personal research interests focus on human longevity and on the demographic factors behind the genetic composition of today's Quebec French speaking population.

Stanley M. Diamond (Montreal, Que) - President of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal
Born 1933, Montreal, Canada. Education: McGill University, Montreal (B. Commerce '54), Harvard (MBA '58). Founder and Chairman, Intalite International Group of Companies, 1960-1986. Winner of 1984 Canada Export Award. Lecturer, author and subject of articles on entrepreneurial activity and international marketing. One subject in "The New Entrepreneurs - 80 Canadian Success Stories", Alan Gould, Author; Seal Books, Canada. Author of "A Jewish Genealogist's Wish List" [Avotaynu, The International Review of Jewish Genealogy Spring 2003]; "The 1915-1932 Canadian Naturalization Index" [Avotyanu, Fall 2002]; "Indexing the Jewish Vital Records of Quebec 1841-1942" [Avotaynu, Summer 2002]; Documenting the Fate of the Jews of Ostrow Mazowiecka" [Avotyanu, Fall 2001]; "Shtetl-Based Jewish Genealogical Research" [Avotyanu, Spring 1998]; "Jewish yital Records Research in Quebec" [Shem Tov, Journal of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada (Toronto) June 1998]; Active family historian (15 years); founder and president, Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal . Genealogist member of genetic research project team with McGill University - Montreal Children's Hospital and Hebrew University-Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem; research related to Beta-Thalassemia genetic trait in Ashkenazi Jewish families. Co-author of "Probable Identity by Descent and Discovery of Familial Relationships by

BIOGRAPHIES of SPEAKERS WHO WILL BE LECTURING AT ROOTS 2007

Means of a Rare B-Thalassemia Haplotype" [Human Mutation, Volume 9, No. 1, 1997]. Executive Director, Jewish Records Indexing - Poland, an award winning international project to create an Internet-searchable index of all surviving Jewish vital records of Poland . Author of many articles on genealogical research. Awarded the IAJGS (International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies) Lifetime Achievement Award in 2002. Featured in an episode of a documentary series on Canadian television. ("Past Lives" A Global Television Signature Series). Married to the former Ruth Mirjam Peerlkamp of Amsterdam, The Netherlands; three daughters and four grandchildren.

Dr Lisa Dillon - Historian and Demographer

Lisa Dillon obtained her Ph.D. in History at the University of Minnesota in 1997 and is now an assistant professor at the Departement de Demographie, Universite de Montreal. The recipient of grants from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, and the Fonds quebecois de la recherche sur la societe et la culture, Dillon supervises several projects to create, refine and use nineteenth-century Canadian census microdata. Dillon also teaches courses in the history of trans-Atlantic populations, historical demographic methods and population politics. Dillon's research focuses on intergenerational relations, life course transitions, concepts of age and population discourse in eighteen- and nineteenth-century Quebec, Canada and the United States. Her forthcoming book, *The Construction and Experience of Old Age in Canada and the United States, 1870-1901*, will be published by McGill-Queen's University Press next year.

Robert Dunn (Pierrefonds, QC) - Author and Genealogist

Bob's interest in genealogy began when he discovered a birth certificate belonging to his great grandfather amongst his father's personal items following his father's death. This single piece of paper led him to the Quebec Family History Society (QFHS) to learn more of his family and relatives. Bob became an active volunteer member from the onset. He now manages the QFHS bookstore, represents the QFHS at genealogical conferences, has written or co-authored several church repertoires and is involved in cross checking BMD indices against church records. Bob is also part of the team working to make all QFHS databases available to members (free) and non-members (on a pay per view basis) on the QFHS website.

Jacques Gagne (Pointe Claire, QC) - Genealogical Researcher

Jacques Gagne has been a volunteer genealogical researcher at the Quebec Family History Society for the past four years handling a wide variety of genealogical cases. He has conducted in depth research over the past two years on the missing Protestant Church Registers for what is now the province of Quebec for the years 1759-1899. This research would turn out to be much more extensive than first expected with more than one thousand churches involved. He is the father of Michelle living in British Columbia and the father of Marc living in Pennsylvania with 4 grandchildren. He spent over 35 years working in the Recording Industry of Canada in a wide variety of positions from management, sales, marketing, merchandising, -to promotion. Along the way he rubbed shoulders with various recording artists from Janis Joplin to Andy Williams

Lorraine Gosselin - Lecturer and Genealogist

Lorraine Gosselin is a former Director, Information Systems, with Canada's largest telecom company. She returned to University upon her retirement and graduated from Concordia in 1997

with a BA Honours in English and Creative Writing and a minor in Quebec history. She is an amateur genealogist, and is a member of the Quebec Family History Society's Board and writes the PC/Internet column for Connections, the Society's journal. She has given seminars in English and French on library use, Internet research on such subjects as health, writers' tools, gardening and, of course, genealogy. She has held a series of workshops at the QFHS on Writing Your Family History and on Family Tree Maker software. Lectures were given at the University Women's Club of Montreal, W.A.R.M. writers association, the Beaconsfield Library, Beth Ora seniors club, Montreal Children's hospital, and a health conference in Kingston. She was one of the speakers at the QFHS' Roots 2002 International Conference at McGill University in Montreal. She has also given an interview on Irish research on Radio Ville-Marie. She was guest lecturer at several genealogical societies such as the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal, la Societe de genealogie canadienne francaise, and la Societe de genealogie de la Jemmerais. Her articles are published not only in Connections, but have appeared in the Loyalist Gazette, W.A.R.M.'s newsletter, and as a regular feature in the Allergy/Asthma Information Association's newsletter. Her other interests include the Allergy /Asthma Information Association (AAIA). She has been a member of the AAIA for more than 15 years and has represented Quebec on the National Board since 1997. She is currently the AAIA's Vice-Chair Development, serves on the Publications Committee, and provides management advice and technical assistance to the Association. She writes the English and French Internet columns for Allergy and Asthma News, distributed across Canada, and has given conferences on health and the Internet at AAIA meetings. She participated in the writing and editing of the AAIA Asthma and Anaphylaxis Kits and helps to edit their French publications. She also serves on the board of the AIJPF (a journalists' association). Her ancestors were French, Irish, Scots, and Palatine German. She has been interested in genealogy since she was a teenager when her father inherited the family tree prepared for his uncle, MP Louis Gosselin, by lawyer Joseph Drouin.

Derek C. Hopkins (Brossard, QC) - Vice President QFHS, Author and Genealogist
Is Vice President of QFHS and Projects Coordinator. He is a member of BIFHSGO He has been interested in Genealogy for twenty years following an Aunt sending a handwritten Family tree to his Father. Since greatly expanded. and now goes back to 1680 in Dorset England. He is a Retired Software Quality Assurance Engineer and worked for Pratt and Whitney of Canada. Now for the last ten years he is deeply involved with computers including several Databases and Internet Web sites. for QFHS, FreeBMD (England and Wales BMD indexes) and Abney part Cemetary index of Graves SOG (Society of Genealogists, based in London England) and is a member of OIQ (Order of Engineers of Quebec) Derek has co-authored several church repertoires and is involved in the indexing project for BMD's from church records as coordinator. Derek is also part of the team working to make all QFHS databases available to members (free) and non-members (on a pay per view basis) on the QFHS website.

Francois Lafrenière - Genealogist

Francois Lafrenière made his first genealogical research trip to France in 1982. Since then he has made ten research trips to France visiting 25 " Departement" archive centers, 10 Town Halls, the Archives Nationales de France and the Caran Center both located in Paris. He has collected data on many of his French ancestors including some for the " Fichier Origine " a project of the Societe Genealogique Canadienne Francaise that collects data on Quebec and Acadian European pioneers. He is a Vice President of the Richelieu River watershed committee (Covabar) for some

BIOGRAPHIES of SPEAKERS WHO WILL BE LECTURING AT ROOTS 2007

years. He is in charge of the genealogical aspects of a soon to be twinning with the watershed committee of the Charente River (between La Rochelle and Bordeaux) where Samuel de Champlain was born. In February 2006 he gave a speech in Saintes on the genealogical ties existing between that area and New France and Acadia. Since then much data has been exchanged including information on the descendants of the military And Seignioral Lemoyne family. First elected in 1977 to the Board of Directors of the Societe D'Histoire de La Vallee du Richelieu founded in 1952, he became the President in June of 2006.

Dr. Luc Lépine (Montreal, QC) - Author and Historian

Dr Lépine received his Ph.D. from the Université du Québec à Montréal in 2005. His thesis was on The militia district of Montreal. He studied four battalions of Militia: two urban, the Montreal British Militia and the Deuxième bataillon de Milice de Montréal, and two rural, the English speaking Argenteuil battalion and the French speaking Vaudreuil battalion. After two years of study at Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. He completed his B.A. honours at Concordia University in 1982. He received his M.A. History from the Université de Montréal in 1987. From 1989 to 1998, Luc Lépine was a reference archivist at the Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal then located on Mullins street in Pointe-Saint-Charles. He was able to develop a strong expertise on genealogy and research in military related archives. Since 1998, he works for the ministry of Education of Québec. He is currently in charge of the application of the history and geography programs in the elementary and high school of the English school sector of the province. He is also a part-time instructor for the Royal Military College giving courses on Canadian military history and also a course on the Impact of military technology. He published many articles on the seven year war and the war of 1812 in Canadian Defence Quarterly, Canadian Legion, Connections, the Les Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française, la revue d'histoire de l'Amérique française et Cap-aux-Diamants. In 2003, he published an article on the impact of the DIT NAMES of the French soldiers on the names we find in Québec today. In 1996 he published a book on Lower Canada's Militia Officers 1812-1815. This book contains more than 2500 biographies of officers. He is working on the PROJET MONTCALM of the Société généalogique canadienne-française which will identify more than 7,000 soldiers and officers who fought in New France from April 1755 to December 1760. He will write the chapter on the history of the period and the role of those soldiers who fought and often died for the mother country. The book from the PROJET MONTCALM will be published in October 2008. Dr Lépine is frequent speaker in the genealogy and military history circles. He attend the Roots convention in 1992, 1997 and 2002. In 2006, he presented a conference at the University of Winnipeg and in 2000 he spoke on the War of 1812 in Lower-Canada at United State Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland.

Pepper Mintz (Ottawa, ON) - Preservation Specialist

Creative Memories Director Pepper Mintz, based in Ottawa, has over 14 years experience in helping people find solution to photo organization, photo preservation and the display of photos and stories. She provides solutions to get your photos out of boxes, drawers and this century's electronic shoebox, the computer hard drive and into photo-safe albums. Her goal is to help you tell your personal stories and to celebrate both the special and everyday moments in your life and the life of your family. Will your descendants be searching for their roots? A Retired Air Force Lieutenant-Colonel, Pepper Mintz leads now a team of over 170 Creative Memories consultants across Canada. She has been recognized as one of the top Creative Memories leaders in Canada.

BIOGRAPHIES of SPEAKERS WHO WILL BE LECTURING AT ROOTS 2007

Stephen Moore (Georgeville, QC) - Historical Researcher and Genealogist

Born: Magog, Quebec (7th generation Townships) Attended: Sherbrooke High School Ryerson Polytechnical University - Bachelor of Technology Business Management Bishop's University - Bachelor of Arts History [Roderick Thayer Memorial Prize in History], Master of Arts History [MA Thesis-T.B. Rider and the Rider Family of Fitch Bay, 1850-1960: Enterprise and Entrepreneurship in a Rural Quebec Village], Bachelor of Arts Geography Served: ' Toronto Scottish Regiment East York Jaycees Townshippers Association, Board of Directors Georgeville Historical Society, Board of Directors (1992-1998), President (1998-Present) Co-Produced: An exhibition at Bishop's University/Champlain College Art Gallery, entitled "The Eastern Townships: A Pictorial History", 1980 Released/Contributed: A Bibliography of Genealogical Source Material Available at Bishop's University, 1983, Revised in 1985 and 1993 Two articles and a book review to the Journal of Eastern Townships Studies Conducted: A number of private research projects for foundations, authors, academics and journalists, as well as private individuals Since 1983, employed part-time as a genealogist/historical researcher, initially for the Eastern Townships Research Centre, and more recently, on a freelance basis.

John D Reid (Ottawa, ON) - Past President British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa

A native of Norfolk, England, he worked for many years as researcher, manager and policy analyst in the atmospheric sciences, in which he has a PhD. He started researching his family history, all in the UK with a branch going back to Amsterdam, twelve years ago. Since 1999 he has served as Director of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, including two years as President during which time the Society expanded membership by 15% to exceed 500. A member of the Society of Genealogists (UK), author of "Researching Canada's Home Children", editor of a local history "The Ottawa Sharpshooters", he has also given courses in researching England and Welsh family history. He has authored articles, many with a technology angle, in Family Tree Magazine (UK), Your Family Tree (UK), Family Chronicle (Canada) and Anglo-Celtic Roots (Canada). As a member of the City of Ottawa Arts, Heritage and Culture Advisory Committee he works to ensure recognition of local heritage. He blogs on family history at www.anglo-celtic-connections.blogspot.com

Louise J. St Denis (Toronto, ON) - Author and Publisher

Lectured extensively throughout Canada and the United States including as Keynote Speaker. Evaluation forms usually contain remarks such as 'enthusiastic speaker', 'interesting to listen to', 'knows her topic', etc. Most frequently, referrals for future speaking engagements come from those attending a previous lecture. Frequent guest on 'Talk Radio' shows as well as television programs. As Managing Director of the National Institute for Genealogical Studies, I've presented lectures for the University of Toronto as well as Online lectures. Here are just a few societies and organizations where I've lectured: S Annual Provincial Conferences for the Alberta, BC, Manitoba & Ontario Genealogical Societies S Annual State Conferences for the Ohio and the Washington Genealogical Societies S Annual Conferences for the Ontario and Canadian Librarian's Association , * APG Pre-Conference at FGS Davenport, Iowa, APG/FGS Conferences in Orlando, Florida S Other groups: Jewish International Conference, United Empire Loyalists, Women's Economic Forum, Societe franco-ontarienne d'histoire et de genealogie, and many public and private libraries, historical societies, genealogical organizations and social clubs.

BIOGRAPHIES of SPEAKERS WHO WILL BE LECTURING AT ROOTS 2007

Gary Schroder (Montreal, QC) - President of the Quebec Family History Society

Gary Schroder has been the President of the Quebec Family History Society since 1995. He was the Chairman of Roots 1997 and Roots 2002 the International Conferences on Family History held at McGill University in Montreal. He will be the Chairman of Roots 2007. He has taught family history courses at McGill University and during the past two decades has given numerous lectures and seminars at various historical and genealogical societies across North America from New Hampshire to Victoria, British Columbia. He was a Speaker at the 2001 International Conference on Irish Family History held at Trinity College in Dublin, Ireland. He is the editor of various published works including Christ Church, Montreal, Marriages 1760-1854. He has been a frequent guest on Canadian radio and television answering a wide variety of genealogical questions and promoting the educational value of family history research. His primary research interests are Canada, England, Ireland, and the United States. His first known ancestor to set foot in Canada was his great great great grandfather Cornelius Flynn who arrived in the port of Quebec City in 1805. Cornelius Flynn 1787-1861 served in the Royal Navy for over twenty years and was wounded aboard HMS Agamemnon during the Battle of Trafalgar.

Dr Robert Watts (England) Cartographer

Dr Watts will be discussing The World of Victorian Maps:

19th Century Maps from England, Ireland and Scotland for Genealogists

Glenn Wright - Archivist and Historian

Glenn Wright has been actively involved in family history research for over 20 years and has given presentations on Canadian military records at Ontario Genealogical Society seminars and branch meetings, at meetings of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, and local historical societies. Glenn was born and educated in Toronto and was employed as an archivist and historian in the federal government for over 30 years at Library and Archives Canada, the Department of National Defence and at the RCMP. He has published several articles on military records for genealogy and family history and in 1987, he co-authored with Desmond Morton. Winning the Second Battle: Canadian Veterans and the Return to Civilian Life, 1915-1930. Glenn retired from the public service in January 2006 and now has more time to devote to his own family history and to assist others with their research, especially with military records.

PLEASE NOTE:

Because the QFHS will be hosting "ROOTS 2007"
NO seminars, workshops or excursions are planned for the Spring of 2007

WE GET QUERIES

Please limit queries to **50 WORDS OR LESS** excluding name and address. Members may submit queries free of charge; non-members will be charged \$5.00 per query. **PRINT CLEARLY: USE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER.** Send queries for the Spring 2007 issue by **February 15th, 2007** to Nora Taylor Bernier, Queries Editor, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC. Canada H9S 4H9, or email: norabernier@yahoo.com

- 2141 **ALLAN.** James ALLAN and his sister, Margaret, emigrated from Scotland with their mother, Margaret MACKIE Allan in 1926. Daughter Margaret married Joseph FALLON circa 1932 and had two sons, Ronald and Lawrence FALLON. Last known address for this family was 3172 Rushbrooke, Verdun, Qc. Any information on this family would be appreciated. A. Allan, 40, Earlsells Road, Cults, Aberdeen, Scotland AB15 NY.
earlsallan@yahoo.co.uk
- 2142 **AUSTIN.** Looking for parents of Leonard AUSTIN, born ____ Que. 17 April 1803, married 11 Jan. 1824 Dunham, Missisquoi, Que. Lydia GILBERT, dau. of Moses and Lydia GILBERT. He died 10 July 1872 Cass Co. NE, USA. Any information on Leonard would be appreciated. Maria Grove, 7162 Estepa Drive, Tujunga, Calif. 91042 USA.
mjmgrove@earthlink.net
- 2143 **ARPIN/BROUILLET.** Julie ARPIN, wife of David William MAHAN, was born in St. Hyacinthe on the 9 Nov. 1846 daughter of Auguste ARPIN DIT POITVIN (POITEVIN) and Maria BROUILLET. Would like to find birth and death records of Julie's parents. Judy Dykhoff, 16211 Urbank St., N.E., Ham Lake, Mn. 55304-5752 USA
Email: 69cougarxr7@comcast.net
- 2144 **LANIGAN.** James LANIGAN marr. Elizabeth WREN in 1848 (my ancestor). Elizabeth Wren donated land to her son, James LANIGAN, 13 Jan. 1879. I believe Elizabeth was sister of Maria WREN, my great-grandmother, who lived in Frampton, Qc. and is buried in Christ Church Anglican cemetery, Frampton. Iris Palmquist, 641 Tanner Drive, Kingston, ON. K7M 8Y2.
Email: ippalmquist21lusk@cogeco.ca
- 2145 **MAHAN / CARR.** Thomas MAHAN (age ?) married Sarah Rebecca CARR (age 16) on 1 Feb. 1848 at the Methodist Church, Clarenceville. The children of Thomas and Sarah were: David William, b.28 Aug. 1848, Charles Lester, b.23 June 1850, James Edward Eugene, b. 8 July 1857, Henry Elmer, b. 1 April 1852 (I believe he died 16 July 1853, buried in the Phillipsburg Protestant Cemetery) and Chauncey Winters, b. 2 July 1859. An extract from the marriage of Charles Lester in 1873 showed he was the son of the late Thomas MAHAN, in his lifetime of the aforesaid Phillipsburgh which shows that Thomas had been living in Phillipsburgh before he died prior to 1873. Would like to find the birth and death records for Thomas and Sarah.
See query #2143

- 2146 **TURGEON/BILODEAU.** Thomas TURGEON, b. approx. 1847 in Montebello, QC, died approx. 1920. His first marriage in 1869 Montebello was to Sophie BILODEAU, with whom he had five children: Francis b. approx 1872, Saladine b. approx. 1874, Thomas b. approx 1877. and twin sons Joseph & Armidas b. approx. 1880. They lived in Billings Bridge Ont. Any information would be appreciated.
 Elayne Lavoie, 3 rue Jourdain, Baie-Trinité, Qc. G0H 1A0.
 Email: lanyhere@hotmail.com
- 2147 **TURGEON/LAROCHE (LAROCQUE).** Thomas TURGEON married a second time to Rosalie LAROCHE (LAROCQUE) in Nov. 1883. They had twin sons, Napoleon and Alexander b. approx. 1889. The family lived in North Bay, Ont. although later Alexander moved to Ottawa. Rosalie died approx. 1926. Please see query #2146
- 2148 **WHITWORTH,** James WHITWORTH born ca.1843 Manchester, England sent to Bleasdale Reformatory, Lancashire for petty theft, and thence assisted to emigrate. Sailed 4 July 1861 SS. *Hibernia* Liverpool-Quebec. Any information concerning his subsequent career would be much appreciated for book in progress.
 Emmeline Garnett, Oak Lea, Wray, Lancaster LA2 8QG, U.K.
 Email: emmelinewray@gmail.com

Queries with e-mail addresses may be viewed on the QFHS webpage
 home addresses appearing in *Connections* have been deleted
 visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca
 And click on "Queries"

The QFHS also offers genealogical research services conducted for a fee
 For further information visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca
 and click on "Research Help"

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"THE DROUIN COLLECTION" NOW AT THE QFHS !!!

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY LIBRARY NOW HAS
THE COMPLETE *DROUIN COLLECTION* OF CHURCH REGISTERS.

This collection consists of the Digitized version of the 2,366 Microfilms that contain the Church Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials both Catholic and Non-Catholic from 1621 to 1941 for the entire province of Quebec. There are certain Catholic parish registers for the Western sections of Quebec that extend into the 1960's as well as various registers for selected parts of Ontario and the United States as well as various items of genealogical interest.

IN DEPTH RESEARCH - by the hour

The QFHS can conduct in depth research for you - fee: \$20.00 per hour.

We will search records within the Q.F.H.S. library as well as resources at outside centers.

To obtain this service just fill out the "*In Depth Research Request form*" found on the QFHS website www.qfhs.ca and mail it with your payment and request to:

Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, H9S 4H9, Canada

Please write "**ATTN: Research**" on your envelope

All research requests must be sent by regular postal mail with payment included. As payment must accompany all search requests e-mail requests for research will not be processed.

Please allow a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks for delivery of your research.

We also have a list of outside researchers who may be able to help you.

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

SEARCH OF THE NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX: ENGLAND and WALES

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

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

Typical entry:

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

Fee Members: \$ 5.00 per surname per county

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

to cover the cost of copies, postage and handling.

This fee includes copies up to 5 pages.

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

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

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

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

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

Please write "NATIONAL BURIAL INDEX" on the envelope

SEARCH OF THE MONTREAL NON-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES INDEXES

**The QFHS has the most up-to-date, correct version of this index.
This complete cross-referenced index cannot be found anywhere else**

Search of the Non-Catholic Marriage Indexes for the Montreal Judicial Region Parishes will be carried out for the years 1760 through 1925 for a specific surname (male or female). 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

If you do find an entry of interest we can supply photocopies of the actual entries at acost of \$3.00 for Members; \$5.00 for non-members for each entry. If you have an E-Mail address please provide for a faster response. Only Negative findings will be e-mailed. Proof of findings will be sent by regular mail.

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.

QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

PLEASE NOTE

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

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

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

visit us at: www.qfhs.ca

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 Seigniorial Tenure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes

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

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

Montreal Judicial District Indexes

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

Roman Catholic Marriages Montreal parishes and rural parishes

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

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

Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes

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

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

Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948

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

CONNECTIONS

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