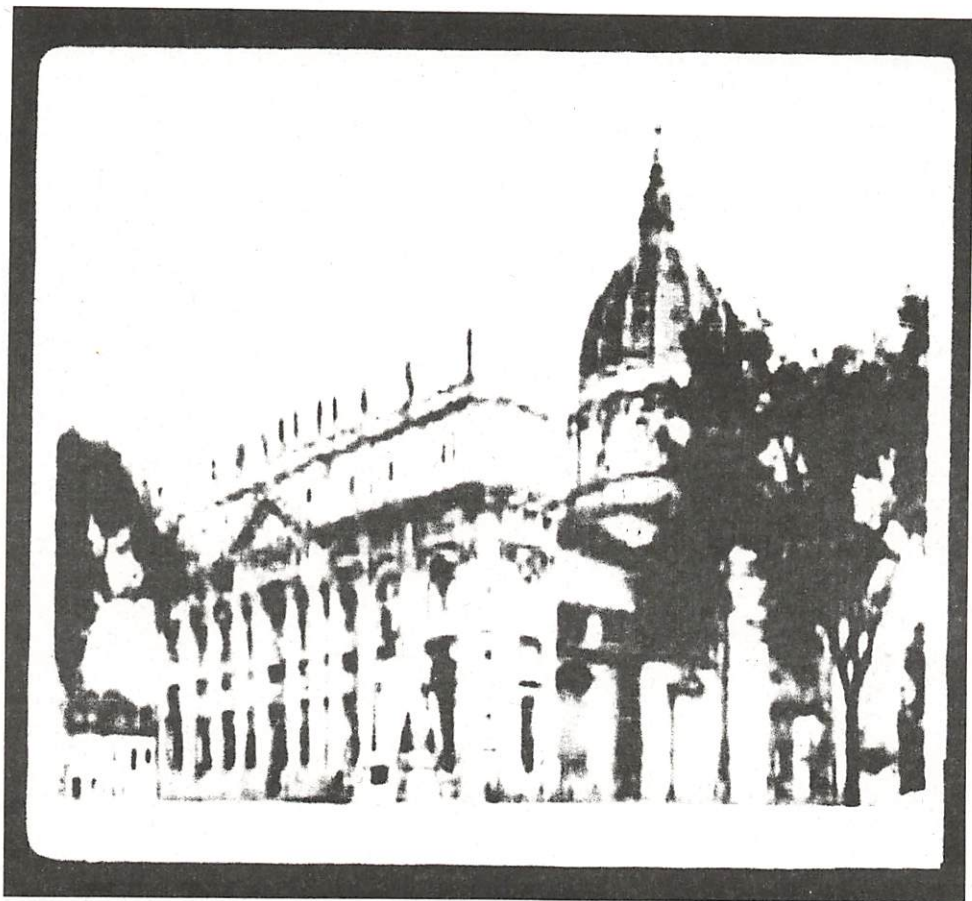


CONNECTIONS

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QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
AUTUMN 2007 ~ Volume # 30 ~ Issue # 1



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TELEPHONE: [514] 695-1502 FAX: [514] 695-3508
E-MAIL ADDRESS: admin@qfhs.ca
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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF
MARY QUEEN OF THE WORLD CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY 30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS ROOTS 2007



ROOTS 2007
REGISTRATION DESK
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE

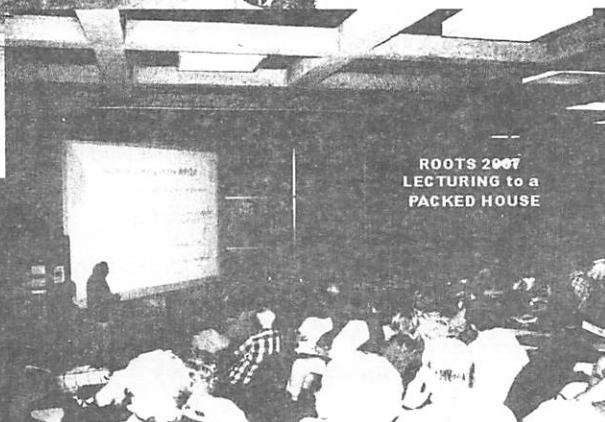
BROWSING THE BOOK FAIR



BROWSING THE BOOK FAIR
at ROOTS 2007

MEET THE EXPERTS PANEL
with moderators
Gary Schroder & Stanley Diamond

SIGNING IN . . .



ROOTS 2007
LECTURING to a
PACKED HOUSE

LECTURING TO A FULL HOUSE



MEET the EXPERTS
MODERATORS
Gary Schroder [standing]
Stan Diamond [seated left]

From The Editor

Cover Postcard:

The postcard on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of *Mary Queen of the World Cathedral*.

A well-known Montreal landmark and seat of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, it was named a National Historic Site of Canada in 2006. It was built on the site of St James Cathedral [Cathedrale St-Jacques] which was destroyed by fire in 1852. Construction began in 1875 with plans proposed by the Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Ignace Bouget - a replica of St Peter's Basilica in Rome. When finally consecrated in 1894 it was dedicated to St James the Great [St-Jacques-le-Majeur], patron saint of the parish. It was rededicated as *Mary Queen of the World* [Basilica-Cathedrale Marie-Reine-du-Monde de Montreal] by Pope Pius XII in 1955 at the request of Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger, Archbishop of Montreal. The statues atop this beautiful structure are of each of the patron saints of the thirteen parishes of Montreal who donated them.

In this issue:

In this issue I have include a number of photo, sent to me, of the 30th Anniversary celebrations of the Quebec Family History Society. I also wrote a short article about the celebrations and the Roots 2007 conference - see page 14. Starting on page 21, I have reprinted, *from the Syllabus*, detailed descriptions of four of the lectures given at Roots. The Syllabus, one of the items in the gift bags given out to everyone registered for the convention, contains brief summarizations of all lectures presented at Roots - copies of this booklet are now available through the QFHS Bookstore. Other interesting articles in this issue include: *Footprints: Montreal's Windsor Station* submitted by Robert Wilkins. Robert recounts some of his own memories of this renowned building and stories of its illustrious past. He also included a photo he took in 1977 of the station and surrounding buildings, and I found an old postcard - circa 1906 of this impressive edifice. In her article *The Surprisingly Enterprising Moses Judah Hays [1789-1861]* Anne Joseph tells a very interesting story of one of Montreal's early entrepreneurs. *Anecdote from 1848 California Gold Rush* is a fascinating short story of a 12 years old runaway who made his fortune in the California Gold Fields - and beyond but not as you may think ! This remarkable young man was the great-grandfather of renowned author, Suzanne Miers-Oliver who told the story to Peter McLoughlin. Peter thought we would all enjoy reading about this young man's adventures and misadventures. *Women's Rights in 1874* submitted by Robert Wilkins is an actual editorial from the *Canadian Illustrated News* of that time. It definitely explains why Women's Lib[®] flourished throughout the 19th and 20th centuries ! Robert also submitted a short report from the *Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children* and the graphic of an *ad for Sunlight Soap* both from the Montreal Star 1906. Woman's lot was slowly improving or was it ? *Rawdon township, Lower Canada ... A Breakthrough* is a follow-up to the article in the Winter 2006 issue of *Connections* by Daniel Parkinson titled, *The American Heritage of Rawdon Township, Lower Canada*.

For your Autumn Calendar:

- There are four interesting and informative seminars scheduled for this Fall
For dates and details see *Autumn Seminars* on page 5.
- The Autumn schedule of Speakers for the QFHS *Free Monthly Lecture Series* in Lachine is listed in *News & Notes* on page 2.
- Once again, this September, the QFHS will be holding an Open House and Book Sale. There are a number of new databases, books, microfilms, etc now available - so drop by, bring a friend and find out what's new at the QFHS - or just browse the book sale tables and chat with fellow genealogists.
- Anyone wishing to donate books may drop them off at the QFHS Library after Labour Day.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Saturday of each month September to November and March to May at 1:30 pm

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

Date & Time: for dates, time and directions visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca
and click on "Happenings" then "Lecture Series"

Date: Saturday, September 8th, 2007

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Speaker: Michael Ogilvie

Topic: The Ogilvie Family of the Ogilvie Flour Mills

Michael Ogilvie, a descendant of the Ogilvie Flour family, will speak about the arrival of the family in Montreal in the early 1800's and the growth of the family flour mills into the largest flour miller in the British Empire.

Date: Saturday, October 13th, 2007

Time: 1:30PM

Speaker: Alan Hustak of The Gazette

Topic: Not available at time of publication

Date: Saturday, November 10th, 2007

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Speaker: Thelma McCount of Hudson

Topic: She will discuss her family and ship building in Gaspé

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 will be 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 WEBSITE AND EMAIL ADDRESS

To reach the Quebec Family History Society

The website URL is: www.qfhs.ca

The QFHS offices email address is: admin@qfhs.ca

Deadline for the Winter Issue of "Connections" is October 15th 2007

Anyone wishing announcements to appear please submit the material before the deadline date

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 28th & 29th, 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/index_en.htm

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOVEMBER 10TH 2007

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 10TH 2007
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 2007 - 2008
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

Leslie Coppold

1914 - 2007

It is with deep sadness that I report the death of long-time QFHS member Leslie Coppold, who peacefully passed away on July 18th 2007 in his ninety-fourth year.

Our heartfelt condolences to his family

Leslie was a highly respected Canadian artist, a member of the Royal Canadian Academy and the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour. As a member of the Quebec Family History Society he gave freely of his time and expertise. He designed a beautiful QFHS plaque which now hangs at the QFHS Library. For many years [1996 - 2002] he drew the graphics for the covers of Connections and many of the other graphics which appeared in Connections - including the ones still used for Computree and the membership renewal form. Les was a quiet, friendly person, willing to help anyone in any way he could. He will be sadly missed by his many friends and acquaintances at the Quebec Family History Society. For more information on Leslie's career and a photo of him with some of his paintings visit the Gemst Gallery website at: <http://www.gemst.com/f-leslie.htm> or just type "Leslie Coppold" into your web search.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES EZINE

Wanting to share and distribute family history news, and other interesting and related information, to as large an audience as possible, the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS) embarked on an exciting new project in the early part of 2007.

This was the launch of the **Federation Ezine**. This is a topical and colourful email newsletter which will carry family and local history news, reviews, competitions and much more to hundreds of thousands of individual researchers around the world, as well as the Federation's Member Societies in the UK and overseas. If you would like to view the **Federation Ezine**, it can be located on the FFHS website at www.ffhs.org.uk/ezine/intro.ph. But why not sign up to receive your own copy of the **Federation Ezine** which will be emailed out around the middle of February, April, June, August, October and December of each year. You can subscribe on the Federation website, www.ffhs.org.uk.



AUTUMN SEMINARS

Legacy Family Tree Software – a Genealogical Program

Are you wondering what to do with the free copy of Legacy in your Roots 2007 gift bag? Or 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. Did you miss last year's course? Or you've 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. Note that the course will also include tips on how to download your family tree from your current program to Legacy, even if you just want to try it out. A free copy of the basic Legacy program on CD will be available for each attendee, thanks to the generosity of the Millennia Corporation, developers of Legacy Family Tree.

Lecturer: Lorraine Gosselin
Date: Saturday, October 20th, 2007.
Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$ 25.00

Quebec Land Records Online Research

The purpose of the session is to examine the cadastral land registry, which dates from the mid-1800s. It will cover preparation for research and the use of the website database, as well as examples of genealogy gems to be uncovered

Lecturer: Sharon Callaghan
Date: Saturday, November 3rd, 2007
Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$ 25.00

The British Are Us:

What's New in the World of British Genealogy and what new databases are available that will help to find your Lost English and Welsh Ancestors

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, November 17th, 2007
Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$ 25.00

The Irish Are Us:

What's New in the World of Irish Genealogy and what new databases are available that will help to find your Lost Irish Ancestors

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, December 1st, 2007
Time: 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$ 25.00

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

Montreal_1900
FOOTPRINTS: Montreal's Windsor Station
by Robert N. Wilkins
(copyright)

Virtually every day of my now well-established morning routine, I pass through the main concourse of this city's majestic and historic Windsor Station. More often than not when I do so, this now defunct jewel of Victorian urban architecture is devoid of human beings and all mortal activity. Occasionally, but just occasionally, when the grand hall has been leased for an evening gala, workmen will be found configuring the space for that specific happening. This, however, is the exception and not the rule.

Normally, whenever I enter this august expanse from Montreal's golden past, my pace slows and I meander about the celebrated complex in deep reflection. I always stop for a few moments in front of the venerable brass-framed departure and arrival board which today poignantly displays eight large photos from the edifice's illustrious past. My preferred depiction is the one from the period of the Second World War where the concourse is replete with soldiers and sailors, all seemingly about to go off to war. I eagerly scrutinize the image, looking intently at the diverse faces present in the black and white representation. Many, aware that the picture was about to be taken, peer resolutely back at me, and into history.

From a personal perspective, my initial (albeit vague) memory of this striking railway station goes back to my early childhood when my mother took my sister and me uptown (we lived in Verdun at the time) to greet my father who was returning, via New York, from a two month business jaunt to England. At that time, more often than not, one accomplished the trans - Atlantic voyage by ship. So it was on June 16, 1953, around 9:30 A.M., that my father arrived at Manhattan's West 50th Street port terminal in the Big Apple. The vessel upon which he had sailed the Atlantic was none other than the Cunard Liner "Queen Elizabeth," at the time styled "the world's largest liner," and conveying on that particular journey some 1,913 travelers. Later that same day, he made his way from New York, by overnight train, to this city's Windsor Station where the three of us were anxiously awaiting his return. My sister, then eight, remembers our parents' long embrace.

For my part, a mere child of six at the time, I don't recall much of that distinctly happy event. Regardless, little could I have realized that some fourteen years later that same grey limestone clad passenger depot would, for a brief period of time, become pivotal to my own life. In fact, it was in the summer of 1967 that I was engaged as a garçon de table on Canadian Pacific's transcontinental run, the origin of which was that same iconic Windsor Station. What better way, I thought, for a poor struggling university student to celebrate Canada's Centennial than exploring the country while earning money at the same time !

In all events, as it turned out, I reported to the station once a week to a rather drab-looking office just beyond the security buffers found at the end of each track. Once there, I met up with the other members of my standing crew; we all signed in, then climbed aboard our quaint and dated dining car wagon for its 8:00 P.M. departure bound for Western Canada. Lucklessly (as we then thought), our part of the run ended in Winnipeg and, consequently, none of us ever got to see the Rockies and beyond them, Vancouver, about which we had all dreamt.

In so far as the renowned Montreal train terminal was concerned, barely twenty, I was completely oblivious to it and the significance of its history to this city. Indeed, the limitations of advanced adolescence are such that I did not even once recall that joyful family morning in June of 1953, and, without doubt, was totally unaware of the tragedy that had unfolded in that very same station some fifty-eight years earlier.

For on that star-crossed St. Patrick's Day of 1909, several lives were lost when an out-of-control express train from Boston blasted its way through, first the buffers, then the ladies' waiting room, before finally coming to rest on the main concourse of the station itself, killing or injuring all those who were in its unfortunate way. Both the fireman and the engineer had jumped from the ill-fated locomotive (which was pulling three passenger coaches along with a baggage car) before it careered wildly into the terminal early that morning, now so many years ago. Mr. W. J. Nixon of 143a Ash Street, Pointe St. Charles, lost his wife and both children (the younger of the two was decapitated) - all three meeting death while waiting for him in the Ladies' Waiting Room, a portion of which was altogether leveled by the force of the violent impact. Intriguingly, in a strange twist of fate, a third child, one Elsie Villiers, a survivor of the infamous Hochelaga School fire which cost the lives in 1907 of sixteen pupils and their heroic teacher Sarah Maxwell, was killed instantly when hefty debris fell upon her as a result of the tragic incident.

Interestingly, until the dismal events of that late winter morning, over 500,000 trains had arrived and departed without the slightest incident from that same station since its official opening in February of 1889. The passenger terminal had been triumphantly expanded only a few years before the St. Patrick's Day occurrence and once again a few years after.

Perhaps one of the most unusual episodes to take place in Windsor Station was first reported on Sunday, March 4, 1906. About a week earlier, according to newspaper reports from the period, an unknown middle-aged man presented himself at the baggage room of the famed terminal with a rather large box which he wanted shipped out of the city. Refusing to divulge its contents to railway employees, the latter had no choice but to refuse his request. The gentleman in question declared that he would leave momentarily and upon returning would "give full details of the contents of the box and the address to which it was being shipped." He never returned.

About a week later, a baggageman employed at the terminal noticed a strange odour emanating from the crate in question. It was therefore, decided to open it and in so doing the macabre discovery of a female skeletal body was made. Needless to say, the morgue was called and the putrid remains were removed to that office.

A few days later, it was revealed by Dr. C. A. Dugas (who was assigned by the coroner to examine the cadaver found in the chest) that the skeleton in question was actually of a composite nature; that is to say, part male, part female: one leg and one arm having been taken from the body of a woman while the rest of the headless corpse was from the remains of a man.

As strange as the whole story seemed, the following day it became even stranger when a university medical student, living in Rigaud, casually walked into the Coroner McMahon's Office in Montreal to claim the remains. Despite the fact that the Montreal Star had reported earlier that month the bizarre tale of a "Rigaud Cemetery Vault Robbery," the medical novice in question convinced the amazed officer of the Crown that the rancid skeletal corpse was indeed HIS and that it had not been not stolen from the Rigaud Cemetery.

Being convinced of the veracity of the story, McMahon referred the individual to Detective Lapointe who had been working on the "body-snatching" case at Rigaud Cemetery in order to convince him about the origin of the bones. The Montreal sleuth was seemingly as easily persuaded of the Rigaud student's story as McMahon had been for the matter apparently died there (no pun intended).

When the construction of C.P.R. Depot (as it was originally known) was started in 1887, the first order of business was the demolition of the existing structures found on the site. The Montreal Star started reported in its edition of Saturday, June 4, 1887 that "a large number of builders and

contractors congregated opposite St. George's Church at the auction held by order of the Canada Atlantic R. R. this morning." The purpose of the sale was to dispose of "all the wooden work, etc., in each house." According to the article, there were twenty homes in all that would later be demolished, some of which had "good marble mantels." Buyers were to remove the material at once, and at their expense.

Once erected, the original section of Windsor Station consisted of three bays on Osborne Street (today Lagauchetière) and ten along Windsor (today Peel). The stunning building was understandably perceived as the crowning jewel of Canadian Pacific's remarkable achievement in completing the transcontinental railway in 1885.

Believe it or not, this historic office and railway complex was threatened with demolition in the late 1970's when the CPR envisioned a more profitable return from the site. Fortunately, public resistance was so strong (led particularly by "Friends of Windsor Station") that the robust company retreated from their controversial project and proceeded with a multi-million dollar overhaul of the entire building. This extensive renovation project was essentially conducted throughout the decade of the 1980's and was considered to have been the biggest restoration blueprint of the period in Montreal.

Finally, this most prestigious edifice, designed by New York architect Bruce Price and containing some 1,785 windows, was declared in 1990 a "heritage railway station" by Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Sadly, however, the last transcontinental train left the depot on October 28, 1978.

When its inspiration and patron, Sir William Van Horne, who oversaw its original \$300,000 construction in the late nineteenth century, died in September of 1915, Windsor Station was festooned in black and white. It was a small but fitting tribute to his tenacity and farsightedness in undertaking the construction of both the trans-Canada railway and its Montreal station.

Footprints? When I next find myself standing well-nigh alone in the "salle des pas perdus" of the beautiful and Romanesque Windsor Station, I will muse once again on the above and the tracks, happy and not so happy, that have been left behind by all of us who have passed within its historic fortress-like walls.

Photo - taken 1977 ~ courtesy of Robert N. Wilkins



Windsor Station in the far background.

The Queen's Hotel (demolished in the 1980's) is found in front of it while the old Bonaventure freight terminal (demolished a year or two ago) is seen in the foreground. On the right hand side, one can see the old Post Office building and the Chateau Champlain Hotel

Windsor Station - circa 1906



THE SURPRISINGLY ENTERPRISING MOSES JUDAH HAYS

1789 – 12 November 1861

by Anne Joseph

Like so many of those amazing people who became trailblazers in the early years of Canadian history, the Hays family shared with their friends and neighbours characteristics that we would today describe as “the right stuff”. Moses Judah Hays was born in Montreal in 1789. Throughout his adult life, Moses repeatedly demonstrated remarkable versatility, which was endlessly fueled by energy and a dogged determination to overcome obstacles and adversity.

BUSINESS VENTURES AND ADVENTURES

The adjectives used to describe Moses Judah Hays are delightful and conjure up a fascinating portrait of the man. Edgar Andrew Collard wrote in his Montreal Gazette column of 1 May 1993 that Moses was a man of immense enterprise and versatility, though ill fated in most of his ventures. Collard goes on to say that Moses did everything with style. Carman Miller in the Dictionary of Canadian Biography writes that Moses possessed a keen interest in public office and civic affairs.

Moses Hays was appointed Clerk of Stores, Royal Engineers, in about 1814, but although it is highly likely that he enjoyed this experience, he soon resigned in order to devote more of his attention to his family's business enterprises, including management of valuable pieces of real estate. The pioneer generation was fading away, and Moses was among those who became beneficiaries of the acquisitions of their elders.

In 1817, Moses was one of the 140 or so charter members of the newly inaugurated Montreal Bank (which became today's Bank of Montreal). Throughout the following five years, Moses joined with other charter members in supporting the complicated and tedious business of seeking a Charter through Incorporation by an Act of Parliament. This process necessitated first of all passage of legislation for incorporation by the Provincial Government, followed by a submission to the Government in Britain for endorsement of this step. On 7 March 1821, the petition for George IV's consent to the incorporation was presented, but not actually sanctioned until 18 May 1822, as declared by the Governor on 22 July 1822.

The enterprises in which Moses Judah Hays became involved, often in a hands-on capacity and sometimes while serving as a director of the company, were many and varied. A few of his projects that have become among his better-known enterprises include water supply for Montreal, the ferry-bridge idea for connecting Montreal and Longueuil, and the Hays Hotel, Theatre and shops of Dalhousie Square.

Montreal Water Works

For 15 years beginning in 1830, Moses Judah Hays owned the Montreal Water Works. The first attempt to provide Montreal with water was begun in 1801 by the Company of Proprietors of the Montreal Water Works, but the mammoth task of tapping springs in the mountain and bringing it down to the city through wooden pipes took years. By 1815 the Company felt they had done enough – or maybe they simply had just had enough – and so they promptly sold their rights and privileges to another group, name unknown, for £5,000.

Over the next 15 years, this second Company made a lot of advances. First of all the new owners substituted iron pipes for the old wooden ones, and also changed the source of supply from the far-off mountain springs to the nearby river. This was achieved with the help of steam pumping engines. The old wooden cisterns were replaced by more substantial ones, which were lined with lead and had a capacity of 240,000 gallons; and all this was at a height of almost 100 feet above the river.

Then in 1830, Moses Judah Hays bought the company for £15,000. During his 15 years of ownership, he replaced the small pipes by 10-inch diameter mains, and also renewed the pumping engines. By 1843, the pumping capacity was up to 93,000 gallons of water per hour, rushing through 14 miles of pipes. At that point, the Corporation of the City of Montreal first attempted to buy the water works. In 1845, the negotiations were concluded and Moses sold the Montreal Water Works to the city for £50,000.

The stories of this particular enterprise vary considerably, but I chose to rely upon the retrospective section contained in the well regarded "Report on the Proposed Enlargement of the Montreal Water Works" written in 1873 by Louis Lesage as my prime source.

The Montreal to Longueuil Ferry-Bridge Proposal

It was on 8 February 1831 that the far-sighted Moses Judah Hays, with his well-honed engineering mind, presented a very interesting petition to Parliament on the topic of a ferry from Montreal to St. Helen's Island, and then a bridge to Longueuil. All this a full 29 years before Victoria Bridge was opened.

The petition read, in part:

"A PETITION OF MOSES JUDAH HAYS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL, WHOSE NAME IS THERETO SUBSCRIBED, WAS PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE BY MR. LESLIE, AND THE SAME WAS RECEIVED AND READ; SETTING FORTH: THAT THE PETITIONER HAS PROJECTED A STEAM BOAT FERRY OPPOSITE THE CITY OF MONTREAL, BY MEANS OF WHICH PASSENGERS, MERCHANDISE, CATTLE AND EFFECTS, MAY BE TRANSPORTED TO AND FROM THE CITY OF MONTREAL, AND FROM AND TO A PLACE IN THE PARISH OF LONGUEUIL; THAT THE PETITIONER CONCEIVED THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A FERRY, TO PROCEED FROM THE NEW MARKET (BONSECOURS) IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, AND TO LAND PASSENGERS AND EFFECTS ON A WHARF ERECTED ON THE FLATS OR ISLET, ABOUT TWO ACRES ABOVE THE SOUTHWESTERLY END OF THE ISLAND OF SAINTE HÉLÈNE, WHERE A BRIDGE COMMUNICATING WITH THE MAINLAND CITIZENS OF MONTREAL, AND OTHERS WHEN PLEASURE OR BUSINESS MIGHT CALL TO THAT SHORE OF THE RIVER, OR TO THE COUNTRIES TO WHICH IT ACCORDS A HIGHROAD, WHILE THE FACILITY THUS GRANTED FOR INGRESS INTO THE CITY OF MONTREAL, OF TRAVELERS, OF PERSONS HAVING BUSINESS THERE, AND OF PRODUCE THE MERCHANDISE, MUST BE MANIFESTLY IMPORTANT, AS CONDUCIVE TO THE PROSPERITY OF MONTREAL AND THE PROVINCE AT LARGE."

The petition continues by recommending a truss bridge, saying that a drawbridge is unnecessary since there is never enough water in those waters south of the Island of Sainte Hélène for even a raft to float.

Eleven days later, the matter was deferred another nine days, then on 28 February 1831, the House was presented with the First Report of the Committee: "Your committee are of the opinion that the prayer of the Petition of Moses Judah Hays should not be granted."

The thoughts or words of Moses Judah Hays during the building of the Victoria Bridge, opened by the Prince of Wales a year before Moses' death, have not been recorded. Which is probably just as well.

Dalhousie Square

Even though Dalhousie Square long ago disappeared from the Montreal map, the memories linger on, thanks largely to the research and writing of Edgar Andrew Collard (1911-2000). In the mid 19th century, Dalhousie Square was the chosen place of residence of many of the town's richest men, situated as it was a little removed eastward from, but still within easy access of, the business heart of the town. The main entrance of the barracks opened out onto one side of the square, and most of the garrison officers lived in the vicinity, thus adding their own social standing to that of the residents.

And so it was that Dalhousie Square became the focus of a great idea by Moses Judah Hays. In 1846-1847, he planned and nurtured into existence a massive stone-fronted structure, four stories high, which occupied almost an entire side of the square. It was known as the Hays Building. The ground floor was divided into a series of splendid stores, cosmopolitan enough to satisfy the most discerning customers. Above what we would today call the shopping mall was an elegant hotel, with a theatre at the back. The great reception rooms and fine catering in the hotel attracted prestigious local societies for their meetings, banquets and other special events, and as the reputation of the theatre gained ground and drew to its stage some of the best international performers, more and more world-renowned guests came to visit. On one occasion when Ralph Waldo Emerson was staying at the Hays' while in Montreal on a lecture tour, the Montreal St. George's Society invited him to attend their annual St. George's Day banquet. This all turned out to be quite splendid, and remained so firmly entrenched in Emerson's mind that he described the evening years later in his book *English Traits*. The magnificent uniforms worn by the garrison officers, the enchantment of the theatre people, and the beautifully gowned ladies of the well-heeled resident families all combined to give Dalhousie Square a great air of elegance and sophistication.

One notable highlight was in 1849 when, after the Parliament Building was burned during political riots, Moses Judah Hays offered the members the use of his theatre. And so it happened that Hays Theatre served for several weeks as the rented home of the Parliament of Canada.

The glory days sadly did not last long for Dalhousie Square. Exactly 5 years after Hays Theatre opened for business on 10 July 1847, disaster struck. One morning in July 1852, variously reported as being the 8th or 9th, a chimney fire at a forge on St. Lawrence Main between Ste. Catherine and Dorchester spewed out sparks onto a town parched by a long spell of a dry and ominous heat. Fanned by a strong westerly wind, and with firefighters severely hampered by critically low water supplies, the fire engulfed house after house in street after street, until the catastrophe swept through Dalhousie Square and destroyed the Hays Building.

The indomitable Moses Judah Hays lost almost everything, but he bounced back. Just about the only item of note that was saved from the Hays Building was the theatre's drop curtain, a magnificent item upon which was a painting of Windsor Castle. This curtain was later installed at the Theatre Royal.

So ended the era of Dalhousie Square's sophisticated prominence in the life of Montreal. The former residents moved westward, and my own view is that the spark which destroyed so much in July 1852 became one of the sparks which served to bring about the growth of well-known Golden Square Mile.

CIVIC VENTURES AND ADVENTURES

The tragic fire that destroyed the hotel, theatre and splendid shops in the Hays Building was a severe blow for Moses Judah Hays. Now approaching his mid sixties, Moses found that the elegant and enjoyable lifestyle - which had been his as he relished both the social and financial benefits of his brainchild development in Dalhousie Square - had all vanished, both literally and metaphorically, in a puff of smoke. But once again, Moses bounced back.

Montreal needed a chief of police who was not only sufficiently well regarded in the community to have the confidence of the people, but also skilled enough to use these attributes as a means of reversing many of the problems being experienced by the police at that time. Moses Judah Hays needed a new focus for his life, not to mention a new infusion of income to assuage his horrendous financial losses. And so it happened that in 1854, the 65-year old Moses was appointed chief of police.

Moses Judah Hays was not totally without experience in law enforcement and other civic matters. He was front and centre over the years in the many struggles for appropriate secular governance and, of course, for political equality for the Jewish community. He and Benjamin Hart were soul mates in many campaigns. The much lauded Act of 1832 was certainly landmark legislation in terms of extended political right to Jews – and others – but still had a few wrinkles in it. For instance, the statute did not provide for the form of oath required of those undertaking any public office. And so it happened that after Benjamin Hart and Moses Judah Hays were offered appointments as magistrates in 1833, they had to decline. This embarrassment was overcome when, on 5 August 1837, both men were gazetted as Magistrates for the District of Montreal, and thus became the first Jews in Canada to have such an honour bestowed on them. Indeed it was an honour: the document which raised them to the Magisterial Bench was signed by Queen Victoria herself.

THE FINAL YEARS

Moses' buoyancy gave him courage, and his fertile mind gave him endless ideas on ways in which he could tackle this most difficult job as Montreal's chief of police. For the most part it worked well for both the city and the man throughout the next seven years, until his death on 12 November 1861. Being chief of police, in the words of Edgar Andrew Collard, "lent a last touch of variety to a career that must have been one of the most varied and useful among all the citizens of Montreal".

An unidentified obituary notice for Moses Judah Hays noted that his wife had died more than 20 years before her husband. In the end, his own death came very suddenly, but it was noted that on the afternoon before he died he said that he had been feeling unwell for some time, and felt a peculiar sensation of pain about the region of the heart. He left his private office at the police station at about three o'clock that afternoon, locked the door and put the key in his pocket - which was most unusual. He remarked to those present that he had never before felt so unwell. He returned home. The next morning at about seven o'clock, while he was shaving, he fell to the floor and died instantly. The funeral took place on Thursday 14 November from his residence, Richards' Boarding House, Jacques Cartier Square.

ANECDOTE FROM – 1848 CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

by Professor Suzanne Miers- Oliver
[As told to Peter McLoughlin]

My great grandfather, on my mother's side, was a fellow called William Kennedy, who was born in Rathdowney, Ireland in 1837. His parents died when he was very young and both he and his sisters were subsequently brought up by stepparents and had an unhappy time of it. At the age of 12 William ran away to Cork and managed to join a San Francisco bound ship's crew as a cabin boy.

On arrival at that rough and ready California town, he decided to try and make his fortune in the gold fields - by incremental steps. First of all, he brightly got in line at the Post Office with all the other hundreds trying to register and file for a mining claim. When he reached a spot close to the head of this huge line, Kennedy turned around and sold his spot to the highest bidder and promptly repeated the process !

This technique soon brought him in enough cash to purchase a donkey and cart and head up to the gold mines. Once there, our enterprising twelve year old kid from Ireland, went around collecting all the old wooden gold sluicing pans he could find abandoned in the myriad of rough camps (Look at the Punch cartoon in Connections [Spring / Summer 2007 vol # 29 iss # 3 pg: 16], if you don't believe me!). He took these apart and then scraped all the gold dust remaining in the seams until enough dust had been collected to return to San Francisco and buy mining items, such as bed rolls, cooking utensils, blankets and all the other sundry items that the prospectors were desperately short of. Of course, you could buy them at the diggings 'camp' stores, such as our friend John and Daniel Murphy ran, but you paid through the nose. Reputedly, at some point, William sent for his two sisters in Ireland, but the trail in this area dries up and we don't know what happened.

In 1853/4 gold was discovered in Australia. This seventeen year old wealthy entrepreneur, now goes and charts a ship in San Francisco and loads it with all the usual mining items he had been so successful at peddling in the Californian gold diggings, and heads off to Australia. Once there, William establishes an auction platform and sells off his ship's cargo. Then promptly turning around, he returns to California to repeat loading up again. This operation was duplicated several times. Reputedly, he made and lost several fortunes along the way – one time his ship foundered and William lost everything, as he did not trust banks and kept his cash hoard on him, and so landed back in Australia flat broke!

The next step on the road to riches, was to land in New Zealand at Dunedin, during the Otago gold rush of 1863. It appears his 'cash accumulating techniques' stayed with him and he was soon wealthy enough to buy a race course (Forbury Park), land and some hotels. Kennedy even had a street named after him. Finally as a married man, he took his two daughters to Paris to be educated. However, this life did not last long and he died in London at 8 Collingham place when only 51. William's wife was a Canadian from Yarmouth named Evalena Cann.

A truly remarkable tale for any age.

Suzanne Miers-Oliver

Professor Emerita of history at Ohio University, Suzanne Miers-Oliver has been writing on the slave trade, particularly as it affects women and children, for over 40 years. One of her last books is: " *Slavery in the Twentieth Century: The Evolution of a Global Problem.*" She has taught at universities around the world and worked with the United Nations. Currently she lives in London and winters in Florida with her husband Professor Roland Oliver. She has been anxious to do genealogical research on her maternal ancestor Evalena Cann from Yarmouth, NS

Editor's Note:

For more information on Suzanne Miers-Oliver and the books she and her husband have published just type: "Suzanne Miers" or "Roland Oliver" into your web search - [Not British actor Roland Oliver]

The 30th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF THE QFHS ~ ROOTS 2007 ~

Submitted by Dawn Miller Ouellette

The 30th Anniversary celebrations of the Quebec Family History Society was a tremendous success - enjoyed by everyone who attended

Registration began at 10 a.m. Friday morning and the reception area at Royal Victoria College was a beehive of activity. Once everyone had signed in; received their gift bag full of goodies from the QFHS volunteers at the registration desk; and the out-of-towners were settled in their accommodations at Royal Victoria College, or at one of the two nearby hotels the tours began.

A large group, led by QFHS President, Gary Schroder and his team of volunteers left the campus shortly after noon. They strolled along Sherbrooke Street to the nearest subway station where they ALL boarded Montreal's famous "Metro" and headed east.



SIGNING IN - THE REGISTRATION DESK



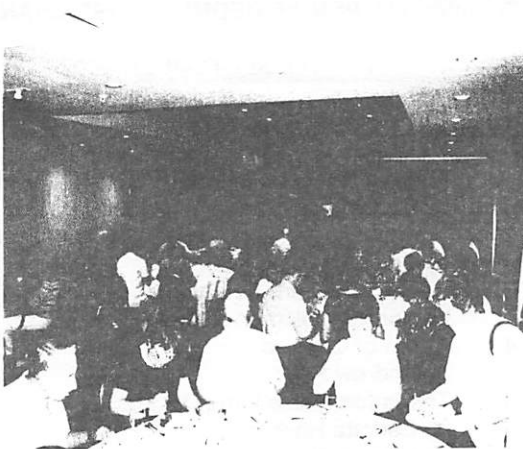
WAITING FOR THE TOURS TO BEGIN

They had to change Metro lines in Montreal East - but thanks to our conscientious volunteers no one was lost in the shuffle. Upon arrival at the Archives Nationale de Quebec / Quebec National Archives they were greeted by QFHS member Sharon Callaghan and ANQ staff. There this large group was separated into smaller groups of 20 to 25 people. Each of these was led off in a different direction for a guided tour of the beautiful new Archives building. The tours were extremely interesting and informative - it is amazing to see how much information is stored in one building ! Other people took the *McGill University Tour* which left Royal Victoria College at 2 p.m. for a leisurely guided tour of the campus.

To see a detailed description of the McGill "Self-Guided" Campus Tour visit the McGill website at: www.mcgill.ca/visiting and click self-guided tours on the left.

Friday night was the official Opening Ceremonies of ROOTS 2007. An enjoyable "meet & greet" affair held at the Omni Mount Royal Hotel. It began at 7 p.m. with cocktails and an opportunity to mingle - to greet old friends and meet new ones. At 7:30 p.m. QFHS President, Gary Schroder officially opened the convention and introduced the keynote speaker for the evening, NORMAND CHARBONNEAU, DIRECTOR OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE QUEBEC NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY. After his informative address many people lingered to enjoy another drink and chat with fellow genealogists.

Saturday our QFHS volunteers were at the reception desk in the Steven Leacock Building bright and early to welcome the throngs of family historians who began arriving at 8:30 a.m. The lecture sessions began at 9:30 a.m. and continued throughout the day with a choice of three talks per session. In the half hour breaks between each session people crowded around the exhibitor's tables to browse through the numerous items for sale. At noon we enjoyed a leisurely buffet lunch at the Cantile Hotel after which, on the way back to McGill, many stopped to watch the work on the new movie "Get Smart" which was being filmed on campus.



The 30th Anniversary Banquet, at the Omni Mount Royal Hotel Saturday night, was another pleasant social gathering starting with cocktails served at 7 p.m. in the upstairs lounge. The dining room doors opened at 7:30 p.m. and for the next few hours animated conversation prevailed during a delicious meal. Numerous door prizes were given out and the evening's entertainment was provided by the *McGill Jazz Trio* and the amazing voices of the *Ardesco Vocal Ensemble*.



Corrine Gosselin
with two new acquaintances at the Anniversary Banquet Dinner



Sunday there were two more morning lecture sessions, with time for more browsing and friendly chats in between. At noon many enjoyed another leisurely lunch at the Cantile Hotel before heading back to "Meet the Experts" at the last lecture of ROOTS 2007

I would like to take this opportunity to thank QFHS President, Gary Schroder, the Roots Planning Committee and the hardworking team of volunteers who made this convention such an enjoyable event.

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Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

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BOOKS:

1. 1844 Assessment Roll for Pittsburgh Township, Ont.
by Shawn J Hughes GS/166..3/ H8/1844
2. Township of Pittsburgh (Ont) 1846 Assessment Roll
by Shawn J Hughes GS/166.3/H8/1846
3. Sam's Will (Sam Solomon)
by Andrea Solomon Rotchin BG/151.9/R7/2006
4. A Son of Québec
by Andrew Roy BG/156.9/R6/2004
5. The Indominable Lady Doctors
by Carlotta Hacker HG/100.99/H3/1974
6. Scenes of Childhood
by Bernadette Griffin BG/156.9/G7/2007
7. Tell Me Why Nights Are Lonesome
by Muriel Gold BG/151.9/G6/2004
(Bernard Haltrecht & Dora Ratner)
8. Hudson, Quebec: The Early Years Up to 1867 (A-H) FH/150.4/H8/2007/V1
9. Hudson, Quebec: The Early Years Up to 1857 (I-Z)
(lists families of Hudson) FH/150.4/H8/2007/V2
10. My Ireland, My People (PEI)
by Lorne C Callbeck HG/140.9/C3/1979
11. Protestant Church Registers (Qc); Where located
Compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/150.4/P7/2007
12. Philips 19th Century County Atlas of Ireland (1881)
by J D Blackwell Laurie C C Stanley Blackwell HG/460.8/B37/1984
13. A Love Story from 19th Century Quebec Diary of George Stephen Jones
edited by W. Peter Ward BG/156.9/J6/1989
14. With Axe and Bible: Scotland Pioneers of N Brunswick: 1784-1874
by Lucille Campey HG/130.99/C4/2007
Available for sale from QFHS
15. Sainte Anne De Bellevue Cemetery, Montreal Region, Qc.
QFHS Publication - available for sale REF/CL/151.4/S3/2006
16. The History of Canada - With a sketch of Prince Edward Island
by M M Anderson HG/140.99/A3/1905
17. Lovell's Montreal Street Guide 1960 AD/151.4/L6/1960
18. The Genealogist's Internet (UK) 3rd Ed
by Peter Christian GN/400.01/C5/2005
19. The Real Book of Murphy Marriages in the Greater Quebec Area
by Marianne O'Gallagher GS.156.3/M4/2003
20. The Real Book of Kelly Marriages in the Greater Quebec Area
by Marianne O'Gallagher GS/156.3/K4/2003

21. La Ville de Québec:
histoire municipale, régime anglais jusqu'à l'incorporation 1759-1833
par Antonio Drolet REF/HG/156.4/D7/1965

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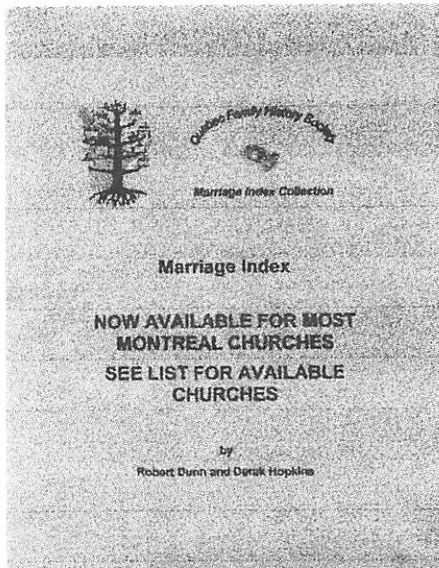
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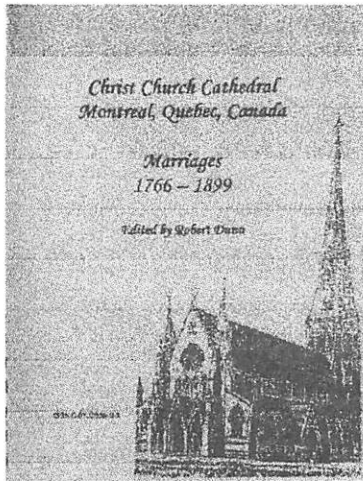
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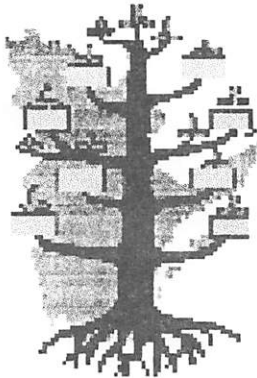
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WOMEN'S RIGHTS in 1874

Submitted by Robert N. Wilkins

The following editorial is extracted from the
November 21st 1874 edition of the Canadian Illustrated News

"The question of woman's rights is again coming to the surface. It is going to be openly advocated in the Congress of the United States, and it is being introduced with more or less success in several State Legislatures. In Wisconsin, the law is now that women shall enjoy the same elective rights and privileges with men. In England, a strong and very positive kind of petition in behalf of female rights is being signed extensively for ultimate presentation to Parliament. Female applications for degrees in several of the learned professions, medicine particularly, are more numerous than ever, and women in England, as well as in America, address public audiences on this and other subjects. That a very large proportion of women takes active interest in the movement we do not believe, but the comparatively small number that does is very energetic about it.

Spite of us, it is hardly possible to treat this subject seriously. The idea of women mingling in public affairs - in municipal and national elections - shoulder to shoulder with rough men in the boisterous politics of the day - eligible to high offices where iron characters are tested - and exercising professions which necessarily banish all maiden mawkishness is so novel, so contrary to all notions of feminine sweetness, modesty and delicacy that we are apt to be hilarious over it, even when most gravely advocated. It need not, however, be a matter of sheer jest.

Woman is essentially a domestic creature. Her natural place is the fireside. Where she is not called by an inward voice to cloistral celibacy, or doomed by circumstances to sacrifice herself and toil in a life of singleness, the human end of woman in this world is marriage. All her early training tends that way, her heart is fashioned and prepared for it. Why, for instance, do girls never learn trades? Why are they not apprenticed out like boys? Because they feel that, after a few years, they must leave that work and settle down to domestic duties. They understand that such trade or profession is not an aim; that they are not to be attached to it for life. Woman stops at her marriage. It is a turn in her existence. It fixes her destiny. For man marriage is a stepping stone. It gives colour to his destiny. It is a potent incentive to action. But he does not stop at it. He goes on working and aspiring, completing what he began in early life, gathering where he sowed. Man goes out into the world, labours in it, takes his share in its great operations and returns home to rest and gather strength. Woman remains at home, moves up and down the stairs, circulates through its rooms. Her resting-place is there. Her great task is in home shadows and stillness, where, as in a sanctuary, she prepares for the mighty world-work, the little children of whom she is the mother.

These may be very primitive views, but they are conclusive on the subject. The moment you take woman out of her sphere, you disturb the social economy without corresponding advantage, political or otherwise. No female can mix in the bustle of public life, without in great measure changing her nature. She must necessarily become bold and independent. We wonder what compensation our new philosophers expect for the total or even partial loss of female reserve, modesty, and shyness - the flowers of the hearth, and the best things this bad world can boast of."

THE MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1906:

Seventy-five complaints were made to the society during the month, affecting 118 children and 68 women, of these 6 children and 2 women were placed in homes, according to their faith.

- Non support, 18 cases, 10 were arrested and punished, and one was condemned to pay his wife \$12 per month.
- Wife-beaters - Seven cases, all were arrested and punished.
- Desertions - Three cases, two were arrested and punished.
- Servants - Seven cases, obtained wages in three cases.
- Miscellaneous - Thirty-eight cases, 2 were arrested and punished. Others were dealt with according to their merits.
- Seduction - Two cases; no proceedings could be taken.

from The Montreal Star, April 12, 1906



SUNLIGHT SOAP Wash oilcloths and linoleums with warm water and Sunlight Soap, rinse clean and wipe dry. The colors will be preserved and the surface unharmed.

Common soaps fade the colors and injure the surface. Sunlight Soap cleans, freshens and preserves oilcloths and linoleums.

Sunlight Soap washes clothes white without injury to the most delicate fabrics, or to the hands, for it contains nothing that can injure either clothes or hands.

Sunlight Soap is better than other soaps, but is best when used in the Sunlight way (follow directions).

5c. Buy it and follow directions 5c. the LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto

Advertisement from The Montreal Star dated April 7, 1906

Mr. Wilkins is a retired Montreal area high school teacher. He is currently indexing death announcements as they appeared in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. The on-going data base covers the period: January 1900 through to June 1906 and contains close to 60,000 entries. Further information can be obtained on line at: www.geocities.com/montreal_1900 or by telephoning 514-524-5247. E-mail: montreal_1900@hotmail.com Mr. Wilkins' "blog" is found at: www.geocities.com/for_good_measure

RAWDON TOWNSHIP, LOWER CANADA ... A BREAKTHROUGH

by Daniel Parkinson

I recently had a research breakthrough which is related to one of the paragraphs in my article, *The American Heritage of Rawdon Township, Lower Canada*, which was published in the winter issue of *Connections, Volume 29 – 2*. See a revised paragraph at the end of this article.

Marcel Fournier in his book Rawdon: 175 Ans d'Histoire wrote of a first wedding at Rawdon in 1820. I was never able to find the marriage; as it was neither in the actual church register at the Anglican Archives nor in the Civil Copy which is on LDS microfilm in the branches of the National Archives of Quebec. It was listed in a photocopy I have of Lucien Rivest's Mariage des Protestants du Greffe de Joliette, 1965. However, I had never been able to locate the marriage in a church register and appeals to Fournier about this and other inconsistencies were not answered.

Recently, I have been using the Drouin films, as they are now available at ancestry.com. Living in Toronto, I had not been able to avail myself of this archive, before. I discovered that Drouin listed "protestant" church records for Rawdon in 1820 and knowing that the Anglican register was commenced in 1821, I wanted to know what this was about. The register was for a peripatetic minister, denomination not noted, who presided at baptisms and a marriage in places such as St. Mary's Current, Rivière des Plenes, Montreal and other places – none at Rawdon. The minister in question filed this register with the authorities in 1879, while resident at Terrebonne. His name was Andrew Glen and archivists at Toronto, both Anglican and Presbyterian been unable to identify him as one of theirs.

Someone, (Rivest ?) decided that the events in the register were at Rawdon. I am not sure how this film is catalogued in the Quebec Archives, but it is not under Rawdon. This points up the misnomer of many non Catholic films which is perpetuated in the LDS and Quebec Archives. For instance the records of the Anglican / Church of England at Rawdon are catalogued as Church of England, Eglise Baptiste and Episcopal Congregation. As there was never a Baptist Church at Rawdon, this is confusing for the unwary, unknowing novice or even for an experienced researcher who did not have detailed local knowledge.

Researchers not knowing that there are both church and civil copies of registers can be further misled as the supposedly identical registers are often not. See my "Church Registers in the Province of Quebec" *Connections, September 1994, Vol. 17, #1, page 2*.

Here is my corrected paragraph to the article on Americans at Rawdon:

"Marcel Fournier claims, with no source given, that the first marriage took place at Rawdon in 1820 but acknowledges that this was before the arrival of the Rev. Burton, the first Christian priest to reside in the area. Actually, the marriage was at St Rocks [Saint-Roch-de-l'Achigan] on January 25, 1820, which is about 25-30 kilometers south of Rawdon¹. The groom was Henry J. Hoston / Huston / Houton² of Vermont and his bride was Elizabeth Wyman with witnesses A. B. Wyman and Daniel Wyman. These names do not show up in any of the Rawdon church, census or land sources which I have researched and so the honour of first marriage at Rawdon must go to a couple who actually lived there and also mentioned by Fournier. The marriage at "St. Rochs" does support the notion of a group of early American settlers in the general area."

.....

Footnotes:

¹The marriage is listed in Rivest, Lucien, Mariage des Protestants du Greffe de Joliette, 1965 as being in the Rawdon Church of England register. This is a clerical error, perpetuated in the Drouin cataloguing. It is stated clearly on the opening page of the 1820 register that it belonged to the Reverend Andrew Glen, Protestant Minister of Terrebonne. I have so far been unable to identify him as either Anglican or Presbyterian which were the only churches licenced at this time.

² Rivest and Fournier read the name of the groom as Henry Hoster. The name appears three times in the register, twice, including the index, in the hand of Rev. Glen and once in the groom's signature

CAN YOU HELP ??

The Q.F.H.S. gets numerous requests for help in finding elusive Quebec ancestors or family members. Can anyone help with this following request ?

A Genealogy query from the UK

I have recently been trying to find out details about my great-great uncle, who immigrated to Canada from England in 1929, on behalf of my grandmother, who has always been very interested to find out what happened to him (I think the last contact he had with the family was in the 1940s). Thanks to the help of people with access to the QUÉBEC DEATH INDEX (1926-1996) I have managed to find out that he died 5th June 1985, and from this information have been able to locate his grave, as he is buried in the Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery, Montreal.

Late's name Spouse's name Concession number Section Date of arrival:
Sproul Charles James 08843 V 11/06/1985

As my grandmother will never be able to visit the grave, I know it would mean a lot to her to see a picture it and was wondering if you could put me in contact with anyone in the Montreal area who would be willing to go and photograph the tombstone, and who would be able to send me a digital picture over the internet.

Thanks for your time, and for any help you can provide.

Regards, Joanne Sexton

joannesexton@hotmail.co.uk

NEWS From the FEDERATION of FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

www.ffhs.org.uk



ONS TO VACATE PUBLIC SEARCH FACILITIES AT FRC BY 31 OCTOBER 2007

The Office of National Statistics [ONS] announced at a meeting of the Family Records Centre User Consultative Group on 25 July 2007 that they will be vacating their ground floor public search facilities at the Family Records Centre (FRC) Myddelton Street, London by 31 October 2007. From 31 October 2007 until the previously announced date of closure at the end of March 2008, access to the Indexes for *Births, Deaths and Marriages* will be on the first floor of the FRC on MICROFICHE only. Ordering of certificates will be ONLINE only and there will be no provision for certificate collection.

The ONS and General Register Office (GRO) were left in no doubt by the unanimous protestations of the Family Records Centre User Consultative Group. Full details and a copy of the Public Briefing Paper can be found at: www.ffhs.org.uk/archives/gro/briefing070725.php
Alternatively for more information on this or other Archives matters please contact FFHS Archives Liaison Officer Maureen Bullows email: archives.liaison@ffhs.org.uk
Maggie Loughran, Administrator, Federation of Family History Societies www.ffhs.org.uk

For the very best bargains in genealogical books visit: www.genfair.com



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

'THE MADNESS OF WAR'

WORLD WAR I

Thanks to Mike Howlett for this site about the Wexford Casualties at: homepage.tinet.ie/~taghmon/histsoc/vol3/chapter6/chapter6.htm and for pointing the way to the Library and Archives Canada site where there is an ongoing project to have the accession papers available online for the Canadian soldiers of the First World War at www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/cef/001042-130-e.html. If you wish to go directly to the data base, click on 'search' in the column on the left.

WORLD WAR II

Thanks again to Mike for this site about the Norwegian Merchant Fleet and the Norwegian Home Fleet at www.warsailors.com/freefleet/index.html. Lists of sailors who lost their lives are also posted, and many related features, such as a *Find Old Shipmates* forum .

AMERICAN PRISONERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Naval prisoners were kept on ships; find the names of 8,000 men who were imprisoned aboard the *Old Jersey* at www.usmm.net/revdead.html.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS

This is a for-fee site, but with a free trial period. See www.footnote.com/revolutionary-war.php if you are interested in online documents about the American Revolution made available through a partnership with the US National Archives.

NOVA SCOTIA ON LINE

Many researchers should find this link interesting, as it was suggested by both Mark Gallop and Raye Fraser. See www.novascotiagenealogy.com to find "one million possibilities in searching your Nova Scotia roots!".

IMMIGRANT SERVANTS' DATABASE

This is a project designed to help Americans trace the European origins of their colonial ancestors. The site states that historians estimate that more than 75% of colonists who settled south of New England financed their voyage by being servants of one type or another. The aim is to identify all such immigrants from 1607 to 1820. See www.immigrantservants.com.

IRISH AND SCOTS LINKS

A long list of mostly Irish and Scots genealogy links, contributed by Mike Howlett. There are probably a few that are new to you. If you click the Home page, you will see this researcher's particular interests. See freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~hiflyte/links/links.htm.

SCOTTISH NEWSPAPERS

This is an extensive list of Scotland's newspapers, historic and contemporary, kept on Global Genealogy's Web site. Links have been provided to those newspapers that have Internet versions. globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazed/gazed137.htm .

ANOTHER DATA BASE SERVICE

Thanks to Bob Dunn for suggesting this site which provides access to over 10,000 databases. It's fee-based, but quite reasonable. See www.worldvitalrecords.com.

QUEBEC NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM CATALOG

This bilingual catalogue is a very large file to download, but it is quite a useful tool for historians and genealogists, as it contains brief descriptions of microfilmed archives kept at Quebec's National Archives and instructions and prices if you want to order your own copies. www.ffa.qc.ca/pdf/catalog2006.pdf

FREE ONLINE COURSES

Free online courses are available from Brigham Young University. Of special interest are their family history/genealogy courses on several subjects, including France, Huguenots, Germany, and some general technical ones. The German one, which I've started, had a lot of easily-digested historical information. If you accept cookies, it will keep track of where you were when you stop. ce.byu.edu/is/site/courses/freecourses.cfm

A GLOSSARY OF ARCHAIC MEDICAL TERMS, DISEASES AND CAUSES OF DEATH

This is another interesting suggestion from Dick Eastman's newsletter. The intention of the site owner is to record old medical terms in all European languages. Currently, the English and German lists are the longest. Consult www.antiquusmorbus.com

GENEALOGY GUIDES TO TERMINOLOGY AND TRANSLATION

Another interesting site with genealogist's tools, contributed by Mike Howlett. www.abcgenealogy.com/Guides/Terminology_and_Translation/index.html

PALATINATE INFORMATION

Many of us who have German or Loyalist roots have ancestors who actually came from the German Palatinate. See www.genealogienetz.de/reg/RHE-PFA/rhein-p.html.

ANOTHER WAY TO SEARCH

If you try this site www.googlereport.org, you might find a new way to obtain information on the Web. It is not affiliated with Google, and it brings up one-page reports on the subject of your choice.

As Eastman states, it will probably not find a specific ancestor, but might provide a lot of historical information on where he or she lived.

I've tried several different subjects, such as history, health, and an ethnic group, and all reports came up with results and quality sites I had not obtained with other search tools.

NEWS ON SOFTWARE, TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE FOR GENEALOGISTS

This is where you will learn such news as when the new version of Brother's Keeper will be out (Used by several QFHS members) and that Family Tree Maker' new version is due out in August, and many other news items of interest to genealogists. You can subscribe for updates at geneasofts.geneanet.org/en.

WHERE TO FIND CANADIAN HISTORICAL CENSUS RETURNS

Here are some Web addresses mentioned in my census presentation given at Roots 2007. Several have appeared in these pages over the years, but this will gather many of them in one place; you will also find them as 'hot' links on our Web site.

Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm 1666-1901
www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/0201210101_e.html.

The 1666 Census of New France

This is a transcription – see tinyurl.com/3674xs. The real address is www.rootsweb.com/~canbc/HughLArmstrong/qc1666/qc1666.htm?o_xid=0022468880&o_lid=0022468880&o_xt=22468880&o_xid=0041489862&o_lid=0041489862&o_xt=41489862).

1851 Census (Canada East, Canada West, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia)
www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/1851/index-e.html These are digital images of the original microfilm records and are searchable by locality only.

1881 Census www.familysearch.org. You can also buy the CD here for \$10 US.

1901, 1906 (Northwest Provinces), and 1911
Digital images of the original microfilms from Library and Archives Canada.
Searchable by geographic location.

1901: www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020122_e.html

1906: www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020153_e.html

1911: www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/1911/index-e.html

1901, 1906, and 1911 at Automated Genealogy

Transcriptions, indexed and searchable by name and location. See: www.automatedgenealogy.com/index.html. The originals at Library and Archives Canada can be accessed directly from the search results screens here.

Census Finder Online at www.censusfinder.com/canada-census-records.htm.

A list of published census returns of Quebec, can be found on Marlene Simmons' site at simmons.b2b2c.ca/QUEBECEN.HTM.

TOOLS TO HELP RESEARCH CANADIAN CENSUS RETURNS

Census returns available - A detailed list per Province and Territory
www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogie/022-911.001-e.html.

Former Names Of Canadian Towns And Cities

www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/post-offices/index-e.htm

Querying Geographical Names Of Canada (Includes Descriptions And Map)

geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/search/search_e.php

Place Names In Canada - First Time Appearing In Census

www.statcan.ca/english/freepub/98-187-XIE/names.htm

Electoral Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (1895)

www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020151/02015104_e.html

TECHIE TIPS

From the Montreal Gazette: don't open pictures unless who know who sent them. The same goes for unidentified greeting cards. Apparently these are the new means to get us to download viruses onto our computers.

And a suggestion worth repeating: don't post your regular E-mail address on genealogy sites; rather, subscribe to a free service, such as yahoo, which can be discarded if you start to receive too much spam. Be sure to include a number or punctuation in the name you choose, just to make it that much harder for spammers.

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

FROM THE SYLLABUS ROOTS 2007

One of the items in the 'grab bag', given out to everyone attending *ROOTS 2007*, was a Syllabus. This booklet includes a great deal of information pertaining to all the lectures given at the convention. Copies of this Syllabus are now available for purchase through the QFHS Bookstore. Price: \$ 12.00 plus \$ 4.00 shipping. See Bookstore ordering information in the centre of Connections or visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca - and click on Publications.

In the Winter issue of *Connections* I published biographies of the "Roots" Speakers [vol # 29 iss # 2 - pg; # 29]. The Spring / Summer issue - *Roots: Calendar of Events* features a brief synopsis of each lecture [vol # 20 iss # 3 pg: 38]. In this issue you will find a detailed description, taken from the Syllabus, of some of the lectures given at Roots. Space does not allow me to print all the information contained in the Syllabus - although I would like to. Therefore I have chosen four subjects which I think may be of interest to members who were unable to attend.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

Close Encounters of the Unexpected Kind:

Using Community Educational Archives and Resources in Research

Dr. Christopher Milligan, Assoc Professor - Dept of Integrated Studies in Education
Wes Cross, Administrator in the Office of the Dean of Students

In 1998 Jack Granatstein asked "Who killed Canadian history?", a question increasingly heard around Canadian campuses and schools. The larger issues surrounding the question in terms of the "grand sweep of history" are being tackled by prominent Canadian historians. Some historians have dealt with the issue of Canada's international role, both colonial and sovereign. Others have led the way to a more socially focused path. Still others have studied the impact of external events on Canada and Canadian responses. Professor Christopher Milligan and Wes Cross took up the challenge from another perspective and set out to search non-standard sources for historical information at the community level and develop them in a way to re-invigorate the art of folding the past into current education practice while simultaneously involving the communities themselves in the effort. Two of these projects might be of interest to family historians:

THE MCGILL REMEMBERS PROJECT

This site can be found at: <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/ww2fields/mcgill/>
or by typing: "*McGill University 1945 2005*" into you web search

McGill University has made many distinguished and unique contributions to the cause of developing a peaceful and safe world. Many of these advancements are well known. Less well-known but of no less value were the sacrifices made by individual students and staff who, as individuals, put aside their own plans and joined a greater effort either to end war or prevent future conflicts. In 2005 staff members Prof. Christopher Milligan (Faculty of Education) and Wes Cross (Dean of Students Office) created a website to mark McGill's participants in the Second World War as part of Canada's Year of the Veteran activities. The website drew interest from the community and served to remind the campus of the richness of the University's contribution.

In the McGill University Archives (MUA) the individual records of over 5,000 McGill students and staff are found, compiled by R.C. Fetherstonhaugh of the McGill War Record Office and editor of the McGill News. These files contain press clippings, photos, letters and dispatches for each of the known McGill participants, both military and civilian. The example set by the University of Glasgow, among others, indicated that there was a keen public interest in such records, and it would be clearly an important step if McGill could make its own carefully compiled files available to a wider audience. Beyond the material held by the MUA, there are also paintings, stained glass windows, sculptures and other objects.

Part of the McGill history is enshrined in the Memorial Hall & Pool completed in 1947 as a result of the fund raising campaign begun in 1944 by the Alumni Association. A unique building on campus containing plaques, flags, paintings and McGill's Book of Remembrance, it served as a focal point for various ceremonies, most notably Remembrance Day.

As a result of responses to the website the McGill Remembers Roundtable was formed, comprised of blue ribbon individuals with connections to both McGill and the field of history. Roundtable discussions have centered on the various elements of McGill's history that marked the era, and how best to share the information, art and architecture with the public. The Roundtable also agreed that the range of the McGill Remembers project should be increased to include other eras, most notably the role played by the University in the First World War, Boer War and other major events. It is also important to illuminate the later McGill contributors: alumni who participated in peace-keeping and development operations.

The initial efforts in this regard have resulted in a further enhancement of the McGill Remembers website, development of a McGill Archives website and presentations regarding the project to various groups. In January 2007 the University began exploring the possibility of using Memorial Hall for academic and public purposes which would allow for greater use and awareness of the Hall. In 2008 the project received very positive media coverage from CBC Radio One, the Montreal Gazette and, due to European interest, ITV in the UK as well as several local newspapers in Wales.

Prof. Milligan has also used the collection to prove the potential use of the material in an academic environment. In the Winter term of 2006/07 he used the MUA collection as a basis of a project for a course in Teaching Elementary Social Studies (Faculty of Education). The enthusiasm of the students and the wide range of opportunities suggested by the Archives material points the way to a multi-disciplinary approach to utilizing the various resources by many levels of the community.

Much work lies ahead, and the Roundtable has identified the following tasks to expand the resources to the community:

- Conversion of MUA material to digital format and dissemination of material via the Web
- Expansion of web possibilities (alumni contributions of memories)
- Promotion of individual students stories from the collections
- Leadership in a national program involving other institutions with similar record collections in partnership with Veterans Affairs Canada

McGill Remembers Roundtable Members

John Clegghorn, Board Of Governors (Honourary Chair), Gordon Burr, University Archives, Wes Cross. Dean of Students Office, Dr. Stanley Frost, Professor Emeritus Prof. Desmond Morton, Professor Emeritus, Prof. Peter McNally, History of McGill Project' Prof. Carman Miller, Dept. of History, Pamela Miller, Osler Library, Dr. Chris Milligan, Faculty of Education, Johanne Pelletier, University Secretary General, Thomas Thompson, Development and Alumni Relations.

LOST SCHOOLS OF ENGLISH MONTREAL

visit this website at: <http://www.education.mcgill.ca/history/highschools/monklands/>
or by typing: "Great Ghost of West Hill Avenue" into your web search

Beginning in 2002 a new approach to community history was pursued. Recognizing that the role of local schools in the appreciation of community history, culture and development had been a neglected asset, Christopher Milligan and Wes Cross developed a pilot project to see how fully one could discern the role of schools as community focus points, and what historical materials could be brought to light as a result.

Being a pilot project, a limit to the scope was set by utilizing a unique parameter to Montreal's educational history – the number of English language schools that had been closed as a result demographic and legal changes within the province of Quebec. They selected one high school which had served in that role from 1919 to 1979 and began work on sifting through community records to fully develop the school history and, more importantly, the record of individuals and the impact of the school in the neighbourhood and beyond.

That school selected had begun when the surrounding area of Notre Dame de Grace was comprised of farms and orchards and remained in operation to a point where the population of the community was itself city-sized. Work developed by researching local newspapers, contacting possible record repositories (the school served under three different boards), and receiving materials from ex-students

As a result a very complete history of the administrative, educational and social life of one institution was created. Unexpectedly many former students provided yearbooks and other materials which were incorporated into a website. Materials such as the yearbooks provide an unexpected wealth of information not only about the school, but about the individuals who attended the schools. Beyond the photos and inevitable mini-biographies, essays, poetry and reports on current events provide a rich resource for community and family historians alike. That site is designed as a model from which other schools - both lost and otherwise - can develop their own take on their schools role in the community. The model also serves as a storehouse for pre-existing materials as well as current reflections and memories of participants

P.R.D.H.: The University of Montreal's Research Program in Historical Demography
Le Programme de recherche en démographie historique

Dr. Bertrand Desjardins, Historian and Demographer

Dr Lisa Dillon, Historian and Demographer

For more than thirty years, Canadian researchers have sustained an important tradition in the creation and use of historical population microdata. Notable among these achievements is the work of the Université de Montréal's Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH), which created the Registre de la population du Québec ancien (RPQA), a longitudinal linked database of baptismal, marriage and burial registers of the French population resident in the St. Lawrence valley from 1621 to 1799. At Roots 2007, Desjardins and Dillon addressed the latest developments in the work of the PRDH in the fields of historical parish register data and historical census data.

The RPQA relies on the information from catholic parish registers to "reconstitute" the entire catholic population of Quebec from its beginnings in 1608. The reconstitution is in the form of a Population Register containing individual and family files for everyone who lived in Quebec, giving the dates and places of birth, death and marriages and linking the individuals to their parents, children and spouse(s). The RPQA presently includes all of the some 700,000 records for the period from 1621 to 1799, relating to nearly 450,000 people. These data generate indepth information allowing studies in the fields of Demography, History, Anthropology, Population Genetics, etc. Most importantly here, as the RPQA includes the founders and the first generations of the French Canadian population whose descendants are found all over North America, it represents a major asset for French Canadian genealogy.

Bertrand Desjardins has been with the PRDH for over thirty-five years, starting as a student in Demography. 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 (www.genealogy.umontreal.ca) which makes its genealogical information available on line. Bertrand took over the responsibility of the RPQA when its initiators, Professors Jacques Légaré and Hubert Charbonneau, retired in 1997. He has recently concluded an agreement with Jean-Pierre Pepin, owner of the Drouin genealogical Institute and The Generations Network, parent company of the Ancestry.ca site, which will lead to on-line access to a set of indexed images containing more than 10 million baptism, marriage and burial records of Quebec for the period 1608-1940.

Lisa Dillon heads the development of historical census microdata within the PRDH. She discussed one of the latest additions to Canada's series of historical census microdata, a machine-readable sample of the 1852 Census of Canada. At the provincial level, the period between 1800 and 1852 is an under-researched time period in Québec historical demography, largely due to a lack of province-wide historical data. Researchers interested in family and social structure have tended to focus on the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century periods, for which indepth population data are available, or on particular regions such as the Saguenay and Charlevoix regions, for which earlier nineteenth-century data is available at the regional level. In the absence of systematic, provincial and national level microdata, general Québec and Canadian social and demographic structures during the early nineteenth-century period remain a mystery. New initiatives by the PRDH will provide data necessary to help close this gap.

The first phase of the 1852 Canadian census project is the preparation of a 20% sample of the 1852 Census of Canada East and Canada West. This machine-readable sample will serve as the first in the series of Canadian individual-level nineteenth-century census microdata sets which includes public-use data for the census years 1871 to 1951 and 1971 to 2001.¹ To situate Québec and Canadian patterns in international context, researchers will eventually be able to compare the 1852 Canadian census microdata to similar samples of the 1850 Census of the United States and the 1851 Census of England and Wales; these three mid-century national censuses will be integrated in a future initiative of the North Atlantic Population Project.² Eventually, we also plan to undertake collaborations necessary to link the 1852 census data to Québec parish register data for the early nineteenth century.

The 1852 Canadian census poses many special challenges. Most importantly, unlike the 1871 and later Canadian censuses from which census microdata have been created, large parts of the 1852 Canadian census manuscript had been destroyed before the National Archives undertook microfilming of the census in the 1950s. The aggregate statistics list a total population of

1,828,482 persons in Canada West and Canada East. Thus, at the individual level, 27% of persons in the 1852 census are missing from the manuscript record, and only 73%, or 1,295,505 persons are available for data transcription. In addition, unlike subsequent censuses, this census does not include columns to number dwellings and households. However, the census respondents are clearly grouped into dwelling and household units: the arrangement of family names, marital status, sex and ages indicate family groupings, while a building type column indicates dwelling divisions. Data entry of the 1852 Canadian census has been greatly eased by the availability of digital images of the 1852 Canadian census, produced by the Online Services Division of the National Archives of Canada. The Online Services division scanned these images directly from master microfilm copies of the 1852 census, creating 86,706 images identified sequentially within each microfilm reel number.

To date, we have created a machine-readable sample which features a total of 259,101 persons (20 % of 1852 census manuscript population). A general comparison of the characteristics of all Canadians in the 1852 and 1871 rural Canadian census samples suggests that the 1852 sample is generally representative of the total rural population. We are now conducting pilot tests of a volunteer-based data entry project to transcribe the remaining 80% of the 1852 Canadian census.

To date, our volunteers have added another 40,000 cases to our database. We are currently working on a new collaboration with the Genealogical Society of Utah to enlarge this volunteer based data entry project, and to add a 100% database of the 1861 Canadian census to our online resources.

Finally, the PRDH has developed a free web-based browser for scientists and genealogists to consult two machine-readable Canadian censuses:

<http://www.prdh.umontreal.ca/1881/en/1881.html> This web browser provides access to the 100% database of the 1881 Canadian census, which was created by the GSU and refined by University of Ottawa and Université de Montréal teams lead by Dillon; and our 20% sample of the 1852 Canadian census. The 1852 Canadian census online will be periodically updated as we accumulate additional data from our data-entry volunteers.

Desjardins and Dillon gave a demonstration at the Roots conference of the PRDH internet site, both on the side of parish records and on the side with 1852 and 1881 Canadian census browsers. Funding Support: Over its long history, the PRDH has received support from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation, the Université de Montréal, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Fonds québécois de recherches en société et culture, as well as assistance from collaborators including Library and Archives Canada and the Genealogical Society of Utah

FootNotes:

¹Gordon Darroch and Michael Ornstein, 1871 Canadian Census Data (Canadian Historical Mobility Project), Institute of Social Research, York University, 1979; Lisa Dillon, The 1881 Canadian Public-Use Microdata Sample (The 1881 Canadian Census Project and the North Atlantic Population Project), Université de Montréal, 2004; Kris Inwood et. al., The 1891 Canadian Census, University of Guelph; Eric Sager and Peter Baskerville, The 1901 Canadian Census Public File (The Canadian Families Project), University of Victoria, 2001; Chad Gaffield et. al., The Canadian Century Research Infrastructure; the Data Liberation Initiative, Statistics Canada.

²Evan Roberts, Steven Ruggles, Lisa Dillon, Olof Gardarsdottir, Jan Oldervoll, Gunnar Thorvaldsen, Matthew Woolford "The North Atlantic Population Project: An Overview," *Historical Methods*, Vol. 36, No. 2 (Spring 2003): 80-88.

An Introduction to Family History Research in France

Denis Beauregard, Genealogist

The church records

We can divide the French vital records and search methods into 4 periods: the noble period, the early notary records, the church records and the modern vital records. The presentation is not chronological.

Because of the history, most Quebec's French immigration occurred between 1608 and 1763, that is between the early years of Quebec City and the treaty of Paris. According to historians, about 30,000 immigrants arrived in New France during that period. Roughly 10,000 were already married or married later in the colony and half of them have descendants. For this reason, most searches in France will concern the church records period. In the 16th century, the catholic churches began to maintain their records. Various laws were edicted by the French crown or the Catholic Church so that the content of the records was changing. For instance, in 1539, the records were required for baptisms with the date of birth and for paid burials with the date of death. After the Council of Trent, the godparents should appear. In 1579, registers were required for weddings and all burials. In 1614, records were made compulsory for all catholic churches of the world. In 1667, two copies must be filed, one for the church and a summary sent to a court house (*greffe*) each year. From 1736, finally, two identical copies of the records were written, one for the parish and the other for the court house. Despite the laws, the various parishes (about 40,000 in France) applied the rules only progressively so that the collections are usually complete only from 1736. Before that, the number of parishes with records was slowly growing. Thus, it is a matter of luck if your ancestors can be found in those church records.

As long as the protestants were accepted (until 1685), they had their own records, like the Jews. If your ancestors were Huguenots, you can eventually find the surviving records.

Before the church records

When there are no church records, sometimes, there are notary records. Again, it is a matter of luck. In the south of France, notary records are more common. Because their content may vary, it is not obvious to build the index of a notary's papers and you will probably have to read each page of each deed you may find. You will have to identify the notaries of the area, and then search among the papers that survived, with their old handwriting. Paper was expensive so the characters appearing on the notary's copy are often very tiny while on the client's copy, they were larger because the client was billed by the number of pages. The notary records may concern commoners, providing they have something to sell or to give in a will.

The older records usually concern the noble families because they had privileges (no tax for example) and they had to prove their nobility for that purpose. They needed a marriage contract and more documents when they purchased land. Moreover, the papers stayed in the family for many generations. In some cases, the family exists today and with some luck (again), the descendant will allow you to make a search. Also, many noble families were studied. Genealogy for commoners is recent in France (the first genealogical society appeared during the 1950s) so that most genealogy books were about nobility. But those genealogy dictionaries are not always complete.

The modern vital records

The modern vital records in France appeared in 1792, during the French revolution. That year, the records were moved from the churches to the town halls of each of about 38,000 "communes", the name of a town in France. The civil vital records were somewhat different. For example, there are no godparents and no baptisms. Each ten years (e.g. 1792-1802), an index (*table décennale*) for all the birth, marriage and death records is made for each town and only at the town level. There is no official regional index so that you have to explore each town if you don't find something.

Missing records

Early records can be missing for the mere reason they never existed. Keep in mind that some parts of France were not in France when the early records were required by the law. For example, Lorraine was integrated to France slowly, firstly the Three Bishoprics (*les Trois-Évêchés*), i.e. Metz, Toul and Verdun, then a line between them, the rest of France and Alsace, and finally the remaining lands in 1766 so that many Lorraine towns have no record before 1766. The same applies to Alsace, Franche-Comté, Savoie, Nice area, Roussillon, etc. Anyway, many parishes began lately to maintain records.

There were wars. Many records from Normandy were destroyed during World War II. During the Commune rebellion, in 1871, the Paris records (to 1860) were stored in two buildings and both buildings burned and only 1/3 of Paris records were rebuilt (mostly from church records). This is why many records can't be found.

Organization of archives

French archives are organized at the national, regional and local level. While there is no central database (the population was too large), there are some national archive centers. The CARAN, in Paris, has documents about the House of the King, Regiments, etc. But the army is covered by the Historical Defence Service (*Service Historique de la Défense, SHD*), in Vincennes, created in 2005 only. One department is about the Land Army (*Armée de Terre*) and another about the Marine. The Overseas archives (*Archives Nationales d'Outre-Mer, CAOM*) are housed in Aix-en-Provence. Many nobles records will be available at the National Library (*Bibliothèque nationale*), in many buildings in Paris.

Modern France is divided into 23 regions, sometimes sharing the same name but not the same borders as the old French provinces (before 1792). But there are also 96 *départements* each having its own capital (*chef-lieu* or *préfecture*) and archives (*archives départementales* or *AD*). Overseas *départements* have more centers. Because many capitals of provinces are also the main town of a *département*, you may find the archives concerning that old province at the archives. Each town, finally, may have some local archives, usually named *Archives communales* (*AC*) if the town is small, or *Archives municipales* (*AM*) if it is larger. The smaller towns actually have no archives (they are in the *AD*) so you must inform yourself before going to a small town for research.

Locating your ancestors

The typical method to find a foreign record for an ancestor is to check the various records in Quebec (or in North America if we think of the Huguenots or to the former French colonies along the Mississippi River). Usually, the marriage record or marriage contract will give some hint.

In a few cases, it is in another record (baptism, burial, confirmation, notary, etc.). In some cases, there are 2 places that don't match. In the better case, you will have a large town (with some luck, it is the place of birth and not the last place where he was living), a diocese (as defined at this time) and a parish. Then, you can go to the Gallica web site and see if there is a map or dictionary for that area, and then, if the archives are on the Internet, you can do the search directly from your home. In most cases, you will have to go to France.

Now, the nightmare. In 1792, the geography of France was completely revised. The former provinces, corresponding usually to the lands acquired by the French crown and corresponding to nationalities (how the people called themselves) could be large (like Poitou) or small (like Anunis). In 1792, they were remapped to form *départements* having roughly the same area. If your ancestor said in his marriage record that he was from the diocese of Angers, for example, he can be from the *département* where Angers is located (Maine-et-Loire), but also from Indre-et-Loire, Mayenne or Sarthe. Moreover, Angers was the capital of the province of Anjou covering a part of the same *départements* but also Deux-Sèvres and Vienne.

The borders of old France (before 1792) are different if you speak about provinces, *pays* (which are smaller areas, sometimes located in 2 provinces), dioceses (and there are civil and religious dioceses with different borders), court houses (*parlements*, but also *bailliages* and other names), tax area (*généralités, élections, civil dioceses, etc.*). While there are some dictionaries with the names of the parishes (they can be either religious parishes or civil parishes for tax purposes), many will not give the modern name or *département*. Because it is not obvious to identify the right place as it is called today, many well-known sources for French research are misleading when giving a place of origin. For example, René Jetté in his DGFQ made the best identification he could, but without the dictionaries now available in printed format or on the Internet, in many cases, the town he proposed was in the wrong diocese. The same applies to Normand Robert and his series *Nos Origines en France*. My own database (*Genealogy of the French in North America*) is not fully revised. Moreover, some searchers found a record where the town is more or less similar to the place given by the immigrant but with a different father or mother name. One searcher reported that he found some records for 3 immigrants with a close name and place of origin, but with a different mother name, and after making a more extensive research, he found some records with the same name. In other words, some records are not found, even if someone will show you the record: it is the record of another family with a similar name.

Some Internet links (Most sites are only in French)

Site of the author: www.francogene.com Most of the content is in French and English. There is a database about the early French colonists of our continent (to 1720) and most early immigrants to Quebec (before 1800). One guide summarizes how to do your own research.

www.geneactes.org: while not updated since 2005, is a list of many freely available databases with French records. www.geneabank.org: a France-wide database, bilingual. Access is free if you are member of a participating society. Has more that 33 M searchable records

www.patro.com: a France-wide database. Commercial database. More than 44 M records

www.bigenet.org a France-wide database. Commercial database. More than 18 M records

www.geneanet.org a worldwide database. Free access, link to individual data. Useful if the name is not very common.

gallica.bnf.fr: the National library of France and online books (mostly for geography and nobles)

www.francogenweb.org the first "entraide" group, free lookup but line up can be very long

www.geneafrance.org/rubrique.php?page=numeris list of archives that are online.
www.gencom.org a place finder (no diocese or province) and link to Cassini maps (18th century)
You will find translation tools (English/French) at:
babelfish.altavista.com
ca.search.yahoo.com/language/translate
www.google.com/language_tools

Creative Memories:

The Art of Preservation and Presentation of Your Family History Documents and Photographs

Pepper Mintz, Preservation Specialist

1. The purpose of a Family History Album.

2. Your story can be:

- The information you have discovered about your ancestors.
- Your story of discovery as you researched your family history.
- The story of you and other family members.

**3. When creating a Family History album, you have 2 goals:
ensure that your photos are safe and tell your stories.**

- The photos and the words are the most important elements of this album.
The enhancement and decoration should never detract from the photos and stories.
- Make simple pages that will lead to completed albums.
- The 4 steps to completing a page are: select, mount, journal and enhance.
- Enhancement in a heritage album should be simple.
Borders and corner decorations add elegance to the page.
- Our Creative Memories products are unique in that the paper, pens, stickers all coordinate.
This makes it easy to put together a page that looks cohesive.

**4. The importance of proper storage & display of photographs,
original documents, and memorabilia.**

- Photo-safe – the product will not harm your photos
- Acid-free – the pH level will not harm your photos
- Lignin-free – the paper will maintain it's durability and resist yellowing.
- In addition, the quality of the Binding system is important to the use and longevity of the album
– you want it to lie flat and be expandable.
- To protect your memories, start with high quality, scrapbook albums. Scrapbook-style albums allow you to combine various sizes of photos, documents, memorabilia and the words on to the page to make a complete story.

5. How to organize photos, both print and digital images.

- If you do nothing else with your photos, please do one thing – label them.
- Physical system for organization.
- Memory Manager 2 for digital organization.

6. Simple and easy ways to create a classic-style album. Consider:

- To whom will the album be given? Do you want to do a master album or a version for several family members? Or perhaps a main album and then albums with a few summary-style pages. Is it a gift for a special occasion? These questions will determine which family members should be included and how many albums or pages you should plan on filling.
- There is no right or wrong way to organize your albums – there are many variations
- Generally, a heritage album is best understood and easiest to compile when it's organized by person rather than chronological. Ask yourself:
 - ✓ Who do you want to come first? Oldest generation and work forward ?
Present generation and work backwards?
 - ✓ Who comes next? One family line at a time (mom's side, then Dad's side).
Show each generation – parents, grandparents, great-grandparents side by side.
Some of these decisions will depend on the amount of material you have.

7. How to journal the family stories.

- The lyrics of an African folk song say that when an old person dies, it's as if a library has burned down. There's a richness of family heritage in each person's life that will be lost if it isn't recorded for the next generation.
- Adding in the words around the photos and memorabilia makes it easy to journal a person's life story, in small and large segments.
- Filling in the missing details with words allows us to enhance the very few photos from years past.
- Journaling can be done in many formats:
 - ✓ Bullets
 - ✓ Captions & comments
 - ✓ Storytelling – expand on who, what, where, when.
- Write as if speaking to a future generation. What would you say if you were describing these photos to a friend as you sat together with a cup of tea?
- Pictures and journaling are both great ways to document your family's traditions but don't forget that they don't have to be exclusive of one another. You could include a family recipe next to a picture of the dish or someone preparing it. Stories of family traditions can take up a page of a photo album or scrapbook, or a picture and the story behind it can share a page

8. Photo Preservation Standards:

The Creative Memories Technology Center strives to keep Consultants and customers informed and educated on all photo-safety issues. The ISO 18902 standard reflects our ongoing commitment to photo-safe, quality products. This guide provides an explanation of the standard, and it highlights the importance of our continued emphasis on photo-safety. Because the scrapbook industry is not regulated, it can be difficult for consumers to distinguish which products truly are photo-safe. Companies are free to label their products in any way they choose. For example, labeling a product "archival" in no way makes it photo-safe. Similarly, labeling a product "photo-safe" does not mean it complies with ISO 18902.

ISO 18902 is the International Organization for Standardization's basic photo-safety requirements for adhesives, plastics, pens, and album materials. The standard provides a detailed guide for photo-safe product development. It was developed through a consensus of industry, government

and other experts from various organizations, including the National Archives, the Image Permanence Institute, Hewlett Packard, Kodak, and Creative Memories.

What is ISO 18902? The ISO 18902 standard acts as an umbrella that encompasses a variety of properties (such as acid-free and buffered). When consumers see the ISO 18902 label, they know that the product has been tested and meets or exceeds all photo-safety elements required by this standard.

Creative Memories uses the ISO 18902 standard on it's packaging to make clear to customers that the product meets or exceeds photo- safety specifications. For example, if a product is not bleed-resistant, we won't label it photo-safe. This is because ISO guidelines require all photo-safe products to be bleed- resistant. Similarly, we require all photo-safe paper, including vellum, to be buffered, because ISO guidelines indicate that buffered paper is best for long-term photo preservation.

Resources:

- The Creative Memories Way: Cheryl Lightle and Rhonda Anderson. ISBN 1-57856-481-6
- To Our Children's Children: Bob Greene and DG Fulford. ISBN 0-385-46797-4
- Genealogy is More than Charts: Loma Duane Smith. ISBN 0-9632467-4-7
- Families Writing: Peter R Stillman. ISBN 0-89879-345-9
- The New Manual of Photography: John Hedgecoe. ISBN 0-7894-9637-2
- For albums, supplies, ideas and guidance, refer to: www.mycmsite.com/peppermintz
- A Consumer Guide to Recordable CDs and DVDs, Mark B. Mizen, Ph.D. Director of Technology
- Creative Memories. www.creativememories.com/CDandDVD.pdf .
- Creative Memories Dictionary. www.creativememories.com/dictionary.pdf

As I stated at the beginning of this article - space does not allow me to print all the information available in the *Syllabus*, but a brief synopsis of each lecture may be found in the last issues of *Connections* [vol # 29 iss # 3 Spring / Summer 2007].

Also, as seen in *Autumn Seminars* on page 5 of this issue three of the lecturers from ROOTS will be giving seminars at the QFHS Library this Fall:

- Sharon Callaghan will be discussing *Quebec Land Records Online Research* on November 3rd 2007;
- October 20th Lorraine Gosselin will discuss how to use *Legacy Family Tree Software* given out at ROOTS;
- Gary Schroder will give two seminars on UK research:
The British are Us on November 17th and *The Irish are Us* on December 1st.

Dr Lucille H. Campey gave a lecture at ROOTS on the *Scottish Exodus to Canada*. She has written many books on this subject.

The following are available for sale through the QFHS Bookstore:

- The Silver Chief - Lord Selkirk
- Scottish Pioneer of Lower Canada - Les Ecosse
- Scottish Pioneer of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton - After the Hector
- Scottish Pioneer of Prince Edward Island - A Very Fine Class of Immigrants
- Scottish Pioneer of New Brunswick - With Axe and Bible
- Scottish Pioneer of Upper Ganada - Glengary and Beyond

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 _____

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Attention: **"CEMETERY GRAVE LISTS"**

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

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.

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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 (Chateauguy Valley area - SW portion of the province)

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

Roman Catholic Marriages Montreal parishes and rural parishes

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

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

Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes

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

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

Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948

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

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QUEBEC CITY

CELEBRATING 400 YEARS of HISTORY

In 1608, 73 years after Jacques Cartier first sailed up the St Lawrence, another French explorer, Samuel de Champlain, stepped ashore on the muddy banks of that great river determined to build a permanent settlement. The place he chose for his *Habitation* [first settlement] was on a natural harbour, beneath the towering cliffs of *Cap-aux-diamants* [Cape Diamond]. He named his settlement Quebec from the Indian word "Kebec" - said to mean "where the water's narrow". That small fortified trading post, which barely survived its first winter, eventually grew into a large, bustling, modern city. In 2008 QUEBEC CITY will celebrate its 400th Anniversary with a variety of events planned throughout the year. For a calendar of events go to: <http://www.monquebec2008.com/MonQuebec2008/?module=calendar&id=11>

The history of Quebec City is extremely interesting and multifaceted, there are a great many books, both French and English, as well as numerous internet sites on the subject. It is said that the first winter only fourteen of the original colonists survived the cold and scurvy. But those who endured until Spring stayed and eventually more settlers arrived. Among them: the Missionaries, Recollet and Jesuits - some becoming martyrs; the Ursulines, who established a convent teaching school for young native girls; the Hospitalieres, who founded the first hospital; the fur traders: Voyageurs and Coureurs de bois. The first person to receive a land grant was a Paris apothecary, Louis Hebert, who settled, with his family, in Quebec in 1617. In 1663 Louis XIV cancelled the charter of the *Compagnie des Cent Associés* [Company of One Hundred Associates] and took control of the colony - making Quebec City the capital of New France. Despite hardships, Indian massacres, and extremely harsh laws imposed by the King Quebec City continued to grow. Quebec was seized by the English in 1629, but was later returned to France in 1632. On September 18th, 1759, after a short battle, Quebec City surrendered to the English. In 1760 the Marquis de Vaudreuil surrendered the rest of French Canada to the English. And, with the signing of the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763 all of the French colony in North America was handed over to England. *The Quebec Act*, passed in the British parliament in 1774 granted the French-speaking citizens of North America, among other things, to participate in government affairs, religious freedom, and language rights. After the conquest there was an influx of people from Great Britain - England, Ireland and Scotland and from the United States, after the Revolutionary War. Many of these immigrants passed through Quebec City on their way to other parts of Quebec and the rest of Canada, especially the Irish who arrived during the Great Irish Famine of the 1840s. In 1985 Quebec City's "Old Town" was declared a world heritage site by UNESCO as it is the only fortified, walled city still in existence in North America. Today Quebec City is the capital of the Province of Quebec and seat of the National Assembly of Quebec. A truly beautiful city and one we should all try to visit in 2008.

Dawn Miller Ouellette

From The Editor ■

Cover Postcard:

The postcard on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of *St Louis Gate* [Porte St-Louis] in Quebec City - circa 1900. I chose this photo to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the founding of Quebec City in 2008. Quebec City is the only walled city still in existence in North America. St Louis Gate is part of the city's fortifications and one of the main entrances into Old Quebec [Vieux Quebec] from the downtown core.

In this Issue:

In my article on the preceding page I have given a very brief history of Quebec City, this also to commemorate the 400th Anniversary this year. Other articles include: *Mary Queen of the World* by Robert Wilkins on page 5. This is a follow-up to the short write up I did in my editorial in the Autumn 2007 issue of *Connections*. I would like to thank Robert for his time and expertise in setting the record straight on the history of this beautiful cathedral. Robert also submitted three other short other articles, one on *Eaton's of Montreal* on page 7, where he discusses his memories of that great company along with a cute photo of Robert and his sister Carolyn visiting Santa on Eaton's fifth floor in 1950. A wonderful memory which all of us growing up in Montreal fondly share. *A Westmount Romance* on page 13, proves that even Montreal's crusty old judge / coroner had a romantic side in 1906. And, *Fish Came Out of Water Tap*, on page 24, is a follow-up to an article Robert wrote for *Connections* in the September 2004 issue. *Jewish Montreal in the 1760s* by Anne Joseph is another of her interesting and informative articles from her series *Montreal - in Days Gone By*, originally published in *Montreal Forum*. *The Empty Room* by Mike Yorston on page 11 reminds us that clues to finding those elusive ancestors may be anywhere ... even in an empty room. A very informative article, *The Archives nationales du Quebec in Montreal*, written by ANQ Archivist Estelle Brisson and translated, with her permission by QFHS member, Jacques Gagne may be found on page 17. It gives a short history of the ANQ and what you can find there. Jacques Gagne, who is always busy compiling binders of data for the QFHS, helping people with their research and volunteering as a Duty Librarian, has submitted the *France Collection of Microfilms at the ANQ Montreal*, an amazing document for anyone whose ancestors originally came from France. Once again, Lorraine Gosselin has filled the pages of *Computree* with descriptions and links to numerous sites of genealogical and historical interest. Lorraine has also started a new column on *Genealogical Software* on page 23 in which she will give information and answer questions on genealogical software. You may send your questions to her at computree@yahoo.com.

For your Spring Calendar:

As you will see in *Spring Seminars*, on page 4, the Quebec Family History Society is introducing a new series of one day intensive seminars given by experts. These seminars will examine various facets of genealogical research within a given country or province including the latest databases available at the QFHS and on the Internet ... save the airfare and spend an enjoyable day, with fellow genealogists, learning more about the land of your ancestors - Ireland, England, Scotland and the Province of Quebec. Bring a lunch. Don't forget to check the QFHS website at www.qfhs.ca for speakers and topics at the QFHS Free Lecture Series this Spring ... March to May 2008.

THANK YOU, once again, to everyone who submitted articles, fillers, etc to *Connections* in 2007.

I WISH EVERYONE HAPPY RESEARCHING IN 2008

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor



QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

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 2008 - for dates, time and directions visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca and click on "Happenings" then "Lecture Series".

THANK YOU FOR YOUR DEDICATION

The QFHS Library is able to be open six days a week, plus one evening due to dedicated volunteers. We would like to extend a heartfelt thank you to the following members who have retired recently as active *Duty Librarians* after many years of service. They have witnessed many changes and the expansion of our library over the years.

Les Akers, Dorothy Dunkley, Pam Jones-Devenyi,
Ted Grainger, Jann Robinson LaValley, Gordon
McConnell, Doug Pope, Russell Sharp.

THANK YOU FOR BEING THERE FOR US.

Joan Benoit, Executive Secretary

FANTASTIC RESEARCH RESOURCE !!

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

ON-LINE DATABASES

Quebec Family History Society *ON-LINE DATABASES* are now available for QFHS members. How to access these databases is explained in the "QFHS Book Store" section in the center of this issue of *Connections*.

QFHS announces the publication of our *Marriage Index* - now available for individual Montreal churches coming Soon Quebec City Protestant Churches. QFHS church repertoires are more than an Index - every record has been checked against the church register.

PAYMENT by VISA: The QFHS now accepts Visa on all transactions of \$10. Or more

WISHING YOU ALL THE BEST IN 2008

DEADLINE FOR THE SPRING / SUMMER EDITION OF "CONNECTIONS"
is FEBRUARY 15th 2008
Anyone wishing announcements to appear in this issue
must submit the material before the deadline date

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](mailto:SandyBrown@qfhs.ca), 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.

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

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 must be read in the QFHS library. Postage fee: 1 to 3 films \$3.00, 4 to 6 films \$5.00

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS - Canadian National Library and Archives
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 QFHS or in person at the QFHS library. All material must be read in the Quebec Family History Society Library. Postage fee is: \$3.00 for 1 to 3 microfilms; \$5.00 for 4 to 6 microfilms

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 will be 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 NEWS AND NOTES

SPRING SEMINARS ~ 2008

The Quebec Family History Society is Introducing a new series of *one day intensive seminars* given by experts. These seminars will examine various facets of genealogical research within a given country or province including the latest databases available at the QFHS and on the Internet

A Genealogical Day In Ireland

With James Joyce and Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday March 15, 2008:

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library

Fee: \$30.00 Members \$40.00 Non-Members



A Genealogical Day In England

With Daphne Phillips Diafas and Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday March 29, 2008:

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library

Fee: \$30.00 Members \$40.00 Non-Members



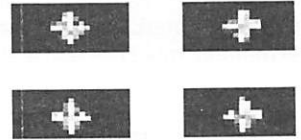
A Genealogical Day in Quebec

With Jacques Gagne, Lorraine Gosselin, and Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday April 19, 2008:

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library

Fee: \$30.00 Members \$40.00 Non-Members



A Genealogical Day in Scotland

With Susan Gingras and Bruce Henderson

Date: Saturday April 26, 2008:

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library

Fee: \$30.00 Members \$40.00 Non-Members



There will be Time in the Afternoon to ask your specific genealogical questions and seek research guidance

We will stop one hour for Lunch ~ Please Bring a Lunch

Please Remember that Space is Limited to 15 Persons for Each Seminar
The First 15 for each Seminar who pay are guaranteed a Seat

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

MARY QUEEN OF THE WORLD CATHEDRAL

by Robert N. Wilkins

A minor error was made in the "*From the Editor*" page in the last edition of Connections which I would like to take this opportunity to correct. The mistake in question is with regard to the Roman Catholic Cathedral which overlooks Dominion Square in the Montreal's city centre.

While the Cathedral of Mary Queen of the World (originally known as St. James the Great) was indeed constructed on the south side of Dorchester Street at the corner of Mansfield in the second half of the nineteenth century, this was NOT the location of the previous sanctuary of the same name which was destroyed in the Great Fire of July 1852 and that ravaged over a quarter of the city. In point of fact, the former cathedral stood on St. Catherine and St. Denis Streets in the city's east end and was considered to have been the third building in Montreal designated by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to serve as a cathedral. Its story is an interesting one and begins in the relatively early 1800's.

In September of 1822, Montreal's Roman Catholic faithful petitioned Monsignor Jean-Jacques Lartigue that he have constructed in Montreal a cathedral and a bishop's palace more worthy of the city and its high clergy. Perhaps not surprisingly, the request was agreed to by the Bishop of Quebec, Monsignor Plessis, for whom Lartigue was the auxiliary bishop. The site chosen for the new structures was that of the intersection of St. Denis and St. Catherine Streets, the land a gift of Denis-Benjamin Viger.

Once begun, the work advanced rapidly such that Lartigue was able to bless his new bishop's palace on September 18, 1825 and only a few days later, on September 22, the new cathedral itself was consecrated, taking the title St. James the Great (St. Jacques-le-Majeur). Before this time, Mgr. Lartigue had lived with, first, the Sulpicians and later with the nuns of the Hotel Dieu.

The new church building, while not enormous, was impressive enough for the period. The nave was rather large, with two narrow aisles passing through it, while the chancel was in apsidal form. The facade was fairly simple, copying on a larger scale, that of the Hotel Dieu de Montreal.

The years passed and on September 29, 1836, Mgr. Lartigue was given permission by King William IV to take officially the title of Bishop of Montreal, an honour bestowed upon him only a few months earlier by Pope Gregory XVI. It was reported at the time that the new bishop, in gratitude, fell to his knees outside the main entrance of the cathedral on St. Denis Street before entering it.

Among the many interesting events to have taken place in this long lost sanctuary, it is worth noting two: the "Te Deum" that was sung there in thanks to God at the time of the accession of Victoria to the British throne in 1837 and, a few years later, after the death of Lartigue, the consecration of Ignace Bourget as the new Bishop of Montreal.

Intriguingly, when Bishop Lartigue died on April 19, 1840 at the Hotel Dieu in Montreal, his remains were deposited in a vault at his much-beloved cathedral on St. Denis Street. However, during the Great Fire of 1852, they were hurriedly removed to the monastery of the nuns of the Hotel Dieu where they remained until they were, in 1861, again carried away - this time to the burial vaults of the Congregation of Notre Dame. There they remained until they were once more, and finally, transported in June of 1885 (along with those of his successor, Bishop Bourget who had died only a few days earlier) to the new cathedral on Dorchester Street, which itself was nearing completion by this time.

After the Great Fire of July 7-8, 1852 destroyed what was considered to have been Montreal's third Roman Catholic cathedral, another church building was constructed upon the same foundations as the previous one. Parts of the later church (known simply as the "Parish Church

of St. Jacques” and never given the title ‘cathedral’ like its predecessor) still stand today, integrated since the 1970’s into the UQAM complex in the city’s Latin Quarter.

The loss of St. James the Great Cathedral in the general conflagration of 1852 was an enormous loss to the city but not as great as that of the bishop’s palace. In fact, the mansion which served as the residence of the distinguished prelate had only been completed a year earlier, replacing the somewhat modest edifice that had been constructed less than thirty years earlier. In contrast, the 1851 bishop’s palace was considered to have been one of the most beautiful buildings in Montreal at the time. A few months later, it lay in ruins - like much of the east end of the city.

After the tragic events of July 1852, Bishop Bourget temporarily used the chapel of the nearby Sisters of Providence as the city’s fourth cathedral, briefly taking up residence in St. Joseph’s Hospice, also administered by the same sisters and also in the vicinity (it stood more or less where is found today the Voyageur Bus Terminal).

Bourget, however, had no intention of remaining any longer in the city’s east end and, accordingly, in 1855 he moved the entire ecclesiastic bureaucracy to the city’s west end, overlooking the vast Roman Catholic burial ground which is today Dominion Square. There, he took up residence in his new bishop’s palace (this one of modest design, and still standing today). He also oversaw the construction of an equally unassuming “provisional cathedral” which was in reality nothing more than a somewhat glorified chapel in which the clergy were able, for nearly forty years, to celebrate their religious rites and observances.

However, it was during a visit in 1856 to the Vatican that Bishop Bourget was inspired with the idea of constructing in Montreal a cathedral (today’s Mary Queen of the World), for all intents and purposes, identical to that of St. Peter’s in Rome, albeit on a somewhat smaller scale. The rest is history (and another story).

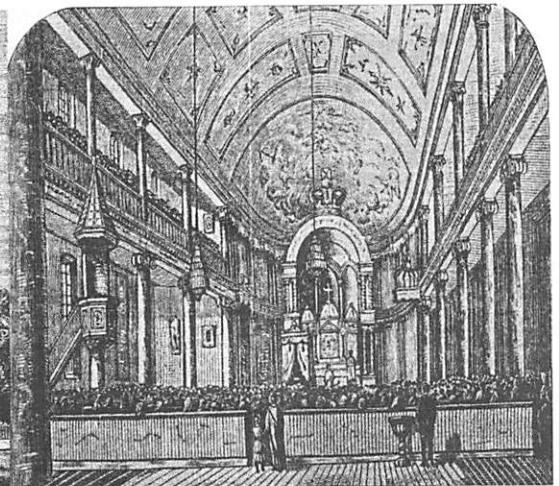
BISHOP’S PALACE - ST JAMES CATHEDRAL Circa: 1851

Exterior



LE SECOND PALAIS EPISCOPAL DE SAINT-JACQUES, RUE SAINTE-CATHERINE
Détruit par l'incendie du 7 juillet 1852. — Quatrième évêché.

Interior



INTERIEUR DE L'ANCIENNE CATHEDRALE DE SAINT-JACQUES.
Détruite par l'incendie du 8 juillet 1852.—Troisième Cathédrale.

EATON'S OF MONTREAL

by Robert N. Wilkins

For three consecutive indelible summers of my youth, I was engaged by the prestigious T. Eaton Company at its venerable and vintage edifice on St. Catherine Street West in downtown Montreal. At the time of the first of these three stints, I was a scant youth of sixteen years of age and it was for me the first money-earning position I had ever held - other than delivering newspapers, of course! The year was 1963 and, perhaps surprisingly, all these years later, I still remember it as yesterday.

We lived at the time in the northern, off-island suburbs and my daily jaunt into the city centre was an adventure in itself in those pre-Métro days. One local bus coupled with a CN commuter run through the eerily black 1912 tunnel under renowned Mount Royal accomplished the task in about one hour. Another ten minutes of walking took me to the distinctive University Street store entrance, the only one available to employees before conventional shopping hours.

Once in the celebrated building, I would quickly glance at the huge central-aisle pendulous timepiece before descending to the lower ground floor which was well-known at the time for its bargain-basement products and prices. There, I beavered away as a stock boy in Women's Sports Wear which was tucked away in the southeast corner of the level in question. I attentively arranged the boxes and stacks in the storage room, later bringing the much sought after wearing apparel out to the department itself and carefully classifying it there as well. The pinnacle of the season was, of course, the popular Record-breaking Day Sale which in that specific year took place on July 4. I retain to this day the striking memory of the shopping madness that the bargains engendered. I also recall my salary.

Remuneration for my youthful labour was a \$1.00 an hour; the meagre stipend discreetly presented to us, on a weekly basis, in cash within a petite brown pay envelope by the floor manager. Everyday, by that same unswerving soul, we were also slipped a dollar bill which was given to us to help cover the expense incurred for our lunch in the rather non - descript employee cafeteria.

My reminiscences of Eaton's pre-date, however, my experiences as a jobholder in that illustrious Montreal establishment. Indeed, my first recollections are from my early childhood when I would become briefly separated from my mother amidst all the display counters and other fittings both so intriguing yet intimidating to a fidgety toddler. Virtually unable to see above the untold number of store movables, I would inevitably lose sight of her from time to time in the diverse corridors and passageways of the stately main floor. After a few unsettling moments, I would habitually find her still at the same display stand from which we had become separated when I had unwisely wandered off in search of momentary adventure.



Certainly one of the most vivid remembrances I have of the Eaton's emporium is Christmas and the firm's traditionally sponsored Santa Clause Parade along time-honoured St. Catherine Street. Living down the hill in a nearby working class neighbourhood, this festive display was only a tram ride away so my sister and I were taken faithfully to it each November. To this day, I still hold a robust impression of the colourful spectacle, and of shivering in the late autumn dampness while all along tightly clutching my father's hand.

Once the never to be forgotten annual procession was over, we were quickly shepherded by our parents to the department store's magical and mystical Toyland located on its picturesque fifth floor. For a young boy in his very early years, a pause at this mecca of varied trinkets and whatnots was indeed a dream come true, as was the requisite visit with the Grand Old man himself. As yesterday !

It should be noted that other than regular newspaper advertising, the Eaton Company was rarely, of itself, in the news. An exception to this truth, however, occurred on January 30, 1982 when Quebec's parliamentary house leader and deputy premier of the time, Claude Charron, was detained by store detectives for having left the premises with an expensive tweed jacket hidden under his winter coat. For subsequently pressing charges, Eaton's quickly became a kind of pariah for Quebec nationalists.

Nevertheless, to be sure, a business enterprise in the mold of Montreal's T. Eaton's could not help but leave a positive and abiding impact on all those who passed through its familiar revolving doors, even though it was not the first dry goods shop to stand on that particular corner of one of Canada's most famous intersections. For nearly half a century, the Brouillet's, Scroggie's, Carsley's, Rea's, and Goodwin's all had their occasion but it was the Eaton family of Toronto who, upon taking over the site in 1925, developed it like it had never been developed before. From that greatly anticipated Record-breaking Sale in early July to its tastefully and temperately arranged store windows, the Montreal outlet eclipsed the competition and endured a remarkable seventy-five years in the heart and mind of this city until its closing in 1999.

As for me, whenever I enter the now-recycled premises, I still look instinctively for that hanging clock that I regarded regularly all those years ago. While it is now gone, my personal musings and memories are not - they linger on about this giant of Canadian commerce and the delight it brought to me in my life, both in 1963 and time and again.

The photo on page 7 is of Robert Wilkins and his sister, Carolyn with Santa in 1950

Mr. Wilkins is a retired Montreal area high school teacher. He is currently indexing death announcements as they appeared in the now defunct Montreal Star. This ongoing data base covers the period January 1900 through to September 1906 and contains over 61,000 entries. Further information can be obtained on line at:

www.geocities.com/montreal_1900

or by telephoning 514-524-5247. / E-mail: montreal_1900@hotmail.com

Mr. Wilkins' BLOG is found at: www.geocities.com/for_good_measure

Montreal – In Days Gone By **JEWISH MONTREAL IN THE 1760s**

by Anne Joseph

The history books tell the story very succinctly. On Monday 8 September 1760, General Jeffrey Amherst led his men into Montreal and proceeded to Place d'Armes, where French Governor Vaudreuil surrendered Montreal and all of New France to the English, without a shot being fired. This was but one event in the Seven Years War that was raging on both sides of the Atlantic, and ratification of the result did not come about until the Treaty of 1763.

Nonetheless, the effect on everyone in the area was felt immediately and the significance of all this for the Jews was that the stage was now set for them to settle in this territory, legally, with heads held high. Hitherto, anyone who was not a Roman Catholic was not allowed to reside in the land known as New France, but the French surrender nullified that prohibition.

Aaron Hart, a Jew, left England in 1742 heading first for Jamaica, then on to New York, before moving north with Amherst's army and riding into Montreal with him on 8 September 1760. We know that Hart was there, and it is highly likely that there were other Jews with the army of about 2000 men. We cannot be certain, but most likely to have been with them were Levy Solomons and four of his business associates, Ezekiel Solomon, Chapman Abraham, Benjamin Lyon and Gershom Levy. Their partnership had been formed in about 1756 for the purpose of supplying the British Army. Rosh Hashanah was on Thursday 11 September, and I often wonder if the Jews managed to mark the occasion in any way.

Most of the army eventually left, but Aaron Hart stayed, and so with a whisper, Jewish Montreal became a reality. Hart accepted the task offered to him of continuing to supply the army, and chose to live in Three Rivers on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River about half way between Montreal and Quebec City.

Throughout the next decade there were perhaps a couple of dozen Jews taking their task of establishing themselves in Quebec very seriously. All of them needed to be mobile in the area, but some moved around more extensively than others. Levy Solomons was among those who resided in Montreal more or less permanently, while his presumed cousin Ezekiel Solomon was among those who travelled more often. Abraham, Lyon and Levy, while not permanent residents, were indeed in and around Montreal frequently enough to play intermittent roles in the founding of the community. Moses Hart, Aaron's brother, was a resident in the 1760s. And there were more Jews who can rightly be considered long-term residents. A few familiar names among them were Isaac, Samuel and Uriah Judah, Lazarus David, Abraham Franks and Andrew Hays. David Salesby Franks was in and out during these years, but from his own writings we know that he did not consider himself to be settled in Montreal until 1774. While many of these men eventually moved back to America, they did play important roles in both the Jewish and secular development of the colonies both above and below what we now call the Canadian/American border. Then, as now, cross border trade was big business.

Lazarus David brought his wife and daughter to settle in Montreal in 1762-1763. Their son, David David, was the first Jewish baby to be born in Quebec on 14 October 1764. The first Jew to die and be buried in Montreal was Lazarus David on 22 October 1776.

There are plenty of records to show that the Hart and Judah families were hard at work building up their various businesses within Quebec throughout the 1760s, as were Lazarus David, Andrew Hays and Abraham Franks. They all shared with their neighbours an interest in politics, very meaningful to this pioneering generation. Ezekiel Solomon, while connected with business in Montreal, is an example of one of the more mobile businessmen. He was a fur trader travelling as far as Fort Michilimackinac located on the straights between Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. By 1763, Aaron Hart became postmaster at Three Rivers. He was also busily acquiring land, including 48 acres bought for £350 from the Fafard de la Framboise estate in 1764, followed seven months later by the purchase of a large section of the seigneurie of Bécancour. His fellow Jews matched him in this acquisition of property.

Quite a number of Jewish babies were born in this first decade, including Samuel and Moses David in 1766 and 1767, and Moses Hart in 1768, and Sarah Solomons in 1769 or 1770.

But perhaps the most significant Jewish "birth" was the founding in Montreal of the Corporation of Portuguese Jews, Shearith Israel, by about a dozen families on 30 December 1768. This founding of what might be called a home base, cemented a most important element in their lives. As pioneers, they naturally had the obligation to be sufficiently successful in business so that they could establish homes and all the other necessities for raising families, but they never forgot their commitment to their Jewish lifestyle.

Without these families, would Montreal have developed into the mostly-friendly Jewish centre that it is today? Of course it would.

But I'm old-fashioned enough to like looking back. Sign of aging, I suppose.

Anne Joseph is a member of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal
and Editor of their quarterly publication, *MONTREAL FORUM*

This article first appeared in the December 2006 Issue of *MONTREAL FORUM* ~ Vol 2 - # 2
In upcoming issues of *CONNECTIONS* I will be reprinting some of Anne Joseph's articles
about "Montreal - In Days Gone By"

You can visit the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal at: <http://www.jgs-montreal.org>
Click on MONTREAL FORUM and read this and other interesting articles from past issues

"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 and various items of genealogical interest.

THE EMPTY ROOM

by Mike Yorston

Like many of us I became somewhat more serious about my family history after I retired. It is great fun to research old documents, registers, and other sources; it may also be frustrating, and it is sometimes rewarding. This story is about one of the rewarding moments.

My family background is English, Scottish and Irish, and more recently the provinces of Nova Scotia (C1760), New Brunswick (C1840), and Quebec (C1904). With the help of others I have been able to trace my father's family back to 17th century to the Island of Rousay, Orkney, Scotland. My mother's family record goes even further back to the Scottish Highlands and includes a sojourn in Ballymoney, Northern Ireland prior to 1700. But there are gaps in the histories that are sometimes difficult to fill. Such was the case of my grandparents wedding.

My grandfather, Frederick Pottinger Yorston, was born in northern New Brunswick in 1869, the son of an Orkneyman shipbuilder. Grandfather attended the University of New Brunswick where he earned a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in Arts. Thus equipped, he became the Master at Harkins Academy, Newcastle, NB. It was in Newcastle that he met Susan Augusta Harrison, also a teacher and daughter of a Methodist minister. They married and produced one child, Frederic H Yorston (my father) born in Newcastle in November 1901.

I say they married because given their respective and respected backgrounds, I could hardly think otherwise. But I could not find any evidence of a wedding. I looked for family papers and I read through my grandmother's scrapbooks. I searched the NB Archives, church registers in Newcastle (now called Miramichi) and civic records but to no avail. There was no record of their wedding. No one in the family had pertinent information or documentation, and so it seemed that my family record would forever be incomplete.

Fast-forward a few years. My brother David in Nova Scotia lends me a photo album that he had many years earlier inherited from a cousin. Cousin Gwen was actually my father's 1st cousin, but she had always lived in Manchester Mass. The photographs were from another era and were mostly of Gwen and her family. One sepia-toned picture was of a room, empty except for a few ferns on stands. The caption read "Site of wedding, Manchester."

I was not very swift; it didn't occur to me that this might be a clue I was looking for. But after a while and before I returned the album to my brother I perused it again and asked myself the question, "whose wedding?"

I have a cousin Jack (my mother's side of the family) who lives in Massachusetts and who is an avid family historian and researcher par excellence. I asked him if he knew someone who might be familiar with Manchester and its records. Jack does not live near Manchester but he said, "Yes," and then hung up the phone.

About ten days later I received an envelope in the mail. It was from Jack, and it was plump; he had been busy.

In the envelope was the information I was looking for. I learned that my grandparents were married in Manchester on August 9, 1899, more than two years before my father was born. I speculate that they married in Massachusetts rather than at home in New Brunswick because the bride's parents had retired in Manchester to live with another daughter (my great aunt Eliza) and her husband, a Manchester physician.

Jack provided a certified true copy of my grandparent's marriage certificate, complete with town seal. He also sent me a number of clippings from local newspapers about aunt Eliza and her family, including articles about their home dated 1971. Jack took present day pictures of the home, which had since been converted to condominiums.

Jack also checked burial records and sent me death and burial information for family members who lived at one time in Manchester, as well as pertinent US census records.

The clue to all this data was a photograph of an empty room. From this episode I learned that in researching family history it is important to follow up all clues no matter how obscure. It is also great to have a cousin Jack.

CAN YOU HELP ?

The Q.F.H.S. gets numerous requests for help in finding elusive Quebec ancestors or family members. Can anyone help with this following request ?

A Genealogy query from the UK

I have been trying to find out what happened to my grandmother and her son Adam who supposedly emigrated to Quebec in the 1920's after her marriage to her 2nd husband, *Andrew Kinniburgh* (a widower with 4 daughters, first wife also called Margaret). Margaret or Maggie as she was known (adopted daughter of *Adam Turnbull*, married *Robert Thomson* who died in 1910, then she remarried an Andrew Kinniburgh in 1916). They came from Scotland and Maggie left a son (James) behind from her first marriage and never kept up any contact with him. James was my father and I would love to know what happened to the rest of my family, so if anyone has any information about them I would be delighted to hear from them. I do have a photo of Maggie and some of her family if that would help in identifying her.

Regards Annlyn Thackwray
anlynnenis@yahoo.co.uk

IN DEPTH RESEARCH - by the hour

The QFHS can conduct in depth research for a fee of: \$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.

A WESTMOUNT ROMANCE

by Robert N. Wilkins

[originally published in *The Westmount Examiner*]



On Valentine's Day 1906, The Montreal Star reported the odd story of the legal tribulations in Westmount's Police Court of a strikingly beautiful young Swedish girl who worked as a domestic in the city. The young woman, one Hilda Christiana Sjo'berg, was accused of having stolen a few items from her mistress earlier in the month.

Sjo'berg, who had left her own country due to the political unrest brought on by Norway's struggle for independence from Sweden, later admitted to the theft but offered no rational explanation as to why she had done it.

As the clock struck ten that Valentine Day morning, Police Magistrate Edmond McMahon walked into the chamber and took his seat on the bench. At that point, the visibly distraught young woman, a native of the Scandinavian town of Sunsvall, was brought in by a rather burly officer of the law. "Tears were flowing from the dark-blue eyes of the young Swedish girl," reported The Star in its now familiar mawkish style.

As the learned judge was about to impose his sentence on the frightened servant, an equally attractive gentleman stepped forward and offered to intervene on the young woman's behalf. His name was William Brown, 22 years of age, and a native of Bolton, England. The young man was happily employed by one the larger companies in Montreal and was quite settled in this city. He declared solemnly that he was willing to pay any fine on Sjo'berg's behalf if only Magistrate McMahon would give the youthful Swede her liberty.

The judge, with a most serious look on his face, asked Brown quite matter-of-factly: "Why? Are you in love with the young woman?"

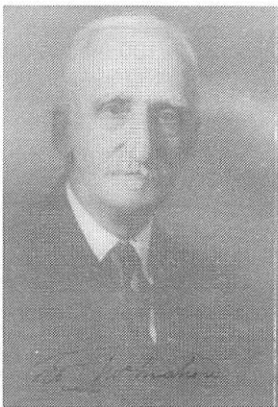
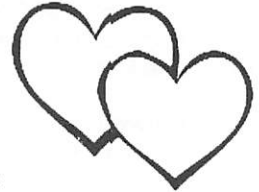
"I am smitten to the very heart with her at first sight, and I do not want to see her go to prison," he answered rapidly.

"Do you really love the girl?" the magistrate persevered.

"I love her with all my heart," came the reply.

"Would you marry the young lady?"

"I would marry her on the spot, if you would liberate her."



To everyone's surprise, Judge McMahon (who was also Montreal's coroner) made the arrangements then and there. He requested the indulgence of Reverend Ernest Bushell, rector of Westmount's St. Matthias Church to perform the marriage ceremony. Accordingly, the couple (who knows what the young woman thought) was married that very evening - Valentine's Day - at seven o'clock in the Town Hall by the Anglican priest. Needless to say, the story was the talk of the community in the days which followed.

Photo of: Judge Edmond McMahon
Police Magistrate and Coroner of Montreal
From: The Montreal City Archives / Les archives de la Ville de Montreal

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ WINTER 2007

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

NEW AT QFHS ~ TO: DECEMBER 2007

BOOKS:

1. Canadian Journal of Irish Studies
Vol. 28 #2, Vol. 29 #1, Spring 2003 & Fall 2004 PER/100.99/C3/2003
2. Montreal During The American Revolution MH/151.9/D6
3. Letters From The Peace River
by Fay Thomson Bland & Phoebe FitzWallace FH/170.99.B5/2003
4. Eleven Exiles
edited by Phyllis R Blakely & John N Grant HG/100.9/B5/2003
5. 1851-52 Census, Township of Pittsburgh, Ontario GS/166.4/S6
6. 1861 Census, Township of Pittsburgh, Ontario GS/166.4/S6/1978
7. A Collection of Talks of Historical Interest Pittsburgh, Ontario
8. Syllabus: QFHS Roots Conference, REF/GN/151.9/B4/2007
An International Conference on Family History in Quebec ~ June 15th – 17th 2007
9. The Merrys of Magog
by Maurice Langlois FH/153.01/M3/2003
10. Cashman Family History FH/460.9/C3/2007
11. Montreal: A Souvenir Album (photographs) HG/151.88/M6/1910
12. Historical Sketches of the Churches
in the Cowansville-Dunham Pastoral Charge
by Ruby Moore HG/152.44/M6/1962
13. Hudson's Bay Company Archives For 1671-1970
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/ HG/100.9/H8/2007
14. The East Norfolk Poll & Register 1835 (Vol.24)
Indexed by Chris Beal GN/436.4/N6/1992
15. Norwich Archdeaconry Marriage Licence Bonds (Vol 23)
edited by Christine Hood, BA. GN/436.4/N6/1991
16. Tales of the CPR
by David Lawrence Jones HG/100.99/J6/2002
17. OGS Seminar 2007, Syllabus, June 1-3 2007 GN/160.99/O6/2007
18. Norfolk Pedigrees (Part five)
compiled by Patrick Palgrave-Moore, BA, FSA, FSG. GN/436.4/N6/1990
19. Bauxite, Sugar and Mud HG/500.9/D3
by Patricia Wendy Dathan
20. Tides of Tadoussac - The Golden Age of St. Lawrence Resort
by Lewis Evans HG/156.99/E8/1982
(Memories of Living in Colonial Guyana 1928-1944)

THANK YOU TO THESE DONORS FOR THEIR KIND DONATIONS:

Bruce Dawe, Jacques Gagné, Marian Hykle, Thomas McEntree,
Margaret Stead, Barbara Winn, QFHS, and
Judy Isherwood of Shoreline Press

CDs:

1. Family Tree Magazine, November 2006: 1 CD
1851 Census Saxmundham, Aldeburgh Are, Suffolk HO107/1802c-1802d
Parish Registers: Gloucester Vol. 9
Past Issues: Family Tree Mag. Nov 1996, Practical Family History Nov 2000
Software: Family Historian 3 Demo
Bonus: Essentialweb Links

 2. Family Tree Magazine, July 2007 1 CD
1871 Census, Huntingdon RG10/ 1523-1527
Parish Registers: Buckinghamshire vol. 3
Back Issues: Family Tree Mg. July 2002, Practical Family History July 2003
Software: Family Historian demo
Bonus: Essential Web Links
-

NEW COLLECTIONS at the QFHS:

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*". Sharon has found many books in this collection. For the moment we will keep them as *Reference* and have assigned space in the white bookcase against the wall Do check these out - as there are some very important research books in the collection. See: *Connections* ~ Spring 2007 vol # 29 iss # 3 pg 20 for Sharon Callaghan's article describing this collection.

GASPE RESEARCHERS: DR. DAVID MCDOUGALL COLLECTION

by Diane McDougal

This collection contains indexed references to early Gaspé families with such names as ANNETT, ASCAH, BEEBE, COFFIN, GILKER, O'HARA, ROBERTSON and others. Many of the early families were Loyalists. The *Reverend George Milne Diary* (1841-1873) provides a description of everyday life in the time period as well as references to births, marriages, and deaths performed by Reverend Milne. The file includes Dr. McDougall's extensive writings on the shipbuilding and shipping industries in the early Gaspé years. Also there are many articles on Gaspé history including land claims and census information for various years. The vertical file also has a collection of articles from *Gaspé of Yesterday* by Ken Annett published by *The Spec*, a Gaspé newspaper.

LIBRARY LOAN - REQUEST BY MAIL

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

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

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

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

This catalogue may be borrowed by QFHS Members

New books are listed in each issue of Connections.

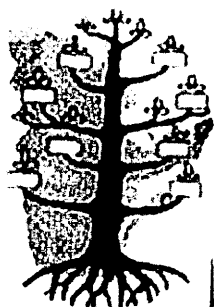
Name: _____

Address: _____

Membership # _____

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

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



Quebec Family History Society

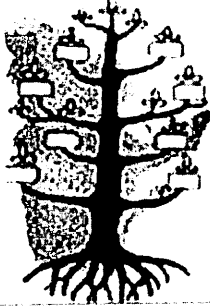
**Announces the Publication of our
Marriage Index**

**Now Available for Individual Montreal
Churches**

Coming Soon

Quebec City Protestant Churches

Code	Title	Price	Shipping	Total
EANG001M	Marriage Index - Ascension Anglican Montreal (Outremont) 1898-1925	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00
EANG003M	Marriage Index - Garrison Anglican Montreal 1790-1880	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00
EANG005M	Marriage Index - Grace Anglican Montreal (Pointe St Charles) 1868-1925	\$15.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
EANG007M	Marriage Index - Saint George Anglican Montreal 1817-1925	\$25.00	\$4.00	\$10.00
EANG018M	Marriage Index - All Saints Anglican Montreal 1890-1925	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00
EANG040M	Marriage Index - Christian Advent Anglican Montreal 1894-1925	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00
ECON002M	Marriage Index - Calvary Congregational Church Montreal 1834-1920	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00
EMET013M	Marriage Index - Saint James Methodist Church Montreal 1818-1925	\$ 20.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
EPRE003M	Marriage Index - American Presbyterian Church Montreal 1832-1925	\$ 15.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
EPRE007M	Marriage Index - Erskine Presbyterian Church Montreal 1833-1925	\$ 20.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
EPRE012M	Marriage Index - Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Montreal 1815-1925	\$ 20.00	\$3.00	\$10.00
EPRE013M	Marriage Index - Saint Gabriel's Presbyterian Church Montreal 1778-1925	\$ 25.00	\$4.00	\$10.00
EPRE032M	Marriage Index - Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Lachine 1818-1925	\$ 8.00	\$2.00	\$10.00



Quebec Family History Society

Church Repertoires

More than an Index

Every Record has been checked
Against the Church Register

The following are available

E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1899 (Dunn)	\$28.00	\$7.00	\$35.00
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
E6047	Shefford County Protestant Deaths/Burials 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$47.00
E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$40.00	\$6.00	\$46.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy & Dunn)	\$60.00	\$7.00	\$67.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (1832 - 1901) (Garneau)	\$30.00	\$5.00	\$35.00

Our Entire Index is now Available ON - LINE for Members
See the following pages



Quebec Family History Society

ON-LINE DATABASES

Now Available for QFHS Members

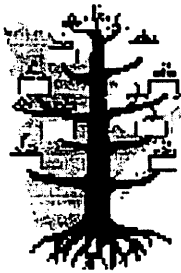
QFHS DATABASE (as of 13 Nov 2007)		
Section	Unique Surnames	Total Surnames
Marriages **	43791	253869
Births	9281	87538
Deaths	15930	69154
Census	2618	17835
Land Grants	7362	34481
Seigneuries (Owners)	263	327
Seigneuries (Tenants) (in progress)	417	1243
Cemetary Graves (in Progress)	761	1922
Total Records 466359		

**** Marriage Index covers Montreal Area, Quebec City, St Francois and Richmond County , All covered 100%.**

**To gain access: Must be a paid up member
Must have an email address registered with QFHS**

Here's how to do it:

**Go to: www.qfhs.ca click on "Databases" on left side list
Then click on "Members Login"**



Quebec Family History Society

**PRESENTS:
COMING Monday, JUNE 18TH**

On-line Database Applications [free access]

**Search Library catalogue
Search surname links**

**On-line Database Applications [Members ONLY access]
Members' login required**

**Surname / forename details
Includes: births, marriages, deaths, census, seigneuries, land grants**

**Church Registers – by church
Birth, marriages, deaths – details**

Cemeteries – by location - Details

Towns, villages – by location - Details

Member Number

Your User Id: Your email address

Your Password: Your Postal Code

(All letters in Caps and No spaces)

Example: (H2J3K4) (Can)

Example: (01324-5678) (US)

**With a successful login you will be taken back to the Main Menu.
Now click on Surname/ Forename Details” to enter the system**

Having Trouble?: Contact us

Bob Dunn: trdunn@sympatico.ca

Derek Hopkins: derek.hopkins@sympatico.ca

The Archives nationales du Quebec *in Montreal* *A Little Bit of History* by Estelle Brisson

The Archives nationales du Quebec, a leading repository of genealogical records in North America owes its origin to our ancestors who possessed the required wisdom to properly protect their precious documents for future generations. The preservation of archival records had its beginning shortly after the birth of La Nouvelle France [New France]. At the time, the Coutume de Paris did stipulate that documents related to the civil registers and deeds executed by notaries, be protected. The Coutume de Paris, the customary law of the Provost and Viscount of Paris (Governing Agency in France dealing with colonies), was written in 1510 and introduced in La Nouvelle France by La Compagnie des Cents-Associés. In 1731, Intendant Gilles Hocquart would formally make a request addressed to the Royal Administrative Ministry in Paris for the construction of an archive in New France.

The official letter written by Monsieur Hocquart read in part as follow: "On numerous occasions, it has been brought to my attention, that the drafts of acts written by notaries, the registers of the Council of State and of the Marshall cannot be securely protected in the private homes of individuals, the latter who are in most cases, the registrars of the said documents, at which residences these minute books are presently being kept. The documents are prone to fire accidents, with the obvious consequence of complete loss of deeds and documents related with all individuals of the colony. Your Highness, the present situation has reached a critical stage and as such I hereby request permission (and the funds required) for the construction of a secured building in order to store these valuable documents".

Unfortunately, the request by Monsieur Hocquart was turned-down. About 30 years later, as the British Armies were approaching Quebec, Governor Vaudreuil (Pierre de Rigaud de Cavagnal, Marquis de Vaudreuil) would order the removal of the archives of la Nouvelle France from Quebec (city) to Trois-Rivieres in order to keep the manuscripts away from the enemy forces. Following the capitulation, the archives of La Nouvelle France, with the exception of letters and documents addressed to the King of France and some of his ministers, were turned-over to the British, as recorded in the document entitled "Les Articles de la Capitulation de Montreal" (Clauses dealing with the Treaty of Capitulation of Montreal) which read in part:

"The registers and other documents of the Superior Council of State of Quebec and of the Provost Marshall and of the Admiralty Offices of Montreal, in addition to the judicial records of the regions of Trois-Rivieres and of Montreal, and with those dealing with the various Seigneuries of the Colony, and of the registers of deeds executed by notaries of cities and rural regions, [...] which might become necessary for the governing and administration of the country must be made available to the new masters".

Fortunately, the British Regime would be favorable in their handling of these archival documents. From 1763, the new government would take the following dispositions: << the notary archives will be preserved by the garde-notes (registrar Boisseau), the judicial archives by the registrar of the Council of State and documents dealing with farms (farming communities) will be turned-over to the Secretary's Office of the province .

On December 27th, 1786 Governor Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) would issue a governor's ordinance in order to evaluate the conditions and content of the ancient registers of the province. In July 1790, a new law was passed dealing with the protection of archives. This new legislation described as *Loi du Secretariat*, gave the Secretary of the Province the power to manage the archives of New France and for the clerks of the courts of Montreal and Trois Rivieres to become registrars of all legal manuscripts of their respective territories.

On September 2nd 1929, the Government of the Province of Quebec would appoint Pierre-Georges Roy to the post of Archivist of the Bureau des archives, a service dedicated to the management of the archives. In 1969, the National Assembly of Quebec would pass Bill 88, a law, which granted the Archives, the authority to store all documents of various government ministries who no longer existed as an entity. In the same year the Archives de la Province de Quebec would become the Archives nationales du Quebec.

Finally in 1971, 240 years after the request of Mr. Hocquart, the Archives nationales in Montreal would open its doors. Seven other regional archives would also open across Quebec.

WHAT CAN YOU FIND AT THE ARCHIVES TODAY:

- 20,000 microfilms and microfiches dealing in part with marriages, baptisms, burials of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish churches and synagogues of the 17th, 18th, 19th centuries including the *Drouin Collection* of microfilms from the beginning of the French Colony to 1940.
- 9,000 books of marriages, baptisms, burials, genealogy dictionaries, family genealogies, etc.
- The microfilms and books of marriages described above not only cover the churches of Quebec but also many in Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, and numerous churches in the United States, especially those in the regions in which French Canadian families migrated to during the various emigration periods.
- All of the Notary manuscripts in their original form for the regions of Montreal, Laval, Lanaudiere, Laurentian, Monteregie (western portion of the Eastern Townships) in addition to the Notary documents on microfilms from other regions of Quebec
- The Judicial Archives of the districts of Montreal, Laval, Lanaudiere, Monteregie from the beginning of the French Colony to 1970
- Guardianships, trusteeships, civil marriages, holograph wills, coroner's inquests, all in their original form.
- The archives of Land Surveyors and Road Engineers
- Manuscripts dealing with the establishment of parishes (townships), documents dealing with the Seigneuries of Montreal and surrounding regions in addition to an impressive number of maps, plans dealing with the location of lots and concessions of the early French pioneers.

- Federal Censuses on microfilms from 1825 to 1911 for all regions of Canada
- *The Parchemin Data Base* dealing with the Notaries and their clients from 1626 to 1784
- *The Judicial Database TL4, S1*, the latter dealing with the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal from 1693 to 1763
- PRDH on line and in book form, most likely one of the best source of the early habitants of New France of the 17th and 18th centuries.
- The birth, marriage, death index of Protestants for the regions of Quebec (city) (1790-1875), Montreal (1760-1899), on microfilms and microfiches
- The birth, marriage, burial index of Catholic families of the Montreal region (1642-1899), on microfilms.
- 500,000 marriages, listed in alphabetical sequence as part of the Loiselle Fichier
- Thousands of documents which were digitized, all accessible through the BaNQ web site under the heading of Genealogie: www.banq.qc.ca

Estelle Brisson is the Archivist at the Archives nationales du Quebec in Montreal
Marie-Eve Varin, contributed to the preparation of the original document.
Translated with permission from the author by: **Jacques Gagne**

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. 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 a number of 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



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

THE LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES OF CANADA AND QUEBEC IN JOINT PROJECT

A *federated* search engine has been established at www.thatsmyfamily.info. It is also supported by the Council of Provincial and Territorial Archivists of Canada. This is a search tool, available in French and English, that leads to genealogy and family history data bases.

WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? - CANADA AND UK

The 'BBC Who Do You Think You Are? Magazine looks behind the stories uncovered by the series and will take you on a step by step journey to uncover your own roots. As well as advice on how to piece together your family's history, you can find out what life was like in the past and discover how your ancestors used to live.' www.bbcwhodoyouthinkyouare.com.

Canada's TV series of the same name also has a matching Web site with information on genealogy from Library and Archives Canada at www.cbc.ca/whodoyouthinkyouare.

HEALTH HISTORY FAMILY TREE

The U.S. Surgeon General's Office has launched a site where you can build a family tree showing your family's health history. 'My Family Health Portrait allows you to create a personalized family health history report ... Information you provide creates a drawing of your family tree and a chart of your family health history. Both the chart and the drawing can be printed and shared with your family members or your healthcare professional'. The information is secure as it resides on your own computer. Try it at familyhistory.hhs.gov .

NORTHERN IRELAND STREET DIRECTORIES ONLINE

PRONI - the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland - is putting up searchable images of its street directories. Word is that you need to be very exact in your search criteria. Thanks to Heather LeBlanc for this useful site at demo.aetopia.com/streetdirectories/index.html .

FAMILY SEARCH

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints (Mormons) has issued several bulletins about new information that they have released or are working on, such as English Probate Jurisdiction Maps and Guides with added search features, and more records for Canada, Mexico, African Americans, etc. Look up what's new and keep up to date at www.familysearch.org/eng/Home/News/frameset_news.asp.

KING'S ROYAL YORKERS

This reenactment site at www.royalyorkers.ca carries considerable historical information and should be of interest to those who have Loyalist ancestors.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS LOYALIST SITE

The Sir John Johnston Centennial branch of the United Empire Loyalists has a new site at www.uelac.org/SirJohnJohnson

OLD HANDWRITING STYLES

If you have to look at old handwritten documents, you might like to consult this site for examples of old handwriting: www.genealogia.fi/faq/faq031e.htm.

CONSANGUINITY CHARTS

Thanks to Jim Scott for these two charts www.rootsweb.com/~longstr/consangu.html and a similar one at www.rootsweb.com/~rwguide/chart_relations.htm.

LOWER CANADA LAND PETITIONS

Some of these rolls have been digitized, so you may be able to view the actual images if you are lucky. Otherwise, you may order the images or borrow the microfilm rolls. Read the instructions to know which rolls have been processed, or keep a sharp eye out for 'view images' on your screen. Personally, I found 39 'Wehrs' with two or three images. See www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/lower-canada/001043-100.01-e.php.

QUEBEC CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Les eglises de mon quartier carries pictures and date of foundation, useful if you want to check for the existence of records. Hint: the pictures could be pasted into your genealogy program, if your ancestors were baptised, married, or buried there. Of course, they cannot be used for publication without permission. Click on first letter of city's name at www.leseglisesdemonquartier.com/villes.html.

GRAVE MATTERS

Consult the *Find A Grave* site at www.findagrave.com/index.html to find graves around the world, mostly of famous or 'nearly famous' people.

Newspapers carrying funeral notices as well as funeral homes can be found at www3.sympatico.ca/jacquest/online.htm. The listings are mostly Quebec and Ontario, but there are some for other provinces also.

ETHICS IN PUBLISHING FAMILY HISTORIES

The ethical aspects are as important as the legal issues. Two interesting articles and blogs at blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/07/ethics-in-publi.html

'RULES' ABOUT POSTING INFORMATION ONLINE

Another Dick Eastman item at blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/09/rules-of-postin.html

WHAT IS AN RSS FEED?!

Let Dick Eastman explain how useful it can be at blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2007/08/do-you-know-waha.html.

MORE WAYS TO FIND BOOKS

Jim Scott send this site at www.archive.org/index.php. It provides free access to many types of media, including books that are out of copyright. Jim warns that if search term is too limited, you might not get any results; rather try a geographical location first.

If you want to check in which library near you a book can be found, consult the WorlCat at www.worldcat.org. Montreal university libraries are included and you can also search by subject.

DEAD FRED AND OTHERS

If you wish help to identify old photographs, you may post them on several sites where other family researchers can look at them. For example, the *Dead Fred* site at www.deadfred.com.

See also *Ancient Faces* at www.ancientfaces.com for another site where you can either post your pictures or browse the ones already there. *Ancestor Genealogy Photo Archive* at ancestorarchive.com could also be the site for you.

TECH TIP

If you use Hotmail, don't be surprised if you miss E-mail with attachments: it appears that 81% are not delivered ... and it has been an on-going problem for years.

Here is another reason to obtain a separate E-mail address for genealogy: if you send a query or a response to a newsletter using such a site as RootsWeb, your address will remain online in the site's archives, for all to see... or to spam...

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

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

by Lorraine Gosselin

write to computree@yahoo.com if you want to submit questions or suggestions

This is a new column grouping information about various genealogical software programs. It will include news, Web addresses, and questions not answered at courses or answered at one session but not asked nor answered at another ...

A FEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE RECENT LEGACY COURSE

Q. I have a Macintosh computer, and neither *Family Tree Maker* nor *Legacy* supports Mac. Is there something available?

A. The most popular appears to be *Reunion* which can be found at www.leisterpro.com. Another frequently mentioned program is *MacFamilyTree*, which has released a new version at www.synium.de/macfamilytree/index.html. There is also a general Macintosh genealogy software site at www.macgenealogy.org where you can read all about different software programs for the Mac.

Q. I have a lot of text I've written about my family. Where can I insert it in *Legacy*?

A. Most genealogical programs, such as *Legacy* and *Family Tree Maker*, have 'book' features. They should accept long texts typed in directly or pasted in from word processors. Some programs also have 'note' features which will let you type in text.

BUYING NEW SOFTWARE OR UPGRADING CURRENT

Always check not only if the software is supported by your operating system (ex. Mac or Windows) but if the version you intend to buy is supported by the version of the operating system you have: i.e. newer genealogy programs might only support Windows XP or Vista, but not Windows 98. You can sometimes purchase an older version of the genealogy software that will work on a less current version of the operating system.

FAMILY TREE MAKER 2008

A completely redesigned version of Family Tree Maker was issued in August?, but has run into several major problems. Corrections have been issued, including a service pack, but this has recently been cancelled. If you intend to upgrade your Family Tree Maker, now is not the time! Wait a few months until all the bugs have been handled. If you're curious about the changes, see Global Genealogy's site where they also explain the difference between the Canadian and American packages. Go to globalgenealogy.com/software/ftm/ftm-preorder-2008.htm

or see a video at tinyurl.com/32nnac (actual address is: familytreemaker.com/Support/TrainingVideos.aspx?cj=1&o_xid=0001936107&o_lid=0001936107&o_xt=195520).

For ongoing help on older versions, you can enter your version number at: past.familytreemaker.com/help/default.aspx.

LEGACY 7

Legacy also plans a new version, which has not yet been released. However, you can follow Legacy news at legacynews.typepad.com.

BROTHER'S KEEPER

A new version was issued recently. The home page is at bkwin.org

FISH CAME OUT OF WATER TAP

submitted by Robert N. Wilkins

Contributor's Note: In an item I submitted for the September 2004 edition of *CONNECTIONS*, I noted the poor quality in 1903 of Montreal water which frequently included living organisms in this city's uncovered (at the time) McTavish reservoir. Recently, while researching the period June of 1906, I stumbled upon the following article which indicated that the situation a few years later had really not improved. Nevertheless, it was still better than Bradford, England where a brief story in the *Montreal Star*, July 5, 1906 edition reported the presence of a decaying human corpse in the city reservoir! The citizens of the town were reluctant, however, to spend the £3,721 to remove the putrefied body from the water system.

Montreal Star, June 28, 1906:

"It is not every day that a man catches fish in the house. However, this happened about six o'clock last evening when Mr. Meunier, who lives at the corner of Boucher and St. Denis street, St. Denis ward, caught a little two and a half inch rock bass, as it came out of the tap at the corner of his store. The accompanying sketch shows the fish life-size.

"When it came out of the tap, which is only half an inch in diameter, it appeared to be numb and lay on its side in the water for several minutes showing scarcely any signs of life," said Mr. Meunier, describing the incident to *The Star*. "But after being placed in a large dish and letting the water run on it for a few minutes it began to move more energetically and soon swam about like any other fish. How it came through the tap is more than I can explain. I think it must have been at the head of the tap for some time before it finally made its exit on account of the half dead condition in which it appeared. The poor little fish is perfectly clean. However, it seems to me that such things should not be allowed to filter through, because a person drinking a glass of water in the dark might swallow one of these things with serious results. I think I will keep a net under my tap in future," remarked Mr. Meunier with a smile.

A *Star* representative was told by a conductor on the street railway this morning that about a month ago a worm, such as is used for fishing, came out through the tap in his house on Dufferin street.

"I had drunk the glass of water," said the conductor, "and when I happened to look in the bottom of the glass I saw this big red worm, which might just as well have gone down my throat while I was drinking the water, for I had not taken the precaution to examine the contents of the glass. I will be more careful in future."

One expert fisherman to whom it was shown this morning was of the opinion that it was a sunfish. He thought the rock bass are greyer than this fish, which has reddish fins. However, most of those who saw this fish have come to the conclusion that it is a rock bass. It is thought that there are many fish in the reservoir now, and that this little bass might have filtered through into the water mains, while it was very, very small and subsequently grew to its present size while it was in the mains between the reservoir and the tap in the house of Upper St. Denis street, where it made its exit last night."

Fish Came Out of Water Tap



*The France Collection
of Microfilms
Archives Nationales du Quebec
in Montreal (A.N.Q.)*

Microfilms dealing with people who emigrated to Canada from France from 1616 to 1884

Compiled by Jacques Gagne

Passengers: 1719-1830

<u>Ports of departure:</u>	<u>Time period</u>	<u>ANQ microfilms</u>
Aubray	1810	ANQ #6327
Bayonne	1749-1811	ANQ #6327
Bayonne	1749-1826 & 1749-1811 (2)	ANQ #6328
Bordeaux	1749-1758	ANQ #6345
Bordeaux	1759-1760	ANQ #6328
Brest	1770-1830 1762-1830	ANQ #6328
Brest	1749-1783	ANQ #6328
Brest	1784-1794	ANQ #6328
Caen	1816-1820 & 1778-1819	ANQ #6328
Calais	1756-1799 & 1763	ANQ #6328
Cherbourg	1749-1830 & 1749 & 1751-1753	ANQ #6328
Dieppe	1789-1814	ANQ #6328
Dunkerque	1720-1830 & 1720-1730 & 1758	ANQ #6328
Fecamps	1749-1802	ANQ #6328
France (various ports)	1818-1826	ANQ #6328
France (various ports)	1716-1823	ANQ #6328
France (various ports)	1719-1760	ANQ #6328
Honfleur	1749-1755	ANQ #6328
La Rochelle	1718-1720 & 1749-1828	ANQ #6348
Le Havre	1822-1830	ANQ #6328
Le Havre	1749-1775	ANQ #6327
Lorient	1720-1768	ANQ #6346
Marseille	1749-1777	ANQ #6327
Nantes	1792-1830	ANQ #6328
Paimboeuf	1720	ANQ #6328
Port Louis	1720-1768	ANQ #6346
Rochefort	1719-1760	ANQ #6328
Rochefort	1714-1724 & 1749-1823	ANQ #6347
Rochefort	1749-1816	ANQ #6328
Rochefort	1714-1724 & 1749 -1823	ANQ #6347

Passengers: 1719-1830

<u>Ports of departure:</u>	<u>Time period</u>	<u>ANQ microfilms</u>
Rochefort	1711-1745	ANQ #6347
Rochefort	1711	ANQ #6347
Rochefort	1731-1736	ANQ #6347
Rouen	1749-1821	ANQ #6349
Royan	1818-1823	ANQ #6349
Sables d'Orlonne	1749-1772	ANQ #6349
Saint Briec	1749-1822	ANQ #6349
Saint Jean de Luz	1749-1818	ANQ #6349
Saint Malo	1749-1815	ANQ #6349
Sete	1818-1839	ANQ #6328
Toulon	1765-1823	ANQ #6349
Vannes	1764	ANQ #6349

Notaries of France: 1616-1853

<u>Cities</u>	<u>(Notaries in bracket)</u>	<u>ANQ Microfilms</u>
La Rochelle	(various notaries) 1709-1710	ANQ #8500
La Rochelle	(Moreau) 1635-1663	ANQ #9776
La Rochelle	(Chesneau) 1616-1623	ANQ #10984
La Rochelle	(Masset) 1617-1624	ANQ #10984
La Rochelle	(Teuleron) 1632-1649	ANQ #10983
La Rochelle	(Teuleron) 1650-1665	ANQ #10985
La Rochelle	(Teuleron) 1666-1680	ANQ #13023
La Rochelle	(Teuleron) 1636-1679	ANQ #10986
La Rochelle	(Savin) 1651-1667	ANQ #10987
La Rochelle	(Cherbonnier) 1642-1666	ANQ #10988
Paris	(various notaries) 1653-1681	ANQ #8322

Families of New France:**Letters – Documents - Individual dossiers****Collection "A" 1626-1817**

<u>Families</u>	<u>ANQ Microfilms</u>
Abbadie to Amyot	ANQ #4904
Anquetil to Auvray	ANQ #4905
Bacquerisse to Berthou	ANQ #4906
Berthier to Brassard	ANQ #4907
Breton to Celeron de Blainville	ANQ #4908

Families of New France: Letters – Documents - Individual dossiers**Collection “A” 1626-1817****Families****ANQ Microfilms**

Chabert to Chouller	ANQ #4909
Cireaud to Couagne	ANQ #4910
Coulon de Villiers to Dechenaux	ANQ #4911
Defourny to Destreman	ANQ #4912
Detcheverry to Devermay	ANQ #4913
Devin to Debuissou	ANQ #4914
Dubuisson to Dufossat	ANQ #4915
Dufrenoy to Duquerry	ANQ #4916
Durand to Fazende	ANQ #4917
Feltz to Gannes	ANQ #4918
Garde to Goutin	ANQ #4919
Grafine to Haudriet	ANQ #4920
Hautmesnil to Labigne	ANQ #4921
Laborde to Laferne	ANQ #4922
Lafitte to Lagautrais	ANQ #4923
Lagoanere to Larminat	ANQ #4924
Laroche to Leblanc	ANQ #4925
Leborgne to Lemoine	ANQ #4926
Leigne, Lemonnier to Letouze	ANQ #4927
Levasseur to Mahe	ANQ #4928
Maigrot to Millon	ANQ #4929
Milly to Paris	ANQ #4930
Pascaud to Petit	ANQ #4931
Poilleve to Roberet	ANQ #4932
Rochard to Salomon	ANQ #4933
Salle to Vallee	ANQ #4934
Vallerand to Zenard	ANQ #4935

Collection “B” 1651-1884**Families****Microfilms**

Abel to Beauchamp	ANQ #4890
Beaudan to Besson	ANQ #4891
Bide de Chezac to Bussy	ANQ #4892
Cabaret D'Estrepey to Dubois Grenot	ANQ #4893
Dugenu de Ville to Hertel de Beaubassin	ANQ #4894
Hocquart to La Vautiere	ANQ #4895
Le Bailly to Levrard	ANQ #4896
Ligoudez de Linars Payen de Noyan	ANQ #4897
Pellegrin to Prevost de la Croix	ANQ #4898

Families of New France: Letters – Documents - Individual dossiers**Collection “B” 1651-1884****Families**

Quenac to Saint Alembert
 Rousseau D'Orfontaine to Sirbeau
 Sorel to Vaudreuil Cavagnal
 Rigaud de Vaudreuil to Vangine
 Vangine to Weiss
 Various Families

Microfilms

ANQ #4899
 ANQ #4900
 ANQ #4901
 ANQ #4902
 ANQ #4903
 ANQ #3548

Ports of Departure:

Aubray – The Parish of L'Haye Aubray was located in the region of Rouen in Normandie off the Atlantic in today's region of France of Seine Maritime. There is no listing of this town in modern source-material from France, at least under the name of Aubray or L'Haye Aubray. The latter might still exist as a parish of a larger town or city.

Bayonne – First mentioned as a port in 1514, the Archives Nationales du Quebec in Montreal has in its possession 10 microfilms dealing with the port of Bayonne from 1514 to 1811. The microfilms deal mostly with the Basques presence in America. Unfortunately the content of these microfilms dealing with passengers to New France is limited to one microfilm covering the period of 1749 to 1811. All other microfilms deal with Bayonne as a sea port and it's relationship with the fishing industry and the administration of the port. Located within the region of the Pyrenees-Atlantique, its history predates the period of the 11th century.

Bordeaux – Ancient capital of the province of Guyenne, in today's region of Aquitaine in the department (county or region) of Gironde in modern France. Located 557-km southwest of Paris, the city had its beginning prior to the 11th century. The port of Bordeaux is first mentioned in the latter 12th century as an English port from 1154 to 1453. The contribution of the port of Bordeaux as a departure point for emigrants toward America seems to have been minimal.

Brest – The available documents dealing with passengers bound for New France cover the period of 1749 to 1830. Another set of microfilms covers the period of 1719 to 1804 but it primarily covers the Louisiana papers. The city of Brest had its beginning during the 10th century and has been ever since the principal city of the ancient province of Bretagne (Brittany). This region in today's France is known as Finistere.

Caen – The active period of this port as a departure point of emigrants to the French colonies of America, appears to be limited to the period between the years of 1778 to 1820. A short period in comparison to other ports of departure of the regions of Manche and Seine Maritime off the Atlantic. A region also known as Calvados on the Orme river. Located at 224 km west of Paris, the city had its beginning prior to the 11th century. Unfortunately, documents prior to 1778 and dealing with passengers bound for New France are presently not available or have been lost

Calais – The surviving documents dealing with passengers and the port of Calais cover the period of 1756 to 1800. To what extent did this port of the North Atlantic known today as Pas-de-Calais did contribute as an embarkation point for colonists bound for New France is basically unanswered. Except for the period indicated above, few documents have survived to this day. Calais is located between the ports of Dunkerque and Boulogne and is today the point of entrance of the tunnel connecting Dover in Great Britain with France.

Cherbourg – The port of Cherbourg was primarily active as an embarkation point for passengers bound for Canada from 1714 to 1839. The city is located off La Manche (British Channel) and part of the Manche region of modern France. The region has been linked for many years though a close relationship with many of the residents of the nearby Channel Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

Dieppe – The first involvement of the port of Dieppe with the French Colonies in America deals with a certain Captain Daniel from the town of Dieppe who with members of his crew would have sailed to New France in 1629. A few years later in 1635 and for the next 150 years, Dieppe was a port of embarkation for colonists bound for Canada. To what extent, did colonists choose Dieppe, as a point of departure will remain mostly unknown. Only, a partial listing of passengers during the period of 1789 to 1814 survived to this day. Dieppe is located off the Atlantic, north of the city of Rouen in the region known as Seine Maritime.

Dunkerque – A busy port on the North Atlantic, the contribution of this city as a point of departure for emigrants bound for America appears to have been substantial – The surviving documents dealing with the movement of passengers covers the period of 1720 to 1830. Prior to this time period, the boarding manifests are either lost or permission was not granted for reproduction on microfilms.

Fecamp – The only boarding manifests of passengers with a New France destination cover the period from 1749 to 1802. It is not known if the documents prior or after this time period are simply lost or were never made available to the Archives Nationales researchers. The city is located on the Atlantic in the Seine Maritime region between the cities of Dieppe and Le Havre. This seaport, still active as a base for the cod fishing industry owes its beginning prior to the 13th century

Honfleur – From 1635 to 1776, the port of Honfleur, with the ports of Rouen, Dieppe, Fecamp, Le Havre, Saint Malo, Nantes La Rochelle and Bordeaux, was one of the leading port of sailing ships which would leave the coast of France each Spring bound for the bounties of the Grand Banks, off the coast of Newfoundland. The town of Honfleur is located in the region of Seine Maritime between the cities of Rouen, Le Havre and Lisieux. It appears that the port of Honfleur had an appreciable contribution as a port of departure of colonists bound for New France.

La Rochelle – From the beginning of the 16th century, the merchants of La Rochelle, the majority being French Protestants or French Calvinists also known as Huguenots, would compete with merchants from other ports of Normandie (Normandy) and Bretagne (Brittany) in the process of fish catches, harvested off the coast of Newfoundland, plus furs traded with North American Natives off the various coastal lands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The next evolution for these

merchants was to establish colonial outposts in the Gulf of St. Lawrence region, the Acadian peninsula and the island of Newfoundland. Every spring, a number of sailing ships would leave the port of La Rochelle for the Grand Banks, for Acadia and Canada. At a later time period, the same port of La Rochelle would become the premier port of embarkation for colonists bound for New France and Acadia. The Archives of the Charente-Maritime, La Rochelle being part of this region contains numerous documents dealing with the movement of people, and with the commercial exchanges between the colonies and France. The number of microfilms held by the Archives Nationales du Quebec dealing with the Charente-Maritime, within the time period of 1617 to 1787 totals 32 microfilms.

Le Havre – Very few boarding documents have survived to this day. Only the period of 1749 to 1775 is presently available at the National Archives. So it is impossible to indicate if this Atlantic port was instrumental as a prime point of embarkation for would-be emigrants to New France. Located near the city of Rouen, slightly south of Fecamp.

Lorient - Located in the Morbihan region of France, between the cities of Quimper and Vannes, this ancient town of the ancient province of Bretagne (Brittany) appears to have held only a minor role as a port of departure for emigrants bound for New France. The region dates back to the days of sailing ships, which crisscrossed the Atlantic in search of the bounties of the Grand Banks and of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Marseille - One of the leading port on the Mediterranean coast and located some 774 km south of Paris. This ancient city founded during the sixth century only had a minor role as a port of departure of emigrants bound for New France.

Nantes - Although the city of Nantes is located on the Loire River off the Atlantic coast, the city has been since 1491 an important port under the dynasty of the Duchy of Bretagne (Brittany). Nantes became a major trading center during the 17th and 18th centuries. It is located 383-km southwest of Paris.

Paimboeuf - A small community of the Loire-Atlantique in the vicinity of Saint-Nazaire on the Loire river. This port might have been closely associated with nearby city of Nantes during the emigration period to New France

Port Louis - A 17th century port in the ancient region of Morbihan in Bretagne (Brittany) in today's region of France of Vannes. It appears that this port had only a minor role as a point of embarkation for would-be colonists to New France.

Rochefort - The port of Rochefort was built by Jean Baptiste Colbert in 1666 as a military and naval base. Up to the end of the French Regime in Canada, the port of Rochefort was the principal port of embarkation for emigrants bound for New France. The city is located in today's Charente-Maritime, a few kilometers south of La Rochelle and slightly north of the port of Royan

Rouen - Ancient capital of Normandie (Normandy) in today's region of Haute-Normandie in the department of Seine-Maritime in modern France. Located at a distance of 123-km northwest of

Paris, the city was as early as the 16th century a port of embarkation for sailing ships bound for New France. The city had its beginning in the 3rd century.

Royan - Located south of Rochefort and La Rochelle, the port of Royan had a minor role as a departure point for emigrants bound for America. This city of the Charente-Maritime region is situated at the mouth of the Gironde River, some 50-km south of Rochefort.

Sables d'Olonne - This ancient fishing port of the Vendee region on the Atlantic ocean had a minor role as a port of embarkation for New France pioneers. The city is located south of the port of St-Nazaire and north of La Rochelle

Saint Briec - This port is located in today's region of Cotes d'Armor (Cotes-Nord), this Breton (Brittany) region had its beginning in the 5th century and its ports have always been associated with the fishing industry. The port of Saint Briec was used as a departure point for New France by fishermen, but it appears to have had a limited impact as a point of embarkation for colonists bound for Canada.

Saint Jean de Luz - Located in the Bayonne – Biarritz region off the coast of the Atlantic in today's region of Pyrenees Atlantiques, this ancient Basques region was first a port used as early as the 16th century by Basques Fishing Fleets who navigated the North Atlantic, west to its outer-limit in today's Gulf of St. Lawrence. The town must have been an important center of politic in the 17th century. In 1660, King of France Louis the 14th was married in Saint Jean de Luz.

Saint Malo - During the 16th century the port of Saint Malo was the port of choice of explorers such as Jacques Cartier. During the 17th and 18th centuries the port became a leading port of entry for the fishing fleets of France who navigated the North Atlantic, especially off the coast of Newfoundland. It appears that Saint-Malo only had a minor role as a port of departure of emigrants bound for Canada.

Saint Nazaire - Located at the mouth of the Loire River in the vicinity of Nantes, this ancient fishing port of the region of Loire-Atlantique had a very limited role as a point of departure for emigrants with a New France destination.

Sete - An ancient port on the Mediterranean in the Herault region, slightly south of Montpellier. It certainly appears that the contribution of this port in regard to being a departure point of colonists to New France was minimal at best.

Toulon - A large seaport on the Mediterranean, some 840 km south of Paris, located between Aix en Provence and Cannes. It does appear that this port held a minor role in the transportation of passengers to New France.

Vannes - Located between the cities of Lorient and Saint Nazaire, this city of the region of Morbihan on the Atlantic, some 450 km west of Paris was founded during the thirteenth century. This port had a limited role as a point of departure of would-be colonists bound for New France

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 a cost 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
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AMERICAN-CANADIAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
P. O. BOX 6478
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03108-6478 U.S.A.

