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QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOLUME # 31 ISSUE # 3
SPRING / SUMMER 2009

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF
MONTCALM HOUSE - QUEBEC CITY

CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIETE de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC
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COVER PHOTO: is of Montcalm House in Quebec City

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is from a vintage postcard, circa 1905, of the house believed to be the headquarters of General Montcalm. Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm was the commanding general at Quebec in 1759, at the time of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. I chose this photo as September 13th 2009 marks the 250th anniversary of that battle - a battle that lasted less than an hour, but forever changed the course of North American history.



ROOTS HERITAGE 2010

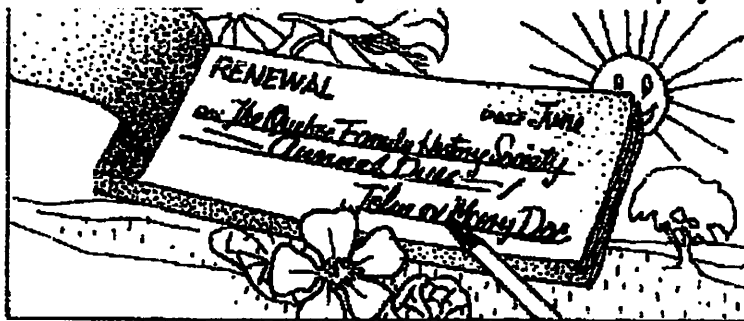
The QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
will, once again, be hosting
AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH
in MONTREAL in JUNE 2010

ALL EVENTS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
ALL LECTURES WILL BE IN ENGLISH
further details,
including a list of speakers, topics, events and a registration form
will be published in upcoming issues of *CONNECTIONS*
and on the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca

ancestry

NOW AVAILABLE AT THE QFHS . . . FOR FREE

Please remember to renew your QFHS membership by August 1st



The Membership
Renewal Form for
the year 2009 ~ 2010
will be found in the
center of this issue
of *Connections*

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

From The Editor

With the mounds of snow now melted away and the icy winds of Winter replaced by gentle Spring breezes most of us are busily making plans for Summer activities and vacations. Many of these plans, I'm sure, will include searching for that elusive ancestor. If, by chance, while wandering through an old country church cemetery, or rummaging in Grandma's attic, or browsing through books and microfilm at a library or archive, you come across some tidbit of information that you think would be of interest to fellow genealogists make a note of it and send it along for publication in *Connections*. Or If you feel inclined, while relaxing on those hot Summer afternoons, to write a short article about your own family, or your own research, or your childhood memories they too are always of interest to other family historians. The success of *Connections* depends on the articles and items of interest that You submit. Always remember to include your name, e-mail address and where the information was found. And now, enjoy this issue of *Connections*.

In this issue:

Robert Wilkins has, once again, submitted two articles about Montreal. *Of Stone Sheds and Firemen*, on page 4, recounts the gruesome tale of the St Urbain Street fire of 1877. He also makes reference to Abraham Lincoln's love-life. His second article *Victoria's Secret*, on page 10, refers to a gift presented to the City of Montreal over one hundred years ago - but is not, as you might think, made of ribbons and lace. Rosemary Jones' interesting and well-researched article, on page 8, is about the little known subject of *Whimsy Glass*. Rosemary is my cousin and "Granny's Glass Rolling Pin" referred to in her article was handed down to my mother and is, as she stated, packed away with other family possessions. You never know what treasures may be hidden in your attic or basement. My son, Gilles is the Canadian distributor of handmade hickory shafted golf clubs for the St Andrews Golf Company of Scotland and is a member of the Golf Historical Society of Canada. While reading a back issue of their 'Bulletin' he came across an article he thought would be of interest for *Connections* and, with their kind permission, I have reprinted it on page 12. Titled, *The Legend of William Doleman* it is the story of a young Scottish sailor who became a world renowned golfer . . . and his connection to the Plains of Abraham. In his article, *Garbage Meals* on page 23, Denis Delaney tells of his childhood growing up in Griffintown during the Great Depression. His candor is to be admired in this straightforward account of his life at that time. Archivist, Jody Robinson's *Basic Guide to using Quebec Protestant Church Archives for genealogical research*, on page 27, will be extremely helpful to anyone researching in Quebec. As will *Lower Canada in the 1790's and Early 1800's* on pages 34 and 35. Compiled by Jacques Gagne this is part 3 and 4 of a description of the counties and townships of Quebec as they were then. Part 1 and 2 was published in the Winter issue of *Connections* [vol # 31, iss # 2 pg 28]. Pennie Redmile submitted another interesting *Tutorship* she found while gathering information for her Notary Database and Lorraine Gosselin has filled the *Computree* pages with numerous new websites to explore. On page 21 John Reid reviews the book *Fast Facts For Finding Family From Manitoba*; on page 29 Jacques Gagne explains how to access the On Line Quebec Newspapers Search. And . . . Are they *Fact or Fiction* on page 19 and 20 ?

Memberships and renewals are the lifeblood of the QFHS so I urge you please remember to renew your annual membership before August 1st and maybe even consider giving a QFHS membership to a friend or family member as a gift. It makes a wonderful, unique birthday, Christmas or other special occasion gift for anyone interested in finding out more about their own family history.

HAVE A WONDERFUL SUMMER

Editor ~ Dawn Ouellette

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

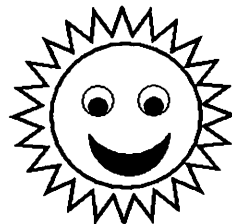
QFHS LIBRARY & OFFICE - SUMMER HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office *Summer Hours* will commence the week of June 22nd 2009

July & August: will be open ONLY on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Last Wednesday evening open June 17th / Last Sunday afternoon open June 14th

Open: Monday and Tuesday - June 22 & 23
Open: Monday and Tuesday - June 29 & 30
Closed: Wednesday, June 24th - St-Jean Baptiste
Closed: Wednesday, July 1st - Canada Day
Closed: Tuesday, Sept 1st - Labour Day
Closed: August 31st through to September 7th



Regular hours will recommence on Tuesday, September 8th 2009

QFHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL:

★ Please remember to renew your QFHS Membership before August 1st 2009 ★

The QFHS Membership Renewal form will be found in the center of this issue of *Connections*.

This form may be used when renewing by mail or in person - with cheque or money order.

You may also pay by VISA. The Quebec Family History Society now offers you the capability to renew your membership on-line using our partnership with PAYPAL. Visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca and click on *Membership* to use this service.

Do you have friends who wants to join QFHS ?

New members can also join QFHS using our on-line membership service with Paypal.

A FULL DAY WORKSHOP on SCANNING and EDITING - For documents and Photographs:

As a follow-up to the November 1st 2008 seminar "*What do I do with all this Family History Stuff!*", this workshop will expand on Preservation and Organization of your family history documents and photographs as digital images. This will be a practical seminar / workshop. It will examine how to scan documents and photographs and then edit the digital images to suit your needs. It will discuss the techniques for scanning and editing, and include practical demonstrations with your material. So bring your own material along to be scanned.

Lecturer: Bob Dunn and Derek Hopkins

Date: Saturday, June 6th, 2009

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

Fee: \$30.00 for Members // \$ 40.00 for Non-members

For further information and reservations please call Susan Sanford at: 514-482-3418

Deadline for the Autumn issue of CONNECTIONS is:

JULY 15th 2009

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS - OPEN HOUSE:

As part of the "Journées de la Culture" Festival 2009 the QFHS will, once again, be holding an Open House and Book Sale at their Library / Heritage Centre, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire in late September. This is an excellent opportunity to visit the QFHS Library and learn what records are available there and where to find more Information about Your Canadian, American, Irish, English, Scottish, French and Welsh ancestors. EVERYONE is WELCOME *so bring a friend*. The exact dates will be published in the Autumn issue of CONNECTIONS and on the QFHS website. Anyone wishing to donate books may drop them off at the QFHS Library

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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

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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

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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

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QFHS ON-LINE LIBRARY CATALOGUE

You can now search the QFHS Library catalogue on-line - just click on "databases", then "search catalogue". Members may borrow three books and / or five periodicals

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UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

To ensure that you receive all QFHS correspondence please send any changes in your e-mail address to: QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit at: admin@qfhs.ca with a copy to Jackie Billingham, QFHS Public Relations at: jbillingham@sympatico.ca Also, if you are not receiving e-mails about upcoming QFHS events and wish to please contact Jackie at the above e-mail address.

OF STONE SHEDS and FIREMEN

by Robert N. Wilkins

Montreal1900 (copyright)

During my teenage years, like many Canadian boys, I had a passing interest in the U.S. Civil War. This inquisitiveness included a fascination for Abraham Lincoln, both his life and death. I remember reading in several places that in his early life he had had a passionate relationship with a young woman by the name of Ann Rutledge. When she died of typhoid in 1835, it is said that Lincoln fell into a deep depression from which it took the longest time for him to emerge.

In September of 1969 (134 years later) on my first day ever in a high school classroom, I was scrutinizing the computer-generated list of the students who were, at that particular moment, before me. About two thirds of the way down the roster, I spotted the family name 'Rutledge.' Even at the tender age of 22, my sense of humour could only have been described as dry. Accordingly, I looked at the pupil in question and asked simply: "Any relation?" "Yes," came rapidly the response. "To whom?" I countered skeptically. "To Ann Rutledge - Abraham Lincoln's lover," he retorted, smiling.

Considerably humbled, I waited another 25 years before trying my luck anew, this time at another school. It was once again the first day of the academic year and I was reviewing the names of the students who were present in the room. Near the top, I glimpsed the family name 'Choules.' I looked about me and spotted the young man in question.

"Any relation?" "Yes!" "To whom?" "To Richard Choules who died in the Great Fire of 1877. He was my great great grandfather." My face must have reflected my astonishment as a number of pupils quickly enquired if I were well. It was indeed the 'Choules' I had in mind as I had long ago set aside my curiosity in the

U.S. Civil War and on to the considerably less bloody field of local history.

I suppose, however, there was some irony in the fact that I later sat down with the young man in question and explained to him how, and precisely where, his great great grandfather had died. For his part, the Choules boy later brought in a tattered family file of newspaper clippings that I eagerly photocopied for future reference. I have it before me at present.

As I now recall, I told him that "The St. Urbain Street Fire of 1877" took place early the morning of Sunday, April 29, immediately opposite where is today the Place d'Armes Metro and Fire Station 20. The Novelty Oil Cabinet factory was ablaze

and the brigade, responding to a general alarm, was quickly on the scene to try to put it out. The business itself specialized in the fabrication of step-ladders, refrigerators, and wooden ware of all kinds. As for the building, it had for the longest time been considered poorly constructed- and dangerous.

It was not an easy conflagration to master as the winds were quite strong that day, spreading the flames rapidly throughout the structure. In addition, the factory was full of combustible products which ignited easily. Some firemen



fought the blaze from St. Urbain Street while others worked from the side of the building in a small alley, commonly known as Scott's Lane. A Skinner ladder was deployed and three men quickly ascended it to pour water from above on the burning edifice. In seconds, the wind changed direction and enveloped the period ladder in smoke and flame. The firefighters quickly disappeared from view but managed, nevertheless, to extricate themselves from a near certain death. They were, however, so severely burned that all three spent several months in hospital. Meanwhile, the men in the narrow Scott's Lane seemed oblivious to the fact that the four-storey brick wall under which they were working was being greatly weakened by the blaze which was raging from within and without. The wall in question had, in fact, been subject to criticism on several occasions from city inspectors, but never to any avail. Then, unexpectedly, when Fire Chief William Patton arrived on the scene to order his underlings out of the alleyway, part of it fell upon them. Twelve firefighters and Patton himself were buried under the burning rubble.

Both firemen and citizens alike ran to the scene in a desperate attempt to disengage the victims. Richard Choules, who only moments earlier had a particularly close brush with death, was among the first to rush to the rescue. No sooner had he and others arrived on the horrific site than the rest of the wall toppled upon them as well. Choules, who had thrown his own body over the man he was attempting to free, was killed instantly. A true hero.



The dead, dying, and injured were all located in an area no larger than twelve square feet. In the end, seven civic employees (of whom six were firemen) were killed along with four civilians. The number of fatalities might have been less had not the men that very day discarded their heavy winter apparel for the lighter summer outfit. Regardless, Montrealers were, for the longest time, united in their grief for those who had perished.

Two days later, at 8:45 A.M., Tuesday, May 1, a funeral cortege for Michael Barry (the only Roman Catholic among the firemen killed) formed along McGill Street and meandered its way to St. Patrick's Church where a traditional Requiem Mass was observed. Reflecting the harshness of the times, Barry, although only 26, was himself a widower (his wife having died only five months earlier) and father of a one year old son.

That same day, around 3:00 P.M., a Protestant service was held in the Central Fire Station for most of the others killed in the fire. The liturgical rite, conducted by Reverend Canon Maurice Baldwin of Christ Church Cathedral, was extremely emotional, particularly during the recitation by all present of the Lord's Prayer. At the end, a cortege was formed and moved towards St. Lambert's Hill where it met up with the funeral of George Lynch.

Both sides of Craig Street were teeming with people as the imposing procession made its way forward with remarkable precision. The funereal march, headed by a squad of police, advanced in a stately fashion through the thoroughfares of the city. Great numbers of distraught Montrealers, some on foot and others in horse-drawn carriages, were found at

the end of the extended column that wended its way through the streets towards the cemetery. In addition to ordinary citizens, the mayor and most aldermen were present along with upper ranks of the various municipal departments.

At Victoria Square the crowds were such that it was increasingly difficult to proceed northward towards Phillip's Square and, beyond that, to Sherbrooke Street. Eventually, however, Upper Bleury Street (as Park Avenue was known at the time) was reached and the cortege continued on at a faster pace in the direction of Mount Royal Cemetery.

Once at the graveyard, the various coffins were placed in holding vaults awaiting burial a short time later. The only casket to be interred that day was that of Richard Choules whose inhumation proved to be particularly heart-breaking for all in attendance.

The requisite Coroner's Inquest took place over a two week period. It was conducted in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute. Although the fifteen-man jury seemed to believe that the building in question was intentionally set on fire, arson could not be proved. On May 14, after four and half hours of deliberation, they issued their verdict: that the eleven men in question "met their death by the falling of the northwest gable wall of the building Nos. 27 and 29 St. Urbain street, in this city, which was consumed by fire on the morning of Sunday, April 29, 1877."

The reputation of the night watchman, Napoleon Paquette, emerged from the enquiry

badly tattered, however. By his own admission, Paquette spotted the fire at 4:00 A.M. and did essentially nothing about it. He did not ring the alarm and he did not contact the fire station just around the corner on Craig Street. He did initially throw the six buckets of water upon the flames (that was the totality of fire prevention found on each floor of the fragile structure) but when that did not extinguish the flames he "got excited and did not know what to do." He stayed in the burning building until his twelve hour shift ended at 5:00 A.M. at which point he left the edifice for home.

Clearly derelict in his duties, the Montreal Star editorially labelled him "a fool." At times before the inquest, he was considered incoherent. Evidence also emerged at the time of the enquiry that at least two other individuals living in the vicinity of the factory failed as well to alert the authorities to the fact, even though they had observed the fire and smoke for at least thirty minutes. It was finally two brothers by the names of Barnet and Louis Rubenstein (the latter, only 15 years of age), of 537 1/2 Craig Street (today 71 St. Antoine, and home to part of Steve's Music Shop) who took matters into their own hands. Awakened shortly before 5:00 A.M. by the flare-up that was virtually in the back of both their home and business, they ran to the Central Fire Department which was also located on Craig Street but on the other side of St. Urbain. [Later in life, Louis Rubenstein went on to become both a famous athlete and Montreal alderman.]

The Coroner's Jury:

David Brown, foreman
Alex. A. Stevenson
O.J. Devlin
Alex. McGibbon
O.H. Massicotte

James Baylis
Alex R. McDonald
Jas. Mayor
Chas. Garth
George Wait

Geo. O. Bowie
J. A. Gravel
John B. Murphy
James Mathewson
F.B. McNamee

Today, all that remains from the time is a primitive stone shed that somehow managed to survive both the fire and the passage of time. As such, I concluded, it is a silent witness to one of the costliest fires in Montreal history.

Throughout my narration, Richard Choules' great great grandson listened attentively. Considerably impressed by my knowledge about the circumstances surrounding the death of one of his direct ancestors, he asked gravely if I had any other fields of interest. I answered in the affirmative, mentioning my now long-dormant passion for Abraham Lincoln and the U.S. Civil War. "What do you know of Ann Rutledge?" I asked teasingly

The victims of the Great St. Urbain Street Fire of 1877:

Fireman Richard Choules,	38 (killed instantly),	born in England
Foreman Livingstone,	28 (died a few days later)	born in Montreal
Fireman William Ferguson,	65 (died a few days later)	born in Scotland
Fireman Thomas Higgins,	35 (killed instantly)	born in Montreal
Fireman Michel ? Barry,	26 (killed instantly)	born in Montreal
Fireman William Perry,	26 (killed instantly)	born in Ireland
Foreman of the Water Works,	George Lynch, 38	born in Toronto

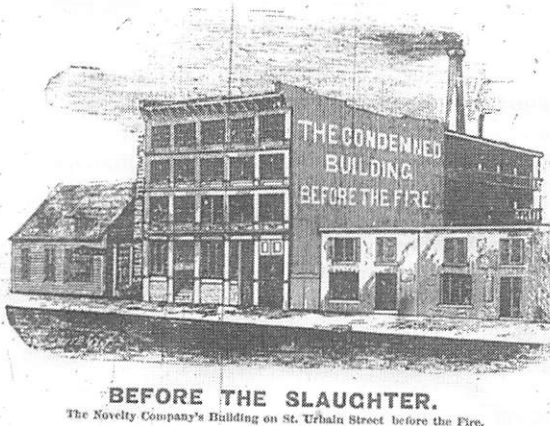
Civilians:

- Alderic Beauchamp, jeweller
- Joseph Parker
- Pierre Camille
- Antoine Saunders

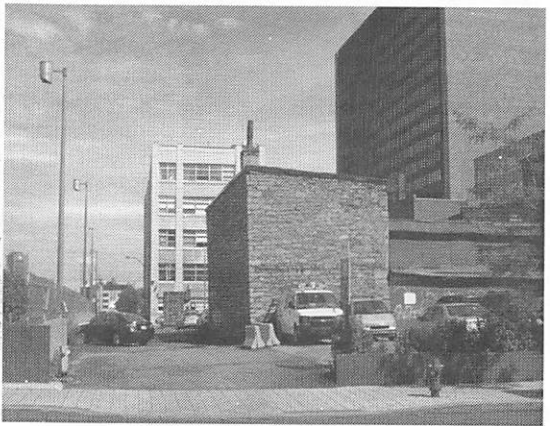
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Robert N. Wilkins is a retired Montreal-area high school teacher. He is currently indexing the death announcements that appeared in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. This data base, at present, covers the period *January 1900 – April 1908* and contains over *87,000 obituaries and death references*. Further information can be obtained at: www.geocities.com/montreal_1900 or by telephoning 514 - 524 - 5247. Mr. Wilkins' BLOG is found at: www.forgoodmeasure.tk

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Sketch of St Urbain Street - before the fire



The stone shed on St Urbain Street - today

WHIMSY GLASS

Granny's Glass Rolling Pin

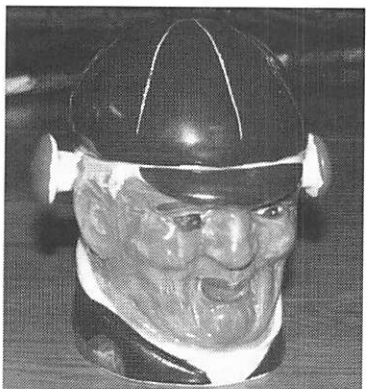
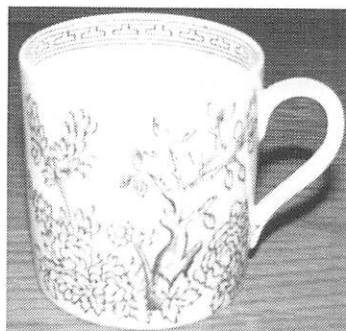
by Rosemary Jones

in collaboration with and thanks to Pamela Dykes-Jones

In the absorbing hobby of family research, we are often caught up in the hard cold facts of names, times, and places. The chase to find great-great grandmother's maiden name can be annoyingly elusive, and frustrating. Although I find I've been quite successful in finding much of the basic information, it still remains only that, basic information. I am much more interested in the fact that two of my great-great-grandfathers were blacksmiths, Alfred Hill, father of my great-grandmother Mary Hill Smallwood, and John Hewitt (yet to be proven) father of my great-gandfather John Hewitt a carter, both in Liverpool. It therefore makes sense that a great-grandmother married a carter, I can see the connection, he would have taken his horse to the blacksmith, met the daughter, fell in love, and . . . here I am. Somehow this makes them people. Then, through some discussions with a sister-in-law whose mother also did family research I discovered some wonderful physical objects she has, that for me colour in, round out, and give dimension to the names, times, and places her family tree has grown.

She has a small china cabinet filled with unusual china cups, saucers, some matching, some not, some fired, some not, dressing table trays and other china toiletry items.

One of her great-grandfathers Ed(mund, or, Edward) Morgan, of Jackfield Shropshire, was an artist who worked for the Shropshire English china company, Coalport. Because he was a senior painter, he was permitted a workplace near the window. As the story goes, his eyes started to fail, and if he made an error in the pattern, the cost of the piece was deducted from his weekly wage, being near the window, he simply put the piece on



the outside ledge and carried it home with him in his lunchbox. I find this a wonderful story, it makes him real, the family still has that connection with him through his handiwork, and we can imagine this elderly gentleman thinking to save the pennies on his wages, but actually handing down his story to his family. These little pieces of china are treasured more than the expensive sets used for company. A little picture follows of a china mug "Indian Tree" pattern, where the pattern has not been coloured in. Another picture of a "Tobi" mug that belonged to her paternal great-grandmother, Amy Dykes, nee Jeffreys, note the knobs on either side of the head that made it easier for a child to lift, it looks to me that the pattern is worn from being lovingly handled.

Another of her family heirlooms is a hollow twisted glass cane filled with tiny glass beads, the picture doesn't really do justice to the workmanship. There is a story in her family that her paternal great-grandfather John Dykes, was mayor of a small village in Cheshire, and the cane

belonged to him. One night while watching "Antiques Roadshow" a guest showed up with a glass cane, the expert was quite taken with it and gave the information that during certain celebrations in English villages, a glass cane was held aloft by the mayor or person of importance, and marched through the town at the head of a procession to gather up all the bad luck. At the end of the march, the cane was washed in the village creek to carry away all the bad luck. Again, I envy her, not the cane, but the story that gives depth and humanity to her tree.

Because I was caught up in these physical connections to the past I decided to do a little web searching for some background on the cane, which I find very unusual, and is actually quite rare. The first web hit to the glass cane to my surprise, was "Willy Wonka", he carries a glass cane filled with candies. I would dearly like to know where the author of the story first became aware of a glass cane, and what the story was behind it, but can find no further background. The second hit was a poem by Richard Brautigan, in a line that reads ". . . the postman walks very carefully because his cane is made of glass".

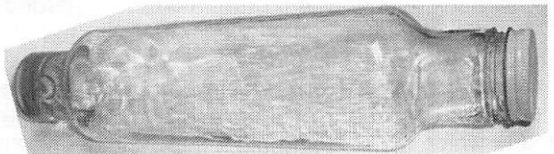


[This glass cane is filled with tiny glass beads of amber, red, white and blue]

The Sydney Australia Powerhouse Museum has a couple of glass canes, one is an amber hollow walking stick, (no tiny glass beads though) circa 1910. I was happy to confirm to myself then, that they are worthy of being in a museum. Further digging provided the information that glass canes, are part of what is referred to as "*Whimsey Glass*" or in certain parts of England "*Friggers*", apparently derived from the word frivolous, or frivolities. Apprentice, or glass blowers who wished to make a bit of extra money were permitted to stay at the furnace after hours and use whatever bits of left over glass was laying around to practice, or freelance as it were. The glass item had to be left overnight to cool, so often the first person in, in the morning had their pick of the "*Friggers*" and had the right to sell them as they pleased. Given there normally wasn't much left over glass the practice pieces, were necessarily small. Most were ladies dresser pieces such as pin holders, others, salt cellars, or toothpick holders, these were normally in the shape of a shoe, or more popularly animals like dogs, cats, or rabbits.

Larger pieces, as stated are rare, but I was pleased and again surprised to find we had our very own Whimsey Glass in the family. Included in these items are glass rolling pins. Wonder of wonders, I remembered an aunt had one and called a family member to ask what had happened to it. She also remembered it, and that it had been handed down to her mother by our common great-grandfather, she recalled her mother said it was wonderful to use for pastry when filled with cold water. She believes it's still packed away with some family property. Once again I tackled the web to find as much information as possible on our very own personal "*Frigger*", and found that they were associated with a sailor's luck.

Apparently before going to sea, a sailor would give his promised one a glass rolling pin, should it break it was a sign that the ship had met with ill fortune, or had wrecked.



Now I have to wrack my brains in research to find out who was the sailor in the family, and who was the loved one, what era, in England? in Canada? oh my, mystery after mystery.

VICTORIA'S SECRET

by Robert N. Wilkins
(montreal-1900)

Normally, around noon each day, I find myself in the general vicinity of Dorchester Square. Ambling my way towards the park, I observe hurried Montrealers going about their lunch hour business - some smoking, others eating, all seemingly indifferent to the colourful chronicle which surrounds them in this attractive public expanse which was once a cemetery. And history there is !



Tucked away on the east side of what was known for well over a century as *Dominion Square* is found a vestige of this city's vibrant past. It takes the form of a colonial - era monument which commemorates a long gone queen and the empire over which she once ruled. So rarely noticed by anyone, I style it 'Victoria's secret'

Dominion Square ~ Montreal - circa 1905

The 111 year old 'Diamond Jubilee Fountain' was a gift to the City of Montreal from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and marked the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession the British throne. It was originally installed on the south side of the square but was removed in 1953 to its new location in order to make way for the statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and also to facilitate, at the same time, the widening of Dorchester Street.

As its name suggests, the now much - disregarded memorial was in addition a public spout but, fortunately, that function ended years ago when the quality of Montreal's water left a great deal to be desired.

Surmounted upon a formidable base of granite the sculptor, George William Hill, placed an elegant lion couchant, ever the symbol of that same British Empire upon which the sun never set and to which many Montrealers felt so attached. The big cat supports a granite shield depicting the Royal Standard while other nearby plaques (increasingly fading with the passage of time) pay tribute to various achievements realised during Victoria's first sixty years as monarch: the

construction of the Victoria Bridge, the Suez Canal, the Canadian Pacific Railway, among many others. Also memorialized are some of the famous personalities associated with Britain's prestige during the great queen's reign.

The reclusive sovereign died in 1901, four years after the handsome, yet simple monument was first erected. When Victoria came to the throne in 1837, Montreal was still a small town clustered around the harbour. By the time her death, this city had become the principal financial and business metropolis of Canada, and one of the major commercial players within the Empire.

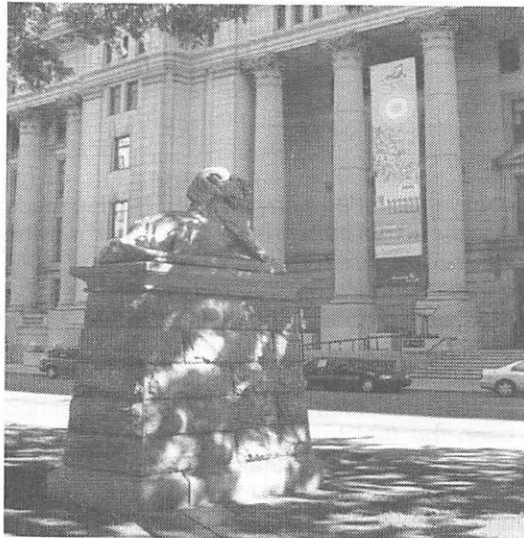
As such, the queen's 'Diamond Jubilee Fountain' has proved itself to be a silent witness to the incredible changes that have taken place in Montreal, and elsewhere, since its inauguration in May of 1897.

Today, barely visible to the naked eye, the west side of the pedestal carries this epithet:

"The British Empire gratefully rejoices in the longest and most beneficent and most glorious reign in her history."

Down through the years, generations of Montrealers have nimbly circumvented this quaint artefact from the city's colonial past, utterly unfamiliar with its provenance and background. The next time, however, you find yourself in Dominion Square, have a good look at Victoria's big cat, and revel, if only momentarily, in this somewhat surprising illustration of Montreal's bright and varied heritage.

No longer a secret, you will almost feel the history.



EXCEPTIONAL DEATH RECORDS

Printed from the Presbyterian Church register at north side of Resitgouche
This church served Escuminac, Pointe a la Garde, Cross Point, Restigouche
These ministers were definitely interested in genealogy

Submitted by Joan Benoit

Rev. W. I Fowler wrote:

James Shaw, Carpenter, late of Chicago, accidentally drowned in the Restigouche, born in Prince Edward Island, was buried on the twentieth day of August eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Escuminac.

Witness: Wm. G. Fair

Rev. I. Herdman wrote:

William Nicol, farmer, of the Township of Restigouche, County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, a native of Dufftown, Banaffshire, Scotland, and who emigrated to this country in the year eighteen hundred and thirty two, died on the sixteenth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, at the age of ninety years, and was buried at Athol House Graveyard, New Brunswick side of the Restigouche, on the nineteenth of same.

Editor's Note: An interesting website for anyone researching in this area - <http://restigouche.net>

THE LEGEND OF WILLIAM DOLEMAN

by James A. Barclay

As published in *The Golf Historical Society of Canada Bulletin*



One day in the late summer or early fall of 1854 a British ship docked at Quebec City to take on supplies and troops for the Crimean War. Among those who came ashore for the day was a 16-year-old Scottish sailor. He carried a golf club under one arm; the pockets of his coat were stuffed with golf balls. Having made his way up the path to the Citadel, he spent the afternoon in solitary contentment, practising his game on the Plains of Abraham.

The youth probably swung his club in imitation of his hero, as boys will do. His hero would have been Willie Park, the Scottish professional, for the youth's eldest brother had been the first to put a golf club into Willie Park's hand, back in their native Musselburgh. The young man playing golf did not go unremarked. The people of Quebec City had never heard the swish of hickory or the click of the old gutta ball. Nor did the event go unrecorded. An enterprising reporter from a Quebec newspaper sensed a good story. He spoke to the young sailor, made notes, asked him for his name.

And at this point, something went wrong. We don't know if the youth's Scottish accent foxed the newspaper man, or if the newspaper man wrote down the name correctly but misread it when he came to write his article. Perhaps the young man wrote his own name, but in a scribble which the newspaper man could barely read. All we know for sure is that when the story appeared in the newspaper, the youth's name was given as William Dibman. With the passing years, the story of young Mr. Dibman playing golf, in the sun, on the Plains

of Abraham became part of the folklore of Canadian golf. From time to time a newspaper or magazine would reprint the story when doing a piece on the history of the game in Canada. In 1927, Canadian National Railways brought out a booklet on golf. It, too, carried the story of the golfing sailor. And Robert Browning tells us about him in his *A History of Golf*, published in 1955. For by now golf had become a popular game in Canada, and William Dibman had become a legend of some significance. He was not the first person to play golf in Canada. But he was the first to whom we can put a name. It was of course, the wrong name. The youth's real name was William Doleman. On the printed page this may not look like Dibman, but if you scribble "Doleman" as though it were your signature - and I have tried this - the word might credibly be taken for "Dibman."

Who was William Doleman?

To have asked that question a hundred years ago would be like asking a golfer today if he knows of Jack Nicklaus.

William was the youngest of four Doleman brothers, and the best golfer. In the 1860s and 1870s he was probably the finest amateur in Scotland, which would have made him the finest in the world. Between 1866 and 1884 he was the top amateur in the British Open no less than nine times.

William Doleman gave up the sea soon after his ship escaped from Sevastopol in 1854, where it had been shelled by the Russians, and he became a successful businessman. But golf was his life. He played at Musselburgh, Aberdeen and finally Glasgow. He was a leading player at the Glasgow Golf Club for over 30 years.

William Doleman died in 1917. It is sad to think that he lived without knowing that his afternoon in the sun in Quebec City had made him a legendary figure in Canadian golf.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ SPRING / SUMMER 2009

Submitted by **PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN**

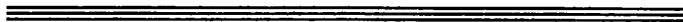
NEW BOOKS AT QFHS

1. Lincolnshire History and Archeology, Vol 23 HG/436.9/L5/1988
2. Ancestors of Thomas Henry Grantham (1846-1936) and his Grantham Ancestors
by Mark Grantham HG/000.9/G7/200
3. A Carswell Family of Kirkgunzeon Parish, Scotland
Featuring the 1847-48 Diaries of James Carswell
by Robert Ford Deboo and John Nevil Carswell Seale FH/450.9/O33/2002
4. Procis de l'acte pour mieux Regler La Milice
de cette Province MH/150.9/M5/1803
5. Old Westmount: The Story of Westmount in Pictures and Words.
An historical album from Indian Times - To 1920 HG/151.88/W4/1967
6. Imprints III: Discovering the Historic Face of English Quebec:
Quebec City and Environs, Saguenay, North Shore, Gaspé
- **7. Stanbridge Township Cemeteries, Missisquoi County,
Quebec,, Book 1, Compiled by Brenda Wilson Birch.
Basswood (aka St. Martin), Mystic, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Old Corey, Pearcton,
Ridge Road #1 and #2, St James the Apostle (Anglican) Stanbury, Vaughan,
St Pierre de Veronne RC, Ste Jeanne d'arc RC REF/CL/152.3/B5/2008
- **8. Stanbridge Township Cemeteries, Book 2
Compiled by Brenda Wilson Birch
Bedford Protestant, Chandler, Harris, Hillside, Morgan's Corners (aka Mapledale),
Stanbridge Station, Pike River, Ploss Cemetery in Bedford, (aka Dutch St),
Riceburg Protestant, Stanton (aka Firnace Creek) St Damien RC, Bedford,
Stone Cemetery (N Stanbridge), St Ignace de Stanbridge
Proteatant & R Catholic REF/CL/152.3/B7.2008
9. Repertoire: Baptisms, Marriages & Burials
St Armand East , Freighsburg 1808-1875 Holy Trinity Anglican ... GS/152.3/F7/2006
10. Norway- Sweden – Map (Berlitz) REF/HG/330.8/2008
11. Wills Probate Record Death Duty Records
The National Archives Research Guide (UK) GN/430.3/N3/2008
12. The Huguenots
by Samuel Smiles HG/400.99/S6/1869
13. MacGregors: Kith + Kin
by Jean Furcall & Donna Templeton FH/152.9/M3/2008
14. Clogher Record 2006
Journal of the Clogher Hiistorical Society HG/469.9/C5/2006
15. Walter Pounds WW1 Letters MH?151.9/P6/2008
16. My Story of the Boy's Farm at Shawbridge Qc. Angels I have Known
by Owen Dawson HG/157.99/D3/1952
17. The Winds of Wendigo: Reflections on a Northern Ontario Heritage
by Ralph Gibbons HG/168.99/G5/2008
- +18. 1831 Census : Gaspé & Bonaventure Counties GS/155.4/G3/1831
- +19. 1861 Census, Gaspé County: Cap des Rosiers GS/155.4/G3/ 1861

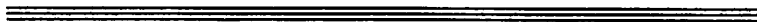
- +20. 1825 Census: Gaspé County GS/155.4/G3/1825
- +21. 1861 Census: Gaspé: Baynorth GS/155.4/G36/1861
- +22. 1871 Census: Gaspé County: Cap dse Rosiers GS/155.4/G3/1871
23. Toronto Normal School Yearbook 1922 AD/164.1/T7/1922
24. Record of Ebenezer Stephens and Roster of his Descendants
(originally compiled by Jessie J White 1924 -1926 (Argenteuil) FH/157.4/S7/1972
25. Georgetown (Howic) Protestant Cemetery, Qc. REF/ CL/152.4/G3/2008
26. Beauharnois Trinity Anglican Cemetery
Inscription Name List REF/CL/152.4/B3/2008
27. French Canadian Ancestral Research in France
Compiled by Jacques Gagne REF/GS/300.7/G33/2008
28. Charlottetown, PEI, Roman Catholic Cemetery CL/142.4/C5/1982
29. History of Fovant, Wiltshire HG/432.99/F6/
30. The Bally Canoe (St Luke's Anglican) and Trevelyan (St James Roman Catholic)
Cemeteries in Front of Yonge twp., Leeds County, Ontario CL/167.4/B3/1982
31. An Index to the Canada Census for the Argenteuil Region of York County,
Lower Canada GS/157.3/A7/1999
32. Margaret Turner's Family Papers FH/167.9/T7
33. Balaclava Muster Roll (charge of the Light Brigade) GS/430.4/B3/1854/c2
34. Lachute St. Andrews, Grenville, Harrington & The Gore
1851 Census Index GS/157.4/G5/1992/C2
35. Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild
(newsletter) Nov 7,, 1981, vol.1 PER/461.7/U5/1981
36. Pointe St Charles (Quebec) Quartier Industrial 1850-1920 HG/151.99/P6/1988
37. Southampton: A Photographic Record of the Town and Port,,
Over 50 years ago HG/432.88/S6/1980
38. Montreal: New Buildings in Center Ward 1968
(newspaper account) HG/151.01/M6/1868
39. Enumerator Oath 1852- Leeds Ont.
by Edward Howard GS/167.01//O3/1852
40. Southampton: Collected Essays, Historic Buildings, Map HG/432.9/S68/1968
- *41. The Storied Province of Quebec
Vol. 1 RES/BG/150.01/S76/1932v1//c2
Vol. 2 RES/BG/150.01/S76/1932v2/c2
Vol. 3 RES/BG/150.01/S76/1932v3/c2
Vol. 4 RES/BG/150.01/S76/1932v4//c2
Vol. 5 RES/BG/150.01/S76/1932.v5/c2
- 42. SMITH Family Charts: Deaths:
Vol..1 - A RES/FH/100.3/S6/v1
Vol. 2 - A -B RES/FH/100.3/S6/v2
Vol. 3 - C -E RES/FH/100.3/S6/v3
Vol. 4 - E RES/FH/100.3/S6/v4
Vol. 5 - E-F RES/FH/100.3/S6/v5
Vol. 6 - G RES/FH/100.3/S6/v6
Vol. 7 - H RES/FH/100.3/S6/v7

- 42. SMITH Family Charts: Deaths: continued
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Vol. 8 - H | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v8 |
| Vol. 9 - J-K | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v9 |
| Vol.10-K-M | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v10 |
| Vol.11-M-P | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v11 |
| Vol.12-P-R | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v12 |
| Vol.13-R-S | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v13 |
| Vol.14-T-W | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v14 |
| Vol.15-W-Z | RES/FH/100.3/S6/v15 |
- 43. SMITH Family Charts: Births:
- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Vol. 1 - A-C | RES/FH/100.3/S65/v1 |
| Vol. 2 - D-H | RES/FH/100.3/S65/v2 |
| Vol. 3 - H-R | RES/FH/100.3/S65/v3 |
| Vol. 4 - R-S | RES/FH/100.3/S65/v4 |
| Vol. 5 - T-W | RES/FH/100.3/S65/v5 |
44. The People and Places of Historic Preston (Lanc.)
by Stephen Sartin HG/438.9/S3/1989
45. St. Andrew's Anglican Cemetery:
York, Gaspé County, Quebec. REF/CL/155.4/G3/2008
46. St. James Anglican Cemetery, Old Section, Wakeham, Gaspé County, Qc.
compiled by Tom Eden & Morris Patterson REF/CL/155.4/G37/2008
47. St. James Anglican Cemetery, New Section, Wakeham,
Gaspé County, Qc. REF/CL/155.4/G3/2008
48. St. Matthew's Anglican Church Cemetery Inscriptions, Peninsula, Gaspé County, Qc.
by Thelma (McAfee) Patterson REF/CL/155.4/G3/2008
49. How To Write a Novel Based on your Genealogical Research
by Tom Holmes, M.A. AD/000.9/H6/1997
50. Basic Record Keeping for Family Historians:
An Anecdote to Chaos & No Computers
by Andrew Todd GN/000.9/T6/1991
51. Making Use of the Census
by Susan Lumas GN/430.01/L8/1992
52. Guide for Family Historians:
West Yorkshire Archives Service GN/438.9/Y6/1992
53. The Probate of the Will of Robert Muir, Esq. (Montreal) FH/151.9/M8/1900
54. This Island in Time: Remarkable Tales from Montreal's Past
by John Kalbfleisch HG/151.9/H3/2008
55. Descendants of James Walsh and Nancy Haworth FH/000.3/W3/1991
56. The Patton Family: The Story of a Family FH/152.4/P3/1960
57. UK Census 1841 - 1851 - 1861 - 1871 - 1881 - 1891
(Misc. selections) RES/GS/430.3/C3/1841
58. Selwyn House School: Celebrating 100 years (Montreal) HG/151.99/S4/2008
59. The High Schools of Montreal 1940 Yearbook. AD/151.9/M6/1940
- **60. MacGregors: Kith & Kin
by Donna Templeton & Jean Furcall REF/FH/150.4/M3/2008

61. The Pollock Family Story and Family Tree
by Hugh D. Pollock FH/150.4/P6/2008
62. The Gallant Hussars: A History of the 1st Hussars Regiment 1856-2004
by Michael R. McNorgan MH/100.99/M4/2004
63. Island Brook (Quebec): Then & Now HG/153.99/I7/1995
64. The Strange Odyssey of Poland's National Treasures 1939-1961;
A Polish Canadian Story
by Gordon Swoger HG/000.99/S8/2004
65. Quebec Strays 2nd Edition 2008
compiled by Bruce Henderson REF/GS/150.3/S8/2008
66. Full Reference for Quebec Strays
compiled by Bruce Henderson REF/GS/150.3/S8/2007
67. The Guest Children:
The Story of the British Child Evacuees Sent to Canada During World War II
by Geoffrey Bilson HG/100.99/B5/1988
68. Montreal Archives Protestant Families' Records Available for
Quebec Irish, British, Scottish, Catholic Records REF/GS/150.3/2008
69. CPO George Alexander Wells: Canadian Naval Career
(Montrealer) MH/151.9/W3/2009
70. Lords of the Line; Canadian Pacific Railway: The Men Who Built the CPR
by David Cruise & Alison Griffiths HG/100.99/C7/1988
71. Stony Stratford Past (UK)
by Robert Ayres & Audrey Lambert HG/432.9/B7/2003



- + These books are part of the ***Guignon collection***
located in the orange file cabinet in the back room.
- * Excellent books containing many biographies & historical data about early Quebec Prov.
available for sale from QFHS Bookstore
- **
- Mr Ernie Smith spent many hours compiling all the SMITH info he could find onto family charts. This massive collection will be of interest to anyone with Smith roots. We have all his binders at QFHS, including the marriages, that were donated awhile ago.



**Our warm thanks to the following people
for donating these books to the QFHS Library**

Jane Atkinson, Sharon Callaghan, Robert Ford Deboo, Barbara Douglas, Jacques Gagne, Ralph Gibbons, Dr. Lesley Gill, Mark Grantham, Bruce Henderson, Cecilia Karwowski, Roy Keyes, Burton Lang, Luc Lepine, Joy Love, Glenna Morrison, Hugh D. Pollock, Derek Pounds, P Redmile, Ernie Smith, Margaret Turner, Ron Wells, and QFHS



Due to the staggering rise in postage costs, we have added a new designation for large books & looseleaf binders. **RES** (stands for **Reserved**). All members may borrow these books, *BUT* mail requests, **will be charged the postage BOTH WAYS**. It will be awhile before we can add **RES** to existing books. All large book loans will be the responsibility of the borrower to pay the postage.

Microfiche:

Essex Society for Family History Handbook 2881-2

Donated by the Essex Family History Society 3 Microfiche

CDs:

- 1. Gloucestershire, Bristol, & Somerset 1851 Census 1 CD
- 2. Aylesbury Vale Visual Archive, Past, Present, Future
Buckinghamshire, England 1 CD
- 3. England Parish Records: Huntingdonshire, Northamptonshire,
Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire 1 CD
- 4. Vital Records Index, Western Europe: Alpine, Benelux, French, German,
Italian & Spanish Records. 23 CSs

Donated by Barbara Nicholas' Family

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~ The Reference (REF /) books will not be loaned ~

We have duplicates of some cds sent by *Family Tree Magazine*
The **DUPLICATES ONLY** may be borrowed by members.
They are in a plastic bag in the metal cabinet in the spare room

DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

- AUTUMN Issue July 15th
- WINTER Issue October 15th
- SPRING / SUMMER Issue February 15th

Anyone wishing announcements to appear in a specific issue
please submit the material before the deadline date

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

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This catalogue may be borrowed by QFHS Members

New books are listed in each issue of Connections.

Name: _____

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

THE CEMETERIES OF MISSISQUOI COUNTY

The Quebec Family History Society is pleased to offer the following books compiled by Brenda Wilson Birch, on the Cemeteries of Missisquoi County, Quebec. A combination of cemetery records, headstone transcriptions and information from personal contacts, these books are valuable resources for genealogists researching this area of Quebec.

Dunham Twp. Book # 1 Ordering ref: QFHS C4022 Price \$30. S&H \$8; CD \$25 S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Bates, Harvey, Capron, Fitchett, Wing Family, Selby Family, East Dunham, Beattie Family, Hazard Family, Farnam's Corner, Westover Family, Ten Eyck Family, Laraway/Meller, Ste-Croix Roman Catholic, All Saints Anglican, Chapel Hill/Methodist Church.

Dunham Twp. Book # 2 Ordering ref: QFHS C4023 Price \$35. S&H \$8; CD \$25 S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Abbott's Corner #1, Abbott's Corner #2, Clark Burying Ground, Deming, Smith, Barnes, Johnson, Bishop Stewart Memorial Anglican, Methodist Church, Saint François D'Assise Roman Catholic, Lagrange/Hunter's Mills, Scofield Burying Ground.

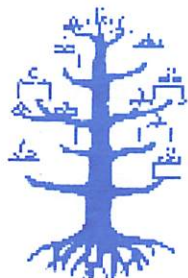
Frelighsburg Twp. Ordering ref: QFHS C4025 Price \$30. S&H \$8; CD \$25. S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Abbott's Corner #1, Abbott's Corner #2, Clark Burying Ground, Deming, Smith, Barnes, Johnson, Bishop Stewart Memorial Anglican, Methodist church, Saint François D'Assise Roman Catholic, Lagrange or Hunter's Mills, Scofield Burying Ground.

St Armand Twp. Ordering ref: QFHS C4025 Price \$30. S&H \$8; CD \$25 S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Pigeon Hill, Saint Philippe Roman Catholic, Philipsburg Protestant, Notre-Dame du Lourdes Catholic, Krans, Hasting, Luke, Vincent, Russell/Hancock Hill, Sornberger.

Stanbridge Twp. # 1 Ordering ref: QFHS C4025 Price \$30. S&H \$8; CD \$25 S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Vaughan, Ridge Cemetery # 1, Ridge Cemetery # 2, Old Corey, Pearcecton, Basswood/Martin, Stanbury Methodist, Ste-Jeanne D'Arc Catholic, St-Pierre-De-Veronne Catholic, St. James the Apostle Anglican, Mystic/Stanbridge Centre/Union Cemetery, Notre Dame De Stanbridge Catholic.

Stanbridge Township # 2 Ordering ref: QFHS C4025 Price \$35. S&H \$8; CD \$25 S&H \$3
Cemeteries in this book - Bedford Protestant, Chandler, Harris Hillside, Morgan's Corner/Mapledale, Pike River, Ploss/Dutch Street, Riceburg Protestant, Stanton, Stone/North Stanbridge, St. Ignace de Stanbridge Catholic, St Damien Catholic.

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See the following pages**



Quebec Family History Society

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Then click on "Members Login"**

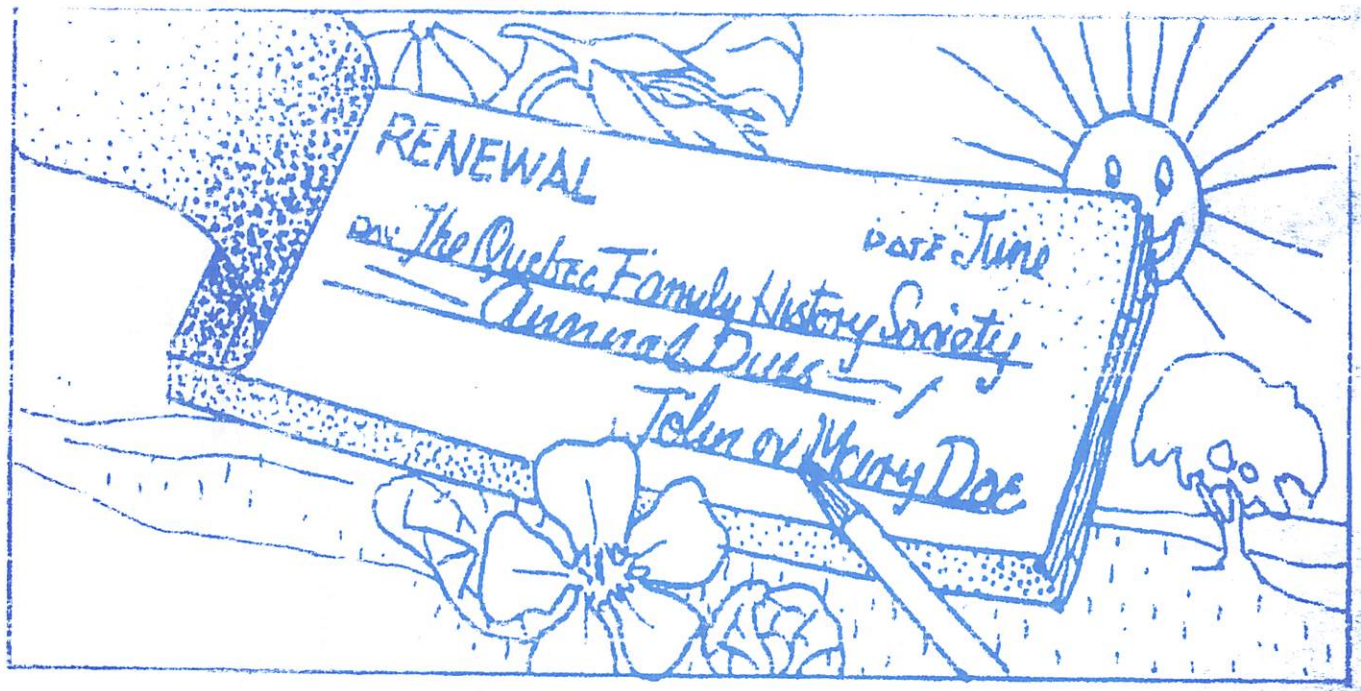
**Member Number: Your member number
Your User Id: *
Your Password: ***

Contact us for your User ID & Password at: helpdesk@qfhs.ca

**With a successful login you will be taken to the Members Menu.
Click on Surname/ Forename Details" to enter the system**

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MEMBERSHIP YEAR AUGUST 1ST, 2009 TO JULY 31ST, 2010

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CANADA H9S 4H9

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THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY IS ALWAYS TRYING TO INITIATE WAYS AND MEANS OF
MAKING RESEARCH EASIER FOR ALL MEMBERS - YOUR INPUT HELPS US TO HELP YOU.

YOUR AREAS OF RESEARCH INTEREST [COUNTRY / STATE / PROVINCE / COUNTY]

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- REFRESHMENTS [MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES] ~ TO OVERSEE THE REFRESHMENT TABLE
- MAILING OF CONNECTIONS ~ LABELLING AND BOXING CONNECTIONS FOR MAILING
- TRAVELLING ROAD SHOW ~ REPRESENTING THE QFHS AT VARIOUS EVENTS
- VOLUNTEER RESEARCHERS ~ LIBRARY RESEARCH FOR GENEALOGICAL INQUIRIES

ALSO WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR ARTICLES, FILLERS OR ANYTHING OF
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COMMENTS -----

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MEMBERSHIP #: _____



The following charts show you what is available. This is a work in progress and we are continually adding data

QFHS DATABASE (as of 1 January 2009)		
Section	Unique Surnames	Total Surnames
Marriages *	44,200	271,000
Births *	19,000	210,000
Deaths *	20,000	133,000
Witnesses **	5,600	23,000
Census	19,000	260,000
Land Grants	7,362	34,500
Seigneuries (Owners)	279	357
Seigneuries (Tenants)	2,600	18,800
Cemetery Gravestones	7,500	50,200
OVER 1 MILLION RECORDS AVAILABLE ON-LINE		

- * Index covers the following Judicial Districts:
- ** Witnesses – Parents and others who signed the register

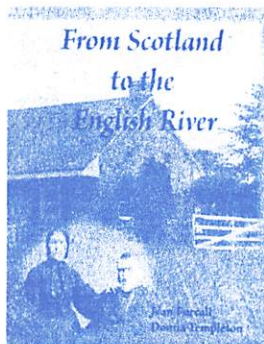
	Marriages	Births/Baptisms	Deaths	Census
Montreal 1760-1925	100%	100%	10%	(1881) ** 50%
Beauharnois 1800-1899	100%			(1851) 5%
Quebec 1760-1875	100%	100 %	100%	
St Francois 1815-1879	100%	100%	22%	
Bedford 1804-1879	100%			

Index includes several other individual villages.

Note: ** 1881 Census for Montreal – Names standardized by Concordia University

CHATEAUGUAY VALLEY GENEALOGY

Genealogists researching the Chateauguay Valley will find the books written by Donna Templeton and Jean Furcall about life and families in the area very interesting.



From Scotland to the English River

Jean Furcall and Donna Templeton

In 1829 Robert Templeton, his wife Margaret Dickie, their six children and Robert's brother Hugh left Scotland and traveled to Canada, settling on the English River in the Chateauguay Valley. Their descendants now number well over 2000. These are their stories.

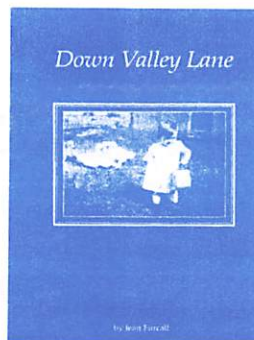
Ref: A0550 Price: Book \$20 S&H \$4 CD \$12 S&H \$3

Down Valley Lane

Jean Furcall

This book reflects the wonderful heritage of life in the Chateauguay Valley, past and present. Readers will be taken for a stroll down memory lane that will connect with their heritage.

Ref: A0160 Price: \$20 S&H \$4



MacGregors: Kith and Kin

Jean Furcall and Donna Templeton

Close bonds were formed by those hardy pioneers with family as the basis of their existence. Neighbours often became relatives through marriage. Working together and caring for each other became the hallmark of fledgling settlements. These characteristics have left a lasting legacy in the Chateauguay Valley.

Ref: A0950 Price \$28 S&H \$4

FACT.... or FICTION ?

Many of us receive these interesting tidbits of information via e-mail correspondence on a regular basis. Are they *FACT* or *FICTION* ? I will let you judge for yourselves

Q: Why do men's clothes have buttons on the right while women's clothes have buttons on the left?

A: When buttons were invented, they were very expensive and worn primarily by the rich. Because wealthy women were dressed by maids, dressmakers put the buttons on the maid's right. Since most people are right-handed, it is easier to push buttons on the right through holes on the left. And that's where women's buttons have remained since.

Q: Why are many coin banks shaped like pigs?

A: Long ago, dishes and cookware in Europe were made of a dense orange clay called "pygg". When people saved coins in jars made of this clay, the jars became known as "pygg banks." When an English potter misunderstood the word, he made a bank that resembled a pig. And it caught on.

Q: In golf, where did the term "Caddie" come from?

A: When Mary, later Queen of Scots, went to France as a young girl (for education & survival), Louis, King of France, learned that she loved the Scot game "golf." So he had the first golf course outside of Scotland built for her enjoyment. To make sure she was properly chaperoned (and guarded) while she played, Louis hired cadets from a military school to accompany her. Mary liked this a lot and when she returned to Scotland (not a very good idea in the long run), she took the practice with her. In French, the word cadet is pronounced 'ca-day' and the Scots changed it into "caddie."

Q: Why are zero scores in tennis called "love"?

A: In France, where tennis first became popular, a big, round zero on the scoreboard looked like an egg and was called "*l'oeuf*," which is French for "egg." When tennis was introduced in the US, Americans pronounced it "*love*."

Q: Why are people in the public eye said to be "in the limelight"?

A: Invented in 1825, limelight was used in lighthouses and stage lighting by burning a cylinder of lime which produced a brilliant light. In the theatre, performers on stage "in the limelight" were seen by the audience to be the center of attention.

MORE FACT.... or FICTION ?

Q: Why do X's at the end of a letter signify kisses?

A: In the Middle Ages, when many people were unable to read or write, documents were often signed using an X. Kissing the X represented an oath to fulfill obligations specified in the document. The X and the kiss eventually became synonymous.

Q: Why do people clink their glasses before drinking a toast?

A: It used to be common for someone to try to kill an enemy by offering him a poisoned drink. To prove to a guest that a drink was safe, it became customary for a guest to pour a small amount of his drink into the glass of the host. Both men would drink it simultaneously. When a guest trusted his host, he would just touch or clink the host's glass with his own.

Q: Why do ships and aircraft in trouble use "mayday" as their call for help?

A: This comes from the French word *m'aidez* - meaning "help me" and is pronounced "mayday".

Q: Why is shifting responsibility to someone else called "passing the buck"?

A: In card games, it was once customary to pass an item, called a buck, from player to player to indicate whose turn it was to deal. If a player did not wish to assume the responsibility, he would "pass the buck" to the next player.

Q: Did you ever wonder why dimes, quarters and half dollars have notches, while pennies and nickels do not?

A: The US Mint began putting notches on the edges of coins containing gold and silver to discourage holders from shaving off small quantities of the precious metals. Dimes, quarters and half dollars are notched because they used to contain silver. Pennies and nickels aren't notched because the metals they contain are not valuable enough to shave.

Q: Why is the Irish flag Green, White and Orange ?

A: The Irish tricolor flag was created in 1848 - the Green represents Irish Catholics [*or Gaelic tradition*] Orange for Irish Protestants [*supporters of William of Orange*] and the white for lasting peace between them.

Editor ~ Dawn Ouellette

~ BOOK REVIEW ~

by John Reid

FAST FACTS FOR FINDING FAMILY FROM MANITOBA

Compiled by: Kelly Southworth
The Manitoba Genealogical Society

This 36 page document sets out a quick reference and pathway for family history researchers who may be looking for their roots in the Province of Manitoba. It gives a comprehensive list of information sources and is laid out in logical categories that make navigation quite clear and easy.

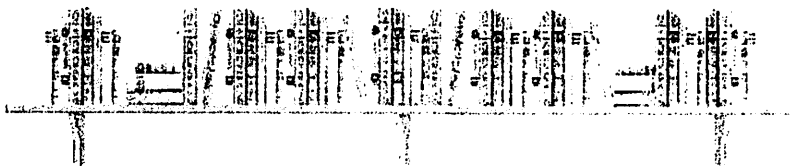
It, of course, doesn't give any specific information on your relatives but it does give tremendous insight for finding someone using directories, census, land registers, church, public and local records and newspapers plus sources for specific ethnic groups which make up much of Manitoba's population.

Many of the aids steer one towards HBC and Archives of Manitoba but there are many others including book references and, of course, web sites. The good thing about web sites is they are regularly updated, many new ones are created and some have searchable databases.

Notwithstanding my own extensive research in Manitoba, I found a number of new ideas from the booklet that I had previously overlooked but are worth pursuing.

For anyone doing research in Manitoba, this booklet is an extremely useful tool. Copies may be obtained by contacting MGS, E-1045 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3H 1B1 or email to: contact@mbgenealogy.com. Purchase price is \$13 including postage.

QFHS - OPEN HOUSE and BOOK SALE:



Is your bookshelf cluttered with books that you will never read again ?
Why not donate them to the QFHS for their annual book sale !

The QFHS will, once again, be having an Open House and Book Sale in late September. Anyone wishing to donate books may drop them off at the QFHS Library after Labor Day.

QFHS LIBRARY and OFFICE - SUMMER HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office '*Summer Hours*' will commence the week of June 22nd 2009
July & August: will be open ONLY on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Closed: August 31st through to September 7th

Regular hours will recommence on Tuesday, September 8th 2009

CAN YOU HELP ?

POWER/ POWERS:

Power/ Powers Family in Montreal. I believe that they came from Ireland in the late 1790's or early 1800's. They were Roman Catholic in religious faith in that era. I am wishing to communicate with anyone that is tracing the same family name.

Donna Powers - Garner
620 Rayburne Ave., Sarnia, Ontario, N7T 7A6
dkpowers@sympatico.ca

.....

JONES:

Elijah bn 1884 and Stephen bn 1876 in Wales. Came to Canada with an Aunt (Anne Hall) after the death of their parents. Elijah married Mary Roberts. Three children Eunice, Pamela (married Eric Silver), and Ruth (married Maurice Palamar).

Unable to find information on Stephen or living relatives.

Valona Franklyn
55 Shawnmeadows Rise, S W Calgary, Alberta T2Y 1C5
valonageorge@shaw.ca

.....

DOHERTY / DILLION:

Charles Patrick Doherty was born 20 Dec 1883 at St Andrews NB son of Joseph and Mary Walsh Doherty. He married Johanna Dillion on Sept 26, 1916 in Montreal. She was born Aug 11, 1891. This is all I have on this family. Would appreciate any information on him and his family.

Nancy Dohery-Perry
Nancyperry55@aol.com

.....

BOUTIN:

Looking for the parents or any siblings of Marie Christiane Boutin, born in Montreal, Quebec, on July 13, 1946. Adopted end of May, 1947 by Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Antonio Carrero of Caracas, Venezuela. (Name changed after adoption to Maria Josefma Carrero Ruperez.) Any information regarding Marie's parents or especially any birth siblings would be very much appreciated.

Maria Carolina Sisiruca Jackson - (Daughter of Marie Christiane Boutin)
9623 Harbour Cove Ct, Ypsilanti, MI, USA 48197
carolsisica@yahoo.com

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

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

GARBAGE MEALS

by Denis Delaney

Some of my friends have said to me, after I've told them this little story about some of my eating habits as a child in Griffintown during 1939 and 1940, near the end of the Great Depression that I really shouldn't talk about something that was very negative as I was growing up as a child. Other friends have told me to tell it like it is, as it was another time and place and conditions were different from what they are today.

When we think of food today, we think of the supermarket that has all the food packaged and displayed in well lit, wide aisles that entice us to buy more. After we get it home, we put it in a modern, white refrigerator to keep cool or in the freezer section to be used at a later date. Back then, most of the food was consumed on the day it was bought, or for a very short time in the icebox, which was usually located outside on your back porch. If we didn't have the money to purchase a 50 lb block of ice from Mister Stacy, our iceman, we consumed everything on the day we got it; otherwise it would go bad on us and believe me nothing ever had the chance to go bad. My father was born on a farm in Ireland on Fair Hill, above Cork city. He had almost no formal education and could neither read nor write when he came to Canada. There were six children in our family that he had to feed, and because of his lack of education, the only job that he could get was with the Corporation of Montréal, digging holes in the streets so that broken pipes could be repaired or new pipes laid. This job gave him a very small pay at the end of each week. Unfortunately, because of the curse of alcoholism, he often spent all or most of his pay in the tavern on the corner of Notre Dame and Murray streets, called the G.T.R. (Grand Trunk Railway). By the time he got home, after spending several hours in the tavern, he rarely had any money, or very little of it left for us to eat with for the coming week.

My mother was a very resourceful lady. Most of the time she was able to get enough food in the upcoming weeks, with what little money my father gave her to keep us fed. Once every couple weeks, we would go to the Atwater market, located just below Notre Dame and Atwater Streets. My mother would check over the big bags of carrots, potatoes, turnips or any of the hard vegetables that could be kept for a very long time without refrigeration. She would squeeze them through the bags to make sure that they were firm, if they were not they could rot the other vegetables in that particular bag. Having been a farm girl from Skibbereen in Ireland, before she met my father, she would also buy a few live chickens which, when she got them home, she would kill, pluck and clean the birds. From time to time, we would also go to the market located just below. City Hall, in what is now known as The Old Port in Montreal. All week long the farmers would come from the outlying areas with their produce loaded on wagons that were pulled by horses. Starting at the top of Place Jacques Cartier, just behind Nelson's monument, they would back their wagons in toward the centre of the wide street, leaving enough room for their customers to stroll up and down to purchase their fresh fruit and vegetables.

On Saturdays the farmers, instead of taking all their fruit and vegetables back to their farms, where by Monday morning, they would not be fresh anymore; they would simply tilt their wagons up and dump the fruit and vegetables on the ground so they would go back with empty wagons. About four o'clock on Saturday afternoons, we would head down to the Old port, which wasn't called the Old Port back then, it was simply a place of old, dilapidated warehouses, many of which were in a sad state of disrepair. My father's old wooden wagon, which was pulled by two long shafts, had iron wheels which would clatter over the cobblestones on our way. We always took

several potato bags with us to gather up the fruit and vegetables that were not fully rotten and were still partly edible. Most of the time it was a great haul, though occasionally, at the beginning or near the end of the growing season there was not that much for us to glean from the cobblestones. If we were lucky and got a good load, we would then proceed to eat whatever was lying around until we were stuffed to the gills. When we got home with our loot, our mother would hand us each a knife. Our job was to pick up a fruit or vegetable and if it was mushy, it went into one of two pots. One was for vegetables, the other for fruit. If it had a firm feel but was a little rotten, we would cut out the bad part and into one of the pots it would go. The ingredients in these pots would be cooked and eaten that or the next day. Maw would wash and dry the really good stuff. Carrots, potatoes, turnips, beets and other hard, root vegetables, she would lay out on old newspaper on the uneven floor boards of the back porch or on brown paper if we could find some behind some of the small stores that dotted Griffintown back then.

Over on Colbourne Street (now Peel) was a row of two-storied, brick homes. Near either end of them were archways to get from front to back and to support staircases for people living on the second floor. Underneath each of the staircases were six, galvanized garbage cans with lids. During a very bad period between 1939 and 1940, I used to sneak over there and eat whatever I could get out of the cans. If my Mother ever found out what I was doing I would have been killed instantly for bringing shame on the family. By the way, kids were killed on a regular basis back then, but surprisingly no one ever died. Its power was all in the threat. I remember the lovely ham bones; they usually had some red meat left on them. Lemon, grapefruit and orange rinds were almost like desserts. Loose tea and coffee grounds were great to chew on and gave you a little buzz and helped fill the stomach. Pieces of brown bread were better than white as they didn't get as soggy, but better yet was the toast. That was a great feast. It could be burned black (the way I liked it) or just done lightly. Often it would have the remnants of jam, brown sugar (very popular in Griffintown back then), and peanut butter and sometimes stuff I couldn't identify, but it always tasted great. I remember the first time I ever saw and ate part of a lobster. It was in the large dirt yard behind Mother Martins on Windsor (now Peel) Street. They later moved to Saint Antoine Street near the old Montreal Gazette building.

They had lovely garbage and some strange exotic foods. I could see the two eyes of this strange thing with the two antennas and what was left of it was all red. But it smelled a little like fish and had a great taste. While eating it, it bit me and cut my lip; well, not exactly: I was scrunching away at part of a claw when I discovered how sharp its shell was.

Hazel, who ran a Blind Pig in the Flats, caught me one time with my head in one of the garbage cans. All places that sold booze in Montreal at that time were closed tighter than a drum on Sundays, but a few Blind Pigs, operating illegally, sold beer in their homes. When I heard her door open, I got ready to bolt out of there like a bat out of hell but she told me to wait a minute as she had something for me. She came out a few minutes later and handed me two thick slices of bread with a mound of brown sugar packed between them. She told me that when I was hungry in future, instead of going into the garbage cans to eat, that I should bang on her door and she would give me something to eat. I continued for a while between her and the garbage but was slowly weaned away from the cans. I never forgot her kindness to the little kid that I was back then and every time I pass The Flats now I think of Hazel. Last year I went to look in the archways. The garbage cans were still there but now they are blue plastic. They are not at all appetizing to my delicate palette. I suppose tastes change but not our memories of those gentler times.

TUTORSHIPS

by Pennie Redmile

Tutorships give a great deal of genealogical information, when we are fortunate enough to locate one. The following, submitted in 1858 on behalf of three minors, shows that an adult had to be responsible legally for minors in business dealings

Oct. 29, 1858. Tutorship

Minors: John McGrowther; William Mincen; William Elgy

The petition of Elisha Cribb ofMontreal,

Superintendent of the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum - Respectfully sheweth

That *John McGrowther* an orphan, minor child of the age of 19 years, formerly an inmate of the said asylum was duly indentured by the Ladies Directresses of the above institution as an apprentice to one Mr. Cook of Hatley in Lower Canada, farmer and trader who, during the period of said indenture, paid to the Ladies of the said asylum, an annual fee, which was invested by the Ladies, at interest for the benefit of the said orphan to be paid to him at the expiration of his apprenticeship in order to aid in his settlement in business -

That *William Mincin*, an orphan, a minor child of the age of 19 years, formerly an inmate (same info as above) was apprenticed to one Mr. Ronalds of Acton Vale in Lower Canada, farmer, (under the same conditions mentioned above).

That *William Elgy*, an orphan, minor child of the age of 18 years, formerly an inmate, (same as above) was apprenticed to one John Burns of Rawdon in Lower Canada, farmer, (under the same conditions mentioned above).

That the respective terms of indenture of the said John McGrowther, William Mincen and William Elgy have expired and they are now entitled respectively to receive the amount deposited at the credit of each of them with the interest thereon. Being minors, it is necessary that a Tutor ad hoc should be appointed to them to receive on their account and behalf their respective apprentice fees aforesaid, and to grant to the treasurer of the said institution a valid receipt and discharge for the same.

Wherefore your petitioner respectfully prays, that you will be pleased to order an assemblage of relations or in default of relations, friends of the said minors to be held forthwith in the Court House in this city to give their advice touching the premises, and that, thereupon, a Tutor ad hoc for the purposes aforesaid, be duly nominated and appointed to the said minors.

And inasmuch as the pecuniary means of the said minors are very limited, your petitioner humbly prays that the proceedings for the above nomination be granted in forma pauperis.

Montreal, October 22, 1858

George M.....?, Atty for Petitioner

Let it be as prayed for

Montreal, this 29 October 1858

Monk Coffin and Papineau, Esquires, Prothonotary of the Superior Court in the District of Montreal.

In default of relatives, a competent number of friends have caused to be cited before the Court.

George Keswick, Gentleman; Francois Xavier Rocheleau and David Buchanan, Gentlemen; Adolphe Amable Pelletier, Alexander Herbert, Esquires; Pierre Jacques Beaudry, Esquire; Tantrice C. De Lorimier. Who having heard the said petition read and being duly sworn to give their advice on the premises, unanimously say that they are of the opinion that the said Honorable John Samuel McCord one of the judges of the Superior Court of Lower Canada be Tutor ad hoc to the said minor orphans for the purpose aforesaid. (Signatures of the friends)

Whereupon the said advice is by us the said Prothonotary ratified and confirmed, and it is ordered in consequence, that the said Honorable John Samuel McCord be and remain Tutor ad hoc to the said minor orphans for the purposes aforesaid - which Tutor ad hoc not being present will come as soon as possible to accept of the said charge and take the oath of such office.

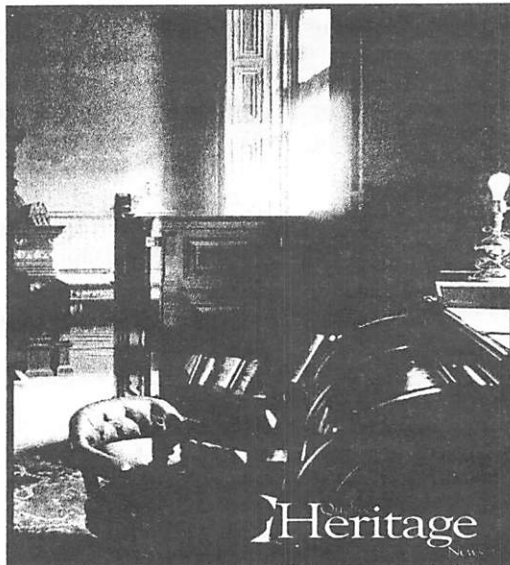
Monk Coffin & Papineau

NOTARY DATABASE:

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.

Pennie Redmile I can be reached at: predmile@total.net



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A Basic Guide **to Using Quebec Protestant Church Archives for Genealogy Research** by Jody Robinson

To begin, it would probably be appropriate to introduce myself. I am currently the Archivist at the Eastern Townships Research Centre, an accredited private archives repository located in South-Eastern Quebec. As part of our collection, we house and preserve the United Church archives and the Presbyterian Church archives for churches that are / were located in the Eastern Townships area. This means that, in the case of the United Churches, we have part of the Montreal and Ottawa Conference Archives and, in the case of the Presbyterian Church, we have part of the Quebec Presbytery Archives. Through my work, I have had much contact with church archives and have received all sorts of requests from researchers looking for information. So, it is from this experience that I will try to help readers understand what information they can get from church archives and how to put together an effective request.

What are church archives and where can they be found?

Church archives consist of all of the records that were created by a church in the course of their activities. Included in these archives could be things such as photographs, minutes from congregational or stewards meetings, information on the building, church histories and registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. However, for most genealogists, the most important part of church archives are the church registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. For this reason, I will focus most of my explanation on research using church registers. In Quebec, until 1926, church registers were the provincial government's only official record of a person's birth or death and it was not until 1969 that a marriage could be legalized outside of the church. (After these dates, it was possible to register a person's birth, marriage or death through non-religious methods, such as through the Justice of the Peace). Church registers were accepted as the legal record for civil registration in Quebec until 1994, with the creation of the Registrar of Civil Status (*Directeur de l'état civil*). This means that, in the vast majority of cases where people are looking for their ancestors, the only place to find record of the vital events is through the church records. Since the church registers were used by the province for civil registration, each church was required to keep two copies of the register; one copy would be kept at the church permanently while a second copy was to be sent every year to the district protonotary. The protonotary copies over 100 years old were eventually sent to the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) and subsequently microfilmed. Today, each regional archives centre of the BAnQ has microfilms for all of the church registers up to 1899 for the churches that were located in their region. All the registers less than 100 years old are kept by the Registrar of Civil Status. Today, the church copies of the registers are now part of church archives.

When looking for information from church archives in Quebec, probably the most important thing to keep in mind is location. In Quebec, all church archives are divided by region. All archives are divided regionally. If you are contacting the church denomination directly, you must make sure that you are contacting the archives centre that serves the area you are looking for. Many of the denominational church archives are divided by conference or diocese.

It will be useful for researchers to note that, in 1925, the Congregational, Methodist and (some) Presbyterian churches chose to form a union, which resulted in the formation of the United Church of Canada. For this reason, Congregational and Methodist church records can be found in the archives of the United Church.

What information can you find in church registers?

For the most part, only basic information on your ancestors can be found in church records and the most commonly requested records are the church registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. Frequently, the information in church records is inconsistent. Some records will contain some types of information while others will not.

In a typical baptismal record, ministers would record: the father's name, mother's first name, the village or township where the parents resided, the name of the child (usually with a first and middle name), the child's date of birth, their baptismal date and witnesses. Sometimes, they would also record: the mother's maiden name, the father's profession and the relationship of the witnesses to the parents or child.

In a typical marriage record, the minister would record: the name of the groom, the village or township the groom was from, the name of the bride, the village or township the bride was from, the groom's marital status (bachelor or widower), the bride's marital status (spinster or widow), the date of the marriage and witnesses. Sometimes, they would record: the names of the parents of the groom and/or bride and the age of the groom and/or bride.

In a typical burial record, the minister would record: the name of the deceased, the date of their death, the date of the burial, the township or town where the deceased had resided and witnesses. Sometimes, they would record: the age of the deceased, the name of the wife or husband of the deceased, the cause of death and the cemetery where the deceased was interred.

Are there restrictions on church records?

Yes, some restrictions do apply to church records. While the majority of church archives are available to the general public, there are important restrictions that apply to church registers of baptisms, marriages and burials. Baptismal, marriage and burial records are restricted by the *Quebec Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information*. All records older than 100-years-old are free from restrictions. If the baptism, marriage or burial record had not reached the 100-year mark, they may still be free from restrictions if the person in the record has been deceased for 20 years or more. If the baptism, marriage or burial record does not fall into any of these categories, the contents of the record may only be requested and accessed by the person(s) in the record.

What information should be included in a research request?

When sending a request, researchers should include as much of the following information as possible:

- > as precisely as possible, describe what information you wish to find
- > name of the person you are looking for
- > birth, marriage or death date (even a general year, or year-range can be helpful)
- > town, village or township where the person(s) resided (location is *VERY* important)
- > probable denomination of the person being searched
- > name of father and mother

If the request is concise and relatively brief, many archives centres will do the research free of charge, but some do charge a fee for research. If desired, copies of records can usually be provided to researchers, also for a fee. Generally, church archivists will respond to requests as soon as possible but, because many of the archivists are only employed part-time, it still may take up to a week or more to receive a response to your request. Also, response times can be slightly longer in the summer when the number of genealogical inquiries is usually at its highest. Please be patient with us!

Finding more information:

Researchers can often find more detailed information on what is available and where to send their requests by looking on the websites for the various church denominations. The following are a few addresses that may be useful:

United Church of Canada Archives – <http://www.united-church.ca/local/archives>

Presbyterian Church in Canada Archives – <http://www.presbyterianarchives.ca/>

Anglican Church of Canada Archives –

<http://www.anglican.ca/about/departments/gso/archives/archives-list.htm>

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, regional archival centres –

http://www.banq.qc.ca/portal/dt/a_propos_banq/reenseignements_generaux/centres_archives/centres_archives.jsp

Registrar of Civil Status – <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/en/default.html>

On line Quebec Newspapers Search

Obituaries / Marriages / Births

Steps to be taken in order to access the Newspapers Data Bases at: www.banq.qc.ca

Compiled by Jacques Gagné

This FREE service is Only available to residents of the Province of Quebec
Please note that you will require your Membership Card with Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec. If you are not a Member - Go to a box on the right hand side of most pages of the BANQ Web Site - Card with membership # and password # will be mailed to you.

On the www.banq.qc.ca site Click on: English (top right corner)

Click on: On Line Resources / Ressources en Ligne - (Top Line Center)

Click on: Journals Magazines Newspapers and Data Bases / Revues Journaux Bases de données (Left Hand Column)

Click on: By Theme / Par Thèmes (Left Hand Column)

Select: Canadian Newsstand (Central Column, 7th line)

At this point you will require your BANQ Client Card (8 digits member card with 8 digits password)

A yellow, red, white card

You will reach a page entitled: Vous devez vous identifier pour accéder aux ressources

Click on: [ici](#) (if you are a member) . . . (if you are not a member, see below)

You will then access a second page dealing with acceptation of conditions - Click on: J'accepte

You will then reach the pages of **Pro-Quest**

Click on: Publications (top section)

Click on: Letter G

Click on: *The Gazette*, Montreal, Que

At the bottom of this page, you will find all of the dates, months, years from 2009 to 1985

The Chronicle Telegraph in Quebec City - On-line as of February 13th 2009

The Sherbrooke Record - On-line as of February 13th 2009

The Stanstead Journal - Not on-line as of February 13th 2009



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

What is available on line continues to change, as more audio and even more video becomes available; this now applies to genealogy also, as can be seen in this column. Enjoy ! Reminder: if there is no 'www' shown for a site, it isn't required, so please don't add one.

CENSUS OF CANADA 1891

Newly released by Library and Archives Canada.

www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1891. Contrary to earlier releases, this one is searchable by residents' names and not just location. Once you find the right person, you can go directly to a pdf or jpeg view of the original census page (I prefer the jpeg version). The ones I looked up were nearly all of excellent quality. I did find some transcription errors that could have made me miss finding the family for which I was searching; however, there is a '*suggest a correction*' facility. Don't forget you can save copies of the original pages to your computer for further study; you don't have to print everything.

ARCHAIC NAMES FOR ILLNESSES

Thanks to Jim Scott for these sites that provide 'translations' of these old terms.

Consult an alphabetical list of the old names for illnesses at rmhh.co.uk/illness.html and one for medical conditions at www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~billingsh/disease.htm.

Archaic medical terms, a 'Genealogical Resource for Interpreting Causes of Death' can be found in several languages at www.antiquusmorbus.com/index.htm.

IRISH ARCHIVES ON LINE

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc, who reminds readers that the transcription of the 1911 census of Ireland has progressed. New counties are being added, and the order in which they will appear is listed. This will be followed by the publication of the 1901 census returns. Search by name or by area; read about Ireland in 1911, all at www.census.nationalarchives.ie.

HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS

Mike Howlett sent this link quite a while ago, and I had yet to use it. In the meantime, the site has been bought by Google, as announced in December 2008. It can be reached either by PaperofRecord.com or its new name. news.google.com/archivesearch. It refers to 20 million digitized historical newspaper pages, including Canadian ones. Note that some references are to paying sites.

BC NEWSPAPER FILES

Thanks to Robin Rye who tells us that the *Times-Colonist* of Victoria has put all of the *British Colonist* on line in searchable format. The time period runs from 1858 to 1910, and the site has a very good search engine. www.britishcolonist.ca.

VALCARTIER AREA

QFHS member Patricia Balkcom has created a site that will be of interest to anyone researching that area. It includes not only the usual church and census records, but articles of historical interest about the area and its residents. www.pbalkcom.com/valcartier

WATCH VIDEO INTERVIEWS WITH CYNDI HOWELLS

Who hasn't heard of Cyndi's List? Watch while she chats with gen guru Dick Eastman. Go to www.rootstelevision.com/players/player_conferences3.php?bctid=2474692001&bclid=1906882940 for the 2008 interview. You should also see buttons for the 2007 one, as well as other interviews with genealogical stars. Since these addresses seem to change over time, you can also go to www.rootstelevision.com, click on 'Browse videos' and enter 'howells' in the Search box.

THE MYSTERIES OF DNA – VIDEO

Looking for a better understanding of DNA and its links to genealogy? View this 16-minute video at mormontimes.com/studies_doctrine/research_discoveries/?id=5363.

FAMILY HOSTING SERVICE

This fee-charging site provides hosting services for genealogists and family historians at www.familyhistoryhosting.com/index.htm.

QUEBEC NOTARIES – FROM THE BEGINNING TO 1908

This is a work in progress. Can be searched by notary name or area. If you're lucky, the full text of documents will already be available at bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/index.html. An asterisk before the notary's name lets you know if the original text is present.

GENEALOGY RESOURCES BY STATE

A comprehensive reference from the US government. Each state describes its own resources at www.usa.gov/Citizen/Topics/History_Family/State_Genealogy.shtml
Note that not all information is on line.

HISTORICAL BOOKS ON THE MORMON SITE

Among the many releases at www.familysearch.org are digital publications. Click 'Search Records', then 'Historical Books'. Be sure to read the Search tips.

BLACK HISTORY RECORDS ONLINE – CANADA AND US

In Canada, Ancestry.ca 'celebrates Black History Month with an unprecedented array of online historical records that trace the lives of black Canadians dating back to pre-Confederation.' If you don't have a subscription, QFHS members may now access Ancestry at the Library. *Footnote.com* and the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, have released over a million pages of original documents, letters and photos, most digitized for the first time. See go.footnote.com/blackhistory.

FIRST WORLD WAR

The purpose of this site is to provide an overview of WWI. A word of caution from its author is that this is not a professional website. It is intended for a general rather than an academic readership.
firstworldwar.com.

CANADA AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Visit the Canadian Museum of Civilization: www.warmuseum.ca/cwm/exhibitions/guerre/home-e.aspx

MORE FREE BOOKS

Download free books from www.archive.org/details/texts. Note that there is a sub-collection of Canadian libraries. Can be searched in many ways; as an example, tried 'Eastern Townships' and several books appeared.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS CEMETERIES

You have probably seen Leslie Nutbrown's cemetery listings on interment.net. He reports problems with this site recently, so has created his own at users.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~qcetcem.

CANADIAN GRAVEMARKER GALLERY

The creator of this site has concentrated on Northern Ontario for the past few years, but has now built a National website at: gravemarkers.ca On this new site she can accommodate photographs of complete cemeteries from anywhere in Canada.

FREE ONLINE GENEALOGY MAGAZINE

www.genealogyintime.com is from a company based in Ottawa.

SHEET MUSIC FROM CANADA'S PAST

Not quite genealogy, but if you want to play the music your ancestors played, see this Library and Archives Canada site at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/sheetmusic/index-e.html It's a bit slow to load, but you can see the actual sheet music for several time periods, i.e. before 1900, and then up to 1920. Once you reach the description of a song, note the red musical note at the left, and click on that for a view of the actual sheet music. For the impatient, click on "audio" on the left-hand column, and listen, download, or read a selection of the songs.

TECH TIP:

From Symantec: look up a site, get a rating, read what others think: safeweb.norton.com.

Note that it is currently a test site, so there may be a few glitches for now.

Be afraid of scareware - Scareware is software peddled by Web sites that falsely claim that your PC is threatened. Such scams are often hard to detect because once a given scareware site becomes known its name is simply changed. Always beware of advertising that claims to find malware with an unsolicited scan.

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 column grouping information about various genealogical software programs. It includes news, Web addresses, questions received via E-mail, and questions not answered at courses or answered at one session but not asked nor answered at another.

IRFANVIEW

IrfanView is a very fast, small, compact and innovative freeware graphic viewer for: *Windows 9x/ME/NT/2000/XP/2003/Vista*. You can view, convert, scan, create slideshows, etc. See the full possibilities at: www.irfanview.com.

LEGACY 7

Mark Tucker, publisher of the ThinkGenealogy blog, awarded Legacy Family Tree version 7 with the ThinkGenealogy Innovator award. He wrote, "When the innovator award is presented for software innovation, it is for a specific feature. The innovative feature that is being recognized today is Legacy 7's source citation templates following Elizabeth Shown Mills' *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace*."

INSTRUCTION VIDEO ON REUNION SOFTWARE FOR THE MAC

Go to www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2mZx1pRt6M for this video posted on YouTube by the software developers. If you look at the right of the screen, you will also see several other videos on the same theme.

HELP ON FAMILY TREE MAKER UPDATE 2008/2009

Bruce Dawe suggests you look at www.familytreemaker.com/Support/Patch.aspx if you have problems with the new version or the updates.

TRANSFERRING AND EXCHANGING FILES BETWEEN PROGRAMS

A QFHS member, who shall be nameless, had a great deal of trouble with both aspects of this. The first issue was moving files from a program that is no longer supported to a version of Family Tree Maker. The simplest way to do this is to check if the new program supports input from the old directly (i.e. the old program is named); if this feature does not exist, then the next choice would be to create a GEDCOM file as output from the old program (most – all?? – genealogical programs have this feature). Once the file is created, and its name and location noted, simply go to the new program, and 'import' that file. Since not all programs have exactly the same names for different features and fields, it is highly recommended to run an error-finding feature with the new program, if this is available.

The second problem this person had was with exchanging files with another family member. Once again, if the programs are different, a GEDCOM file can be used.

The newer versions of programs usually have facilities to make all of this easier, and even to send data directly to E-mail programs. If you are not dealing with the whole file, but only one or some branches, an exchange at this level is also possible. A final word of advice: scan the 'File' menu for 'Import' or 'Export' and better yet, read the Help section to see if what you want to do is covered there. If it is, it will certainly give you the simplest and safest way to proceed.

LOWER CANADA IN THE 1790'S and EARLY 1800'S

From a compilation researched for QFHS by Jacques Gagne

Charles Michel de Salaberry – A major with the Imperial Army and commanding officer of volunteers known then as *Les Voltigeurs Canadiens*, the latter group fought and defeated the Americans at the Battle of Chateaugay in 1813.

- **Machiche** – A hamlet of the early 1790's and most likely earlier, located on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence, east of Warwick county and west of the city of Trois-Rivieres – Governor Frederic Haldimand had selected the hamlet of Machiche as a staging sector for incoming Loyalists – Many references are made of this hamlet in various books dealing with Loyalists – The town of Yamachiche is today's name for Machiche and it is located east of Louiseville.
- **New Argyle of the Seigniory of Ste-Croix** - Located in Lotbiniere county and established in the 1820's, the community no longer exist as such but was mentioned in 1832 in documents issued by the government of Lower Canada to incoming passengers landing at the port of Quebec City as being a primary destination for British Isles immigrants.
- **New Armagh**– A former settlement established about 1830 on the Armagh range where the road crosses the Filkar's River in Ste-Agathe parish in Lotbiniere county.
- **New Boston** – A hamlet of 1810 within Stanstead county near the town of Barnston.
- **New Liverpool** – A reference made of the city of Levis, the latter located across the St. Lawrence from Quebec City – From about 1759 to 1850, the village of Levis was referred to as New Liverpool. The name of New Liverpool can also be found in Protestant church records of Quebec City dealing with baptisms, marriages and deaths
- **New York** – A hamlet of the early 1790's or perhaps prior and located on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence on the border with Warwick county – The settlement of New York was later referred to as Du Sable, a region known today as Berthier or Berthierville – The region had been set-up by Governor Haldimand as a regrouping sector for Loyalists who had fled from the United States.
- **Northumberland County** – A 1791 county which stretched from Cap Tourmente (just east of Quebec City) to the Labrador border along the north shore of the St. Lawrence – It was later replaced by Charlevoix, Saguenay, Nouveau Quebec counties plus the eastern and northern portion of Montmorency county – The settlements of Murray Bay and Tadoussac, were the centres of the British presence in the territory.
- **Salaberry of Argenteuil (de)** - A 1890's township which straddled two present days counties and located then east of Clyde, south of Grandison, west of Wolfe, north of Arundel and Montcalm townships – The town of St-Jovite would have been located within de Salaberry, while the town of Tremblant would have been located in Grandison – Among early Protestant church records of Arundel, the name of Salaberry can be found in an appreciable number of entries, which indicates that a number of residents of Salaberry township would have been closely associated with those of Arundel township.
- **Salaberry of Beauharnois (de)** – Known today as Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, it is located at the southern end of Lake St. Francis in a region where the Beauharnois canal meets with the St. Lawrence river.
- **Salaberry of Megantic (de)** – Located within Ireland township near the towns of Cranberry, Bennett, Trout Lake, Black Lake and Maple Grove.

LOWER CANADA IN THE 1790'S and EARLY 1800'S

From a compilation researched for QFHS by Jacques Gagne

- **Sawyerville Village** – In Compton county, established in 1793 and located south of Eaton, west of Island Brook, north of East Clifton and east of Clifton – This village is home to the United Church of Canada Pastoral Charge for the county of Compton
- **Scotstown** – In Compton county, an early Scottish settlement of the 1830's. The town of Scotstown was first established as part of Hampden. In 1892 it was incorporated. It is now referred to as Saint-Paul within the region of Hampden, Whitton, Marston, Marsden, Milan. This region is also associated with nearby Frontenac county.
- **Shefford Township** – In Shefford county, also known as Frost Village and located between Roxton, Stukely, Brome village, Magog.
- **Sherbrooke County** – In 1829 Sherbrooke county was created with the townships of Adstock, Ascot, Auckland, Brompton, Bury, Chesham, Clifton, Clinton, Compton, Croyden, Ditton, Drayton, Dudswell, Eaton, Emberton, Garthby, Hampden, Hatford, Hereford, Lingwick, Melbourne, Newport, Oxford, Shipton, Stanhope, Stoke, Weedon, Westbury, Whitton, Windsor, Woburn - In reality all of the preceding townships comprised the future counties of Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Wolfe – All of these townships in 1829 were part of the District of Three Rivers (Trois-Rivieres) with the exception of Croyden and Whitton which were part of the Inferior St. Francis District.
- **Sherrington Township** – In Napierville county and first settled in 1809 and located north of Hemmingford and Saint-Remi, it is now referred to as Saint-Pratice-de-Sherrington – The town was home to a large number of Irish Catholic families and was known from the 1820's onwards as Saint Patrick of Sherrington.
- **Somerset Township** – In Megantic county and first settled in 1804, located north of Halifax and Inverness townships, west of Nelson village, south of Lotbiniere county and east of Stanfold township and Arthabaska county – The region of Somerset is now referred to as Plessisville, the latter located between Princeville and Victoriaville.
- **South Ham Township** – In Wolfe county, also referred to as Ham-Sud, first settled in 1830 and located west of Weedon and Garthby, the latter now referred to as Beaulac-Garthby.
- **Stanstead County** – From 1793, settlements were established on the eastern shores of Lake Memphremagog at Judd's Point, Magog Outlet, Georgeville, Lake Shore, Stanstead Plain, Rock Island, East Hatley, in addition to Bolton and Potton on it's western shores. From 1802, Barford, Stanstead Village, Hatley, Barnston were added. At a later time period the county was divided into; Stanstead South, Stanstead East, Stanstead Southeast, Stanstead Northeast and as such, certain early church documents will contain these descriptive regions.
- **Stoke Township** – In Richmond county, and first settled in 1802, located north of Westbury, west of Dudswell, east of Windsor, south of Wotton townships. The town is now referred to as Saint-Philemon
- **Stornoway** – In Frontenac county, a Scottish settlement of the 1830's also known as Winslow, the latter located east of Lingwick, north of Whitton, west of Aylmer, south of Stratford townships. When first settled, the village was part of Compton county.

CEMETERY INSCRIPTION – SEARCH REQUEST

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

COST:

Members: \$ 5.00 per SURNAME per CEMETERY

Non-Members: \$ 8.00 per SURNAME per CEMETERY

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

(Please print in Capital Letters)

(If Known)

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

NAME OF CEMETERY 1. _____

TOWN/TOWNSHIP _____

COUNTY/PROVINCE _____

RELIGIOUS DENOM. _____

REQUESTED BY: MEMBER ID _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

EMAIL ADDRESS _____

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

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

QFHS - ANCESTRAL SURNAME LIST - MEMBERS INTERESTS

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

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

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

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

visit us at: www.qfhs.ca

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

In-Depth Research Request Form

Our Volunteer Researchers are prepared to assist you in your family history research – using the resources of the Quebec Family History Society Library, Archives Nationale du Quebec and the Quebec Provincial Library

This form can be photocopied from *Connections*
OR completed on-screen from the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca
and printed on your printer. You may also print it and then fill it out.
Please print clearly and use CAPITAL letters.

RESEARCH FEE = \$20.00 AN HOUR. State the number of research hours _____

Births, Marriages and Deaths were registered by the church.
Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish

State Dates as m/d/y

Circa Date of Birth _____ Place of Birth _____ Religion _____

Circa Date of Marriage _____ Place of Marriage _____ Religion _____

Circa Date of Death _____ Place of Death _____ Religion _____

Name the community or region of Province of Quebec where family settled
or was last known to reside. _____

What specific information or general information are you seeking about this person?

Have you or other people conducted research concerning this person?

What sources were searched? _____

Membership Number _____ Name _____

Address: _____ City: _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____

Payment: Visa # _____ Expiry Date _____

Cheque _____ Money Order _____

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.qfhs.ca

The Quebec Family History Society Library and Heritage Centre, located at 173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec, has an extensive collection of genealogical and historical information consisting of: computer databases, microfilms, microfiche, CDs, rare books, private papers, family histories, cemetery inscriptions and indexes, maps, and books and genealogical journals from around the world, with digital imaging equipment to make excellent copies of anything you find. This information pertains, not only to Quebec, but to other provinces, the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and many other countries. QFHS Members can also borrow additional research material from other sources such as the National Archives or other libraries through the QFHS Inter-Library Loan system. Our own journal, *Connections*, contains a wealth of information as well as interesting and informative articles. Workshops and seminars are given throughout the year on how to use these resources, and others - including the internet - to trace your ancestry. The QFHS Library is open six days a week and Wednesday evenings - except during July and August when Summer hours of three days a week are in effect. Duty librarians volunteer their time and expertise to help you in your quest. And, there are always fellow QFHS members willing to share their knowledge, give advice or lend a helping hand. The QFHS Free Public Lecture Series is held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May in Lachine where speakers discuss a variety of topics of interest to family historians. There is always a question and answer period after each presentation and a chance to meet and mingle over coffee, juice and cookies afterwards. The QFHS also has an on-line book store which carries books on Genealogy, Quebec Census Transcriptions, Church Register Transcriptions, Crown Land Grants of Quebec, Monument Inscriptions, back issues of *Connections*, and a number of QFHS publications and QFHS promotional items. Orders to this store can be made on-line from the QFHS website or by mail.

Located off Autoroute 20 on Cartier Avenue [exit 49] - between St Jean and St Charles
Free two hour parking on the street - Free all-day parking lot off Salisbury Road behind the Library
Bus stops 211 and 201 approximately 100 feet north of the Library, in front of the CLSC
211 bus from Lionel Groulx or Ste Anne de Bellevue - 201 from Fairview Shopping Centre

Regular Library and Office hours:

Monday to Friday: 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Library ONLY is also open - [September to June]

Wednesday evenings: 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. / Closed Saturday

Summer and Holiday Hours will be published in *CONNECTIONS* and on the QFHS website

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Canada H9S 4H9

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Fax: 514-695-3508
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CONNECTIONS

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SUMMER HOURS: Complete details - See *QFHS NEWS* and *NOTES* - on page 2

July & August: Open ONLY Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.



QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES: Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May

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

Date & Time: at 1:30 pm - for dates, time and directions visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca
and click on "*Happenings*" then "*Lecture Series*"

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