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CONNECTIONS

Journal of The
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
AUTUMN 2008 ~ Volume # 31 ~ Issue # 1

LA CALÈCHE DE QUEBEC



THE QUEBEC CALECHE, QUEBEC, CANADA

CONNECTIONS EST UNE PUBLICATION de la SOCIÉTÉ de L'HISTOIRE des FAMILLES du QUEBEC
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LIBRARY/OFFICE: 173 CARTIER AVENUE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 1026, PTE. CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA. H9S 4H9
TELEPHONE: [514] 695-1502 FAX: [514] 695-3508
E-MAIL ADDRESS: admin@qfhs.ca
WEBSITE ADDRESS: www.qfhs.ca

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QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May at 10:30 am

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

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

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

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COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF
A CALECHE RIDE- QUEBEC CITY - CIRCA 1910

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OPEN HOUSE
and BOOK FAIR



AT THE
QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY LIBRARY
173 Cartier Avenue
Pointe Claire, Quebec

SATURDAY & SUNDAY
SEPTEMBER 27th & 28th, 2008

10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

EVERYONE WELCOME

From The Editor

THE COVER PHOTO: [A Caleche ride in Quebec City - circa 1910]

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is from an old postcard which shows a woman taking a leisurely *caleche* ride through the tree-lined streets of Quebec City - circa 1910. These beautiful horse-drawn carriages are a familiar sight to anyone who has grown up in, or visited Montreal or Quebec City. Taking a ride in one of these vehicles of a bygone era, along the cobblestone streets of Old Montreal or Quebec City, you are easily transported back to a more relaxed, unhurried time when people would take a quiet afternoon carriage ride in the park. It is a wonderful way to learn more about the history and places of interest of these two historic cities from the well-informed caleche drivers.

In this Issue:

This issue is filled with interesting and informative articles, announcements, and snippets of genealogical information. Thank you to everyone who took time from their summer schedule to send them to me. In *David Thompson's Late Years in Quebec*, on page 9, Mark Gallop gives us a glimpse into the life of this great explorer / cartographer and tells how he uncovered information to where *Thompson* spent his late years. In his forward to *History of John Metge* by Patricia Metge Sessions on page 11, Peter McLoughlin explains his long search for descendants of his Huguenot ancestors. Patricia, one of those descendants, tells the story of their Huguenot family and the part they played in Ireland's history. *Land Register of Quebec - Part II ~ The Research*, on page 14, is the second part of Sharon Callaghan's informative article on how to use the land records of Quebec and the genealogical information you may find there. *Part I* of this article, *The System*, was published in the previous issue of *Connections* [vol # 30 iss # 3 pg 17]. Barbara Winn has submitted two interesting items from Canadian censuses which she thought would inform and amuse our readers. One is a list of *Quebec Born Females at Ottawa Ladies College - 1881* and the other is *An Entry from the 1851 Census of the Canadas*. They may be found on pages 28 and 29. *Ever Had A Problem with Transcription Errors ?* submitted by Tony Kyffin, is proof that even having an unusual surname doesn't guarantee that it will be easy to find your ancestors. Robert Wilkins takes us on a leisurely stroll along Montreal's main thoroughfare as he reminisces about *My St Catherine Street*. And, he reminds us of the many past events that have taken place in the spaces we now occupy as he recounts a story from 1905 of Charles Alexander in *Spatial Awareness*. Mike Powell, in association with the FFHS, gives a brief history of *The Artists Rifles Association* and would like information from anyone who had an ancestor who served in this prestigious regiment. This Autumn there will be four full day intensive seminars given by experts at the QFHS. For complete details, dates and times see *Seminars and Excursions* on page 6. The two QFHS excursions planned for the Fall may be found on page 7. For anyone planning a visit to th UK next year there is an *International Genealogical Festival in Glasgow, Scotland* in July - see page 25; and a *Family History Event in London* in May - see page 33. *QFHS News and Notes* lists the dates, topics and speakers for the 'Autumn Free Lecture Series' - September to December, held in Lachine the second Saturday of each month. You will also find the date for this year's QFHS Open House and Book Fair. There is always somting new to explore at the QFHS Library - so, drop by and spend a pleasant hour or two learning more about what's available or just leisurely browse and chat with other family historians.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May at 10:30 am
Due to the possibility of inclement weather conditions no lectures are held in January or February.

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

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

PLEASE NOTE THAT:

~ These lectures are now held the second Saturday of each month at: 10:30 A. M. ~
~ October lecture will be held the 3rd Saturday of the month [Oct 18th] due to the holiday week-end ~

AUTUMN LECTURES ~ 2008

Date: Saturday, September 13th 2008
Time: 10:30 a.m.
Speaker: David Inglis
Topic: How to organize *your* Family History

"From messy binders full of scrap paper to an organized compact disc, how to publish your own family history on a CD." The purpose of this presentation is how to organize your family history onto a CD-like book without the expense of producing an actual and expensive hard cover or spiral-bound photocopied book. Being less expensive and convenient to update, it's a very practical medium. Topics include: Organizing an outline and content, folders, and subfolders, convenient text and photo editing software, how to scan photos and printed material (high vs low resolution), making the CD-book, archival issues and more

.....

Date: Saturday, October 18th 2008
Time: 10:30 a.m. - **Date changed from 2nd Saturday of the month - due to holiday week-end**
Speaker: George Laidlaw
Topic: Historical research, writing and publishing a book

The author of many works of historical fiction, he will talk about doing historical research. This will be an opportunity for anyone planning to write a family history to get tips on how to add some colour to the dry details of birth, marriage and death. He will also be discussing the books he has written and have them available

.....

Date: Saturday, November 8th 2008
Time: 10:30 a.m.
Speaker: Gordon Morley
Topic: Mount Hermon in Sillery [Quebec City]

Gordon Morley has published a book with the transcriptions of the 10,000 headstones at Mount Hermon in Sillery (Quebec City) and will discuss the highlights of this project

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

Date: Saturday, December 13th, 2008
Time: 10:30 a.m.
Speaker: Malcolm Cogswell
Topic: Editing a Family Newsletter

Editor of the Cogswell Courier, newsletter / magazine of the Cogswell Family Association – descendants of John and Elizabeth Cogswell who arrived in America in 1635 on the ill-fated Angel Gabriel, which was wrecked in Pemaquid Harbour (Maine) in a hurricane. He plans to speak of large newsletters in contrast with smaller ones. He will also describe the circulation of the Courier. He will speak of how he finds material and the kinds of material he looks for, as well as contributions from family members. He will make specific reference to some Cogswells who had a connection with the province of Quebec. And, will have enough back issues of the Courier available that anyone who wants can take one home with them

QFHS - OPEN HOUSE:

As part of the "Journées de la Culture" Festival the QFHS will be holding an Open House and Booksale at their Library, 173 Cartier Ave, Pte Claire on September 27th & 28th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Come in and learn what records are available in the QFHS Library and where to find Information about Your Canadian, American, Irish, English and Welsh ancestors.

EVERYONE is WELCOME so bring a friend.

Anyone wishing to donate books may drop them off at the QFHS Library

For further information about the *Quebec Journées de la Culture* visit their website at: http://www.culturepourtous.ca/journeesdelaculture/index_en.htm



NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOVEMBER 8TH 2008

**THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
WILL BE HELD AT ST ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCH
75 - 15TH AVENUE, LACHINE, QUEBEC
ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH 2008
AT 10:30 A.M.**

FOR THE PURPOSE OF:

**PRESENTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORTS
AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ELECTING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR 2008 - 2009
PRESENTING ANY OTHER BUSINESS DEEMED APPROPRIATE**

**LORRAINE GOSELIN
CORPORATE & RECORDING SECRETARY**

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

The research committee wishes to offer a FREE service to QFHS MEMBERS. We have access to all the available Quebec Newspapers. The committee is prepared to search for obits *free of charge for QFHS members*. No fee if we are sending info by e-mail. A fee of \$2.00 per copy will be charged, to cover cost of print out and postage, if a member wants the information mailed to him.

The information needed by the committee to do a search is: the name of the person, date of death and place. Members should address their e-mail requests to: **admin@qfhs.ca** - Subject: *Obit Research*. For mail in requests please address the envelope to: Quebec Family History Society, P O Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9 - Subject: *Obit Research*
Membership Number must be included with ALL requests.

The fee for a Non-Member is the regular hourly fee of \$20.00

THANK YOU to all 21 volunteer duty/daily librarians who make it possible for our library to be open six days and one evening a week from September to June and three days a week during July and August. Our library could not function without you

Loretta Barrie and Bill Flannery have decided to retire.
A SPECIAL THANK YOU to both of you for your years of service.

Joan Benoit, Secretary

VISITORS to the QFHS LIBRARY:

We welcome visitors to the QFHS Library ~ Visitor Fee is \$10.00 a day.
Any person is welcome to come in and ask for a tour or look around - and No Fee will be charged.
A visitor wishing to use the QFHS facilities: computers, microfilm/fiche machines, books, etc will be asked to pay the \$10.00 a day fee. This fee includes friends of members and members who have not renewed their membership.
Joan Benoit, Secretary

QFHS WEBSITE AND EMAIL ADDRESS

To reach the Quebec Family History Society
The website URL is: **www.qfhs.ca**
The QFHS offices email address is: **admin@qfhs.ca**

UPDATE YOUR E-MAIL ADDRESS

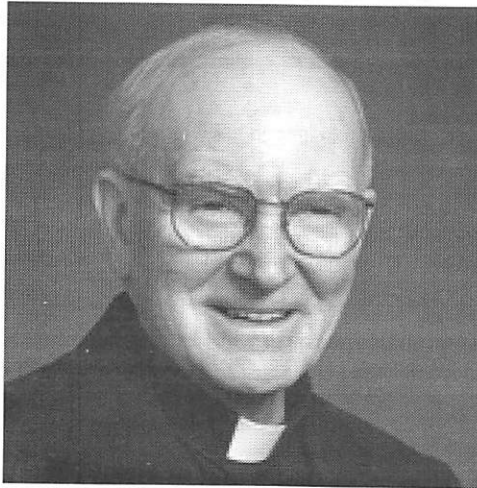
To ensure that you receive all QFHS correspondence please send any changes in your e-mail address to: QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit at: **admin@qfhs.ca** with a copy to Jackie Billingham, QFHS Public Relations at: **jbillingham@sympatico.ca** Also, if you are not receiving e-mails about upcoming QFHS events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

The deadline for the Winter issue of Connections is: OCTOBER 15TH

In Memory of
REV. THOMAS DANIEL McENTEE

C.M., C.D., Pastor Emeritus, Catholic Diocese of Montreal
who died peacefully at West Island Palliative Care Residence, Kirkland, Quebec on Thursday, May 29,
2008 at the age of eighty-four. Born in Montreal, son of Thomas Edward and Rose Ann (Hughes).

Father Tom was a long-time member of the QFHS and will be sadly missed
by all the friends he made there. Our sympathies go out to his family.



Following his ordination in 1954, Father McEntee was assigned curate of St. Kevin's Parish and later returned as Pastor. He was also Pastor of St. Philip Neri Mission and retired as Pastor of St. Edmund of Canterbury Parish. After his retirement, he continued to serve as priest and humanitarian. He was chaplain to the Legion of Mary, Knights of Columbus, Challenge, Boy Scouts of Canada, Ancient Order of Hibernians, United Irish Societies, Innisfail, Canadian Legion 24/106 and HMCS Donnacona Naval Reserve. Father McEntee was also part of the chaplain team for the Last Post Fund, the White Ensign Club and the Naval Officers Association of Canada. He was a founding member of Executives Available, and an establishing member of Big Brothers and Sisters of the West Island and a half-way house for former prison inmates. In recognition of his community involvement he was made a member of the Order of Canada in 1990. Father Tom always remained close to his Irish roots. In 2002, he was named Irishman of the Year by the Erin Sports Association and was recipient of the Simon McDonough Humanitarian Award from the United Irish Societies. He also received the St. Patrick's Society Community Service Award.

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

Once again this Autumn the Quebec Family History Society is offering a series of *one day intensive seminars* given by experts. These seminars examine various facets of genealogical research within a given country or province - including the latest databases available at the QFHS and on the Internet, or on a subject related to family history research. This autumn there are FOUR *one day intensive seminar* planned. There will be time in the afternoon to ask your specific genealogical questions and seek research guidance

Please Remember that Space is Limited to 15 Persons for each seminar
The first 15 for each seminar who pay are guaranteed a seat
We will stop one hour for Lunch ~ Please Bring a Lunch

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN ENGLAND:

This seminar will examine what's new and exciting in the world of English Family History and how to find your ancestors lost in *England*.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, October 4th 2008
Time: 10:00 a.m to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$30.00 for Members // \$ 40.00 for Non-members

WHAT DO I DO WITH ALL THIS FAMILY HISTORY STUFF:

The Preservation and Organization of Your Family History Documents and Photographs. This seminar will examine how to organize and preserve your documents and photographs, techniques for scanning documents and photographs and how to incorporate your materials into the Family Tree Maker and Legacy genealogical computer programs.

Lecturers: Bob Dunn, Lorraine Gosselin, Derek Hopkins, and Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, November 1st 2008
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$30.00 for Members // \$ 40.00 for Non-members

DIGGING FOR TREASURE IN LAND RECORDS

In this session a rarely used source for genealogical data will be reviewed - The Land Register of Quebec. The information provided could lead to discoveries of hidden gems that will help your family tree grow.

Lecturer: Sharon Callaghan
Date: Saturday, November 15th 2008
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$30.00 for Members // \$ 40.00 for Non-members

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN IRELAND:

This seminar will examine what's new and exciting in the world of Irish Family History and how to find your ancestors lost in *Ireland*.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder
Date: Saturday, November 29th 2008
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ~ at the QFHS Library
Fee: \$30.00 for Members // \$ 40.00 for Non-members

SEMINARS and EXCURSIONS

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

[Both have been newly refurbished]

Date: Thursday, October 9th, 2008
Time: 7:30 A.M. "Sharp" [from: Q.F.H.S. Library - Pointe Claire]
Return: 6:00 P.M. [from Ottawa]
Fee: \$ 20.00 per person ~ to cover the costs of gas & parking for Volunteer Drivers
Lunch: Bring your own - or - eat at the National Archives Cafeteria
Supper: We stop at an inexpensive restaurant in Ottawa before returning to Montreal.

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

MINIMUM TWO [2] VOLUNTEER DRIVERS ARE NEEDED

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

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

Date: Sunday, October 19th 2008

Time: 10 A.M.

Tour Starts at The front gate of MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY
1297 Chemin de la Foret, Outremont.

Duration of tour: 4 hours



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

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS
ON ALL SEMINARS and TOURS
PLEASE CALL SUSAN SANFORD
at: 514-482-3418**

If you have any books to donate to the QFHS book sale please drop them off before September 27th.
An opportunity to clean off your bookshelves of books you no longer want, but don't know what to do with.

~ Books of all kinds are welcome ~

**FREE
VOLUNTEERS' SEMINAR**

September 6, 2008, 1:00 PM
at the QFHS Library

Derek Hopkins and Bob Dunn invite QFHS Volunteers, or anyone who would like to be a volunteer to come to the QFHS Library on Saturday afternoon September 6, 2008 for an information session.

QFHS volunteers have been doing an outstanding job of transcribing indexes into computer format and this information is now on our website for easy access by all QFHS members around the world. We want to answer any of your questions about what you have been doing and to show you our plans for the future. The seminar will deal with the following subjects:

1. Question and answer session.
2. What else has to be done.
3. Our goals for data presentation on the website
4. Timelines
5. Demonstration of the "future" website.

~ WE NEED PROJECT VOLUNTEERS AND TRANSCRIBERS ~
~ CURRENT VOLUNTEERS AND NEW VOLUNTEERS ARE WELCOME ~
~ EVERYONE INTERESTED IS WELCOME TO JOIN US ~

To help you do not have to be in Montreal or Canada,
As we use the Internet for the transcribing system the whole world is just next door.

Contact us at: Phone: 514-695-1502 // Email: admin@qfhs.ca
or derek.hopkins@sympatico.ca
or trdunn@sympatico.ca

ON-LINE DATABASES

Quebec Family History Society *ON-LINE DATABASES* are now available for QFHS members. To access visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca And click on "Databases" then enter your Member Number, User Id: [email address]; Password: [Postal Code - (All letters in Caps and No spaces)]

With a successful login you will be taken back to the Main Menu. Then click on *Surname / Forename* details to enter the system. If you are having trouble contact: Bob Dunn at: trdunn@sympatico.ca OR Derek Hopkins at: derek.hopkins@sympatico.ca

Copies of birth, marriage and death records can be acquired from the QFHS Library for a fee of \$ 2.00 per record. Write or e-mail: stating the name(s); event; church name; year; folio number.

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

DAVID THOMPSON'S LATE YEARS IN QUEBEC: ADDING A PIECE TO THE PUZZLE

By Mark W. Gallop

David Thompson, surveyor, cartographer, explorer and writer, made an exceptional contribution to the definition of the country that was to become Canada. His mapping skills covered vast areas on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company who engaged him as a clerk out of his London school in 1784, for its rival the North West Company, and as surveyor to the British commission of the Treaty of Ghent, defining the boundary between British North America and the United States in the aftermath of the War of 1812. Despite these contributions, Thompson lived his last decades in penury in and around Montreal, largely unrecognized until the publication of his writings by the Champlain Society in 1916.

With the North West Co.'s headquarters in Montreal, Thompson would not have been a stranger to the city. At the end of his fur trading career in 1812 he settled with his family for several years in Terrebonne, where he prepared his greatest work, an enormous "Map of the North-West Territory of the Provinces of Canada", stretching from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. However he moved to Williamstown in Upper Canada in 1815, after completing of the map, where he purchased property and lived for more than two decades. His return to Montreal came at a time of political turmoil, around 1836 with the sale of his Williamstown property and possessions in a court ordered seizure. His finances were laid low by the failure of several business interests and the default on a number of loans he had made to friends, neighbours and former North West Co. colleagues.

Thompson and his family lived in rented premises in Montreal, moving into progressively meaner quarters, according to his Dictionary of Canadian Biography entry. He is listed in the earliest of the Lovell's Montreal Directories (1842-3) on St. Louis Street, near Sanguinet. The houses on St. Louis were typically small, wooden workers' homes, of the type the city fathers tried to ban as a fire hazard. (An example still remains at 433-5 St. Louis, which was restored in 1987.) Eventually he turned to family for assistance, living most frequently with his daughter and son-in-law, William Scott, from the mid-1840s. In 1850 Scott accepted the position of railway station manager, moving with his family and in-laws to Longueuil on Montreal's South Shore, at a point before the construction of the Victoria Bridge, which extended the southern rail links onto the Island of Montreal.

Financial hardship forced him to seek employment as a surveyor and he did find some work, including street and lot surveys in Montreal from 1840 to 1842, however his advancing age made this increasing difficult (he turned 70 in 1840). With the hope of financial reward he turned to what in the end ensured his legacy (long after his death), and in 1845 started to edit his journals and write the stories of his travels. This labour became progressively more difficult with deteriorating eyesight. Near total blindness was at least temporarily remedied by an eye surgeon in 1848, but darkness closed back in and Thompson wrote his last diary entry in early 1851.

Thomson died in 1857 at the age of 86 at Longueuil. He was buried in an unmarked grave in Mont Royal Cemetery in plot of another son-in-law, Dalhousie Landel, also a railway man, with whom Thompson was living at the time of his death. In 1927 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of his death, the Canadian Historical Association erected a handsome memorial at his grave, crowned by a sextant, although the sextant has since been removed and is in the safekeeping of the Cemetery to prevent its theft.

My own small contribution to the history of David Thompson was sparked because I attended a lecture at the Atwater Library by D'Arcy Jenish, the author of *Epic Wander: David Thompson and the Mapping of the Canadian West*. His talk brought Thompson to life for me, especially with the contrast between his enormous contribution and his subsistence ending in Longueuil. Some months later I was occupied as a volunteer with the indexing project of the 1852 census of Canada East and West on the Automated Genealogy website (the census was planned for 1851 but was delayed and most of the enumeration

occurred only in 1852). I was focused on an area of family interest, Melbourne Township in Sherbrooke County (later Richmond County). On page 19 of the digitized census I transcribed the name of an 83-year man, David Thomson (sic), with the singular occupation of "Surveyor + Astronomer". I reached for my copy of *Epic Wanderer* and many of the facts matched, except for the Melbourne location. Jenish and every other source I consulted had no information on Thompson between his last diary entry in early 1851 when he was living in Longueuil and his death in the same town in 1857. Given his advanced age and blindness, the logical conclusion was that he had quietly lived out his last years there.

Thompson was enumerated in 1852 in the household of W.R. Scott, Railway Agent, his son-in-law with whom Thompson had been living in Longueuil. Also in the household was Scott's wife and children and Fanny McLeod, another of Thompson's daughters. According to *The Annals of Richmond County* (p. 125) Scott's employer, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company, constructed a line from Longueuil to Island Pond, Vermont, to connect up with a line running to Portland, Maine. Construction started in Longueuil in 1848 and the section to Richmond opened in October 1851. At the time of the census (the enumerator's oath for this section is dated 12 March 1852) line was being laid on the Richmond to Sherbrooke section, making the family's sojourn in Melbourne Township logical.

I was intrigued enough by this find to e-mail Jenish, who in turn forwarded it to the editor of the Champlain Society's intended 3-volume reissue of Thompson's major writings. The editor very generously wrote back calling my information of "huge significance" and offering to credit me with uncovering it in the notes to the publication.

The story of David Thompson is incomplete without that of his wife of 57 years, Charlotte Small, and she is listed immediately below him in the 1852 census, aged 65. She was the daughter of a Scottish fur trader and his Cree wife and lived an extraordinary life. Thompson met her in 1798 at a North West Co. trading post on the Churchill River and married her in 1799 when she was just 13. Unlike her mother who was left behind as a "country wife" after her father had made his fortune, Charlotte remained with Thompson through much of his travels, including his moves to Montreal (where he more formally married her at St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church in 1812), Terrebonne, Williamstown and back to Lower Canada through his declining economic fortunes. She bore him 13 children. Two were born in Terrebonne and 6 in Williamstown but the 5 eldest were born in Canada's west, each in a different location. Charlotte died just 3 months after him and they are buried together in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Bibliography:

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On-line Sources:

Archives of Ontario

<http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/ENGLISH/exhibits/thompson/>

Automated Genealogy

<http://automatedgenealogy.com/census52/>

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online

<http://www.biographi.ca/EN/>

Lovell's Directories at the Bibliothèque et Archives nationale

<http://bibnum2.bnquebec.ca/bna/lovel/index.html>

David Thompson's children as recorded from the Thompson family bible

<http://www.davidthompsonthings.com/TheChildren.html>

Introduction to John Metge and Patricia Sessions by E. Peter McLoughlin

The following history of *John Metge* is the result of a long chase to find more of my Huguenot ancestors. It all started in 1970, when I wrote to the only Metge I could find in Canada - William, a member of the R.C.A.F.

This Huguenot branch of my Catholic Irish family originated with Catherine who married my Gt. Grandfather, Joseph McLoughlin in 1829. I suspect the association of our two families goes back for some time before that, as they were partners in a newly formed Steam Packet Company by that date. My guess is that this association of our Protestant / Catholic families was a help to us in overcoming the coercive restrictions of the Penal Laws that managed to squash most Catholics in Ireland and England during the 1700's and so allowed us to prosper. These French Protestant families had been encouraged to migrate to Ireland and England after the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV, and persecution of Huguenots became rampant.

My query to William Metge brought me no response and the Government sources in Ottawa were no help either, quoting 'privacy protection' when I tried searching. However, one day in 2005, over thirty years later, William said to his daughter, Patricia, "Please contact Peter and see if we can complete his Metge search". The result was lots of frenzied activity on our part to provide Patricia all the family data we had when she shortly visited Vancouver. I guess you could say it pays to be persistent in genealogical research!

This lady was to be a genealogical 'treasure trove', because she also turned out to be a Mormon whose whole family is very active in the Salt Lake City archives and other LDS activities. Some six months later we ended up with the magnificent family tree of Peter Metge descendants that I have put in our library.

There is a flip side to this successful story, from my point of view, as we strongly suspect that my g.g. grandfather Metge was an illegitimate son of Baron Metge (or his brother), and it appears we have ended up with a real brick wall that will likely defy any further progress.

HISTORY of JOHN METGE (about 1750 -1824)

Written by Patricia Metge Sessions, May 2008

John Metge was the third son of Peter Metge II & Anne Jane Lyon, born about 1750. There were four sons in the family and seven daughters. The family home was in the parish of Athlumney, in Ireland's ancient county of Meath, near the town of Navan. John's grandfather, Peter Metge, Senior was born in France about 1665 where his family owned large estates in Brittany. Since he was a Huguenot,¹ he fled to England and then to Ireland, around 1685 when King Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes, a law passed in 1598 which had given the persecuted church basic civil rights. An estimated 250,000 French Huguenots, many of them highly skilled and industrious fled to America, England, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, and South Africa, wherever they could have religious freedom. One source listed the Metges as one of the prominent Huguenot families in Navan.² Peter I became a naturalized citizen of Ireland in 1699³ and married Joyce Hatch about the same time. They had one son, Peter II and four daughters⁴.

Since John was one of the younger sons of Peter II and not the heir, he chose the military as a career, and bought a commission as a cornet in 1771. He was part of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons achieving the rank of Lieutenant on January 14, 1775.⁵ Dragoons were horse mounted infantry, each soldier carrying a sword, axe, and musket. Burke's says he was a Captain of the 4th Dragoons, which is probably an error. Walker's Hibernian Magazine⁶, lists "Lt. John Metge, Royal Dragoons" marrying "the honorable Mrs. Costello, heiress to the Earl of Louth, Sep. 1777". This was Mary Bermingham, daughter of Francis Bermingham, Baron of Athenry and Lady Mary Nugent, their only child who had children.

Mary's first husband was Edmund Costello, counselor of law. They had two sons and two daughters⁷. It appears that there were no children born to her marriage with John Metge. With his marriage to a wealthy heiress, John was able to retire from the military, which he did in 1779.

In 1790, John Metge was elected the representative for the borough of Banagher in the Irish Parliament along with Edward Hoare. "Metge was a bosom friend of Henry Grattan and was Grattan's second in the great patriot's duel with Isaac Corry. Through all these fateful years Metge never wavered in his adhesion to the anti-Unionists, though he could name his price if he changed sides." At the general election of 1797, Metge was again returned for Banagher, but his colleague this time was John B. Ponsonby. Ponsonby was a member of the famous family "whom no bribe could seduce, and no bullying frighten; a family whose determined opposition to the Union was a feature of those fateful times."⁸

It's interesting to note that dueling at this time was a gentleman's way of preserving his honor in any kind of dispute, large or small. It was also a way to gain advancements and prominence in his profession. John's elder brother, Peter who was a Baron of the Exchequer (a judge in one of the Judicial Courts of Ireland) was quite famous in Ireland for his duels, even dueling with his own brother-in-law on one occasion. Henry Grattan, mentioned above, one of Ireland's most prominent politicians and orators was "ever ready to sustain with his pistols the force of his arguments". Isaac Corry, Chancellor of the Exchequer, called Grattan a "dancing master" during a debate on the Union, and while the debate was going on, Grattan went from the House to fight him, and shot him through the arm.⁹

After the Union of Ireland and England, John was a Member of Parliament (known as an "MP") for Dundalk in the English Parliament through 1820. John and many other Irishmen fought against uniting Ireland with England, and in 1799, after a strenuous and exciting debate (mentioned above), the government's proposal, led by Prime Minister William Pitt, was rejected by a majority of five. The government then set to work to obtain a majority, partly by trying to gratify personal desires of many peers and M.P.s. By these less than scrupulous methods, it secured a majority and the act of union was passed during the session of 1800 and on January 1801 Ireland became part of the United Kingdom. This act left many Irishmen bitter and rebellious. The potato famines of the 1840's, the problems of Catholic emancipation, and the tension between landlords and tenants festered for over 100 years, until open war with England erupted in 1919 and lasted until July 1921 when a truce was signed and England conceded independence for 26 Irish counties.¹⁰

John's wife, Mary died sometime around 1796 or 1797 because a deed found in the Registry of Deeds for Ireland says that he married Henrietta Bowen, daughter of Henry Bowen of Bowen's Court, County Cork, in 1798¹¹. A note of interest is that their first son, born in 1799 was named Peter Ponsonby Metge, obviously in honor of his father and his friend John Ponsonby. The name Ponsonby continues for several generations. Two other sons and two daughters made up this family. The eldest, Peter Ponsonby died without marrying as did the younger brother, Robert Henry, so our ancestor John Charles Metge of Sion (born in 1808), inherited the family estates. His sisters were Louisa Charlotte, probably born about 1800 and who married the Reverend Robert Thompson in 1820 but had no children and Isabella, of whom we have no information¹². This lack of marrying and/or having children seems to continue through the Metge line, until our generation, that is!

Another note of interest is that Henrietta's brother, Ralph Bowen¹³ who married Margaret Doherty became the maternal great grandfather of my grandfather, John Charles Metge (born in 1871). Henrietta was his paternal great grandmother. Irish upper class often intermarried to keep their lands "within the family".

John's oldest brother Peter was a rather controversial character. He is often referred to as "The Baron" because of his position as a Baron of the Exchequer. According to some family traditions, he married one of his chamber maids, after the death of his first wife, Sophia Jane Crofton who likely died in 1777 from complications after the birth of their only son, Peter, who in turn died at age 17. They also had one daughter who died young, leaving no heirs from this first marriage¹⁴. I have Peter's beautifully written will in my possession, dated 23 April 1808, that lists his deceased wife, Eleanor Archdeacon and six children, several being underage, who are not mentioned in Burke's. He probably married Eleanor about 1780.

At any rate, his mother's will¹⁵ which was drawn up in 1792 makes no mention of him and leaves all her property to her younger son, John (the John Metge this article is about). Perhaps Eleanor was the "chambermaid", reason at that time to disinherit one's eldest son. However, this is all conjecture. Hopefully, in the future, we will find the answers to all our queries.

An additional mystery surrounds the parentage of another Peter Metge born about 1775. He is listed in the 1821 Government Census for Navan, County Meath as being a shopkeeper, age 45 with his wife, Catherine, and sons John, James, and Peter and a daughter, Catherine¹⁶. I have found quite a lot of information on this family through their descendants in Canada and England. However, we cannot determine Peter's parents. We know he was closely associated with our Metges and according to the marriage settlement between Peter Metge and the widow, Catherine Plunkett, dated 12 Nov 1801, the Baron Peter Metge had leased to him 42 acres of land in Dillonsland, County Meath on 5 Oct 1796.¹⁷

John is listed as one of the parties or trustees in many deeds in the Irish Registry of Deeds from 1786 through 1825. After the death in 1808 of Peter III, his elder brother mentioned above, he handled much of the legal work of his father, Peter Metge II who died in 1774, leaving a complicated estate with many debts. The Baron also had many debts, for which John was responsible. We have no record of John's actual death date but it must have been before or close to March 1824 as he is listed in a deed of that date as "lately dead"¹⁸.

Several years ago, when I was at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I sat beside a man from Ireland who was just beginning a search of his grandparents and great grandparents. We discussed our Irish heritage and when I told him a little about John Metge and others on our family tree, he was very impressed and said, "Your people were right there with many who shaped our country." I was touched to think about John and our other ancestors who made a mark in history.

Note: FHL refers to the *Family History Library* located at 35 North West Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3440, www.familysearch.org.

1. A Protestant group who followed the teachings of John Calvin 1509-1564.
2. Navan by the Boyne: a History of Navan and surrounding areas by Noel E. French, 1988, FHL British Book 941.82/N2 H2f
3. Huguenot Society Publication, Vol. XVIII & 27 Appendix
4. Genealogical & Heraldic History of Landed Gentry of Ireland, Bernard Burke, British 941.5 D22 bu 1912, p. 477
5. FHL Films 852,029 about 2/3rds of the way into the film, 852,030 about half way into the film, 852,031 and 852,034 Item 1. (British Military Records)
6. Walker's Hibernian Magazine 1771-1812 British 941.5 V25f Vol. 1, p. 306
7. Betham Sketch Pedigrees/Series1 FHL Film 100117, Vol. 5, P. 72
8. www.offalyhistory.com/content/reading_resources/books_articles/banagher_corporation
9. www.eiretek.org/chapters/books/60y/chapter.htm
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11. FHL Film 536072, Vol. 544, P.134, Deed #331400 (Registry of Deeds for Ireland)
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15. FHL Film 545036, Vol. 569, p.246, Deed#382294 (Registry of Deeds)
16. FHL Film 597735, Entry 386, 1821 Government Census of Navan, Meath
17. FHL Film 536,075, Vol. 550, Page 311, Deed #364912 (Registry of Deeds)
18. FHL Film 467284, Vol. 790, P. 45, Deed #533980 (Registry of Deeds)

LAND REGISTER OF QUEBEC

PART II - THE RESEARCH

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In the previous issue of *Connections*, Part I of this article, *Land Register of Quebec Part I - The System* [vol # 30 Iss # 3 page 17] I gave an overview of the land registration system. Also provided was the information website at: www.mrnf.gouv.qc.ca/english/home.jsp which gives explanations and procedures.

What could be gained in searching land records? You may have asked yourself that; I had often wondered. Why spend research time away from looking through the obvious genealogical sources? My Irish Callaghan ancestors lived in Montreal, a fact readily found in the Lovell's directories. John Callaghan was a shoemaker and I felt sure he wouldn't have owned land. That was until his address was located on an 1879 map. It not only indicated the lot's number, but had the name of its owner – my ancestor John.

Wondering how long he might have owned the lot, I relented and decided to investigate land records. With the lot number, cadastre and circonscription in hand, I ventured into the land office for the area. Not only were the dates of ownership on the index, but I came away with some amazing personal details on my ancestors. The discoveries of that day (discussed later) convinced me that the Land Register of Quebec was a valuable source of genealogical information.

People acquired land through various legal means, most notably notary documents. Land offices, though, only came into effect when land registers were set up under the Cadastre System in the 1830s. As indicated, legal documents had to be brought to the local land office to be recorded and numbered in its registers. For example, the notary completing a deed of sale would have presented a copy at the office, which in effect created a secondary reference point. As you will see, the land office cadastre records can be vital alternatives to notary documents.

It is important to remember that, as described in Part I, you must first identify the lot. With the ancestor's location determined, look into anything to help apply a cadastre name and lot number to it. This is the key to accessing the land records. Any such lot number, of course, must be since that cadastre's establishment. Now, back to the question of why bother looking for personal data in land records. Well, many personal events in one's life can have an impact on land rights and ownership, so record of these occurrences has to be reported.

A discovery made on my first foray into cadastral land records (mentioned earlier) was something I had been unable to uncover in 25 years of researching my family tree. John Callaghan and his wife Bridget Phelan were born in Ireland, which was confirmed early on from one of the obvious sources – the census. But, where in Ireland, when had they arrived, did they come together or meet here? I did not know. Until that day in the land office, when his 1903 deed for the sale of his lot was located, in which there was a marital information clause. My John and Bridget had married in the Parish of Dunnamaggan, County Kilkenny, in the 1840s before their immigration. I was hooked on researching the Land Register of Quebec.

You may be thinking, of course, that information could have also been located on the originating legal document of the notary. True. But, to do that, I would have had to check through his index in order to dig out the document at the archives. Even if by some fluke the name of the notary involved was known, I discovered the deed would not have been obtained at the Quebec archives.

This notary's documents, like many others, have not yet been forwarded for archiving. However, as the Land Register of Quebec is fully open to the public since its establishment, I was able to access the deed, because it had been copied into the register.

This is one example of what genealogical finds can be uncovered in the cadastral land records. It also shows the registers' usefulness as an alternate source to unavailable notary records. Since then I have come across many valuable personal additions to my family tree. Among them are ancestors' wills, marriage contracts, declarations of death, seizures and tutorships - many entries with names of other family members and their relationships. So, once you are able to obtain the transaction index for the lot, you too could open up a whole new door on your ancestors. The lot's description can provide an idea of their lifestyle status, too. There are even many entries for non-owners, related to transactions such as leases and loans.

Now, assuming you've done your preliminary investigation and discovered the required data on the lot, you are ready to go on to the how of consulting cadastral land records. Remember this research applies to any urban or rural lot across Quebec. You may choose, as I first did, to go to the applicable land office (BPD). As a reminder, they can be either self-serve or over the counter service. The offices could also hold some items, such as copies of original cadastre plans, which are not online. Office addresses, a product and service directory and, in fact, essentially everything covered by this article are available on the information website.

Using the website database registry from home is by and large a very handy way to start your research and a route I could have taken from the first. It is certainly more convenient and has longer hours with lower fees. As is true with many websites, your computer must meet certain specifications in order to deal with the database, including the download (free) of the necessary two viewer plug-ins.

Once your personal workstation is set up, go to the search website at: www.registrefoncier.gouv.qc.ca. It should be noted that the previous download and the online search database is in French. But, it is pretty straightforward and explanations in English on the information site can assist you. There are many items available on the online database, too many to mention here, but most searches are basically similar. However, the following example of a search procedure is provided, in order to clarify some points about the search pages.

The above search web address produces the home page, which is where entry into the online Land Register of Quebec begins. A 'Regular Client' (frequent users with codes) page appears on which the hyperlink to the 'Occasional Client' page should be selected. This is where credit card details are to be provided to research in the database. Note that there is an arbitrary amount shown (\$5), which is basically used to verify your card. Charges to your card, though, will only be made for the number of searches.

Once credit card data is submitted a welcome page appears where you can choose the tab to consult. This produces a product and service list of items and, as mentioned, the best place to start is with the index of immovables (all of which are online). Anytime an item is selected a criteria page comes up on which the parameters (from preliminary research) for the request are entered. After submitting this, a confirmation page will show the charge to your card. Currently the cost is \$1 per search, far less costly (as pointed out) than the \$17 per search by a land office. Each time that criteria is requested it's considered a search and therefore another fee. A further amount might have to be confirmed if the original \$5 authorization is exceeded by your searches. Confirming the search charge will provide you with the requested index, which can be printed and/or saved (using the website's procedures).

Next, check each line on the lot's index for the name, transaction type and register number. These numbers will lead you to more important items for the genealogist – the entries themselves. 'Acts', as they are called, are the registered documents like those obtained on my ancestors. Currently all acts back to 1947 are available from the online database and the process is underway to digitize those prior to that. The earlier ones can be requested (at a higher cost, of course) from this search website or at the applicable land office. To terminate online searching, always click the large 'X' within the screen display itself, in order to ensure your session is officially finished. It is during this process that a page appears displaying the total charges to your card.

It would be impossible here to cover all items, procedures or eventualities. However, these articles and the information website should provide you with a new opportunity to make fascinating genealogical discoveries. Try out the search website or visit a land office to access the cadastral records, otherwise you'll never know. Don't miss out on the possibility of surprising anecdotes or new growth on the family tree. Happy digging !

FROM THE QFHS LIBRARY:

Jackie & Rita have been busy organizing the Guignion Collection (Gaspé) and by the time you receive this issue, members may look at this collection in the library.. Rita gave us a general list of the contents. Guignion: France, Guernsey, Channel Islands, Guignion: Australia, Canada, USA, Other surnames: (Quebec) Adams, Alexander, Bourgaize, Elliott, Guille, Langlois, MacWilliams, Mahy, Martel, Price, Rabey, Robert, Rose, Simon, Simpson, Stanley, Tardif, West. Various censuses (all Gaspé), Church Records for Douglstown (Roman Catholic) St Michel de Percé, Pointe Navarre, Christ Church (United) Percé, St. Albert de Gaspé, St Matthew's Peninsula, St Joseph de L'Anse au Griffon, St Georges de Malbaie.; newsletters from Guernsey Society (Channel Islands), Family History Section; Cemetery Lists for Cap aux Os Methodist, Indian Cove Methodist, Little Gaspé Anglican, Peninsula Anglican, St Georges Cove Methodist, St Georges Cove Roman Catholic; Land Records.

This collection may be found in the orange filing cabinet in the spare room.

Volunteer Indexer Wanted:

Jane found a small pile of old (recent past) newspapers in the QFHS storage room. These include the Laurentians, Eastern Twps and Huntingdon areas. For the most part, someone culled out the items of genealogical interest, including obits, local history articles, and the like, and left them at QFHS. We do not accept newspaper donations, usually, because all newspapers are available elsewhere. However, if any reader is interested, we would be very pleased to pass these articles on to be indexed and the index later placed in the library, for the benefit of members. Newspapers contain much information, but for our purposes, an index is necessary. I would regret having to discard these
If interested, please contact me at: predmile@total.net

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2. McNaughton : Lives and Times: A Family History
by Louise Benson Griffin FH/154.99/M4/2007
3. Soldiers Don't Cry
by Heyward Graeme FIC/434.9/G7/2006
4. Captain James Eccles Family History
by J Keith Carter FH/130.9/E6/2008
5. Mount Herman Cemetery, Quebec City, Tombstone Inscriptions
by Gordon A.Morley & William J. Park REF/CL/156.4/M6/2007
6. Finding Your Canadian Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide
by Shery Irvine & Dave Obee GN/100.9/I7/2007
7. Fife Family History Society Publication 37 - Monumental Notes (Crail)
by Erskine Beveridge & Robert Monteith GS/455.4/F5/2008
8. Descendants of Francis Elliott FH/157.4/E5/2008
9. Good People: Book One: The Kertlands of Canada
by Henry Gordon Aitken FH/000.3/K3/2008
10. List of Photos [Genealogy] [list of names on folder]
[includes: Gauthier, Alary, Brisson, Benoit . . . plus] FH/150.88/P5
11. Archives of France on WWW..Genealogy.tm.FR
compiled by Jacques Gagné REF/GS/300.3/G3/2008
12. France Research - Prefen [parish records, notary records - *in English*]
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15. My Ancestors in France Part 1 ~ www.fichierorigine.com
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16. Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario : Halton, Peel
Bruce S. Elliott -General Editor GS/164.4/C4/1986
17. The Highland Clearances
by John Prebble HG/450.99/P7/1973
18. Old Toronto
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19. Leeds The Lovely [Ontario]
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22. As The Pages Turn ... [Athens, Ont]
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23. The Backwoods of Canada 1836:
Being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer HG/100.99/C3/1980
24. Hampshire Evacuees: Wartime Diary 1939 -1945 of Eric Wyeth Gadd
by Eric Wyeth Gadd HG/432.9/G3/1982

25. Southwark: An Illustrated History [London England]
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26. People of Peel: Indexes to Genealogical Source Material [Ont]
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27. Into the High Country: The Story of Dufferin [Ont]
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28. Rebellion in North York 1837
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29. Index to the 1971 Census of Ontario : Wellington GS/164.4/W3/1989
30. Picture Gallery of Canadian History [3 vols in 1]
by C.W. Jeffries HG/100.88/J3/1953
31. Family History in Southwark [London England area]
by Leonard Reilly GS/433.1/R3/1996
32. Land Records in Ontario Registry Office
by David McFall & Jean McFall GN160.2/O6/1982
33. Gazetteer of Canada: Southwestern Ontario AD/160.4/O6/1952
34. Upper Canada: Sons & Daughters of United Empire Loyalists - Vol 1
by Mildred Ruth Livingston HG/160.4/L5/1981
35. Census Indexes in the Library of
the Society of Genealogists [England] GN/400.4/C4/1990

**Our warm thanks to the following persons,
for donating these books to the library:**

Gary Aitken, J. Keith Carter, Dorothy Dunkley, Jacques Gagné,
Louise Benson Griffin, Judy Isherwood, Gordon A. Morley, Kelley O'Rourke,
Margaret Turner, My Folks.com,

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1871 Census : Cardiff St John, Glamorganshire RG/10/5356-9, 5368
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The above CDs were donated by Family Tree Magazine.

Peter McLoughlin has kindly donated 3 cds that will interest researchers in Ireland.
Daily Log of Catherine Metge-McLoughlin from 1833-1851 in Ireland
 Wonderful information pertaining to daily life THANK YOU PETER !

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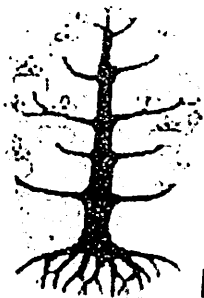
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Quebec Family History Society

Announces the Publication of our
Marriage Index

Now Available for Individual Montreal
Churches

Coming Soon: Quebec City Protestant Churches

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

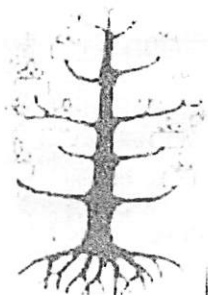
Quebec Family History Society

Church Repertoires

More than an Index

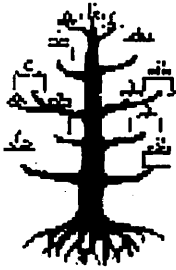
Every Record has been checked
Against the Church Register

The following are available



E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1899 (Dunn)	\$28.00	\$7.00	\$35.00
E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$32.00	\$6.00	\$38.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$22.00	\$4.00	\$26.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$27.00	\$4.00	\$31.00
E6045	Shefford County Protestant Marriages 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$47.00
E6046	Shefford County Protestant Births/Baptisms 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$35.00	\$5.00	\$40.00
E6047	Shefford County Protestant Deaths/Burials 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$47.00
E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$40.00	\$6.00	\$46.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy & Dunn)	\$60.00	\$7.00	\$67.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (1832 - 1901) (Garneau)	\$30.00	\$5.00	\$35.00

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



Quebec Family History Society

ON-LINE DATABASES

Now Available for QFHS Members

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

Here's how to do it:

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

**Member Number: Your member number
Your User Id: Your email address
Your Password: Your Postal Code
(All letters in Caps and No Spaces)
Example: (H2J3K4) (Can)
Example: (01324-5678) (US)**

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

Having Trouble?

Contact us at our help desk: helpdesk@qfhs.ca

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

QFHS DATABASE (as of 18 January 2008)		
Section	Unique Surnames	Total Surnames
Marriages **	43,833	254,477
Births	9,635	90,754
Deaths	15,971	69,477
Witnesses	135	380
Census	19,312	199,765
Land Grants	7,362	34,481
Seigneuries (Owners)	263	327
Seigneuries (Tenants) (in progress)	417	1,243
Cemetery Gravestones	761	1,922
Total Records 652,822		

**** Index covers the following Judicial Districts:**

	Marriages	Births/Baptisms	Deaths	Census
Montreal 1760-1925	99%	16%	5%	(1881) 50%
Beauharnois 1800-1899	100%			(1851) 5%
Quebec 1760-1899	100%	100 %	100%	
St Francois 1815-1879	99%	95%		
Bedford 1804-1879	98%			

as well as several individual villages

CREATION



*A little girl asked her mother, 'How did the human race appear?'
The mother answered, 'God made Adam and Eve and they
had children and so was all mankind made.'*

*Two days later the girl asked her father the same question.
The father answered, 'Many years ago there were monkeys from
which the human race evolved.'*

*The confused girl returned to her mother and said, 'Mom, how
is it possible that you told me the human race was created by
God, and Dad said they developed from monkeys?'*

*The mother answered, 'Well, dear, it is very simple. I told you
about my side of the family and your father told you about his.'*



The Scots of Montreal - A Pictorial Album,

edited by Nancy Morelli and Simon Dardick, Véhicule Press in collaboration with the McCord Museum of Canadian History and the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, 2005.

In 2003 and 2004 the McCord Museum presented the exhibition *The Scots: Dyed-in-the-Wool Montrealers*. Due to constraints of time and resources, one shortfall of this marvelous portrayal of the lives and influence of Scottish Montrealers was the lack of an exhibition catalogue. With the support and encouragement of the St. Andrew's Society of Montreal, this deficit has been addressed by this publication.

Growing up in Montreal, I was struck from an early age by the disproportionate Scottish influence on the economic and social life of the city, right down to the preponderance of the "Scottish Baronial" architectural style. While there have been a number of studies of the Scottish immigrant experience in Canada, very little has been written that focuses on Montreal and Quebec.

"*The Scots of Montreal*" helps to address this lack of attention, although it remains true to its roots as an exhibition, presenting vignettes of individuals and institutions important to the theme rather than providing an in-depth study. The book gave me a better understanding of why the Scottish influence has been so strong, with the Presbyterian ethic and emphasis on education opening up opportunities for many in a city evolving as rapidly as Montreal.

An inevitable deficit, acknowledged by the exhibit's curators, is that the lives of the wealthy and successful are much easier to research and illustrate. The fur barons and railway men therefore get more than their share of attention. As Heather McNabb of the McCord says in her introduction, "Many people would dearly love to have something as simple as the plaid of a soldier from the Fraser Highlanders who settled in Quebec – unfortunately, such an item does not exist... A Highland soldier's plaid may have ended its days as scraps in a rug, or filling cracks between logs in a settler's wooden home."

BOOK REVIEW – by Mark W. Gallop

Grow Your Own Family Tree

A new book by Alan Stewart - published in Canada on 26 June by Penguin Books

An interesting, informative guide which covers research in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, as well as looking at family history records in the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. A description of this book and its contents are found on the following page.

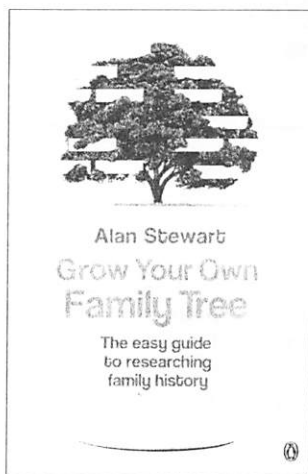
Alan Stewart is a well-known British writer on family history, having been a keen researcher of the subject for more than 25 years. He regularly writes for the British family history magazines *Practical Family History* and *Family Tree Magazine* and the Canadian magazine *Internet Genealogy*. Alan has also contributed to *Who Do You Think You Are*, *Family History Monthly* and *Ancestors* in the UK, as well as *Family Chronicle* in Canada and *Everton's Genealogical Helper* in the USA.

You can contact him at: alan.stewart@dial.pipex.com

Grow Your Own Family Tree

By Alan Stewart

Published by Penguin Books on 26 June 2008, priced CDN\$35.00



In this accessible guide to researching family history, Alan Stewart details what you need to trace your roots in the British Isles. Offering a concise and comprehensive summary of how to locate and use a range of records, there's information from births to burials, including how to access census records, free online databases, wills and administrations, and military information.

Researching your family history was once a pursuit for those with lots of spare time. Now, thanks to the Internet, tracking your ancestors has become a more accessible interest. This is reflected in the huge popularity of programmes such as the BBC's *Who Do You Think You Are?*, and the many family history societies across the world.

In thirty clear chapters this book covers every aspect for the budding genealogist. It also offers a detailed exploration of the very best websites and current Internet resources, helping both the most media-savvy and the Internet-phobe. The guide takes you on a fascinating journey through the stories of others who have managed to track their own relatives, and includes a historical introduction to each of the countries in the British Isles. With this book to hand, it's never been easier to let your own family tree flourish.

Contents of the book

- Gathering it all together
- Archives and libraries in Britain and Ireland

PART ONE: Family roots

BRITAIN AND IRELAND

- General historical introduction

ENGLAND & WALES

- Historical introduction
- Births, marriages and deaths
- Census returns
- Parish and other church registers
- Wills and administrations
- More sources for Welsh ancestry
- Example English county: Cornwall

SCOTLAND

- Historical introduction
- Births, marriages, deaths and census returns
- Parish and other church registers
- Wills and inventories
- Records online

IRELAND

- Historical introduction
- Births, marriages, deaths and census returns
- Church registers and wills

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS

- Manx and Channel Islands records

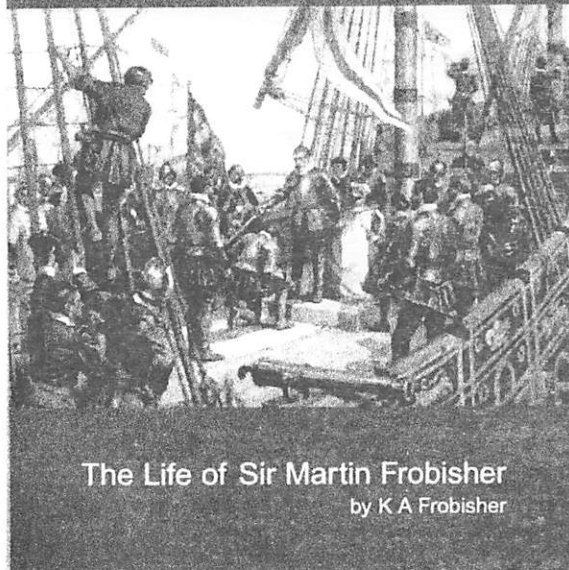
PART TWO: Extra branches

- Immigration to Britain and Ireland
- Emigration from Britain and Ireland to the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa
- The East India Company
- Records of the British Army, Royal Navy, Royal Marines and Royal Air Force
- Military records and memorials online
- Electoral rolls
- Background information
- Online family history portals
- Making contact with your cousins online
- Family History Societies
- Conclusion
- Appendices: Addresses, etc.



ELIZABETHAN HERO
THE LIFE OF SIR MARTIN FROBISHER
by K. A. Frobisher

Elizabethan Hero



This new, well researched 162 pages biography of Yorkshireman Sir Martin Frobisher is written by a direct descendant of his brother Davey. It has 50 illustrations and transports the reader back to the swashbuckling days of the Elizabethan era with the focus on Sir Martin. He plied the northern seas in three epic voyages to the arctic in search of the Northwest Passage. He was vice admiral to Drake in the expedition sent across the Atlantic to plunder the Spanish Main and the coast of Florida. He was knighted by Lord Howard on board the Ark Royal for his decisive and courageous action in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Summoned by Elizabeth he led a successful and heroic assault on the Spanish fort near Crozen on the Brest Peninsula in France. He was wounded in the battle and died on 15th November 1594 after returning to Plymouth. The book shows the special contribution that Sir Martin made to exploration (especially in Canada), the Church of England, naval warfare and the increasing influence of England in the 16th Century.

Copies can be obtained from:
www.booksurgepublishing.com
price \$13.99 (US)

Sergeant James Thompson of the Fraser Highlanders 1759, the Plains of Abraham

Adaptation from a book by *Mary Hilda Freeland Stephens* entitled:
The Old Gentlemen Stood to Pray –
Tales of remembrances of and by the people of
St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Quebec City
Adaptation by Jacques Gagne

Sergeant James Thompson, a giant of a man, fought alongside General James Wolfe, British military commander who defeated Marquis de Montcalm at the Plains of Abraham in Quebec City on September 13th 1759. On that momentous day, James Thompson was a twenty-seven-year-old Sergeant in the Fraser Highlanders. In 1827 when the cornerstone of the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm was laid, it was James Thompson who gave the three taps with the hammer of the Masonic Order – It was later written by Sir James Lemoine about Sergeant Thompson; "A big giant, his athletic frame, courage, integrity and intelligence during the seventy-two years of his Canadian career brought him employment, honour, trust and attention from every Governor of the Colony from 1759 to 1830.

There are those in the congregation of St. Andrew's Presbyterian, who often shook the hand of James Harrower, a great-grandson of James Thompson – Those who shook the hand of James Harrower can say we shook the hand of Wolfe or indeed the hand of Rev. Robert MacPherson, the first military Chaplain of the Fraser Highlanders or of Rev. George Henry, the second military Chaplain, or the hand of the first minister of the Scotch Congregation, Dr. Alexander Spark.

This hand-shaking chain from the past to the present brings us to the horizon of our memories. I am startled when I realize that through one of my earliest memories of my grandfather, Rev. Dr. Andrew Tannahill Love, minister at St. Andrew's 1884 to 1925, I may have shaken the hand of Benedict Arnold.

MARY HILDA STEPHENS

Ms. Stephens died in Quebec City in 1999, she had been born in 1911 in the same city, her husband John S. Stephens had previously died in 1955. Her book of 142 pages is still available for purchase through the Literary and Historical Society at the Morrin Centre at 44, chaussee des Ecosais, Quebec QC G1R 4H3 or at: www.morrin.org or at: info@morrin.org.

FROM: HOMECOMING SCOTLAND

homecomingscotland@strath.ac.uk

International Genealogy Festival, Glasgow, Scotland 21-24 July 2009

Homecoming Scotland 2009 is a year-long inspirational celebration of our culture, heritage and the many great contributions Scotland has given the world, for people of Scottish descent, as well as those who simply love Scotland. As a Key Event, the University of Strathclyde will be holding the *International Genealogy Festival* in Glasgow, Scotland, from 21-24 July 2009. This is an unparalleled opportunity for genealogical bodies, family history societies and anyone interested in the Scots at home and abroad, to visit and make connections. There is more information on the International Genealogy Festival at: <http://www.strath.ac.uk/homecomingscotland> If you would like more details, please register on the website, or contact us via: homecomingscotland@strath.ac.uk We look forward to hearing from you, and we hope to see you in 2009! Dr Bruce Durie Genealogical Studies, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

JOHN HENRY WELLS



Christina L. Carlton of Portsmouth, Virginia, USA sent us a studio photograph of *John Henry Wells*.

She has attempted, without success, to locate relatives and to give them the photo. The photograph was passed to the *Quebec Family History Society* to put in our library collection. This photo has been scanned and we would be willing to give the studio photograph to a family member. George and Mary married in Notre Dame Basilica, Montreal on August 11, 1868. George was an organ manufacturer by trade. He was the son of John Wells and Mary Leaming of Darlington, England. Mary was the daughter of James Pullen and Jane Keenan of St. Joseph Parish.

John Henry Wells was born in 1869 in Montreal. His birth is registered at Notre Dame de Basilica.

John appears to be circa 10 years old in the photograph. The picture was taken by Field Studio, 1 Bleury Street, Montreal. The family is listed in the 1881 Census as living in St. Lawrence Ward. George's profession is a machinist, he is age 33, Wesleyan Methodist; Mary was age 29, Roman Catholic; John was 11 years old, Roman Catholic.

John Henry died at the age of 20 in Montreal. His death was registered at Notre Dame Basilica. He is buried in Notre Dame de Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

If you recognize this family as one of your ancestors and you would like to have the photograph, please contact Joan Benoit, Secretary, admin@qfhs.ca or write to: Quebec Family History Society, P O Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9.

Abe, Amos and Arsoslia GEISTER

Looking for information on *Abe, Amos and Arsoslia GEISTER*.

In 1829 Abe was in Markham Township, York County.

Amos was in Markham Township, York County, 1831.

Any information about William Teets 1826 in Flesherton, Grey County would be appreciated. Patrick Kennedy, MA. C.I. 393-577, P O Box 740 (AB-217), London, Ohio 43140

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"

In Memory of
Norma Etta Lee
December 24th 1917 – August 5th 2008

The following is from the eulogy delivered by her niece, Margaret Wood
The complete eulogy may be found with the *Norma Lee Collection* at the QFHS Library

Norma Lee was born on Christmas Eve in 1917, the youngest of Fred and Meva [Cummings] Lee's four daughters, all of whom were born and raised in Quebec City.

During her lifetime, Norma worked in several careers – a rewarding three years during WW2 as an Air Traffic Controller at Ancien Lorette Airways in Quebec City, where she helped Churchill and other notables' airplanes to land. She spent seven years as an Office Supervisor at the Jeffrey Hale Hospital in Quebec and another eleven years as Office Supervisor and Accountant with a Quebec Law firm.

However, it is as a Researcher that Norma would probably best like to be remembered. Norma loved to unravel Quebec's past – its people, buildings and culture. Her enthusiasm extended well beyond just tracking down who begat whom and when for genealogical purposes, Norma was also interested in the buildings and places where those individuals lived and worked. Research documents, building plans, file folder upon file folder of facts and notes – information gathering was truly Norma's passion !

In Memory of
Muriel Marguerite Davidson [nee Farquhar]
October 22nd 1924 - June 10th 2008

Daughter of Gordon and Helen (Adams) Farquhar,
of Summerville Beach, Nova Scotia.
Wife of William "Bill" Davidson

Muriel was very involved in geneology research, first for family and then worldwide assistance, including publications. She was instrumental as co-chair of the Canadian Census Committee in getting the Canadian Government to release the 1911 Census [allowing the release of family information for future generations]. This earned her an awarding of an Order of Canada Year of Volunteers Award presented by Senator Lorna Milne. Following the successful campaign Muriel continued working to coordinate efforts to index the newly released Census records through www.automatedgenealogy.com.

from information submitted by
Gordon A. Watts - Co-chair,
Canada Census Committee

QUEBEC BORN FEMALES AT OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE -1881

extracted by Barbara Winn, #1159

At the time of the 1881 CANADA CENSUS taking (April) my great-great grandfather, Rev. Alex F. Kemp,* was principal of Ottawa Ladies College, on Albert Street, Wellington Ward, Ottawa (corner of Bay). The enumerator 'kindly' enumerated not only the 'permanent' residents of the school, but also the students. Entries for the latter were later "crossed out by the enumerator" as these were "presumably enumerated elsewhere".

The following is a list of teachers, students & servants for whom "Quebec" is given as birthplace.
(NB: this does not mean that their family were residents of Quebec in 1881)

<u>Name</u>	<u>age</u>	<u>occupation</u>	<u>religion</u>
Adeline Terrington	22	teacher	Weslyan Methodist
Helen Hutchison	17	student	C. Presbyterian
Annie Pritchard	18	student	WM
Tina McGibbon	19	student	CP
Louisa McLaren	19	student	CP
Laura Donelly	15	student	CP
Julia Donelly	13	student	CP
Minnie B. Baptist	18	student	CP
Isa Baptist	16	student	CP
Nelly Baptist	13	student	CP
Millie Badgley	17	student	Church of England
Eva Mooney	17	student	CP
Mary Grier	20	servant	CP
Maria Lothian	30	servant	CP
Grace Busby	22	servant	Baptist
Bella Busby	24	servant	Baptist
Susan Baird	23	servant	CP

source: <http://www.familysearch.org> - quoting National Archives film #C - 13229

* Rev. Kemp was the minister of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church, Montreal 1855-1865.

1851-2 CENSUS OF THE CANADAS, Quebec City

submitted by by Barbara Winn

Entry:

name: Chas Secretan, jr

Profession, trade or occupation: Advocate

Place of Birth: told I was born in Quebec City but have no personal knowledge of the fact.

Religion: Catholic

Residence: 1 St. Louis Street, Quebec City

Age next birth day: 38

Sex: male; single

[several others, unnamed in this article, reside in the same dwelling as maitre Secretan.]

Maitre Secretan's REMARKS:-

I have no personal knowledge where I myself or any of the other persons living in this house were born, or when - and cannot therefore state, with certainty, my own or their ages. I believe them to be of the sexes before mentioned - but, not having inspected their persons, cannot, with the exception of myself, be sure that the information herein given is correct. Nor can I tell whether they are married or single, widows or widowers, with the exception of my mother. Some, or all of them, with the above last mentioned exception, may, for aught I know, have had "births in 1851". I know I had none - nor do I wish to have any. As to what are "lunatics" I am not well able to define. I sometimes think I am myself slightly affected in that way. Some of our most celebrated physicians are of the opinion that more than nine tenths of the human race are cracked, and I think they are not far wrong. It is not possible for me to state with exactness how many members of their families Messrs James Dunbar and John McMahon have - as they are to me strangers and they themselves tell me they do not know. Mr. Dunbar's father is an Officer of the 74th Reg't, and is now in the Cape of Good Hope with his family. I have never seen him and know nothing of his family. Mr. McMahon has I believe relatives in Ireland, Halifax, Upper Canada and other places and he tells me he does not know their number.

EVER HAD A PROBLEM WITH TRANSCRIPTION ERRORS?

Submitted by Tony Kyffin

What a silly question !

Everyone has, unless the name is Smith or Jones.

But then, names like those have problems of a different nature.

Most people would think that having an unusual surname like KYFFIN would be a distinct advantage in researching one's family history, and I think that for the most part they are right. But, human error creeps in to make life interesting, if not thoroughly frustrating at times.

In the transcriptions of the censuses of England and Wales from 1841 to 1901, I and my colleague Joanna Woodley in London have found six transcription variations on the name. Some of them were fairly simple to resolve. KIFFIN (in 1851) and KYFFYN (in 1901) were, at one time, common in Shropshire parish registers, are still in use today, and are phonetically similar to the root name. But how about BKYFFIN? In this case, the first letter of my 2xg-grandfather's second name Benjamin was attached to the surname in the transcription. Joanna figured that one out by searching with combinations based on Olive, one of the forenames in the family.

Then, we move to an error that occurred in four of the five censuses, with the first K being mistaken for an R. RUFFIN was a mistake seen in 1841 and 1901 and RYFFIN was seen in 1861 and in 1891. But then we have RIFFER, also in 1861, even though the original entry was reasonably legible! The mind boggles.

AUTUMN SEMINARS:

Please Remember to book early for the QFHS Autumn Seminars as Space is Limited to 15 Persons for each seminar. The first 15 for each seminar who pay are guaranteed a seat. These are one day intensive seminars, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m So, bring a lunch and join the fun. Complete details for these FOUR seminars and the Autumn QFHS excursions will be found on pages 6 and 7 of this issue of *Connections*.

MY ST. CATHERINE STREET

By Robert N. Wilkins

Virtually every day, since stepping down from the working world, I walk extensively through the Montreal city centre. I'm told that it's good for my health and, moreover, I enjoy it. I always choose the same trajectory: a four kilometre amble along celebrated and historic St. Catherine Street. Each venture along this magnificent thoroughfare deepens my attachment to this city and its unique heritage, an inheritance in which my family has shared for well-over a century.

My jaunt always starts at the same location - the old Montreal Forum in the west end of the town. As I approach the now-recycled building, my mind is a cascade of personal memories and thoughts about this grand amphitheatre of Montreal and Canadian history. I retain to this day the vivid recollection of long ago queueing up in the winter cold near the tiny outdoor guichet which dispensed last minute standing room fare for dyed-in-the-wool Hab supporters. Feeling important, my fourteen year-old friends and I always took our \$1.25 tickets to the St. Catherine Street entrance, hoping to gain admittance to the stadium through that prestigious portal. "Programmes, get your lucky number programmes," the youthful magazine hawkers would call out lustily.

Leaving my teenage reminiscences momentarily behind, I initiate my stroll eastward at an unhurried pace. I don't get very far, however, when I come face to face with the now forlorn facade of the old Seville Theatre, one of the great movie houses of an erstwhile St. Catherine Street. I pause for an instant in front of the dismal ruin, contemplating an aunt's anecdote that, from the tramway, she had once seen Harry Belafonte enter the building many years ago when the grand palace also served for live stage productions. In deep reflection, I turn my back on the abandoned shell of this once majestic theatre and resume amiably my daily walk along *la rue Ste - Catherine*.

Within a short distance, I halt yet again, this time at the Ogilvy Building, ensconced at the corner of Mountain Street for well-nigh a century. I gape like a child at the corner of the edifice where the fabled Christmas theme window is normally mounted during the wintry holiday season. How many times in my childhood had my parents taken me to see that fantasy mock-up - surely a child's longing!

I continue my promenade breaking my stride but for a moment outside the premises near Stanley Street in which my father laboured as a very young delivery boy during the Great Depression. Taken out of school at an early age, he conveyed pharmaceutical products by bicycle to the well - to - do on the steep avenues above Sherbrooke Street. His meagre earnings helped his parents make ends meet during a very difficult time.

I cross Peel Street at that urban carrefour that is Montreal and within a block or two I find myself in front of the old Eaton's building where I myself had toiled during three consecutive and memorable summers of my adolescence. How much that Toronto-based emporium contributed to this city, not the least of which was its annual Santa Claus parade along that very same time-worn St. Catherine Street. To this day, I still hold a robust impression of standing in the late autumn dampness while all along tightly clutching my father's hand. As yesterday!

I resume my walk. Block after block of remembrances and emotion absorb me, each intersection summoning its own yesterday from within my soul. One moment there's the beautiful Christ Church Cathedral where my English-born grandfather continued to attend Anglican Evensong virtually on the quiet after having had converted to Catholicism in order to marry my grandmother; then the elegant department store edifice that was known for decades as Morgan's (today The Bay); now the recently-revealed and stunning facade of St. James United Church, the largest Methodist cathedral in the world at the time of its 1887 construction. Each and every one is a jewel in the crown that is Montreal's St. Catherine Street.

I continue leisurely my march eastward. Bleury, St. Lawrence Main, St. Denis, St. Hubert, Amherst - one after another I wistfully pass them as my daily stroll leads me deep into the town's east end and into the face of yet another St. Catherine Street - equally appealing in its distinctiveness and vitality from the rest. Now, rapidly reaching the end of my daily trek, I can see in the distance the contours of the mighty Jacques Cartier Bridge poised over the otherwise discreet thoroughfare.

So that's my St. Catherine Street - a hodgepodge of shops and churches, of banks and pubs, of well-dressed professionals and blue collar workers, of the urbane and the not so urbane; in short, a town trail upon which the engaging story of Montreal has been played out to its fullest over the years. From summer concerts to winter festivals, colourful parades to hockey rows, la rue Ste - Catherine has pretty much seen it all in the course of its two hundred year existence. As such, it will almost certainly remain my preferred path upon which to saunter happily and serenely through the heart of Montreal.



St. Catherine Street, looking west from Metcalfe
Taken by Robert Wilkins on April 10, 1968

Mr. Wilkins is a retired Montreal-area high school teacher. He is currently indexing deaths which appeared in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. The data base now contains over 71,814 death announcements or references to deaths which took place in the time period 1900 - 1907. This activity is furthered described at: www.geocities.com/montreal_1900

Mr. Wilkins welcomes enquiries at: montreal_1900@hotmail.com or at 514-524-5247.
His "BLOG" is found at: www.geocities.com/for_good_measure

SPATIAL AWARENESS

by Robert N. Wilkins
montreal-1900

previously published in the Westmount Examiner

By all accounts, Charles Alexander was a good man. Born in Scotland, he arrived wearily in Montreal in July of 1840, after a particularly perilous voyage across the Atlantic. Having lost everything in the grounding of his vessel just off the coast of Newfoundland, the twenty-four year old Alexander took a good three years to get himself and his family established in this city. Through much hard work and some good fortune in his confection business, he went on to become a popular municipal councillor as well as, somewhat later, a member of the Legislative Assembly of this province.

Charles Alexander was also very active in social issues, struggling for the rights of the unfortunate in at least a half - dozen charitable institutions in the Montreal of his day. He was, in short, a kind and generous man who, on more than one occasion, tried to bridge the linguistic and religious divides present in this city during the late Victorian, early Edwardian period.

I came to know of him through my daily visit to the Webster Library of Concordia University. There, I follow my hobby of pursuing century old newspapers in order to learn more about life in Montreal in the early 1900's. For several hours, I will examine microfilmed copies of these same papers looking for stories which might be of interest to my local family history society.

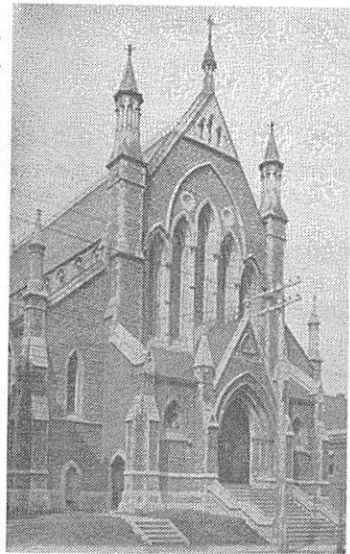
One day, while viewing journals from November of 1905, I stumbled upon a news item about Mr. Alexander. It was, in fact, a report about his death which had taken place under tragic circumstances only the night before. It seems that the old man (he was 89 at the time) had fallen from a relatively low-silled window on the second storey of his Mackay Street residence. He was found, unconscious, on the plot of grass in front of his home by a couple of late night passers-by. The distinguished and much - loved Montrealer was carried back into his house where he died a couple of hours afterwards. His funeral took place a day or two later from the now demolished Emmanuel Congregational Church which was located only a few blocks from his home.

Given the importance of the man, the newspapers of the period followed with abundant stories about his life and death, all of which I read with great interest. However, for one reason or another, the account of his death intrigued me even more than that of his life, and I frustratingly wondered why that was so. Then, with an awful and sudden amazement, I deftly realized that the events surrounding his demise (his home, the low-silled window, his fall to the yard below) were all located within the space now occupied by the very library building in which I was conducting my research. Indeed, after an even closer inspection of the Montreal Street directory for the year 1905, I was also able to determine that the untoward event that lead to his death took place remarkably close to where I was seated in front of my microfilm reader.

For a few moments, I sat benumbed and pondered my peculiar finding. When I thought it through, however, I came to appreciate that, of course, we all walk in an expanse in which many others have already journeyed. There is hardly a space in this city (or any metropolis, for that matter) that hasn't already experienced the defining drama that is life. Being an aficionado of local history, my daily stroll through Montreal's city centre is a constant encounter with our eclectic past. From the public square upon which the infamous and bloody Gavazzi Riot took place in 1853 to the now-recycled building in which, in March of 1875, the first indoor ice hockey game was ever played, our civic ancestors left their mark upon this town and its space. From that simple fact, there is no avoidance.

Having depleted my transient interest in a clearly existential fancy, I leave my post in the university library for another day. Before I go, however, information about Mr. Charles Alexander and his home are entered into my ever-growing data base of more or less useful information. That done, I remove my microfilm and carefully classify it away in its appropriate drawer for my next visit. Then, with lap-top in hand, I leave the edifice and set out to a nearby Chapter's Bookstore. It will serve as a good diversion from my odd yet harmless preoccupation with 'spatial awareness', as I call it.

The book shop, only a few blocks away, takes all of five minutes to reach. Once inside, I quickly seek out, as is my custom, the history shelves, aspiring to find some new curiosity to append to my day. However, despite the change in venue, I unexpectedly discern that I have not totally eluded the friendly spirit that is Mr. Alexander. Astounded, I flinch but for a second when I abruptly realize that it was here, within the confines of this very space, that once stood Emmanuel Congregational Church, the very religious temple from which Charles Alexander was buried in 1905



■ The church which stood on the northwest corner of Stanley and St. Catherine exactly where Chapter's Bookstore is found today.

← Mackay Street -circa 1905

FROM: THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

The Family History Event [The FH Event]

is taking place on: Sunday 3rd May 2009 at a prestigious venue in London

WANT TO KNOW MORE ?

Visit: www.theFHevent.info OR Contact us at:-

PO Box 2420, Purley, Surrey, CR8 3DX

Email: mail@theFHevent.info - or call Sandy at: 0844-478-0410

This is a non profit making event organised by Family History Society Members for Family History Societies and related groups.



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

IRISH RESEARCH WITH GRIFFITH'S VALUATION

This one comes first as Dick Eastman's site calls it a 'jaw-dropper' for those doing Irish research: griffiths.askaboutireland.ie/gv4/gv_family_search_form.php. "Not only does it provide surname and place name searches ... it has townland maps with the tenement numbers and lot boundaries overlaid ... the townland maps are linked to satellite images and modern highway maps overlays."

IRISH VIRTUAL RESEARCH LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE

Thanks to Mike Howlett for sending the address of this repository. Users find it has an excellent search engine. ivrla.ucd.ie/ivrla10/main.html

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOL ADMISSION REGISTERS

Thanks to Heather LeBlanc for sending in this finding aid. Consult this document, with dates ranging from late 19th century to early 20th at www.sag.org.au/aisnltrs/NSRI2006.pdf.

LIMERICK CITY ARCHIVES

According to their Web site, it is the first local authority in Ireland to digitize their collections. www.limerickcity.ie/Archives. There is a good explanation of their search engine and the links are at the top of the page.

CENSUS OF CANADA 1881

Library and Archives Canada have announced that this new database can now be consulted at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1881. It has of course been available for several years at FamilySearch and on CD, but now findings can be linked directly to the original census page, which can be saved and/or printed.

HOLOCAUST ARCHIVES NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

More information at International Tracing Service: www.its-arolsen.org

Or read Dick Eastman's column with more references at:

blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2008/05/holocaust-archi.html.

Note the information itself is not on-line.

FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE FREE PODCAST

Listen to the editors and experts of this magazine on their monthly radio program at: www.familytreemagazine.com/podcast.

LATIN FOR GENEALOGY

GRAMPS, a genealogy program for Linux and other UNIX-like systems, has an extensive Latin dictionary for genealogical researchers on its Web site.

gramps-project.org/wiki/index.php?title=Latin_words_and_expressions/A.

U.S. CENSUS RECORDS ON LINE – PILOT PROJECT

It is a new pilot project by the LDS and they have the 1850, 1870, and 1900 U.S. Census records available free of charge. Some of the records are not yet complete. The original image can be saved. pilot.familysearch.org/recordsearch/start.html#p=0.

LOYALIST COLLECTION – UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Readers with Loyalist ancestors should be interested in this extensive collection. www.lib.unb.ca/collections/loyalist.

QUEBEC HERITAGE WEB MAGAZINES

There are currently five magazines on this Web site, with more to come. www.quebecheritageweb.com.

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TECH TIP

For Mac users: free useful software for Mac at: www.opensourcemac.org

Noted on a recent mailing list: a warning about *reunion.com* – apparently “if you get an email from Reunion.com from someone you know, Reunion.com goes into your contacts list and sends a message out to everyone on it WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION or knowledge.” Needless to say, I have not tried this out.

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SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS

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

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

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

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

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

By Lorraine Gosselin

Write to: computree@yahoo.com

if you want to submit questions or suggestions

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

LEGACY VERSION 7.0

June 4, the new version of Legacy was available for purchase on their site and on Global Genealogy's. Take the tour at www.legacyfamilytree.com/Tour.asp.

LEGACY VERSION 6 – These notes may also apply to Version 7, but this has not yet been verified.

Author: How to show author on a report ... search for *Compiler*

Unlinked individuals: how to create a list of the unlinked individuals in your files: Click on *Search*, click on *Miscellaneous Searches*, in the *Family File* paragraph, select *Unlinked Individuals*, then go to bottom of page and click on *Create List*. (An unanswered question from last course)

Converting to Legacy:

after the conversion, running the error list would help to pick up any inconsistencies.

Photos: since Legacy carries links to your photos, rather than inserting them in your genealogical files, if you send or copy a file to another computer, you will also have to copy the photo files separately.

Exporting a file from another genealogical program to Legacy Family Tree

At Legacy courses, I give a general overview of how to export files from your current program and load them into Legacy. Although a handout is given, due to time limitations, details for each genealogical program cannot be given. However, if you go to Legacy's Web site, at www.legacyfamilytree.com/tipsGEDCOMfiles.asp, you will be presented with detailed methods for several of the more popular programs, such as Brother's Keeper, Family Tree Maker (both pre 2008 and 2008 versions), etc. Note that if you are trying Legacy out for the first time, this will not modify your original file, just create a copy to be used by Legacy.

MAC GENEALOGICAL PROGRAMS

Note Legacy will not work on a Mac.

MacFamilyTree 5.2 Reaches Final: 3D Virtual Tree Synium announced "This stunning 3D view is ideal for identifying missing links, understanding complex relationships, and for gaining a complete overview of even huge and more intricate family trees. It lets you quickly access essential information, and can be configured with different shapes and color schemes for better visibility." www.synium.de/index.html.



2010 will be the 150th Anniversary of the formation of the *Artist's Rifles*.

This Regiment is well known in some military circles but many members of the public may never have heard of it. Mike Powell would like details of any *Artists* in your family and any anecdotes being passed down or titles of stories written by them. As *Artists* served in almost every Unit of the British Army and in almost every campaign between 1914 and 1919 there hopefully will be a mass of information to come forward. A sample list of names is within the following document. A suitable prize will be given to the person who sends in the most interesting entry and a prize will also be given to their society. This offer is open until 31 August 2009 in order for something to be prepared for the Internet hopefully for 2010.

Maggie Loughran
Joint Administrator,
Federation of Family History Societies

THE ARTISTS RIFLES ASSOCIATION

submitted by Mike Powell

Did you have an *Artist* in your family ?
A prize for the best response and a prize for your Society

The committee for the Federation of Family History Societies is allowing me to write this to member societies. I am Mike Powell and over twenty years have spoken to many secretaries and treasurers regarding the Federation insurances through Sayer Powell & Co Ltd, now Sayer Powell is part of Towergate Risk Solutions and embraces myself and John Lowe who many of you have also spoken to. Having always been an amateur military historian I am familiar from that angle as well as from a genealogy one that at some time we all wish we had asked somebody a particular question before they died. Having reached an age when the majority of my reducing friends from my Territorial Army days, appear mainly to meet at crematoriums I wondered if I could do anything to prompt people to make the most of 2008 which is the 100th anniversary of the Territorial Force, which became the Territorial Army. I am a member of the Artists Rifles Association and looking at the roll of honour for the First War I was reminded again of just how many men joined the Artists Rifles and were commissioned in it and then subsequently transferred to other regiments where they gave distinguished service. I wondered if by combining some information from the Artists Rifles and putting this before you, the genealogists, that as a memorial to the First World War men it might be possible to find out the background to so many of the men who served and died in the Artists. At this point you may be wondering if there genuinely was a regiments called "The Artists Rifles". There was. I am therefore setting out some information and I hope your interest will be aroused by the diversity of units that Artists served in, the awards they received and the variety of surnames. Some of you may, this year, find that your forebear was in the Artists but not have thought that the Artists would like to know. The following is some of the path through history of this famous regiment.

The first opportunity to serve overseas came in the Second Boer War.

On January 1st 1900 the Lord Mayor attended at the Guildhall to preside over the enrolment of the City Imperial Volunteers. As the contingents marched from their headquarters to the Guildhall, they were enthusiastically cheered. King Street and Cheapside were almost impassable with crowds assembled to greet the various detachments – the pick of the Volunteer Army, young and strong and trained men all of them. The Artists were the first to put in an appearance (fifty strong), then the 3rd London, then the Inns of Court, the London Irish, and the picked men of some seven other corps, to the number of 411. As the C.I.V.'s reached the streets they were at once greeted with deafening cheers. Five hundred likelier fellows never trod the streets of London – young men who had answered the summons of their Queen, their country, their City at the call of duty, to risk their limbs and their lives for the sake of the homeland.

The second opportunity came with the First World War.

On the 2nd August, 1914, the 2nd London Division T.F. to which the Artists were allocated as Army Troops, assembled on Salisbury Plain for their annual camp. At midnight the Division was recalled post-haste to London and on the 5th August was mobilised for active service and placed on duty the same day and shortly afterwards despatched to France.

On their way up to Ypres they were dramatically halted at Bailleul by a Staff-Officer (as it happened, an old Artists Adjutant, Col. Romer) with an urgent message from the Commander-in-Chief who wished to see them. They de-bussed and were visited by him there. The result of an historic interview between him and Colonel May was that a few days later some 50 "other ranks", public school and University men who had taken to heart Lord Roberts' warning and trained in peace time, were rapidly given some practical tips, promoted to Second Lieutenant and the next day went straight into action (still wearing their Territorial private's uniform and Artists badge with the addition of a "pip") against some of Germany's most famous Regiments in command of seasoned regular soldiers of the immortal Seventh Division.

The records subsequently recorded;

Earl French the then Commander in Chief has since on several occasions written and spoken on this subject in generous terms and in particular at a recent reunion of survivors, when he said:- "I shall never, never forget the first visit I paid to the Artists after they landed in France, or the wonderful impression they left on my mind of the possibilities which were in that Corps of furnishing a want which was so terrible to all of us at that time, the supply of officers. What really influenced me in trying the experiment I had to try was the appreciation I had of the splendid material of which I saw you were composed, and of the marked aptitude of Colonel May and those who helped him for organising and commanding such a Corps. Just at the period I am speaking of we had suffered fearful casualties, and the proportion of losses in officers was higher than in any other rank, and it was going on every day. I was really positively at my wits' end, suffering almost agony, to know where I could get officer reinforcements. You all know how any fighting force must deteriorate, and deteriorate badly, unless this supply of officers is kept up properly and regularly". A later Commander in Chief, General Sir Douglas Haig, wrote in his memoirs: "Wednesday February 9 (1916). I got back to St. Omer about 2 o'clock. Lord Kitchener arrived soon after 5 p.m. I had a Guard of Honour of Artists Rifles for him. He was much pleased and said they were very smart. He had not before been given a Guard of Honour by Sir J. French. (General Sir Douglas Haig)

The unusual act of commissioning in the field by the Commander in Chief led to the dual functions of the Artists becoming an officer training corps with, at times a battalion in the line such as at Ypres. The OTC role produced many officers whose records are possibly more recorded under the regiment that received them.

Do you have an Artist in your family ?

Have you researched how he got his decoration, is it one of the following?

World War I (1914-1919)

In the First World War of the 15,022 Artists, 2,003 were killed, 3,250 wounded, 533 posted missing and 286 taken as prisoners of war. Amongst them they won:

- 8 Victoria Crosses
- 52 Distinguished Service Orders and 4 bars
- 822 Military Crosses with 63 bars (and 6 second bars)
- 23 Distinguished Flying Crosses with 3 bars
- 15 AFCs
- 6 DCMs
- 15 MMs
- 14 MSMs and
- 564 Mentions in Dispatches

During WWI, 10,256 officers were commissioned after training with the Artists' Rifles. They went to the Foot Guards, every infantry regiment and to many of the Corps. Some examples of the units are:

Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other Corps of the British Army and Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders; Royal Berkshire Regt; Border Regt.; Cameron Highlanders; Channel Islands Militia; Cheshire Regt.; Connaught Rangers; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Devonshire Regt.; Dorsetshire Regt.; Dublin Fusiliers; Durham Light Infantry; Essex Regt.; Royal Fusiliers; Gloucestershire Regt.; Gordon Highlanders; Hampshire Regt.; Highland Light Infantry; Royal Highlanders (The Black Watch); Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Royal Irish Fusiliers; Royal Irish Regt.; Royal Irish Rifles; East Kent Regt.; Royal West Kent Regt.; King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lancashire Fusiliers; East Lancashire Regt.; Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; South Lancashire Regt.; Royal Lancaster Regt.; Leinster Regt.; Lincolnshire Regt.; Liverpool Regt.; London Regt. Including Post Office Rifles, Queen Victoria's Rifles, Princess Louise's Kensingtons', the Rangers, Civil Service Rifles, Popular and Stepney Rifles; Monmouthshire Regt.; Royal Munster Fusiliers; Norfolk Regt.; Northamptonshire Regt.; Northumberland Fusiliers; Notts and Derby Regt.; Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, Rifle Brigade; Royal Scots Fusiliers, Kings own Scottish Borderers; Scottish Rifles; Seaforth Highlanders; Shropshire Light Infantry; Somerset Light Infantry; North Staffordshire Regt.; South Staffordshire Regt.; Suffolk Regt.; East Surrey Regt.; Royal West Surrey Regt.; Royal Sussex Regt.; South Wales Borderers; Royal Warwickshire Regt.; Royal Welch Fusiliers; Welch Regt.; West Riding Regt.; Wiltshire Regt.; Worcestershire Regt.; York and Lancaster Regt.; Yorkshire Light Infantry; Yorkshire Regt.; East Yorkshire Regt.; West Yorkshire Regt. The Artists Rifles in the line served as part of the Royal Naval Division.

2010 will be the 150th Anniversary of the formation of the Artist's Rifles. This Regiment is well known in some military circles but many members of the public may never have heard of it. It has been of great importance because of the Regiments that officers commissioned into the Artist's Rifles subsequently served in as well as the service of officers and men within the Regiment's own battalions. I suspect a proportion of your members must have had members of their family in the Artists or who served alongside men commissioned from the Artists. Can any of your members help? We would like details of any Artists in your family and any anecdotes being passed down or titles of stories written by them. There must be many cases of Genealogists who have members in their family who won some of the awards listed. Grandfather or Great Grandfather's Regiment may be shown as one of those listed here but some of you may have carried your research to a point where you know what unit he was commissioned into. A suitable prize will be given to the person who sends in the most interesting entry and a prize will also be given to their society. This offer is open until 31 August 2009 in order for something to be prepared for the Internet hopefully for 2010. As Artists served in almost every Unit of the British Army and in almost every campaign between 1914 and 1919 there hopefully will be a mass of information to come forward.

Is your family name amongst this sample list? There are hundreds more.

Amor, Ernest Hamilton; Apergis, Tasso Scott; Benjafield, Harry Wilfred; Betbeder, Garton Louis; Canter, L/Cpl. Francis; Cushing, Ernest Charles; Dewson, Leslie Jackson; Durston, Charles Giles; Easterbrook, Henry George; Easton, Phillip; Fairney, Leonard; Fransham, William Henry Elwin; Glenton, Frederick; Goldsbury, Charles Melville; Hasslacher, Alfred John; Hounsell, Frank William; Imrie, David Patrick Cuthbert; Iveson, Cyril Charles; Jago, Edward Gordon; Jolley, James; Keddie, George Douglas F.; Keller, Francis Frederick; Lewin, Wilfred Eusebius; Lintott, Sgt. Harry Chamen; Maxted, Claud Brotherton; Minshull, John Lewis; Newton, Geoffrey Broughton; Norton, Howard Stead Marston; Oakenfull, Herbert Joseph; Ormiston, Walter Hugh; Powell (17 in all); Powl (1 only); Rundell, Leslie Eric; Ruxton, James; Seligsohn, Henry Leon; Steckley, Harold Brodie; Tew, Arthur Healey; Trotter, Stuart Ernest; Vanderplank, Hubert Cecil; Villenoweth, Alexander Ch. A; Walmisley, Shaftesbury Edgar; Wilhelm, Primus Maximillian; Yeates, L/Cpl. Stanley Charles; Young, Albert Louis Gwynne; Zeylmans, Peter Cornelius

Some further background to the regiment is on www.artistsriflesassociation.org and those who consult it will see the areas at present not working which I hope later we can complete, to give a roll of honour with additional information on as many men as possible.

Information derived from the "*Artists Rifles Regimental Roll of Honour and War Record 1914-1919*." Publishers, Howlett & Son. 10 Frith Street, Soho Square W1. 1922

Current publisher's Address: .

Naval & Military Press, Unit 10, Ridgewood Industrial Park, Uckfield, East Sussex, TN22 5QE.

I have been impressed by the results family historians have printed in their society journals and I feel that for every piece of information used there have been many more noticed but not relevant. I am hoping that over the coming months anything about "Artists" can ultimately come my way. With so many pairs of eyes the possibilities are endless. One caution however, because my time is limited in the amount of correspondence I can deal with. I cannot deal with a series of general enquiries such as "my great grandfather was in the First World War, is he listed as an Artist ?"

Mike Powell

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
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Attention: "CEMETERY GRAVE LISTS"

Indicate your preference of a response by email.

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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.

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

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PROVINCE/STATE			COUNTRY	
E-MAIL ADDRESS			POSTAL/ZIP CODE	
ENTRY #	SURNAME	PERIOD	COUNTRY	COUNTY / PROV / STATE / TOWN
1.	(EXAMPLE) HOPKINS	1800's	ENGLAND	DORSET SHAFESBURY
1.				
2.				
3.				
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10.				
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12.				

visit us at: www.qfhs.ca

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

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

The address for all correspondence is:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes

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

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

Montreal Judicial District Indexes

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

Roman Catholic Marriages Montreal parishes and rural parishes

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

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

Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes

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

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

Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948

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

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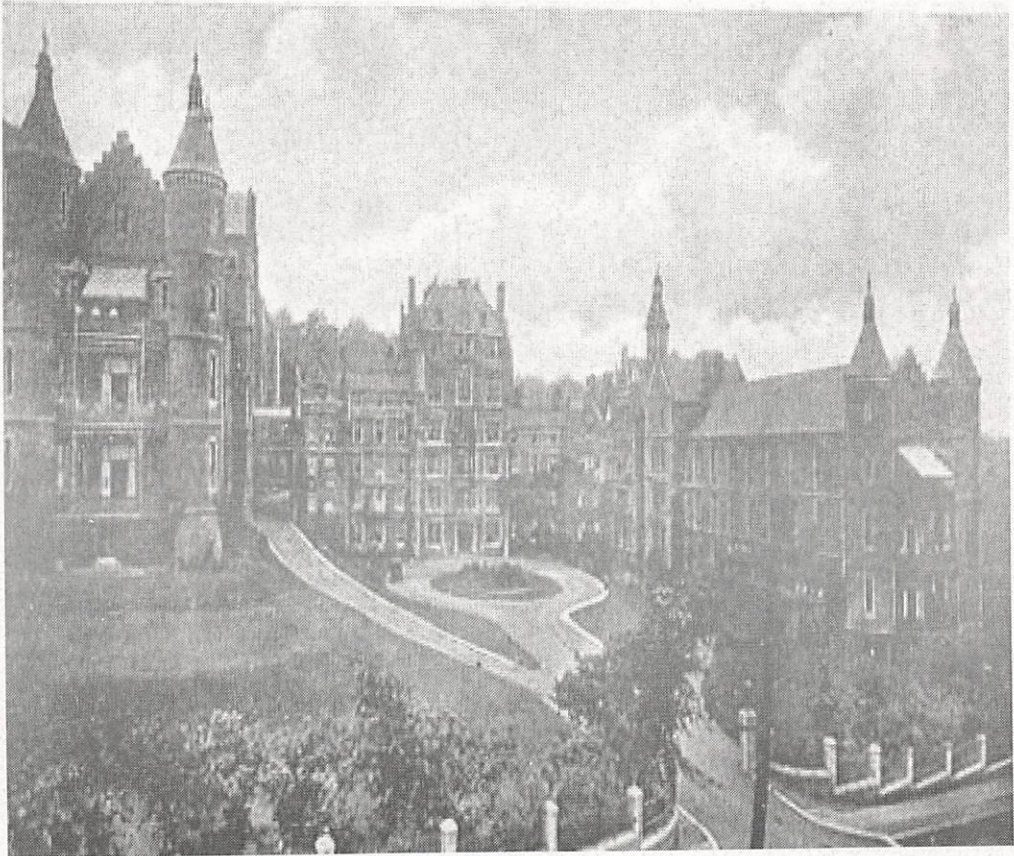
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CONNECTIONS

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WINTER 2009 ~ Volume # 31 ~ Issue # 2



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MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 1026, PTE. CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA. H9S 4H9

TELEPHONE: [514] 695-1502 FAX: [514] 695-3508

E-MAIL ADDRESS: admin@qfhs.ca

WEBSITE ADDRESS: www.qfhs.ca

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Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May at 10:30 am

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

Date & Time: for dates, time and directions visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca
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WINTER 2009

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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THE COVER POSTCARD IS OF
THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL - MONTREAL

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COVER PHOTO: A vintage postcard of the Royal Victoria Hospital

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital. These beautiful, imposing buildings, on the slopes of Mount Royal, have been a Montreal landmark since 1893. Construction of the hospital, which began in 1887 in honour of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, was made possible through a generous gift of one million dollars donated by Donald Alexander Smith - *Lord Strathcona* and his cousin, George Stephen - *Lord Mount Stephen*, two of Canada's leading businessmen and philanthropists. "*The Vic*", as it is known to most English-speaking Montrealers, has undergone many changes and additions in its long history of serving the health needs of Montreal's multi-cultural population. It became a medical research institute in the 1920s and is still part of the MUHC - McGill University Health Centre [one of the five teaching hospitals]. It is one of the hospital slated to close when the new Glen Campus Hospital opens in 2012. I can't help but wonder what will become of these stately, historic buildings once the last patient is moved to the new facilities, the last nurse has finished her shift, the last doctor has signed out, and the cleaning crew have packed up their buckets and mops and walked down the mountainside for the last time. Will it be put to good use and, like Queen Victoria herself, be revered for the service it has given or will it be allowed to deteriorate and fall into disrepair or torn down to make way for something more modern.

Editor - Dawn Ouellette



NOW AVAILABLE AT THE QFHS . . . FOR FREE

See *NEWS and NOTES* - page 2 for details



**On behalf of the QFHS Executive Committee
BEST WISHES FOR 2009**

From The Editor

Now that the hustle and bustle of the holiday season is over for another year, but the blustery winds and freezing temperatures of January and February are still upon us, sit back, relax and enjoy this issue of *Connections*. There are a number of articles and items that I'm sure you will find extremely interesting. My thanks to everyone who submitted them.

In this Issue:

The Hochelaga School Fire, on page 6, submitted by Robert Wilkins, is the horrific tale of the 1907 school fire that claimed the lives of a number of children and their teacher / principal, Sarah Maxwell. On page 19 my cousin, John McConachie recounts his *Memories of Belmont Park*, a Montreal landmark for over sixty years. In her story, *A Child's Wartime Journey* on page 20, Jane Atkinson tells of her experiences when sent to Canada as a ten year old child during World War II. While gathering information for her 'Notary Database' Pennie Redmile comes across many interesting documents. In *Tutorships*, on pages 22 and 23 she explains how she found additional information from other sources to add to the story of a *tutorship found in Montreal court records dated 1861* for the minor children of a man in jail sentenced to death. *Lower Canada in the 1790s and Early 1800s* on pages 28 and 29 compiled by Jacques Gagne, gives a detailed account of the counties and townships as they were then and will be of great interest to anyone with ancestors here at that time. Also, for those researching in Montreal I have reprinted the article, *Montreal Demography: An Historic Summary to 1900* - first published in *Connections* in June 1997.

Activities for Your Spring Calendar:

With the unprecedented interest that was shown in the QFHS intensive "All Day" seminars given in 2008 it has been decided to add a few more to the list for Spring 2009. . . . All extremely interesting and informative. The first, for those brave enough to venture out on a February morning, will be about *how to find your ancestors who served in the British and Canadian armies*. I'm sure everyone had at least one or two ! Then, in March - just before St Patrick's Day - spend *A Genealogical Day in Ireland* and learn how to find your ancestors from the Emerald Isle. Or, at the end of March, spend *A Genealogical Day in France* and discover how to trace your French-Canadian ancestors back to their towns and villages in France and then how to use the resources available there. In April it's *A Genealogical Day in Scotland* for those of you with ancestors who emigrated from either the Highlands or Lowlands. As you will see in "News and Notes" *ancestry.ca* is now available to QFHS members . . . for FREE on all the QFHS Library computers. An "all day" seminar on how to use this amazing research tool and *findmypast.com* will be given at the end of April. In May learn about resources available right here in *Quebec*. Then in June there will be a workshop on *how to organize and preserve precious family documents and photographs*. See pages 4 and 5 for details on each of these seminars . . . And remember *Reserve Early* as space is limited to 15 people for each seminar.

A Tip on How to Be Tactful *If you find a skeleton in your family tree*

A humorous story that has been circulating for some time is how one genealogist recorded the hanging of an ancestor. He wrote: "*He died during a public ceremony when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed beneath him.*"

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

ANCESTRY ALLIANCE !!!

The Quebec Family History Society is proud to announce an alliance with *Ancestry.ca* to promote the educational value of family history research. All Members using our Heritage Centre in Pointe Claire will have access on all our modern computers to all databases available on Ancestry not just simply those for Canada. We would like to thank Lesley Anderson and the other members of Ancestry.ca for making this alliance a new beginning in the world of Family History Research.

Gary Schroder, President, Quebec Family History Society

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May at 10:30 am
Due to the possibility of inclement weather conditions no lectures are held in January or February.

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

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

PLEASE NOTE THAT:

~ These lectures are now held the second Saturday of each month at: 10:30 A. M. ~

There are three extremely interesting and informative lectures planned for the Spring 2009 session
COME . . . Bring a friend and relax and enjoy a Saturday morning of entertaining discussions, informative information, on screen presentations, with a chance to ask questions, and meet and mingle with fellow family historians over refreshments afterwards.

And ALL FOR FREE !!

SPRING LECTURES ~ 2009

Date: Saturday, March 14th, 2009

Time: 10:30 a.m.

Speaker: QFHS Members

Topic: "SHOW & TELL: PHOTOS"

This "Show and Tell" lecture will give QFHS members the opportunity to display and talk about *photos* from their genealogical research collection.

Date: Saturday, April 18th, 2009 -

Time: 10:30 a.m. - [lecture will be held the 3rd Saturday of April as the previous week-end is Easter]

Speaker: QFHS Members

Topic: "SHOW & TELL: ITEMS OF INTEREST"

This "Show and Tell" lecture will give QFHS members the opportunity to display and talk about *items of interest* they have collected during their genealogical research.

Anyone wishing to participate in either or both of these interesting events please contact Raye Fraser at:
ruthraye@total.net

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

Date: Saturday, May 9th, 2009
Time: 10:30 a.m.
Speakers: A Panel of Genealogical Experts
Topic: "Meet the Experts Panel"

Now is your chance to ask the experts genealogical questions about your own research. And, to listen to the answers others receive to their questions. It may mean breaking through that brick wall in your search for an elusive ancestor !

IN DEPTH RESEARCH - by the hour

The QFHS can conduct in depth research for you for a fee of \$20.00 per hour. We will search records within the Q.F.H.S. library as well as resources at outside centers. To obtain this service just fill out the "*In Depth Research Request form*" found on the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca and mail it with your payment and request to: Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire, QC, H9S 4H9, Canada Please write "**ATTN: Research**" on your envelope All research requests must be sent by regular postal mail with payment included. As payment must accompany all search requests e-mail requests for research will not be processed. Please allow a minimum of 6 to 8 weeks for delivery of your research.

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

The QFHS research committee wishes to offer a FREE service to QFHS MEMBERS . We have access to all the available Quebec Newspapers. The committee is prepared to search for obits *free of charge for QFHS members*. No fee if we send the information by e-mail. However, a fee of \$2.00 per copy will be charged to cover cost of print out and postage if you want the information mailed to you.

The information needed by the committee to do a search is: the name of the person, date of death and place. Members should address their e-mail requests to: admin@qfhs.ca - Subject: *Obit Research*. For mail in requests please address the envelope to: Quebec Family History Society, P O Box 1026, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9 - Subject: *Obit Research*
Membership Number must be included wil ALL requests.

The fee for a Non-Member is the regular hourly fee of \$20.00

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.

The deadline for the Spring / Summer issue of *Connections* is: February 15TH
Anyone wishing announcements to appear in this issue
must submit the material before the deadline date

SEMINARS ~ SPRING 2009

Throughout the Spring of 2009 the Quebec Family History Society will, once again, be offering a series of *one day intensive seminars* given by experts. These seminars examine various facets of genealogical research within a given country or province - including the latest databases available at the QFHS and on the Internet, or on a subject related to family history research.

There are *SEVEN* one day intensive seminar planned for the Spring.
There will be time in the afternoon to ask your specific genealogical questions and seek research guidance

Please Remember that Space is Limited to 15 Persons for each seminar
The first 15 for each seminar who pay are guaranteed a seat
We will stop one hour for Lunch ~ Please Bring a Lunch

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN ARMIES 1660-1945:

Everyone whose ancestors came from the British Isles has ancestors who served in the Army. This seminar will examine the various sources like Army Lists, Pension Records, Muster Rolls, Personnel Files, Medal Rolls, War Diaries, etc. that are used in genealogical military research. The seminar will also examine the most important Web Sites used in Army genealogical research.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder, and others
Date: Saturday, February 21st, 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

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN IRELAND:

What better time that just before St. Patrick's Day to discover how to find your Irish Ancestors ? This seminar will examine the major Irish genealogical resources used in family history research in both Ireland and Northern Ireland. And, will also explore the exciting new Internet developments in the World of Irish Genealogy. From Civil Registration to Probate Records to Land Records, Come and Discover How to Find Your Irish Ancestors

Lecturer: Gary Schroder and W. B. Yeates
Date: Saturday, March 7th, 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

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN FRANCE :

The morning session of this seminar will examine the major genealogical resources for French Canadians that can determine where in France your Ancestors originated - sources that are available at the Quebec Family History Library, the Archives Nationales du Quebec, and on the Internet. The afternoon session will deal with France, how to research, where to go, who to contact, what you can find on the web for free and what you can find on the Internet on a pay per view basis

Lecturer: Jacques Gagne
Date: Saturday, March 21st, 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

SEMINARS ~ SPRING 2009

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN SCOTLAND:

Whether your Scottish Ancestors came from the Highlands or the Lowlands, this seminar will examine all the major sources used in Scottish research from B.M.D certificates, census records, probate records, poor law records, judicial and criminal records, passenger ship lists as well as the changes in Scottish Archive Centres. The seminar will also focus on the most important web sites for Scottish family history research.

Lecturer: Susan Gingras and Bruce Henderson
Date: Saturday, April 4th, 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

A GENEALOGICAL DAY ON THE INTERNET :

Ancestry.com & *FindMyPast.com* contain billions of Family History Records. How do I use these websites in the most proficient way? This seminar will explain how and also examine new digitized databases that are available on other websites. There will be time in the afternoon to plot individual Internet strategies

Lecturer: Gary Schroder, and others to be announced
Date: Saturday, April 25th, 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

A GENEALOGICAL DAY IN QUEBEC:

This seminar will examine the main sources used in Quebec genealogical research regardless of whether you ancestors originated from France, England, Ireland, Scotland, etc. Church Records, Civil Registration Records, Censuses, Notarial Records, Passenger Ship Lists, Newspapers, Cemetery Records, Land and Judicial Records. There will also be emphasis on the most important web sites used in Quebec family history research and the wonderful new databases available on the site of the Bibliotheque and Archives Nationales du Quebec.

Lecturer: Sharon Callaghan, Lorraine Gosselin, Gary Schroder, and Others to be announced
Date: Saturday, May 23rd, 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

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

As a follow-up to the November 1st seminar "*What do I do with all this Family History Stuff*". We 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 ON ALL SEMINARS
PLEASE CALL SUSAN SANFORD at: 514-482-3418

HOCHELAGA SCHOOL FIRE

by Robert N. Wilkins

In early February of 1907, a major Montreal newspaper reported yet again that a significant number of this city's schools were still without the legally prescribed fire escapes, so essential to a successful emergency evacuation of pupils. Referring to a blaze that had transpired in the late evening of January 25th of that same year, the news item went on to quote a local politician as saying: "This school has no fire escape apparatus and if the fire had occurred during the day time the pupils would have been panic-stricken and probably a catastrophe would have followed."



HOCHELAGA SCHOOL

Prophetically, less than three weeks later, that much feared calamity took place. It was early afternoon, Tuesday, February 26 when fire broke out at the Hochelaga School on Prefontaine Street, just north of St. Catherine in the city's East End. The institution consisted of 170 pupils, four teachers, and had an annual maintenance budget of \$2,920. The educational edifice was insured for \$11,701. The school catered mostly to the children of the blue - collar workers who toiled at the

Angus Shops and the nearby wharves. Constructed in 1890 by the then Hochelaga School Board, the rather plain-looking building consisted of four classrooms: two at the north end for the boys and two on the south side for the girls. The *Witness*, a Montreal newspaper of the day, described the institution as "not fitted for a modern school. The stairways were crooked, the passages narrow, and there were no fire escapes." Yet another journal labeled the shabby structure "a death trap."

The four teachers [one of whom, SARAH MAXWELL, was also the principal] first realized that something might be amiss when each spotted, at different intervals, a thin veil of smoke in the corridors of the school. It would appear that none of them thought that much of it, however, as the soft-coal furnaces [there were two; one at each end of the edifice] had not functioned particularly well that winter and it was not uncommon to see fumes in the building. According to newspaper reports of the time, Miss Maxwell, 31, had communicated, as early as November, her concerns about the apparently flawed boilers to the Protestant School Board of Commissioners [as it was known then]. Nevertheless, little or no action was ever taken to correct the lamentable state of affairs.

A short time later that afternoon, a 13 year old boy, John Gilbert, observed an inordinate amount of smoke coming from a hot air register located in the passageway between the two classrooms on the main floor. The startled student immediately reported the fact to his teacher, Miss Maxwell, who, by then having seen enough, instructed her pupils to leave the building as quickly as possible and go directly home. The head teacher, with pointer in hand, stood dutifully at the hall door directing the endangered scholars outside. Nevertheless, throughout the course of the incident, it would seem that within the school no fire alarm was ever rung. Gilbert himself, undoubtedly thinking of his younger sister on the floor above, took all of ten minutes to exit the edifice.



Meanwhile, clouds of murderous smoke proceeded to rise rapidly throughout the tattered structure.

As the gravity of the situation was fully appreciated, yet another peculiarity quickly entered into play: as it turned out, all of the older children were on the ground level of the school while the younger (and more vulnerable) pupils were on the top floor, including the kindergarten class. One of the reasons advanced for this relatively common practice of the time was to avoid the tiny tots being trampled to death by the older students descending the stairwells in a fire and smoke-induced panic.

The always tendentious procedure of sequestering the youngest of the children on the upper floors of an academic edifice became even more controversial after the Hochelaga fire. One father, whose two children frequented Victoria School on St. Luke Street (today de Maisonneuve) stated openly in a March 1907 "Letter to the Editor" that he had absolutely no intention of returning his children to the institution before that policy was overturned, and until exterior fire escapes were installed.

Be all that as it may, within a very short period of time Hochelaga School found itself engulfed in both smoke and flame. The commotion from below was eventually heard on the second floor. Miss Catherine Campbell, whose classroom was located immediately above that of Sarah Maxwell, opened her door to investigate and was astounded at what she

saw. The corridor was, in fact, enveloped in a thick, noxious, black vapour that was rising rapidly from the stairwell across from her teaching area.

Reasoning quickly, she assembled her frightened wards near the classroom door and marched them towards that same nearby staircase in the despairing hope that they would dutifully follow her through the poisonous fumes and to the safety of the outdoors. Not surprisingly, many of them instinctually balked at this audacious scheme. Campbell herself later judged that about a third of her terrified pupils made a despondent dash down and through the staircase inferno, scarcely making it to the safety of the street below. The rest, almost frozen in fear, warily followed their teacher back to the classroom. Once there, Campbell immediately broke several windows [years earlier, for some unknown reason, they had all been sealed shut by a carpenter] with her hands and placed the children near them. She then called for help to men working in an ice house across the street from the school. A ladder was quickly deployed and the composed pedagogue nimbly passed her charges to the labourers assisting in the improvised rescue. She herself was the last to leave her classroom in that same fashion, but seconds before leaving Catherine Campbell called out vociferously several times through the dense smoke. There was no response. As Campbell descended, she could see the firemen arriving from the station just around the corner and briskly positioning their ladder to the other second floor casements, those of the kindergarten class.

Meanwhile, with the evacuation expeditiously completed on the main floor, Sarah Maxwell [although advised by the caretaker, Mrs. William Hands, not to] rushed to the little learners above. She ran up the stairs accompanied by Miss Margaret Carley, the grade three teacher, whose students had all also successfully departed the now fiery school. There, not surprisingly, they discovered a situation of ghastly pandemonium. The last of Catherine

Campbell's class were being removed through the windows while, across the hall, Miss Keyes' kindergarten pupils were anxiously clustered around their equally-frightened teacher with no possibility of escape. Only moments earlier, Keyes had also used her bare hands to break several window panes in order to provide air for both her and her charges. Amidst this veritable nightmare, here and there the odd child who had broken away from their group could be heard crying and choking in the horror that had become both the hallway and stairwell of their school.

Principal Maxwell huddled quickly with Mrs Hands (who had followed her up the stairs) but when the firemen finally arrived with ladders at the windows of the kindergarten class, the youthful head teacher entered the room and assisted in its clearance. Meanwhile, Miss Carley, recognizing quickly the hopelessness of the situation, grabbed a couple of overcome youngsters from the smoke-congested staircase and made a risky beeline with them for the outside. In her gamble, Carley succeeded. She did not return to the ill-fated building.

In the meantime, the first down the now deployed ladder on the second floor was Miss Ethel Keyes herself [whose dress was actually smouldering as she was brought below]. Petrified, she had been threatening only moments earlier to jump to the ground, some thirty feet below. The children nearest her quickly followed, leaving Miss Maxwell alone with those strays who remained. So intense was now the conflagration, and despite the sub-zero temperatures, those who were fortunate enough to find themselves descending the ladders near the burning school were all deliberately doused with water by the fire fighters below.

By this time, however, the thick, black, poisonous smoke had completely overtaken the room, along with an occasional burst of huge flames. Then, suddenly, there was heard a powerful explosion but, here, Sarah Maxwell,

ignoring pleas from fire brigade Captain Christopher Carson and Foreman Hormisdas Benoit to "save herself", chose to stay along with some thirty of the remaining kindergarten children scattered about her. Over a period of several heart-rending moments, amidst smoke and fire, she handed to the men (whose ladder itself was now scorched) as many of the tiny tykes as she possibly could before finally falling inward, dead, from exhaustion and asphyxiation. Only seconds earlier, there had been in fact a brief struggle between her and those same two fire officials who attempted, against all hope, to drag her from the now blazing structure.

Miss Maxwell's badly burnt, bruised and smoke-covered body was later found, surrounded by those of the eight boys and eight girls she was unable to rescue [one of whom was said to be in her arms]. Two of the girls were sisters, Myrtle and Mabel Spraggs, the latter only three years of age and visiting her sister's school for the first time that day.

An hour or so later, with the fire completely extinguished, the covered remains of the little ones were removed from the premises. Frantic mothers converged on the site, some pulling back the blankets in order to reveal the face of the now tiny corpse under it. Shortly afterwards, a hush fell upon the crowd as firemen (still on ladders) boldly struggled to

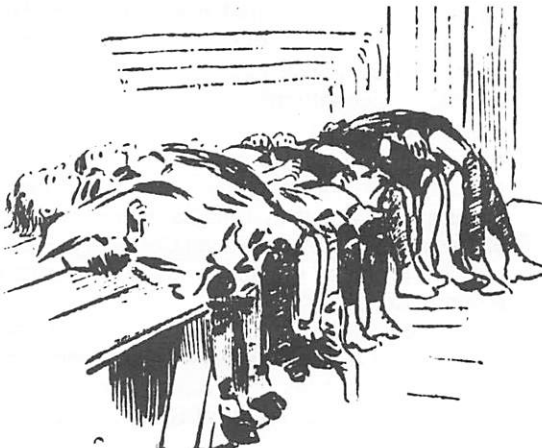
bring down, in as dignified a fashion as possible, the remains of Sarah Maxwell.

The seventeen bodies were then taken to the new Montreal morgue on Notre Dame Street where a large crowd of anxious parents and morbidly-curious spectators had gathered. By seven o'clock, the evening of the conflagration, some two hundred people had gathered outside the municipal mortuary to view, and give formal identification to the dead. Admitted only seven or eight at a time, it took well over an hour to enter the room which contained the largest number of cadavers that the morgue managers had ever had at one time. The sixteen youngsters lay together, with Miss Sarah Maxwell's body just a little further along. Miss Maxwell's remains were officially singled out by her brother, William C. Maxwell.

After describing Maxwell's body as that of "a slightly built young woman," Dr. Duncan MacTaggart [the Coroner's Medical Officer] went on to observe in his post-mortem report the presence of "burns about face, legs and abdomen. The front part of the dress at bottom burned and bloomers sinjed (sic) also underskirt. Marked rigor mortis present."

If not sad enough, one particularly sorrowful story to emerge from this terrible event was that of William Hingston. When word of the fire spread to his work, the shop foreman rushed to the scene and, at great risk to his own well-being, personally aided in the rescue of 22 children (including one of his own) who were paralyzed in terror within the burning building. Nonetheless, in so doing, it was Hingston's great misfortune to stumble upon the charred remains of his own six - year old daughter, Gladys.

At ten the following morning, Montreal's Coroner [and Westmount's Municipal Magistrate], Edmond McMahan, started his enquiry into the dreadful occurrence. The investigation required three sessions, the last taking place March 8. There were 18 jurors assisting him in what would prove to be one of the most important professional assignments of his rather lengthy career.



As it came to light, it was the school board's own medical inspector, Dr. William Opzoomer, who alerted the local fire precinct that the building was ablaze. Dr. Opzoomer had arrived at the edifice at 1:40 that very afternoon, ironically in order to continue his assessment of the institution's ability to deal with a situation of fire. Upon entering it, he observed smoke coming through the floor boards, then seconds later he encountered Miss Maxwell who asked him to call the fire department at nearby Station 13.

Revealingly, in the part of his report dealing with 'fire protection' that he had drawn up only the day before, Opzoomer had inscribed in the appropriate space "nothing of any kind." In fact, to make matters even worse from a safety outlook, one of the only two exits from the building was not functional. According to Reverend Dr. Henry Jekyll [the Anglican vicar of the adjacent St. Mary's Church], "I believe the entrance from the north-west has been closed for some time," he told a startled Edmond McMahon on the first day of testimony before the Coroner's Enquiry.

Although the question of mandatory fire escapes came up repeatedly throughout the inquest, as it turned out only the newly-constructed Technical and Commercial High School on the northwest corner of Sherbrooke and St Urbain [a building which still stands today and houses the O.L.F. office] and Baron de Hirsch School on Bleury Street (now demolished) were equipped with the requisite auxiliary stairs. Even so, Reverend Dr. William Shaw, chairman of the Protestant School Board curiously argued that the use of such outdoor escapes would only augment the level of panic in the event of a real fire! Besides, all schools had in place, according to Protestant Commission Secretary A. H. Silver, "a magnificent system of fire drill," rendering fire escapes unnecessary.

Regardless, evidence shows that both school commissions had been regularly advised of the legal necessity of installing such emergency getaways but neither the Catholic nor

Protestant boards took any action, and no fines were ever levied. All the same, witness after witness who came before Edmond McMahon asserted their belief that no one would have been killed had fire escapes been in place on the exterior walls of the institution in question.

In the end, no one was ever held criminally responsible for the Hochelaga Schoolhouse Fire. Mrs. Hands (who had been caretaker for some 15 years) had testified that, when alerted to the presence of smoke in the building, she ran down the stairs from her top floor flat and noticed that a pile of kindling wood on the boys' side of the basement was alight. How that came to be was never determined by McMahon's enquiry although several youths were questioned by him about it. In closing his narrative, McMahon simply attributed the fire to "someone's carelessness" while the jury criticized the failure of Miss Maxwell to have rung the school's internal fire alarm. In a strange twist, the panel also recommended that the caretaker should, in the future, be a man!

At 2:00 P.M. on March 1, in the shadow of the ruins of the ill-fated school, a funeral service was held at St. Mary's Episcopal Church for most of the young victims of the of the controversial tragedy, including the two sisters. Arthur Spraggs, whose wife had died less than two years earlier, had now lost his entire family. Prostrate with grief, the poor soul had to be carried in a dead faint to the vestry of the church. The sombre occasion was semi-civic in nature, accentuated by the presence of a police detachment of thirty patrolmen under the command of an inspector. The corps accompanied the tiny flower-covered coffins (including one wreath from the Boys Sunshine Club of Westmount) to Mount Royal Cemetery where they were placed in vaults while they awaited a spring burial.

Early the morning following the fatal fire, the body of Miss Sarah Maxwell was removed from the morgue and taken to her mother's home (with whom she had lived) on St. Urbain Street

near Prince Arthur. All that day, crowds tarried about the house but only relatives, colleagues, and intimate friends were admitted to view her remains.

The next day, on a dull, grey Thursday afternoon, an immense cortege (the like of which Montreal had rarely seen) followed her casket through the streets of the city to Christ Church Cathedral where, in her lifetime, she had been an active member of the congregation. Outside Miss Maxwell's home, the crowd of mourners was so large that it was necessary to call for a squad of police to clear a path for the doleful procession. At the Anglican Cathedral, all 314 teachers of the Protestant School Commission were present to honour their colleague at the 2:00 P.M. funeral service (Afternoon classes were cancelled by that same authority). In addition, Westmount School Board Commissioners John MacKergow, Thomas Harling, John Macfarlane, and along with secretary E. W. T. Raddon represented that jurisdiction at the very touching observance.

The burnt-out Hochelaga ruin was re-placed on the same spot with a state of the art modern facility which opened in the autumn of 1908. It was fittingly styled the 'Sarah Maxwell Memorial School' with which epithet it endured for a lengthy period of time. Interestingly, however, around the time of that same building's eventual demolition in the spring of 1984, a mural remembering the 1907 fire was painted on the side wall of a tenement on nearby Adam Street. Now, greatly weathered by time, its historical significance is virtually unknown to those whose pass by it.

As for the site today, nothing remains from that era. Immediately after the disaster, the city administration promised a lasting municipal memorial to the courageous head teacher; however, it never materialized. Consequently, the name Sarah Maxwell lives on in only two places: a library room that carries her name at the EMSB building on Fielding Street, as well

as a simple plaque in the city centre commemorating her remarkable heroism in February of 1907. The latter, a memorial tablet, is found on the west wall in the nave of Christ Church Cathedral, that same place of worship from which her funeral took place on a cold, late winter's day over a hundred years ago.

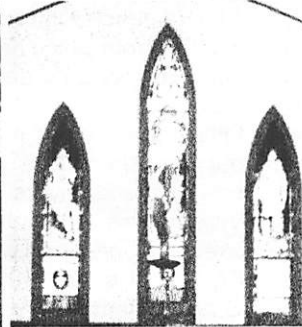
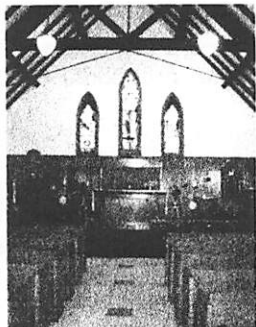
Little ironies: As an aside, it should be pointed out the tremendous paradox in the fact that one of the survivors of the school fire, Elsie Villiers, was subsequently killed in the train wreck that occurred within Windsor Station on St. Patrick's Day 1909. On the other hand, Orrin Rexford, another who pulled through the Prefontaine Street tragedy, went on to make a career as both a teacher and later an administrator with the PSBGM. Finally, it should also be noted that less than twenty years later another conflagration took place just around the corner from that of 1907. Appallingly, the Laurier Palace Theatre Fire of January 1927 took the lives of 76 young children and it happened in the very shadow of the Sarah Maxwell Memorial School.

LIST OF THE DEAD:

Miss Sarah Maxwell, 31
 William John Zimmerman, 7
 James Pilkington Lindley, 6
 Edith Golson, 6
 Albert Edward Jackson, 6
 Lillian Rich, 5
 Edna Davey, 5
 Ethel Lambton, 5
 James McPherson, 7
 Annie Jackson Andrew, 8
 Cecilia Forbes, 6
 John Lomas, 6
 James Frederick Anderson, 6
 Gladys Florence Hingston, 6
 (her body was found by her father)
 Joseph Johnson, 7
 Myrtle Spraggs, 5
 Mabel Spraggs, 3

Author's Note:

A much abbreviated version of this story was published in *The Montreal Gazette* on September 9, 2008.



Two beautiful stain glass windows [which have been moved over the years from church to church] survive in the tiny Anglican Church of ST CUTHBERT, ST HILDA, AND ST. LUKE located at 6341 deLorimier, Montreal H2G 2P5. I saw them myself when I attended a service there shortly after my article was published in *The Gazette*. They are in memory of the **HOCHELAGA SCHOOL FIRE**. The congregation were VERY welcoming.

Mr. Wilkins is a retired Montreal-area high school teacher. He is currently indexing deaths which appeared in the now defunct *Montreal Star*. The data base now contains over 76,000 death announcements or references to deaths which took place in the time period 1900 – 1907.

This activity is further described at: www.geocities.com/montreal_1900

Mr. Wilkins welcomes enquiries at: montreal_1900@hotmail.com or at: 514 – 524 -5247

His "BLOG" is found at: www.geocities.com/for_good_measure

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY 40th ANNIVERSARY SHOWCASE GENEALOGY CONFERENCE

April 23, 24, 25, 26, 2009

Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre, Regina, SK

Presenters include:

Ian Wilson Library and Archives Canada
 Dick Eastman Eastman's Online Genealogy
 Louise St. Denis National Genealogical Institute
 Dr. Bill Jones Cardiff, Wales
 Gary Dickson Saskatchewan Privacy Commissioner
 Geoff Rasmussen Legacy
 Dave Obee
 and Many More

For information and updates visit their website at:

http://www.saskgenealogy.com/events/Conference_2009.htm

Please note that: SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY has moved

New Address: 1514 11th Avenue, Room 110, Regina SK S4P 0H2

New e-mail address: saskgenealogy@sasktel.net

All mail is to be sent to: PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1

All parcels are to be sent to the new street address.

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ WINTER 2008 / 2009

Submitted by PENNIE REDMILE - LIBRARIAN

NEW BOOKS AT QFHS

1. The Marriage Registers of Upper Canada / Canada West,
Vol. 8, Part Johnstown District 1847-1863 [includes some baptisms]
Compiled by Dan Walker & Fawne Devai GN/167.4/W3/1998
2. Loyalist Lists: Over 2000 Loyalist Names & families from the Haldimand Papers
Transcribed by E Keith Fitzgerald GS/160.4/F8/2000
3. Life Writing: A Guide to Family Journals and Personal Memoirs
By William J Hofmann GN/100.1/H6/1982
4. Tales of Old New England,
Compiled by Frank Oppel HG/210.0/O6/1986
5. Fife Family History Pub. # 38, Monumental Notes, Part two GS/455.3/F5/2008
6. Crutchlow Family of Montreal 1806-2006
By Dr. D.A. Porter FH/151.9/C7/ 2007
7. The Irish Settlement of Kildare, Quebec
With histories of Copping, Goodfellow, Kennedy, Lawler, Porter, Ralph & Woods Family
by Dr. D.A. Porter FH/157.9/(6)/2008
8. Fife Family History Society: Members Interests 2008 GS/455.4/F5/2008
9. Yarmouth, Isle of Wight - Some Records of an Ancient Town
by A.C. Cole HG/432.5/C6/1951
10. Births, Marriages and Deaths: Notices from the Brockville Papers 1830-1849
by Lorna Johnston HG/167.4/J6
11. Births, Marriages and Deaths: Notices from the Brockville Papers 1850-1860
by Lorna Johnston HG/167.4/J6/1989
12. Annuaire du Canada 1919 AD/100.4/C3/1919
13. Annuaire du Canada 1916 AD/100.4/C3/1916
14. Index to 1971 Census of Ontario - Leeds and Grenville
by Bruce S. Elliott GS/167.4/L3/1990
15. Early Census Records for Yonge Twp, Leeds County, Ontario
For the Years 1841, 1844, 1845, 1848
by D.J. Browne GN/167.4/B7/ 1992
16. Early Census Records for Yonge Twp, Leeds County, Ontario
For the Years 1830, 1832, 1839, 1840
by D. Browne GN/167.4/B76/1992
17. Early Census Records for Yonge Twp., Leeds County, Ontario
For the Years 1802, 1803, 1810, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1824, 1825, 1827, 1828, 1829
by D.J. Browne GN/167.3/B76/ 1992
18. 1861 Census of Yonge Twp.
By Lorna Johnston N/167..4/J6/1996
19. County Marriage Registers of Ontario, Canada
1858-1869 Vol.20, Leeds & Grenville
by Elizabeth Hancocks, CC.G. GN/167.4/H3/1987

20. The Lymburner Legacy
by Susan Paquette FH/100.99/P3/1990
21. La Petite Histoire des Paroisses de la Fédération des Cercles de emieres
du District Régional N0 4: Comptés Levis, Bellechasse, Dorchester et Lotbiniere
par Mme. J.B. Cadrin HG/154.9/C3
22. News and Views, Leeds, Grenville 1981-1987 HG/167.4/L3/1990
23. St. Columban – A New Irish Community
by E.J. Tarlton HG/150.99/T3/1991
24. La Cité de L'or Blanc: Thetford Mines 1876-1976
Edited by Jean-Charles Poulin HG/154..9/ P6/1976
25. The Glen Buell, Glen Elbe, & the Old Holmes Cemeteries
of Leeds County, Ontario
by Lorna & Myrtle Johnston CL/167.4/G5/1981
26. Census of Yonge Twp, Leeds County, Ontario
by Mildred R. Livingston GN/167.4/L5/1981
27. Yonge Mills Cemetery, Yonge Twp, Leeds County, Ontario.
by Mildred R. Livingston CL/167.4L5/1981
28. Les Moulins à Eau de la Vallée du Saint-Laurent
by Francine Adam-Villeneuve HG/150.99/A4/1978
29. Some Early Census, Augusta Twp, Grenville County, Ontario
1796-1848. A Genealogical Reference Listing GN/167.4/A8/1993
30. Surrogate Court Records at the Archives of Ontario
A Genealogical Research Guide
by Catherine Shepard GN/160.1/S5/1984
31. Directory of Brampton, Ontario c1873 AD/164.4/B7/1873
32. The Athens Village Cemetery
including: Hillside Cemetery & the Old Quaker Cemetery, (Wiltse),
Rear of Yonge Twp. Leeds County, Ontario CL/167.4/A8/1994
33. Junestown: Stories from the Athens & the Recorder Times (Ont.)
HG/167.9/J8/1965
34. The Challenge, First Presbyterian Church, Brockville
1811-1986 (175th Anniversary) (Ont.) HG/167.9/B7/1996
35. Family History Days Out:
Over 120 historic places to visit in Britain & Ireland (170+ websites) . HG/430.88/B6/2008
36. Southampton People: Eminent Sotonians and Assorted Characters
by John Edgar Mann HG/431.9/M3/1989
37. Gravestone Inscriptions of Amaranth Twp., Dufferin County, Ont.;
Bowling Green Primitive Methodist, Laurel, Waldeman, Crombie's; Hughson Family.
by Lois Black CL/163.4/B5/1992
38. The Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/ Canada West,
Vol 8, Part 1, Johnston District 1799-1851
Compiled by Dan Walker & Fawne Stratford-Devai GS/167.4/W3/1998
39. Gravestone Inscriptions of Greenwood Cemetery,
Orangeville, Ont. To Aug. 1989
by Alan & Mary Rayburn CL/163.4/R3/1990

40. Cataraqui Cemetery, Section F, Kingston Twp., Frontenac County, Ont
CL/166.4/C3/1996
41. Tudor Taxation Record: A Guide for Users
(PRO Readers Guide no.5)
by Richard W Hoyle GN/430.99/H6/1994
42. South West Family Histories:
Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire (FFHS)
GS/431.1/R3/1998
43. Clogher Record 2005
(Journal of the Clogher Historical Society, Monaghan, Ireland) HG/469.9/C5/2005
44. Somerset & Dorset Family History Society Pedigree Service:
The Names List 2006 FH/431.4/S6/2006
45. Lack or Colaghty Parish 1835-2002 (N Ireland)
by David Keyes HG/461.99/K4/2002
46. Military Lists and Musters 1757-1876 (England)
by Jeremy Gibson & Mervyn Medlycott MH/400.4/G5/2004
47. Ancestors of Thomas Henry Grantham 1846-1936
by Mark Grantham FH/000.9/G7/2008
48. Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review, Number 2005 PER/461.99/U8/2005
49. Directory of Irish Family History Research (subscribers) AD/461.4/U5/2005
50. Index to 1851 Census of Frontenac, Ont.
Compiled by Linda Corupe U.E. GS/166.4/C6/1989
51. Journal of the Historical Society of Wales Vol XXII
Edited by Rev'd Canon E.T. Davies, M.A. PER/440.9/W3/1972/v22
52. Abstracts, Surrogate Court Wills, Kingston & Vicinity 1790-1858
Compiled by Loral & Mildred Wanamaker U.E. GS/166.3/W3/1982
53. Index to Wills, Probated 1857-1973 Frontenac County, Ont. GS/166.3/F7/1988
54. The Huron County Branch, OGS:
Emmanuel EUB Cemetery (Hay Twp.) CL/161.3/H87
55. Journal of the Historical Society of the Church in Wales Vol. 21
PER/440.9/W3/1971/v21
56. Field of Honour - The Second World War 1939-1945 MH/1000.4/M6
Service men & women employed by the Bank of Montreal
57. The Ride Connection, (history of the descendants of John Ride)
Edited by John A Henley FH/800.9/R5/2008
58. "Fast Sailing and Copper Bottomed"
Aberdeen Sailing Ships and the Emigrant Scots they Carried to Canada 1774-1855,
by Lucille H Campey HG/000.9/C3/2002
59. Ontario Association of Cemeteries:
Directory of Member Cemeteries- 70th Anniversary AD/160.4/J6/1983
60. Fighting From Home: The Second world war in Verdun, Quebec
by Serge Msrc Durlflinger MH/151.9/D8
61. A Short History of Tyneham, Dorset, England
by Brian Leighton, J.P HG/431.9/L4/1970
62. A Short History of Rossorry Parish (Fermangh, Ireland)
by Mary Rogers HG/461.9/R6

63. RMS Segwin: 25th Anniversary Commemorative Issue
Muskoka Steamship & Historical Society,
Gravenhurst, Ontario HG/169.88/S4/2006
64. Carswell Family History, Part V, featuring:
A. James Carswell Diaries 1865-1866
B. Carswell in USA- A Story of Black & White
C. Carswell Migration Patterns
by Robert Ford Deboo & Timothy Wyatt Robbins FH/200.9/C3/2008
65. Carswell Family of Kirkgunzeon Parish, Part IV
A. Blood of the Isles –The Carswell DNA Study
B. More James Carswell Diaries 1861-1866
by Robert Ford Deboo & John Nevil Carswell Searle FH/450.9/C3/2007

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for donating these books to the QFHS Library**

Nora Bernier, Robert Ford Deboo, Barbara Douglas, Dorothy Dunkley,
Evelyn & Barbara Fowler, Mark Grantham, Cecilia Karwowski,
C. Roy Keyes, P Redmile, Margaret Turner, S & N Genealogy

C.D.s

- Ste. Anne de Bellevue Regroupement des Familles:
Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1690-1911 1 CD
- National Gazetteer of Great Britain & Ireland - 4 vols 1 CD
- Family Tree Magazine CD July 2008** 1 CD
1901 Census: Warwick, Warwickshire
Parish Records: Broseley, Shropshire
Back Issues: Family Tree Magazine - July-Aug 1986
Practical Family History Magazine July 2002
Software: Custodian Demo
Special Bonus: Mr. Punch's History of the Great War
- Family Tree Magazine CD, August 2008** 1 CD
1901 Census: Romsey, Hampshire
Back Issues: Practical Family Tree August 2003
Family Tree Magazine August 1987
Software: Roots Magic Demo
Special Bonus: Wesley's Journal (extract)

Family Tree Magazine CD, September 2008 1 CD
 1871 Census: Ramsgate, Kent
 Parish Records: Windlesham, Surrey
 Back Issues: Family Tree Magazine September 1988
 Practical Family History Magazine, August-Sept 1997
 Software: Legacy
 Special Bonus: Deeds That Thrill The empire, Part two

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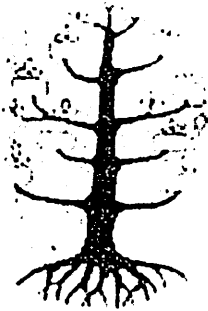
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Quebec Family History Society

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

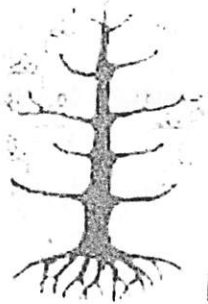
Quebec Family History Society

Church Repertoires

More than an Index

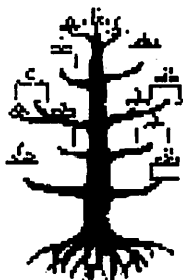
Every Record has been checked
Against the Church Register

The following are available



E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766 - 1899 (Dunn)	\$28.00	\$7.00	\$35.00
E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766 - 1899, Births, Marriages, Burials (Simmons)	\$32.00	\$6.00	\$38.00
E6030	Cote St Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855 - 1874 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$22.00	\$4.00	\$26.00
E6040	Coteau du Lac Christ Church (Anglican) 1829 - 1857 B.M.D. (Lancaster)	\$27.00	\$4.00	\$31.00
E6045	Shefford County Protestant Marriages 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$47.00
E6046	Shefford County Protestant Births/Baptisms 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$35.00	\$5.00	\$40.00
E6047	Shefford County Protestant Deaths/Burials 1880-1899 (Brock)	\$40.00	\$7.00	\$47.00
E6050	Sutton Township (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850 - 1899 (Simmons)	\$40.00	\$6.00	\$46.00
E6055	St Ann, Montreal (1873-1899) Baptisms and Marriages (Hennessy & Dunn)	\$60.00	\$7.00	\$67.00
E6060	Ste Catherine de la Jacques Cartier, Portneuf County (1832 - 1901) (Garneau)	\$30.00	\$5.00	\$35.00

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See the following pages



Quebec Family History Society

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Must have an email and mailing address
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Here's how to do it:

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

**Member Number: Your member number
Your User Id: Your email address
Your Password: Your Postal Code
(All letters in Caps and No Spaces)
Example: (H2J3K4) (Can)
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**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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The following charts show you what is available. This is a work in progress and we are continually adding data

QFHS DATABASE (as of 18 January 2008)		
Section	Unique Surnames	Total Surnames
Marriages **	43,833	254,477
Births	9,635	90,754
Deaths	15,971	69,477
Witnesses	135	380
Census	19,312	199,765
Land Grants	7,362	34,481
Seigneuries (Owners)	263	327
Seigneuries (Tenants) (in progress)	417	1,243
Cemetery Gravestones	761	1,922
Total Records 652,822		

**** Index covers the following Judicial Districts:**

	Marriages	Births/Baptisms	Deaths	Census
Montreal 1760-1925	99%	16%	5%	(1881) 50%
Beauharnois 1800-1899	100%			(1851) 5%
Quebec 1760-1899	100%	100 %	100%	
St Francois 1815-1879	99%	95%		
Bedford 1804-1879	98%			

as well as several individual villages

MEMORIES OF BELMONT PARK

bY John McConachie

In the late 1940's and early fifties my younger brother Jim and I lived with our parents in Greenfield Park. My Maternal Grandparents, Alexander Keith and Agnes Burns (Both born, raised and married in Belfast Ireland . . . grandfather - Protestant; grandmother - Catholic) had emigrated to Canada after my grandfather finished his service in WWI because of the religious strife in Ireland and took up residence for the rest of their lives in "*The Point*" [Pointe St Charles]. Every 12th of July from the time Jim and I were approximately eight and six years old, my grandfather would take a day off work come out to "*The Park*" [Greenfield Park] via the Southern Counties Railway (a) to admire the orange lillies - his only acknowledgment to his background . . . and then (b) to take Jim and I to *Belmont Park* for a full day of rides, cotton candy, hotdogs and fries. The trip was long in both directions ~ Southern Counties to McGill Terminus, streetcar from McGill terminus to Garland terminus (can't remember the number) and then a transfer at Garland to the #17 to Cartierville and the walk from the streetcar station to the big gates at the park entrance. Later in the year we would go again for a full day's picnic with my *McConachie* relatives from my father's side. These two visits to *Belmont Park* each year were pure heaven. A few years later when I was a resident of Weredale Boys Home I was old enough to rent a bicycle from a cycle shop on Sherbrooke St near Claremont for 35 cents for the day and pedal up to *Belmont Park*. I was, by then, old enough to get into the "Freak Show" (politically incorrect nowadays) and see a fellow who could put 5 golfballs in his mouth at one time, twin brothers who were advertised as being part man-part sheep because of the wool-like hair that covered their bodies and the lady whose skin was so much like fish scales that she spent most of her day in a small swimming pool on stage.

Editor's Note:

John McConachie is my cousin and I share his wonderful memories of our *McConachie* family picnics at Belmont Park throughout the 1950's and into the early 1960's. From their homes in and around Montreal and the South Shore our Grandmother, aunts, uncles, and cousins of all ages would pile into their cars, armed with wicker baskets full of food, and head to Cartierville for a fun-filled Saturday. There the families would all meet at a predetermined time just inside the main gate of Belmont Park and make their way to the picnic grounds to set up "our" tables. Then it was off, in small groups, to explore . . . The carousel, the ferris wheel, the fun house, games of chance . . . There was so much to see and do. My cousin, Rosemary and I loved the roller coaster ride best and pestered our youngest aunt throughout the day to take us on just one more ride - I'm sure she enjoyed it as much as we did !! It was always a nostalgic day for my father as he had worked there as a teenager in the late 1920s - 1930s . . . in charge of that very same roller-coaster.

Belmont Park opened in the summer of 1923 and closed in the autumn of 1983 - sixty years of amusement park fun. I'm sure anyone growing up in Montreal during its heyday also have wonderful memories of days spent there.

Dawn Ouellette ~ Editor

A CHILD'S WARTIME JOURNEY

by Jane Atkinson

In 1940 I was living in Dorking, Surrey in the south of England. After the Dunkirk evacuation in 1940, my parents decided to send my sister Pauline (15) and me (10) to North America for safety. A family on Long Island agreed to be our sponsors and in July, 1940 my mother, sister and I left from Liverpool on the Duchess of Bedford for Montreal. The ship was one of the four "Drunken Duchesses" owned by Canadian Pacific Railway, so called because they were notorious for their rolling in heavy seas. I still remember the new world of the banks of the St. Lawrence with its red roofs and silver churches. At that time British ships could not sail into a US port because the US was still a neutral country. On arrival in Montreal we found that our US sponsors could no longer take us into their home and it took a day or two for the British Embassy in Washington to arrange for new sponsors – Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Hoppin. We spent some time with them at their large summer "cottage" in the Adirondacks and arrangements were made for Pauline and I to go to Canada to school, with our fees underwritten by the Hoppins.

Hatfield Hall in Cobourg, Ontario, was a Church of England boarding school with about 80 pupils and was founded in 1929 by two English born teachers. Cobourg on Lake Ontario and was at that time the port for the daily ferry from Rochester, New York. My mother returned to England at the end of August reassured that we were in good hands. It was school run on British lines, with most of the 10 teachers originally from England and with an emphasis on music

We slept in dormitories holding 6 to 8 girls, and short chapel services were held in the morning and evening. On Sunday we attended the large Anglican parish church. (In 1989 the Old Girls raised funds to install a large stained glass window in the church commemorating the school, which closed in 1957). There was a gym class every day and team sports were basketball, field hockey, track and field and in the winter skating and skiing. It was an excellent school. There were about 15 other girls from England at the school and it is greatly to the credit of the teachers and the Board of Governors that no distinctions were made – we received all privileges, and dental, medical and optometry services of the Canadian-born pupils. For me personally, my crooked teeth were straightened! A red letter day for me was when there were "aerograms" from England.

Before the first "Half-term Weekend" when pupils usually went to their homes, Pauline and I were invited to go to the home of the Head Girl, Dagmar Hertzberg, at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario. This started a life-changing four years for me, as Mrs. Hertzberg then took us as her personal War Guests (which was how the English evacuees were known). I spent nearly all my school holidays with the Hertzberg family until I returned to England, enjoying the contained world of the college grounds and staff. In 1941 RMC no longer trained cadets for the forces but was a training college for Commonwealth army officers. Some of them brought news of Dorking and my parents. There was a Canadian Army Medical Corps stationed outside the town. Mrs. Hertzberg did not take on a foster mother or substitute mother role, but provided me with a loving mentor and imbued me with her liberal enlightened way of bringing up young people. I did make short visits to the homes of other pupils, and spent a wonderful summer in 1943 at a girls' camp north of Kingston, Ontario. Pauline, meanwhile, left Hatfield in 1941 to pursue training as a child nurse and returned to England in 1943.

Peder Hertzberg was in the Canadian Army in England, and my mother welcomed him with hospitality whenever he was able to get to Dorking. Sadly, he was killed in northern Italy in 1944. He was the Hertzberg's only son.

In May, 1944 the British Government allowed one troop ship to take the War Guests back to England. The Mauretania was a pre-war liner converted to a troop ship – bunks were stacked five high and the noise levels were deafening. We sailed from New York, without a convoy, and about 5,000 of us returned to our families. We arrived just in time for D-Day and the doodlebugs! I cannot praise too highly the generosity, concern and altruism of the hundreds of Canadians who took thousands of young children into their homes, usually without reward (there were some allowances available from the British Government, but they were small) and returned them to their parents imbued with some newly learned Canadian ways of life.

Ontario Adoption Records to be Opened

by: Rick Roberts

Published in the *GLOBAL GAZETTE* - 22 October 2008

Many adoptees and birth parents from across Ontario have been frustrated in their attempts to access information from their own adoption records. Help is on the way. Beginning 01 June 2009, adopted adults and birth parents will be given access to identifying information from birth records and adoption orders. Identifying information will only be accessible by the adoptee or the birth parents. Access is not available to the general public.

However, a provision for protection of complete privacy is available to those who choose to exercise it. If the adoption order was made before September 1, 2008, adopted adults and birth parents can file a disclosure veto to prevent release of the information. If you want your identifying information to be kept private, you need to file a disclosure veto prior to June 1, 2009.

"No contact" notices are also an option. That means that it is possible to allow information to be released to an adoptee or birth parents, but specify that you do not want to be contacted by the other party / parties.

Most family historians advocate complete access to personal adoption documentation for the principle parties – and public accessibility to all adoption record documentation after a public privacy period of up to 100 years after the adoption. That said, we understand that there are other points of view. The Province of Ontario has taken a positive step for those who seek knowledge about their genetic roots, while providing a method to protect the privacy rights of those who wish to remain anonymous.

To learn more about your rights and privacy regarding adoption in Ontario, visit the official website at: <http://www.mcsc.gov.on.ca/mcsc/english/pillars/community/programs/adoptInfo/index.htm> or call 1-800-461-2156

Editor's Note:

Rick Roberts is co-founder of *Global Genealogy* - <http://globalgenealogy.com>

and *The Global Gazette* - <http://www.globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette>

and publisher of the *Global Heritage Press* - <http://www.globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette>

TUTORSHIPS

by Pennie Redmile

Tutorships give us a great deal of genealogical information, when we are fortunate enough to locate one. Finding one for **Alexander Burns'** children was the first one I'd ever seen whereby someone petitioned the court for a tutorship of children whose father was in jail "sentenced to death". Why would a rural farmer be given such a stiff sentence? What was his crime? Who was he? These and other questions led me to check out newspapers of the day, in an attempt to glean more background. Concordia University had no Montreal newspapers for 1861, but did have copies of the *Waterloo Advertiser* and the *Sherbrooke Gazette*. On Friday morning, Sept 6 1861, Mr. Burns was hanged publicly in Montreal, outside the Montreal city jail, having been convicted by a jury on July 3. His crime was murder. He was 45 years old and said to have been born on an island on Lake Champlain in 1816, the son of a British soldier. He lived in Bolton Township but was raised near Sherbrooke, Qc.

Two hangings were scheduled for the morning of Sept. 6, 1861 Burns and Dr. Jesse Patterson were supposed to be hanged together for unrelated offences. A large crowd showed up at the gallows which was erected at a street corner outside the jail. Unknown to the crowd Patterson's sentence was commuted that morning. When the jail gate opened and only Burns was brought out the mood of the crowd turned ugly.

The hangman quickly dispatched Patterson but the crowd started shaking the gallows and throwing debris at the staff. Police from a nearby station arrived to help. The mob left the scene and caused damaged to area shops. Many were hurt and required hospitalization . . . mostly women and children.

Further info went on to say that Burns was able to walk to the gallows under his own steam and that he could be heard saying "Lord, have mercy on me" . He was known to have been "mentally deranged" earlier in his life, said the newspaper. The clergy were there and he was open to saying the Lord's prayer with them. The rope wasn't correctly in place and it took awhile before he died. He was first accused of killing his son, Cindal, but the boy had run away and returned some months later. Therefore, this was not the crime he was sentenced for . . . But it was for a murder.

Further information found on the **Canada Death Penalty Index** pertaining to this case states:

Burns, Alexander / 1861 September 6 / hanged / Montreal / M / This was supposed to be a public double-hanging. One of the men received a last-minute reprieve and this resulted in the spectators rioting

This site can be found at: http://members.shaw.ca/canada_legal_history/index.htm

Or for *Quebec* go straight to: http://members.shaw.ca/canada_legal_history/qc.htm#boykoj

Author's Note:

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.

Tutorship found in the Montreal court records:

July 4 1861 -- Minors ... Alexander Burns

Personally came and appeared before us.....Thomas McGuin (?) of the city of Montreal, Esquire, friend to the minor children undermentioned.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that it may please you to order that a competent number of the relatives and in default of relatives – of the friends of the said minor children, assemble before you to give their advice on the above petition - and will do justice

Who by virtue of the fiat upon the petition presented to us this day for the purpose of appointing a Tutor and a Sub-Tutor to Mary Jane aged 19, Cindal aged 17, Simon aged 15, James aged 13, Susan Josephine aged 11, Freeman aged 9, Victoria aged 6, Nancy aged 4 years, Franklin 2 years, and an unbaptized infant aged about 3 months

Minor children of **Alexander Burns** of the Township of **Bolton**, County of Brome, District of Bedford, heretofore farmer and now under sentence of death pronounced against him in the Criminal Court of the Queen’s Bench now sitting in Montreal with **Charlotte Priest** , his wife, now in the common jail of this said district. Hath caused to be cited before us a competent number of relatives, and in default of relatives -- of the friends of said Minor Children viz.

Enoch Davis of the Twp of **Bolton**, aforesaid farmer, **James Davis** of the same place, carpenter & joiner, **Dudley M Davis** of **Derby Vermont**, in the United States, farmer, **Henderson Kendall** of the Twp of **Stanstead**, clerk, **James Seymour** of the Twp of **Shefford**, farmer, **Elias Ross** of the Twp of **Brome**, Sheriff’s Officer, **Manly Tilton Jr** of the Twp of **Bolton**, carpenter & joiner, All friends in default of relations

Who having heard the said petition read & being duly sworn to give their advice on the premises, unanimously say, that they are of opinion the said **James Seymour** be appointed Tutor to the Minor Children and the said **Dudley M Davis**, Sub-Tutor — and they have signed (signatures follow)

Whereupon the said advice is by us the said Prothenotary ratified & confirmed, & it is ordered in consequence that the said **James Seymour** be & remain Tutor of the said Minor Children— & the said **Dudley M Davis** Sub-Tutor, which Tutor and Sub-Tutor, being personally present, have voluntarily accepted of the said charge, promising upon oath faithfully to discharge the trust in them—and let it be as prayed for..

NOTARY DATABASE:

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



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

VITAL RECORDS BLANK FORMS

At the very bottom of the download page, www.archivecdbooks.ca/downloads.html, there are very well prepared blank forms that can be used to transcribe vital records. Thanks to Jim Scott for sending this information.

CANADIAN CENSUS 1916

From Jim Scott and other sources. The 1916 Census of the Western Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) is now available at Library and Archives Canada. Copies of the microfilm reels (T-21925 to T-21956) are also available for interlibrary loan.

NEW DB CANADIAN WAR DEAD – WWII

“Over 1,159,000 men and women served in the Canadian Armed Forces during the Second World War (1939-1945); 44,093 lost their lives. This research tool provides access to references to their service files in the Department of National Defence Fonds (RG 24).”
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/war-dead/index-e.html.

ATWATER LIBRARY (MONTREAL) NOW ON LINE

Many thanks to Mark Gallop “The Atwater Library has recently digitized their earliest minute books and posted them on their website for easier access by researchers. They cover the founding of the institution in 1828 and continue to 1861, with a gap between 1835 and 1840 when activities were suspended due to the political disruptions of that period.” Note that up to 1899 should be available soon. See www.atwaterlibrary.ca/en/node/684. For more information on the history of the Library you can refer to Mark’s article in *Connections* June 2005.

DNA - FREE TESTING

Thanks again to Jim Scott who sent information about this genealogical project at www.smgf.org.

MAPPING FAMILY NAMES

The *Public Profiler/World Names* at www.publicprofiler.org/worldnames not only lets you search for the frequency per million (FPM) of a family name in countries of the world, but also for ethnicity.

HMS GASPEE

This very extensive site, “designed to commemorate the burning of the hated British revenue schooner, HMS *Gaspee*, by Rhode Island patriots in 1772”, can be found at www.gaspee.org. If you have ancestors who lived in Rhode Island or could have served on the ship, see the many articles, including lists of sailors who served, of townspeople, of attackers, etc. On the other hand, it is an interesting example of how a historic/gen site can be set up to inform adults and children in a lively manner.

LONDON'S OLD BAILEY ON LINE

The Proceedings of the Old Bailey, 1674-1913, are available at: www.oldbaileyonline.org. "This is a fully searchable edition of the largest body of texts detailing the lives of non-elite people ever published, containing 197,745 criminal trials held at London's central criminal court."

SENATOR MILNE'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE 1911 CENSUS

Read her book on her Web site ... yes, the full story is there – 164 pages in PDF format *Deeply Rooted* The story of one Senator's battle to preserve the Historic Census results. Read it at www.sen.parl.gc.ca/lmilne.

EXPLAINING AHNENTAFEL NUMBERS

If you wonder what this means when included in a genealogical program, see blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2008/09/ahnentafel-expl.html
To some, this numbering system may be more familiarly known as *Stradonitz* numbers.

NEW MAGAZINE FREE TRIAL COPY

See www.discoveringfamilyhistory.com/FreeTrialOffer.htm Note that at the time this was written, the menu on left was offset (if what you want doesn't come up, try the label above or below). This company also publishes *Family Chronicle* and *Internet Genealogy*. I found my copy very interesting, even though it is aimed at beginners in family history!

WEBINARS

See Web-based video seminars on www.familytreemaker.com.
Subjects include both software and ethnic-related research.

FLAGS OF THE WORLD

If you would like to illustrate your family tree, family history, or talk with flags of the countries from which your ancestors came, this is a centralized data base; it also includes some maps. See WebFlags.com. Free to use, but they would appreciate a credit.

"BEST OF" SITES

New family researchers often request a list of best starter sites of their more experienced acquaintances. Here is my current list that may help if your friends are interested in starting out on this interesting journey:

- ★ Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints www.familysearch.org,
with its searchable marriage and birth records from around the world.
- ★ Cyndi's List www.cyndislist.com
which carries no information at all, but hundreds, if not thousands of links to genealogical sites.
- ★ Archives and Library Canada [ww.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/index-e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/index-e.html) ,
created for family researchers.

I would add to this list a site dedicated to the particular ethnic group your friend is researching.

- ★ And, of course, the Quebec Family History Society at: www.qfhs.ca.

INTERNET SEARCHES KEEP BRAIN SHARP

As you struggle to find lost ancestors, be encouraged to know that a recent study has shown that searching the Internet keeps our minds sharp as we age. It joins better-known exercises such as learning a second language, doing puzzles or going back to school ... all of which could also help your genealogical research!

TECH TIP – PROTECT FAMILY AND FRIENDS PRIVACY AND SECURITY!

Don't give out your friends and families E-mail addresses to the world! If you send out mail messages to long lists of people, be careful how you address them. Showing E-mail addresses to people who don't know each other is really a double-edged sword: you are violating their privacy (they may not want everyone to have their address and maybe use it to send mail of their own), and if any of the recipients is not security-conscious, this may lead to receipt of viruses via E-mail. Here is the way to handle it: put the list on the 'bcc' line – the addresses will not appear to other recipients; however the system does need a 'to' address, so put in your own. (To show 'bcc', click on 'view', or click on 'to' ... both will show the 'bcc' line.)

**SUGGESTIONS AND REQUESTS**

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

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

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

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

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

By Lorraine Gosselin

Write to: computree@yahoo.com

if you want to submit questions or suggestions

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

BROTHER'S KEEPER

New version 6.2 at www.bkwin.net/version6.htm. BK6 works with Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000, XP, Vista. There is no charge to download BK to try it out.

FREE UPGRADE TO FAMILY TREE MAKER 2009

If you have FTM 2008 and have registered it, you can receive a free upgrade to FTM 2009. More information at globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazed/gazed164.htm FTM 2009 is supposed to fix all the problems of the 2008 version – which received very unfavourable reviews – and provide additional functionality, plus promises of more in future.

USING WINDOWS GENEALOGICAL PROGRAMS ON A MAC

If you have a Mac, but prefer to use a Windows-based genealogical program, it's possible to do so by installing special software on your Mac. The exact details are beyond the scope of this article, but if you Google "windows for mac" you will be referred to several sites for detailed information.

MORE ABOUT WORKING WITH A MAC

See macgenealogist.com if you are one of the "genealogists and family historians who prefer to work on Apple's Macintosh computers." If you have access to *FAMILY TREE MAGAZINE*, the July 2008 issue carried comparisons of mac s/w.

QUESTION RECEIVED VIA E-MAIL:

What is the best French-language software to use? (Or a language other than English ...)

Many of the software companies publish their programs in languages other than English. However, if you are working with mostly North American documents, I would not tend to use software created in another country: the fields will more likely correspond to their own legal systems. The French from France products appear quite expensive compared to North American versions. *Legacy* comes in several languages and they are currently finalizing the French version. You can test it out and even contribute to its development. *Brother's Keeper*, used by several QFHS members, also is available in more than a dozen languages, including Canadian and Belgian French. Note *Family Tree Maker* appears to be available in English only.

Q. FAMILY TREE MAKER DOESN'T ACCEPT "DIT" NAMES -

How can you show them properly? (From our November *all that stuff* course)

A. Place a backslash before and after the full name, ex. Antoine \Gauthier dit St-Germain\ and it should appear correctly. This also works for other complex family names, if you find FTM doesn't handle them properly.

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

From a compilation researched for QFHS by Jacques Gagne

The first parliament of Lower Canada in 1792 – The original counties were, Bedford, Buckinghamshire, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspé, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal (three counties), Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec (three counties), Richelieu, St-Maurice, Surrey, Trois-Rivieres, Warwick, William Henry, York

- **Buckinghamshire County** - A vast territory created in 1763 which extended from the Seigniorie of St. Giles (Lotbiniere county today) in the east to the Richelieu Valley in the west, south to the US border and north to the various Seigniories (Seigneuries) located on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river from Sorel on the Richelieu river to Levis, the latter located across the St. Lawrence from Quebec City – In 1791, the territory of Buckinghamshire no longer existed, it was replaced by the County of Buckingham – In 1829 the latter was subdivided into the six counties of Sherbrooke, Megantic, Lotbiniere, Drummond, Nicolet and Yamaska.
- **Cornwallis County** - Lower St. Lawrence region – A 1791 county located south of the St. Lawrence river, southeast of Quebec City from Devon county (Bellechasse county today) eastwards along the south shore of the St. Lawrence to Rimouski and beyond – The settlements of Cornwallis in which Anglo Protestants resided in the 1790's and early 1800's were the hamlets and villages of: Bungay, Elgin Road Settlement, Ixworth, Kamouraska, Riviere-du-Loup, Temiscouata, Rimouski – In 1791, the county of Matane, the latter located northeast of Rimouski did not exist, the region was then part of Gaspé county.
- **Cox Township** – An early sub-county on the Bay of Chaleur established in 1784 during the migration northward of United Empire Loyalists – This region is now referred to as Bonaventure county and more specifically within the townships of New Carlisle, New Richmond, Paspebiac – Some of the early Protestant church records do contain the name of Cox as the place of residence of many of these early pioneers.
- **Devon County** – A 1791 county located on the southshore of the St. Lawrence river, east of Dorchester county, southeast of Quebec City, west of Cornwallis county and north of the Maine border – Modern days county of Devon is Bellechasse – The Anglo Protestants of Devon resided mostly in the 1790's and beyond in the hamlets and villages of Armah, Ashford, Ashburton, Beaumont, Bellechasse, Buckland, Lellis, St.Malachie.
- **Effingham County** – A 1791 county established as one of the original county with Leinster and York which formed the Laurentian region – Effingham was bordered to the south by the township of Mille-Iles (Thousand Islands), to the east by Leinster county, to the south west by Arundel township and to the extreme west by York county.
- **Hampshire County** – A county of 1791 located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence between the counties of St. Maurice and Trois-Rivieres (Three Rivers) to the west and Quebec to the east – The region is now referred to as Portneuf county.
- **Hertford County** – A 1791 county located on the south shore of the St. Lawrence between the counties of Dorchester and Devon – Hertford and Devon would later become Bellechasse county – All of the preceding counties were located west of Cornwallis county.

Governor Sir James Henry Craig

In 1807 the new Governor of Lower Canada, James Henry Craig arrived in Quebec City. He had been a general during the Revolutionary War

- **Jersey Township** – A 1796 township located east of Quebec City, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in a region located east of Murray Bay (La Malbaie) in today's counties of Montmorency and Charlevoix.
- **Kent County** – Established in the early 1790's, the county was located west of the Richelieu river, north of Huntingdon county and south of Surrey county – In 1830, the county of Kent no longer existed – Kent county is now known as Chambly county, at least a portion of it.
- **Kildare Township** – A township of the 1820's located northeast of Kilkenny, southeast of Chertsey, south of Cathcart, west of Berthier – The region is now part of Joliette county
- **Kilkenny Township** – A township of the early 1840's located east of Morin, north of Abercrombie, south of Wexford and southwest of Rawdon – The region is now part of Montcalm county
- **Laurentians** - From about 1790 onwards and prior to the full implementation of counties, the region now referred to as the Laurentians or Laurentides, was divided into townships, villages and hamlets – The following are some of the locations in which Anglo Protestants resided in the pioneering days of this vast region; Abercrombie, Addington, Amherst, Argenteuil (Seigniorship of), Arundel, Beresford, Bidwell, Buckingham, Cathcart, Chatham, Chertsey, Chilton, Clyde, Derry, de Salaberry, Deux Montagnes (Seigniorship of), Doncaster, Dudley, Gore (in Argenteuil), Gore (in Gatineau), Gore (in Terrebonne), Grandison, Grenville, Harrington, Hartwell, Howard, Joliette, Kildare, Kilkenny, Lathbury, Lochaber, McGill, Montcalm, Morin, Mulgrave, Petite Nation (Petite Nation river region), Ponsonby, Portland, Preston, Rawdon, Ripon, Salaberry (de), Suffolk, Templeton, Wells, Wentworth, Wexford, Wolfe.
- **Leeds Township** – A township of about 1809 established along Craig's Road - First settled by Irish and Scottish families in a region located southwest of Lotbiniere, east of Inverness, north of Ireland and Thetford and west of Broughton
- **Leinster County** – A large territory and county established prior to 1792 with those of Effingham and York, which formed the Laurentian region – Leinster was located between the counties of Warwick to the east and Effingham to the west, all of the above were located north of Montreal.
- **Lotbiniere County** – Located south of Quebec City and Levis, west of Dorchester, north of Beauce, east of Megantic and Nicolet counties – The county from the early 1800's onwards was mostly associated with the Irish Catholics but an appreciable number of Protestants from Northern Ireland, Scotland and England also resided within the region – Settlements such as Belfast, Broughton, Craig Road, Dosquet, Falls of Lotbiniere, Fermanagh, Filcars River, Gosford Road, Issoudon, Mill Range, Monaghan, New Armagh, New Argyle, Parkhurst, Sample's, Seigniorship of Beaurivage, St. Andrew, St. Giles, St. Sysvestre, Tilly were either located within Lotbiniere or within surrounding counties.

CAN YOU HELP ?

DUNDAS / DUNDASS

I am searching for my DUNDAS / DUNDASS relatives.

Robert - Born 1800 in Ireland

and his wife - Ellen/Helen KERR/CARR.

Children - Margaret, William, Alice, Elizabeth, Ellen, Andrew.

Parents Immigrated from Ireland to Levis, Quebec near Quebec City.

Mrs. Sharon Dyer, QFHS Member # 3566

ross@telusplanet.net

JONES

I am searching for my JONES relatives.

Jane Jones - born 1843 in Ireland

married - Andrew Dundas.

Their children are: Sarah, Genevieve or Jennie, Eunice, Elmer, Edith, Evelyn, Ellen, Robert and William.

Jane's father's name was Samuel Jones

and he farmed in Turnberry Township, Wingham, Ontario.

Mrs. Sharon Dyer, QFHS Member # 3566

ross@telusplanet.net

THE COUNCIL OF IRISH GENEALOGICAL ORGANISATION'S (CIGO)

The Council of Irish Genealogical Organisation's (CIGO) needs your support in a campaign to open the Irish Republic's 1926 Census. Access to this valuable resource, the first census taken after the foundation of the State, will prove to be of immense help to those seeking ancestors born in Ireland before the commencement of civil registration in 1864.

We currently have nearly a 1000 signatures already gathered, but we still need many, many more if we are going to achieve success with the campaign. If you haven't already done so, then PLEASE pass on our need for signatures to everyone you know and ask them to do likewise. We really need this campaign to spread like wild-fire, nationally and internationally. You can access the petition at: <http://www.petitionspot.com/petitions/1926C>

Success will not be achieved without public support, so please join us today!

Submitted with warmest good wishes,

Steven Smyrl, Executive Liaison Officer, CIGO www.cigo.ie

Editors Note:

It states on the CIGO website at: www.cigo.ie "that CIGO was established in Ireland in 1992. It is an umbrella-based lobby group for the various national and international organisations sharing an interest in Irish genealogical research." and that this petition is supported by the *Genealogical Society of Ireland* at: <http://www.familyhistory.ie>

Each issue of *CONNECTIONS* is full of interesting and informative articles but most of us do not refer back to them once we read them. For the benefit of new members and those researching in the Montreal area I have selected the following article for reprint. It contains a great deal of information about the history and development of Montreal and gives an in-depth look at the demography of the area prior to 1900. It was researched and compiled by long-time QFHS member, Mimi Hayward - now deceased, and was first published in the June 1997 issue: volume 19 issue # 4 - page 7. The Quebec Family History Society now has a scanned version of ALL issues of *CONNECTIONS* - volume 1 through 28 [112 issues] 1977 ~ 2005 available on CD. To purchase this interesting piece of QFHS history visit the QFHS on-line bookstore at: www.qfhs.ca click on "Publications" on-line ordering and scroll to "section G" *Editor - Dawn Ouellette*

MONTREAL DEMOGRAPHY: AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY to 1900

The history of the people of Montreal starts with a mystery. The first known inhabitants were Indian, possibly Iroquois or a smaller, peaceable tribe conquered by the Iroquois. Their village may, or may not, have been similar to the much later, word-of-mouth, drawing of the vanished village visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535. This native village, since called Hochelaga, may, or may not, have been located below what is now Sherbrooke Street, near Mansfield and extending west (the Dawson site), where the Burnside Brook ran down from Mount Royal. Archeologists have established that, on this site, there did exist a large and relatively permanent native community at least through several generations.

Since 1640 the history of Place Royale, the landing place, and of Ville Marie, later called Montreal, and its people has been well documented. Montreal Island was a seigneurial holding of the Associes de Notre-Dame, though the rights were soon transferred to the Sulpician Order. The Superior of that Order, Francois Dollier de Casson, was the Seigneur, the first town-planner, and the first historian of Montreal, 1640-1672. (Reprint editions of this history, rediscovered in the 19th century, are still available in libraries)

The French mission settlement soon became a lively fur-trading centre, with spring fur fairs

along the shore. By the 1670s, the town was growing back from the river and taking shape, according to Dollier de Casson's plan, along three main streets - St. Paul (the original path from the landing place by the river), Notre Dame, and St. Jacques. The town centre was Place d'Armes. This linear, east to west, development would be the pattern of growth for many years. Almost from its beginnings the new settlement had a hospital, schools maintained by the Congregation of Notre Dame foundation of Marguerite Bourgeoys, and institutions for the care of the poor. Montreal was a walled city with a wooden palisade, replaced about 1716 with an 18-foot high stone wall. The city grew back from the river, mostly within these walls, until the fortifications were demolished during the early 1800s, allowing waves of expansion along the port and to the north along what is now the Park Avenue and St. Laurent side of Mount Royal.

Canal construction had already been attempted around the Lachine Rapids, along the course of the vanished St. Pierre River. A network of rivers and streams ran down from the mountain, rising from the many springs on the island. The course of the St. Martin River was generally along what we now know as St. Antoine Street. The early writings of Montreal describe summer picnics by the ponds and streams.

As early as 1700 the Indian hunters no longer brought furs to Montreal. City merchants were trying to "tap the source" and hundreds of voyageurs set out from Montreal each year for the wilderness north and west.

Population growth was slow - by 1700 about 1200 people. They were predominantly French Catholic, although some of the "King's Daughters", sent out between 1665 and 1671 were probably Huguenot, therefore Protestant. And the Carignan-Salieres Regiment, disbanded in Quebec and some granted seigneuries, had a few English, Scottish and German officers.

Three major events in the second half of the 18th century brought growth and change to Montreal:

1760-1763:

Cession of French Canada to Britain

in that era, change of royal allegiance was not uncommon and, with French institutions to remain much as they were, there was little disruption of life as it had been. The English and Scots were an infinitesimal part of the population, hardly distinguishable and almost assimilated. Much more difficult were the economic hardships brought about by changes in commercial ties and trading partners.

1775-1776:

American Revolution & American Invasion:

Some of the English merchants left Montreal with the defeated American invaders; and some American "royalists" remained among them Sir John Johnson, and Reverend John Bethune who became founder of the first Presbyterian congregation in Montreal.

Among the "American" (Irish and Scots) merchants who settled in Montreal to pursue the fur trade were such men as James McGill and Simon McTavish, men with the sort of temperament that effectively checked the assimilation of the English population.

Montreal became the principal trading centre of British North America, in competition with New York and the New England ports.

1790s: The French" Revolution:

had a separate and cohesive effect on the 'have' and 'have not' classes of both racial groups. There was increasing popular resistance to government interference - the Road Act that imposed tax or labour for road building and maintenance, and the Militia Law requiring compulsory registration of all males for possible defence service.

A noteworthy cooperative venture amongst the more affluent began when the news of the victory at Trafalgar, and the death of Lord Nelson, was read to the social assembly at the New Year's Eve (1806) ball at the Exchange Coffee House. The wave of patriotism and enthusiasm resulted in the decision to erect a monument to Lord Nelson's memory, and the subscription of most of the money required that same evening. The statue of Lord Nelson stands in Jacques Cartier Square.

The ending of the French Revolutionary Wars and the disbanding of the armies brought a wave of British (English, Scots, Irish) immigration to Canada.

Nineteenth century industrialization and expansion: Canals; the Port; Steam; Railways; Bridges: the "Immigrant Tide"

Lachine Canal:

built 1819-1826 and enlarged in the 1840s. Most of the laborers were Irish - from Counties Cork and Connaught. Some were experienced laborers and builders, others were recent immigrants. Shipping through the canals was, at first, by barge with towpaths for the 'horsepower'. In 1840 a steamship descended the Lachine Rapids, but it was not until the Canal was enlarged that shipping by steam vessels could go both ways.

The Port and Shipbuilding:

became increasingly important, first sailing ships, then steam-powered ships. The first steamships also carried sails. The *Accommodation*, the first steam river boat, was built in Montreal by John Molson, brewer and industrialist, and launched in 1809.

Railways and Bridges:

The earliest railways were built as auxiliaries to the existing river and lake routes for transportation of goods and passengers; the first between the Richelieu and St. Lawrence Rivers, the second around the Lachine Canal. The Grand Trunk Railway, 1853-1859, gave Montreal its first industrial boom, with production of materials and parts, and shops for servicing, all located in the first industrial suburb of Pointe St. Charles. The Railway needed and undertook the building of a bridge from Pointe St. Charles to St. Lambert - the Victoria Bridge, officially opened in 1860.

These enterprises produced highly skilled technical workers, many of whom were recruited from Britain, with its long history of specialized guilds.

The opening of the Grand Trunk Railway line from Montreal to Toronto was celebrated in 1856 - the participants reflected the population of Montreal at the start of a new era during which Montreal was to become the Canadian centre of commerce, industry and transportation; skilled tradesmen, blacksmiths, printers, master workmen and journeymen, carpenters, machinists and toolmakers. Beyond the city were outlying towns - St. Lambert, Riviere des Prairies, Cote des Neiges, Terrebonne, and the surrounding agricultural districts.

Mills and factories, such as Redpath Sugar and the Ogilvie Flour Mills, were built around the locks at St. Gabriel and Cote St. Paul, where there was available surplus water. East along the port other factories and industries spread. From the 1840s on, with harbour growth and

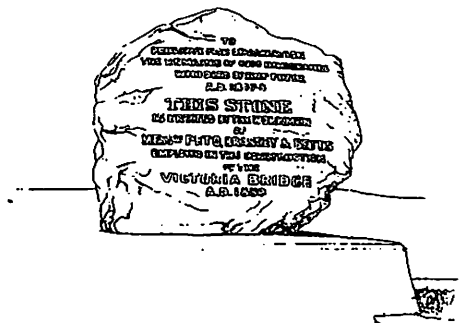
improvements, Montreal became a major international port for freight and passengers. East End and Lachine Canal development mirrored each other - industrial development that was later followed by residential development.

The population growth in pre-confederation

Montreal was in part due to three waves of immigration. Most were from Britain - from the 1840s to 1860s Montreal had an English speaking majority. In 1815 with the disbanding of the British army, Scots and English emigrated; some were well off and others destitute. Some of the Scots were tenant farmers who had been driven from their land so that the owners could raise sheep.

During the 1830s, reflecting hard times, unemployment and lack of business opportunities in Europe, many Irish, Scots and English came to Canada. Most were prosperous, and determined to make over Montreal to their liking.

In the 1840s the potato famine in Ireland brought many Irish immigrants - the famine migration. They were destitute and disease-ridden with typhus ('ship-fever'). Six thousand died and were buried in mass graves. When some of their bones were uncovered during the construction of the Victoria Bridge, the Irish (or Immigrant) Stone was erected in their memory, near the Montreal entrance to the Victoria Bridge. Hundreds of nameless infants and children were adopted by local families



Montreal was the post-Confederation commercial and financial centre of Canada.

The population spread outward but maintained the original east-west rectangular shape, and by the 1870s Montreal was a small city. The North Shore Railway had its shops, yards and station at Terrebonne, then east of the city.

In 1887 the building of the Lachine Bridge gave the Canadian Pacific Railway its own river crossing. Canadian Pacific built a 'western' station on Windsor Street.

In 1861 the Montreal Street Railway inaugurated horse-drawn cars which followed the main east-west line of the city. Thirty years later the first electric cars were running and in their inaugural year carried literally millions of paid fares! The street railway brought the outlying communities close enough to the industrial and financial centres of the city, so that many who worked there could live away from their working district 19th century commuters.

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, development expanded from two distinct, but related nuclei; the original financial-office-retail core which emerged in Old Montreal about the 1860s, and its office and retail offshoot that created the new downtown, beginning in the 1890s. A four-pronged pattern of development emerged - heavy industry dominated two axes of development in the northeastern and southwestern parts of the city along the St. Lawrence River; the garment industry prevailed in a third corridor that extended northwesterly from the core. As these zones developed they were characterized by a series of distinct residential neighborhoods that differed completely from the fourth axis of development which was purely residential in nature and which stretched westward into the city's wealthier middle and upper class neighborhoods

The Square Mile (known first as the New Town) housed Montreal's commercial and industrial elite, largely Scottish in origin. In the late 1890s when residential development began to shift to Westmount, the Square Mile

became an integral part of Montreal's downtown. Large retail and office developments moved in and, in 1890, the first apartment block was built.

New 19th century neighborhoods: *Domaine-de-la-Montagne* and *St-Laurent*:

both were mixed commercial, professional and residential middle class neighborhoods, *Domaine-de-la-Montagne* (the Sulpician Domain) to the west of the Square Mile, and the *St-Laurent* district to the east. Until the 1920s both developed in a similar manner - first a row of mansions west along *Dorchester* (Rene Levesque) and east along *Sherbrooke*; then superior quality row housing; finally small and expensive apartment blocks.

Saint-Louis started as a fashionable and formal Victorian square; then successive immigrant populations of Germans, Italians, Greeks, Hungarians, Portugese, Eastern European Jews, and more recently MidEastern and Indo-Chinese, moved into this neighborhood. For many years the area was the source of factory workers for the garment and other trades along the north-south axis.

Saint-Henri was the first village outside the western limits of Montreal, known then as *Tanneries West*. It was for some time a transportation centre with a station of the new Montreal and Lachine Railway; a major Grand Trunk Railway station; the western terminus for the Montreal Street Railway and the site of its carbarns and stables. The Singer factory, Montreal Biscuit Factory, slaughter houses, machinery and chemical product industries were located there. Originally, most of the inhabitants were French Canadians. *St. Antoine* Street developed as a neighborhood with elaborately decorated - Italian Baroque, English Queen Anne - homes of businessmen, white collar workers, and skilled laborers, almost all of British origin. Further west another distinct residential area developed slowly - businessmen, managers, salesmen,

professionals and skilled laborers, around what is now Parc St. Henri, for the elite of St. Henri-60% English-speaking and 40% French-speaking.

Pointe St Charles developed as three distinct and quite different neighborhoods.

Pointe St Charles was the first industrial suburb and working class neighborhood.

Victoriatown, east of the Grand Trunk shops near the Victoria Bridge approach became, through neglect and lack of foresight, Montreal's worst slum, and was demolished in the pre-Expo beautification fervour.

St Gabriel was near the St. Gabriel and Mill Street Locks where water power was available for sawmills, flour mills, iron works, textile and clothing mills and manufacturers. By far the majority of the workers who moved to St. Gabriel were Irish Catholics or French Catholics, whereas Pointe St. Charles was an English Protestant enclave. It was a Grand Trunk 'ghetto' and the home of many English-speaking immigrants. *The Point* had churches of five Protestant denominations - Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist

St. Joseph was a largely residential working class suburb for those who worked in St. Gabriel. St. Joseph was a typical example of Montreal's linear neighborhoods, south of the east-west retail strip of Notre Dame, and with east-west railway lines cutting through the district.

St. Jacques stretched east, north and south of St. Catherine St., a mainly residential area for nearby small businesses and small factories. Beyond, to the east along the heavy industrial corridor of the waterfront, stretched the neighborhoods of Ste. Marie, Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and Tetraultville, with the same pattern of expanding industrial development followed much later by residential growth.

1880-1890 brought immigrants neither French nor English who began to give the city its multi-racial character. By 1901 the population of the whole of Montreal Island was under 300,000; by 1990 it was 3,000,000.

There are many fine books on the various aspects and periods of Montreal's history. For this general demographic survey, [any errors of interpretation are mine] three of the most useful were:

Cooper JI. Montreal: a brief history. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1969.

Frost DB, ed. Montreal: geographical essays. Montreal: Concordia University Department of Geography 1981.

(Occasional papers in geography, 1)

Robert J-C. Atlas historique de Montreal. Montreal: Editions Libre Expression & Art Global, 1994.

SPRING SEMINARS ~ 2009:

Please Remember to book early for the *QFHS Spring Seminars* as Space is Limited to 15 Persons for each seminar. The first 15 for each seminar who pay are guaranteed a seat. These are one day intensive seminars, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. So, bring a lunch and join the fun. Complete details for these SEVEN seminars may be found on pages 4 and 5 of this issue of *Connections*.

**DEADLINE FOR THE SPRING / SUMMER EDITION OF "CONNECTIONS"
is FEBRUARY 15th 2009**

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

UPCOMING EVENTS in 2009



Gouvernement du Canada

Government of Canada

Commission des champs
de bataille nationaux

The National Battlefields
Commission

The National Battlefields Commission announces the organization of activities designed to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the famous Battle of the Plains of Abraham. This pivotal event changed the face of North America, and led to the Battle of Sainte-Foy. From July 30th to August 2nd, 2009, the Plains of Abraham will draw us back to 1759-1760. Over 2000 historical reenactors will set up period encampments which will be open to the public. Reenactors will demonstrate these two historical battles unfolding under the watchful eye of the descendants of General James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm. This will be the most impressive recreation of its kind in the country, and undeniably Québec City's premiere summer event of 2009. For full details of this historic event visit *The National Battlefields Commissions* website at:
http://www.ccbn-nbc.gc.ca/_en/2009

FROM: HOMECOMING SCOTLAND

homecomingscotland@strath.ac.uk

International Genealogy Festival, Glasgow, Scotland 21-24 July 2009

Homecoming Scotland 2009 is a year-long inspirational celebration of our culture, heritage and the many great contributions Scotland has given the world, for people of Scottish descent, as well as those who simply love Scotland. As a Key Event, the University of Strathclyde will be holding the *International Genealogy Festival* in Glasgow, Scotland, from 21-24 July 2009. This is an unparalleled opportunity for genealogical bodies, family history societies and anyone interested in the Scots at home and abroad, to visit and make connections. There is more information on the International Genealogy Festival at: <http://www.strath.ac.uk/homecomingscotland>
If you would like more details, please register on the website, or contact us via:

homecomingscotland@strath.ac.uk

We look forward to hearing from you, and we hope to see you in 2009 !

Dr Bruce Durie Genealogical Studies, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

FROM: THE FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

The Family History Event [The FH Event]

is taking place on: Sunday 3rd May 2009

at: Barbican Centre, Golden Lane, London, England

WANT TO KNOW MORE ?

Visit: www.theFHevent.info OR Contact us at:-

PO Box 2420, Purley, Surrey, CR8 3DX

Email: mail@theFHevent.info - or call Sandy at: 0844-478-0410

This is a non profit making event organised by Family History Society Members for Family History Societies and related groups.

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

COST:

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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.

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4. _____	4. _____	_____	_____

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cost for all Searches of Births, Marriages, Deaths Indexes

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

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Montreal Judicial District Indexes

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

Copy of most actual records up to and including 1882:

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

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

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

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

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

Protestant births, marriages and deaths

Roman Catholic Marriages Montreal parishes and rural parishes

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

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

Roman Catholic - Burial/Death Indexes

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

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

Levis County - Protestant Marriages 1820 - 1948

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

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