CONNECTIONS



Journal of The QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY SPRING 2014 ~ Volume # 36 ~ Issue # 2



Valcartier Camp-Canada. 5th Royal Highlanders Detraining

FOUNDED 1978 - INCORPORATED 1988

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QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES:

HELD THE SECOND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER AND MARCH TO MAY

BRIARWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HALL - 70 BEACONSFIELD BLVD., BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC LOCATION: DATE & TIME: AT 10:30 AM - FOR DATES, TIME AND DIRECTIONS VISIT THE QFHS WEBPAGE AT: WWW.OFHS.CA AND CLICK ON "EVENTS" THEN BY CATEGORY "FREE PUBLIC LECTURE"

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★ ♦ ♦
THE COVER PHOTO IS OF
The 7th Royal Highlanders - Valcartier, Quebec 1914

SPRING ~ 2014

The last snowman of 2013 will soon begin to melt away and the icy winds of winter will fade from memory as we gladly welcome the March winds and April showers, that, once again, bring forth the budding trees and first flowers of Spring.

QFHS HOLIDAY HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office will be closed for Easter and Victoria Day.

EASTER: CLOSED from 3 p.m. Thursday, April 17th 2014 REOPEN: 10 a.m. Tuesday, April 22nd 2014

Victoria Day: CLOSED from 3 p.m. Friday, May 16th 2014

REOPEN 10 a.m. Tuesday, 20th 2014





FEEL A "WEE" BIT IRISH ON MARCH 17TH HAPPY ST PATRICK'S DAY







FOR THOSE OF YOU WITH SCOTTISH ROOTS

Honour of your Scottish heritage by wearing your clan tartan on TARTAN DAY, April 6th

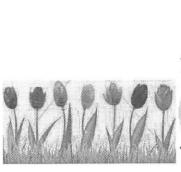


FEBRUARY is BLACK HISTORY MONTH

A HAPPY VALENTINES DAY to everyone on February 14th

The QFHS Free Public Lecture Series will resume on Saturday, March 8th 2014 at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Quebec

and remember to sign up early for the QFHS Spring Seminars listed on page 6







The photo on the cover of this issue of Connections is from a 1914 - 1918 vintage postcard. It shows a group of soldiers of the 7TH Royal Highlanders debarking a train at the Valcartier Training Camp, Quebec. As this year 2014 marks the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of World War I, I chose this picture in honour of our brave ancestors who fought in that "Great War". Two of my great-uncles served with the Royal Highlanders of Canada, enlisting in Montreal. One returned to spend the rest of his life as a career soldier, killed in a military jeep accident in 1946. The other never returned, he was buried in France in 1916. My great-grandfather and other great uncles served in other regiments from Canada and the UK, as I'm sure many of yours did. If you have a story you would like to share about an ancestor who served in the First World War please submit it to me - they deserve to be remembered. Deadline dates for future issues of *Connections* can be found on page 3.

Once again the articles featured in this issue of *Connections* are varied and extremely interesting. My thanks to everyone for your submissions in 2013.

The first article in this issue, Jane Smith's Second Family on page 8, is well-written and well-researched. It tells of the relationship between Jane Smith and Andrew Stuart, an elected member of the Assembly of Lower Canada and solicitor- general from 1838 to 1840. Although never married they had four children between 1820 and 1824. Another very well-written and researched article is, From the Homet's Nest to Custer's Last Stand on page 21. It is a very condensed recounting of parts of the book of the same name written by Ozzie Sollien about the life of Norwegian emigrant, Olaus Hansen and his brother Hans. Olaus' story is one that his family refused to acknowledge for more than 130 years. Both these article are quite long but well worth reading.

Other articles, I'm sure you will enjoy, are La Maison du Gouverneur, by Robert Wilkins on page 13. the history of a Montreal landmark and its first occupant. Charles Amédée Vallée. Bev Renaud submitted a short article about her great-grandmother, Mary Ellen Johnson and the Flower Show. Mrs Edgar Johnson, Mary Ellen, is one of the winners mentioned in the Canadian Horticultural Magazine of 1897 and 1898. There are numerous other names listed in these magazines which Bey has kindly photocopied and will give to the QFHS Library for members to browse through and maybe find the name of a relative or two. There are also two book reviews. one written by Rosemary Jones about The Street Arab, a British Home Child sent to Canada. This book is available at the QFHS Library. Read her review then borrow th book and find out more about "Robbie" and the other children. Lorraine Gosselin also wrote a review of a book she read, about Les Filles du Roi and she submitted a Lexicon of French words that you may encounter in your genealogical research. Jacques Gagne has kindly given permission to publish, in Connections, his guides for Locating Early Church Registers, a very helpful aid for researchers. There is, as alway, lots of other interesting and informative information throughout this issue. Read and enjoy. Dawn Miller Ouellette ~ Editor

HAPPY NEW YEAR 2014

OFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS HOLIDAY HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office will be closed for Easter and Victoria Day.

EASTER:

CLOSED from 3 p.m. Thursday, April 17th 2014

REOPEN:

10 a.m. Tuesday, April 22nd 2014

Victoria Day: CLOSED from 3 p.m. Friday, May 16th 2014

REOPEN 10 a.m. Tuesday, 20th 2014



NEW MEMBER DISCOUNT:

The QFHS is offering a "New Member Discount" to any new person joing the Quebec Family History Society after February 1st 2014. This offer is open to new members only and is for the six month period from February 1st to July 31st 2014. Price is; \$ 35.00

This offer does not apply to anyone who is now, or ever has been a QFHS member.

A great gift idea for family or friends interested in tracing their family history or learning more about genealogical research.

ORDERING FILMS FROM LDS

For new local QFHS members and those who are still unsure of the process of ordering microfilms and microfiche from the LDS Library Catalogue:

Under our agreement with the LDS Library in Salt Lake City, Utah you may borrow microfilms and microfiche from the LDS Library Catalogue to be viewed, at your leisure, at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre but each individual must place their order themselves through the LDS website at www.familysearch.org

To do this you must first create an account, All details on how to create an account; sign in; accessing the FamilySearch Library Catalogue; and how to place an order can be found on the QFHS web site at: www.qfhs.ca. Click on "Library" and scroll to "Loans from the LDS" then click "Details"

It is recommend that when placing your order you use the "Extended Loan" option.

Short-term loans have a 90-day duration, beginning when the order is shipped.

There is a return postage fee which must be paid to the QFHS before viewing your film.

Extended loans do not have a specified return date

FINDING WHAT IS AVAILABLE AT THE QFHS:

To see the complete and extensive collection of genealogical and historical material available at the Quebec Family Hjistory Society Library Heritage Centre visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca and click on "Library" then "Catalogue" You can search by title; author; or call number, or you can browse by location; subject; or media type. The QFHS also has a large collection of journals and periodicals from around the world - this feature can be accessed in media type or by clicking on Collections,, then on Journals and Periodicals, which will open the list of periodicals available from across Canada, the US, UK, Australia, and New Zealand. The list of other QFHS collections will also be found in this section. Or visit the QFHS in person and see for yourself all the resources available to members.

OFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May. at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Quebec

All lectures are OPEN TO THE PUBLIC SO BRING A FRIEND!

With the possibility of inclement weather conditions no lectures are held in January or February For directions and any changes in dates, time, and location visit the QFHS webpage at:

www.gfhs.ca and click on "Events"

Date:

Saturday, March 8th 2014

Time: Speaker: 10:30 a.m.~ at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd

Marilyn Gillespie, QFHS member, with a B.F.A. in Photo Arts from Ryerson University

and 25 years experience as a photographer.

Topic: Family History Photobook Creation

Marilyn will discuss the process of creating an archival photobook of your family history. She will walk you through the process, from photo organizing and scanning, restoration and retouching, writing, design and layout, as well as printing. She will have samples of her photobooks which include fully restored photographs and custom-designed family trees. Learn how you can turn your research and photos into a family heirloom.

......

Date:

Saturday, April 12th, 2014

Time:

10:30 a.m.~ at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd

Speaker:

.Gary Aitken, QFHS member

and longtime member of the Grace Dart Extended Care Centre's board

Topic: The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge

Gary will speak about the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, founded in 1863 and its evolution into today's Grace Dart Extended Care Centre. In the mid-1800's, Montréal unlike Britain had no government "workhouses" and the community stepped in to fill the void

May 2014: Details for the lecture / event in May 2014 had not been finalized at time of publication. Information will be posted on the QFHS website when it becomes available and the information e-mail notice, with full details, will be sent out by Jackie in April

Deadlines for Upcoming Issues of "CONNECTIONS" are:

SUMMER Issue February 15th
AUTUMN Issue July 15th

WINTER / SPRING Issue October 15th

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

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY November 9th 2013

AGM - 2013: .

The Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Family History Society was held at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall on Saturday, November 9th 2013 where the Board of Directors' Reports and Financial Statements were presented and the election of the Board of Directors for the year 2013 - 2014 was voted on and approved. The current Board of Directors was re-elected.

Board of Directors for the year 2013 - 2014:

Gary Schroder President

Dawn Miller Ouellette 1st Vice President Cecilia Karwowski 2nd Vice President

Robert Poole Treasurer Joan Benoit Executive Secretary

Lorraine Gosselin Corp & Recording Secretary

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY **BOARD of DIRECTORS MEETING** November 25th, 2013

The QFHS Board of Directors Meeting was held on November 25th. 2013. at 173 Cartier Ave. Pointe Claire, Quebec

The sole item on the agenda was the Executive Committee appointments, The following were appointed to the Executive Committee for the year 2013 - 2014.

They are listed with the functions they represent.

Office Manager & Membership Secretary J. Benoit

External Communications J. Billingham **Computer Operations** B. Dawe Speakers - Public Lectures R. Fraser

Recording Secretary, Executive Committee S. Garrish

Publicity M. Gillespie L. Gosselin Seminars Head Librarian C. Karwowski Connections D. Ouellette R. Poole Webmaster

D. Robertson Bookstore

Roots 2015 Chair G. Schroder

SPRING ACTIVITIES ~ 2014

QFHS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP AND HERITAGE DAYS

These groups meet at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre 173 Cartier Ave. Pte Claire once a month for informal chats about research in specific areas, brick walls, and those elusive ancestors. For more information visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca. To register call the the QFHS Library at: 514-695-1502 or contact Secretary, Joan Benoit at: qfhs@belinet.ca

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS:

To learn more about joining a specific group call 514-695-1502 or visit the QFHS website

BRICK WALL SOLUTIONS:

Monthly meetings to discuss genealogical research brick wall problems in a friendly and informal setting. New and experienced genealogists learn and share techniques on how to find their ancestors.

Dates Wednesday Evening of each month

January 8th; February 12th; March 12th; April 9th; May 14th; June 11th.

Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

NEWFOUNDL AND RESEARCH INTEREST

This group meets the second Sunday of each month from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.. These Monthly meetings are to discuss your Newfoundland ancestors, your successes, challenges, queries, and brick walls. Join to learn and share techniques on how to find your Newfoundland ancestors

FAMILY HISTORY WRITING

This group meets the fourth Wednesday of each month where, together, in a friendly, informal setting, new and experienced family history writers discuss their writing projects

Date: January 22nd; February 19th; March 19th; April 23rd; May 28th;

EXCEPTION JUNE - June 18th

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

FRANCE CONNECTION:

This group meets the fourth Sunday of Each Month to discuss tracing your French Connections Time: 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

HERITAGE DAYS:

These informal gatherings are held at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre, 173 Cartier Ave. Pte Claire Friendly, relaxed afternoons discussing many different aspects of family history research For further details on monthly topics visit the QFHS website at: **www.qfhs.ca** - and click on "Events" Or call the QFHS Library Heritage Centre at: 1514-695-1502

Dates for Spring 2014 are: Wednesday, February 19th; Marcu 19th; April 18th; May 16th Time: Drop by any time between 1;30 p.m.- 4 p.m.

OFHS SEMINARS ~ SPRING 2014

This Spring the Quebec Family History Society is offering SIX all day intensive seminars. There will be time in the afternoon to ask your specific genealogical questions and seek research guidance. These seminars examine various facets of genealogical research for tracing your ancestors, including the latest databases available at the QFHS and on the Internet,

Please Remember that Space is Limited to 25 Persons for each seminar The first 25 for each seminar who pay are guaranteed a seat

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

Fee: \$ 30.00 for members: \$ 40.00 for non-members

MILITARY RECORDS FOR FAMILY HISTORIANS

This seminar will explore the records available for any of your relatives who served in the British or Canadian Armies from 1760 -1945. Army records may be the only source that tells you where in Ireland, England, Scotland or Wales your ancestors were born. Military records are a treasure trove of riches for the genealogist.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday, January 25th 2014

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

THE GOLDEN LION:

How Do I Discover My Ancestors who Lived in England and Wales from 1400-2014?
This seminar will explore the wide variety of resources used in family history research in England and Wales as well as letting you know what is new in the world of English and Welsh genealogy.

Lecturer: Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday, February 22nd 2014

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

WHAT'S NEW AND OLD IN THE WORLD OF IRISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

This seminar will examine all the major resources used in Irish family history research for Ireland as well as Northern Ireland. We will also explore the new material available on the Internet for Irish genealogical research

Lecturer: Gary Schroder

Date: Saturday, March 29th 2014

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

OFHS SEMINARS ~ SPRING 2014

WORDS & PICTURES

How to use a word processor for your genealogical work: setting up your word processing and desktop environments, inserting and modifying pictures and text, and other smart tricks for saving time and effort. MS Word will be used, but most word processors have similar features.

<u>Flip-Pal mobile scanner demo:</u> the handy gadget for scanning photos and documents, and even some objects - your old aunt won't let you borrow the precious family bible or photos? Just bring your Flip-Pal and scan right in front of her!

Lecturer:

Lorraine Gosselin

Date:

Saturday, April 26th 2014

Time:

10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH:

How Do I Discover Information on My Ancestors who lived in Quebec 1621-2014?

This seminar will examine all the major resources used in Quebec genealogical research whether your ancestors were from France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, United States or other countries in the world.

Lecturers:

Gary Schroder and special guests

Date:

Saturday, May 17th 2014

Time:

10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

WILLS, WILLS, AND MORE WILLS:

How Do I Find if My Ancestors Made a Will?

This brand new seminar will take a thematic approach to explore how to find wills in Quebec, Ontario, and other parts of Canada. The seminar is not only about Canada as we shall discuss Probate records in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales as well as Australia and New Zealand. If there's a Way to discover a lot more detailed information about your ancestors family history

Lecturer:

Gary Schroder

Date:

Saturday, June 14th 2014

Time:

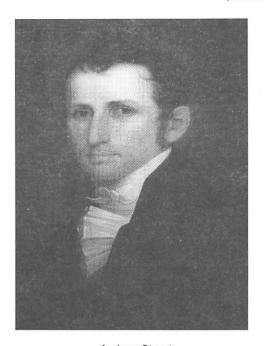
10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

Further Information and Reservations:
Contact the QFHS Library Office at: 514-695-1502

or e-mail: qfhs.communications@bellnet.ca

IANE SMITH'S SECOND FAMILY

by Raymond Perrault perrault@att.net



Andrew Stuart

JANE SMITH and ANDREW STUART

The historian "Pierre Georges" Roy describes him as "peut-être le plus habile avocat qu'ait produit le Canada" The fifth and youngest son of the Reverend John Stuart and Jane Okill of Kingston, Andrew Stuart studied law in Quebec City and was involved in some of the most important legal matters of his day in Lower Canada. This included representing Pierre-Stanislas Bédard, the editor of Le Canadien. imprisoned for sedition by Governor Craig, and acting for the Sulpicians of Montreal in their protracted defense of their assets against crown claims. He was active in public life, being elected seven times to the Assembly of Lower Canada over the course of twenty years. first as a supporter then as an opponent of the Patriotes until he was appointed solicitorgeneral from 1838 to his death in 1840 at the age of 54 ii.

Although his obituary praises him as "distinguished in public professional and private life by inflexible integrity and a high sense of honour" iii, Stuart's private life can only be described as unconventional.

Never married, he had six children from two women. The first, Marguerite Dumoulin, was already married to Honoré Bailly de Messein, an army officer who left Quebec to seek his fortune in Upper Canada and never returned. She and Stuart had two sons, Andrew (1812-1891) and Henry (ca. 1816-1871). Both would become lawyers, Andrew being appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Quebec, and knighted by Queen Victoria in 1867 iv.

Stuart and Dumoulin must have separated, for she lived till 1838, and he went on to have four children in five years from Jane Smith: Mary (1820-1820); Jane Victoria (1821-1897) who married in 1842 Charles Cotton, M.D. of Cowansville; Ann Mary (1822-1859) who married in 1842 William H. Foster of Shefford, and William Wallace (1824-1909), a merchant in Montreal who married in 1857 Henrietta Wilkins V

Who Was Jane Smith?

She was quite clearly not married to Stuart. No marriage act has been found and the language in the birth records of their children, the first at Holy Trinity Anglican Cathedral and the others at St. Andrew's Presbyterian in Quebec City. although naming Stuart as the parents. carefully avoids the conventional phrases that would indicate they were married. Mary's birth record, for example, reads "Mary, daughter of Andrew Stuart, Esq of the City of Quebec. Advocate, and of Jane Smith, was born ...". Published genealogies shed no light on the A.H. Young's genealogy of the matter. Reverend John Stuart and his descendants has a section titled "Andrew Stuart and Marguerite Dumoulin" in which he says nothing

about their marriage, and although he provides substantial detail on their two sons and their families. he relegates Jane and her descendants to a footnote vi. Pierre-Georges Roy, in his genealogy of the de Gaspé family. mentions Stuart as the father of Sir Andrew. who married a daughter of the author Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, but says nothing of Jane .vii Louis Audette, one of Sir Andrew Stuart's descendants, claims that Stuart was married to neither woman, and reports "there is a suggestion she later married the Hon Mr Justice James Reid." VIII But Justice Reid was clearly married to someone else.

JANE SMITH and THOMAS HINCKS REED

After her relationship with Stuart, Jane Smith could have married or died unmarried. Assuming she was at least 18 when she had her first child with Stuart, she would have been born no later than 1802, and thus would not be expected to have children after 1847 or die later than 1892. We also know from the birth records of her children with Stuart that Smith could sign, and did so consistently as "Jane Smith".

Jane's children with Stuart are known to have remained in Quebec, so it is likely that she did also. Within Quebec (i.e. Lower Canada, later Canada East), Drouin lists 20 possible marriages and 12 deaths of Jane Smiths between 1824, the year of the birth of her last child with Stuart, and 1892. Of the death records, 9 were for Janes married to a Smith. thus unlikely to be our Jane unless she had been married to one before her relationship with Stuart, but no such marriage has been found. One of the deaths is of a child, one of a woman who would have been born around 1822, and one of a woman who died in an insane asylum. None of these are likely to be our Jane.

Of the Jane Smiths who married, two were incorrectly indexed, six could not sign, three signed "Mary Jane Smith", and eight can be shown from related census data to have been

born or had children too late to be our Jane.

This leaves only one possible marriage in Lower Canada, of Jane Smith to Thomas Hincks Reed, upholsterer, on February 9, 1828 at Holy Trinity Cathedral in Québec. They had the following children:

- Marie, born November 29, 1828 and baptized January 25, 1829 at Notre-Dame Cathedral in Quebec City
- James Hincks, born March 24, 1830 and baptized April 5 at Notre-Dame. He married Alice and was a physician in Mégantic.
- Thomas, baptized March 10, 1833 at Notre-Dame, at age 6 months, and died on the 22nd.
- Mary Zipporah, baptized March 3, 1835 at Notre-Dame, at age 2 months. She married George Thompson, a merchant, in Quebec City on November 24, 1853, and had descendants by the name of Peverley, Howard, and Marsh.

Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Reed, died on October 11, 1836 at the age of 41 and was buried at Notre-Dame on the 13th.

This Jane Smith would then have been born around 1795 and had her last child at the age of 40, all of which is consistent with her having had children from Andrew Stuart between the ages of 25 and 30.

IS THIS THE SAME JANE SMITH?

Two other pieces of evidence support these two Janes being the same. One is a pair of agreements between Andrew Stuart and Jane Smith concerning the maintenance of their children, and the other the striking similarity between the signatures of Jane Smith on the baptismal records of her children with Stuart to that on her marriage record with Reed.

On May 17, 1823, before the notary Archibald Campbell, Andrew Stuart Esq. and Jane Smith, spinster, signed an agreement in which Andrew Stuart "in Consideration of the regard which he beareth unto her the said Jane Smith

& also in Consideration of the Various troubles inconveniences and travails which she the said Jane Smith hath encountered & suffered for & by reason of him the said Andrew Stuart", agrees to pay her £30 a year for the support of their daughters, Jane and Ann. Stuart also agrees to pay for their education and medical expenses, and to give them each £500 when they marry. This agreement was to continue for her life, or until the children were no longer under Smith's care or turned 21.

On February 4, 1828, five days before the Reed-Smith marriage, Stuart agrees to pay Smith a lump sum of £100 and to take under his care his two daughters and their son William Wallace, when they reach seven years of age. William Wallace Stuart was born in January 1824, so it is likely that Smith was pregnant with him at the time of the signing of the first agreement.

As for the signatures, Jane Smith signed all four baptismal records for her children with Stuart. The signatures, the latest of which is shown in Figure 1, are all very similar and also quite similar to the Jane Smith signature on the Reed -Smith marriage shown in Figure 2.

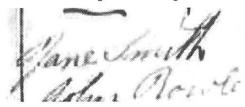


Figure 1 - Jan Smith's signature 1824

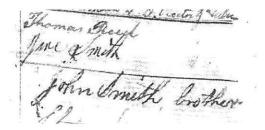
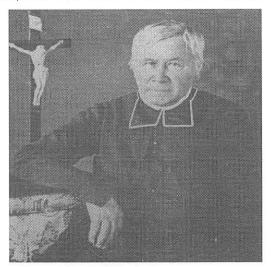


Figure 2 - Her signature on Reed -Smith marriage

JANE SMITH'S CONVERSION TO CATHOLICISM.

The reader will have noticed that, although Smith and Reed were married in an Anglican church, all their children were baptized as Catholics, though with the several month hiatus between birth and baptism more characteristic of Protestants than Catholics. Reed was certainly an Anglican, having been buried at Holy Trinity in 1874. He was probably born in Newcastle-on-Tyne on March 25, 1800 and baptized there June 1st at All Saints Church.



Mgr Antoine Parant

As mentioned above, Jane Smith Reed was buried at Notre-Dame Cathedral. Unusually, the officiant was not from the Cathedral. He was Mgr Antoine Parant, noted as being from the Séminaire de Québec. Antoine Parant (1785-1855) was a distinguished member of the Quebec clergy, having served as administrator and director of both the Petit and Grand Séminaires of Québec between 1817 and 1849. He was also acquainted with Andrew Stuart, having appeared in 1824 as a witness before a commission of the Quebec Assembly of which Stuart was a member that led to the passing of the act creating the "écoles de fabriques", the first public schools in Quebec *

Parant apparently spoke English well and was involved in the conversion of immigrants to Catholicism xi . A notebook attributed to him titled Cahier d'abiurations depuis 1662 jusqu'à 1847 can be found in the archives of the Séminaire de Québec. In it, in the year 1835, is the entry "+ Smith, Mary Dme (Reed) Ecos -Q" xii. According to Peter Gagné, archivist of the Séminaire, the mention of "(Dme) Reed" indicates a woman married to Reed, and "Q" that the conversion happened in Québec. "+" could mean that she had died, but when is unclear. The conversion could have happened in 1835, perhaps shortly before her death, but the cross added later. Her children were baptized as Catholics well before 1835: perhaps the conversion took place earlier, but not formalized till later. "Ecos" means that she was "Écossaise", or of Scottish origin. Still to be explained is why the name is registered as Mary and not Jane, and why no adult baptism in the name of either Jane or Mary appears in a Quebec City Catholic church between 1824 and Jane's death in 1836. The Cahier contains no other Smiths, and the Archives have nothing else on Jane Smith Reed .xiii

JANE SMITH'S ORIGINS and FAMILY

As is the custom in Protestant marriages, Jane Smith's marriage to Thomas Reed does not name her parents, giving us no lead as to her origins. However, the 1891 census of Canada shows the birthplace of parents, and fortunately, one of Jane's children from each family lived that long; both William Wallace Stuart and James Reed show their mothers as born in Scotland, consistent with the Cahier d'abiurations.

Jane's brother John

The Smith-Reed marriage contains the signature of John Smith, a brother, but we have found neither in Whyte's Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation xiv

We have, however, found in Drouin for the

period 1815-1850 in Lower Canada, about 30 records of marriages where the groom signed "John Smith" and records of births where the father signed "John Smith", but none of them have a link to a Jane Smith or Reed. From these we can identify 13 probably different individuals. Eight of them can be eliminated on the basis of their signature looking very different from John's on the Smith-Reed marriage. Two are soldiers, so unlikely to have come with family members; both are also Anglicans. This leaves three more likely candidates, two Presbyterians and one Anglican:

·John Smith, joiner, married to Jean before 1822, and they had children Thomas (1822-) and Mary (1825-), both baptized at St. Andrew's.

John Smith, a widower, who married Johanna Galaghal in 1845 at St. Paul's Mariner's Anglican Church. It is not clear who his first wife was.

·John Smith, printer, married at 23 in 1820 at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church to Marie Roy, of unknown origin. They had at least Andrew James (1822-1845), William Valentine (1825-), Marie Louise (1828-), and John (1829-), all baptized at Holy Trinity Cathedral. One of the witnesses at his marriage was another John Smith, who could be his father. A witness at the birth of his son Andrew James was Charles Lamond, who was also a witness at the Smith-Reed marriage. He appears in the 1831 and 1842 censuses of Quebec City and died on February 6th 1849 at age 50.

The first and third are clearly of the right age to be Jane's brother, the second could be. Unfortunately, later data about these Johns and their descendants is unclear.

Jane's parents

The next question is whether Jane and John came with other family members, in particular with their father. They would have arrived after Jane's birth about 1795, and as the father was not a witness to the Smith-Reed marriage, one would expect him to have died before 1828.

As a Scot, and since Jane was originally Protestant, he would likely have been buried in a Presbyterian church. We have found only two deaths in Québec City meeting these criteria.

The first is that of James Smith, a tinsmith who died on March 10, 1806 at 43 and was buried at Presbyterian St. Andrew's on the 13th. He would have been born around 1763, thus about 32 at Jane's birth. The second is John Smith, a block maker, who died on December 6, 1820 at age 55 and was buried on the 8th, again at St. Andrew's; he would have been born around 1765. The block maker's wife, Jane, died on January 18, 1817 at 50, so would have been born around 1767 and 28 in 1795. The block maker could also be the John Smith who was a witness to the marriage of the younger John Smith and Marie Roy, above. The similarity of names of the block maker and his wife to the young John and Jane is, of course, striking, but would not necessarily be conclusive if the family were following conventional naming patterns, with older children being named after their grand-parents. This is where wills might help, but, unfortunately, immigrants from the U.K. rarely had the Quebec notarial wills that can be found quite easily today's archives.

Conclusion

Why did Stuart and Smith not marry? Although there were legal impediments to Stuart's marrying Marguerite Dumoulin, there do not appear to have been any to his marrying the still-single Smith. There is no indication that he had married anyone else. His relationship with Jane lasted at least four years. It is possible that the obligation he undertook towards her in 1823 was a consequence of her pressing him to marry, and his refusing, but agreeing to quarantee her welfare and that of their children. If she was in fact the daughter of a craftsman, he may not have found her socially suitable as a wife, and his history with both women may have been enough to keep society women - and their fathers - at a distance, however elevated his social position may have been. His brother James had one illegitimate child but eventually married well. Perhaps six was just too many.

i Pierre-Georges Roy, "Sir Andrew Stuart", Les Juges de la Province de Québec, Archives du Gouvernement de la Province de Québec, 1933", p. 519.

la Province de Québec, 1933", p. 519.
ii Ginette Bernatchez, "STUART, ANDREW," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 7, University of Toronto /Université Laval, 2003—, accessed August 31, 2013, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/stuart_andrew_7E.html
iii Obituary of Andrew Stuart, Quebec Mercury, 22 February 1840

iv Raymond Perrault, "Marguerite Dumoulin, veuve des Pays d'en Haut", Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, vol 59, no 3, 2008, pp 193-208

v All births, marriages and deaths cited in this article come from Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967, available at ancestry ca

vi A. H. Young, The Rev. John Stuart, D.D., U.E.L., of Kingston, U.C., and his Family, 1921.

vii Pierre-Georges Roy, La Famille Aubert de Gaspé, Lévis, 1907.

viii Louis de la Chesnaye Audette, "The Honorable Andrew Stuart", unpublished ms, June 1973, revised 1989.

ix Records of notary Archibald Campbell, May 17 1823 and February 4,1828, Archives Nationales du Québec.

X Noël Baillargeon, "PARANT, ANTOINE," in Dictionary of Canadian Biography, vol. 8, University of Toronto / Université Laval, 2003–, accessed August 31, 2013, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/parant_antoine_8E.html

xi Pierrette Lafond, "Lire et laisser une trace : ex-libris, lectures interdites et collections particulières", Conserveries mémorielles [online], #5 | 2008, October 1 2008, consulted 31 August 2013. URL : http://cm.revues.org/106

vii Antoine Parant (attributed to), "Cahier d'abjuration depuis 1662 jusqu'à 1847" (Polygraphie 8, no 66 & Polygraphie 8, no 67), Archives du Séminaire de Québec

xiii Peter Gagné, Archives du Séminaire de Québec, personal communication, March 7, 2013

xiv Donald Whyte, Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation, vols 1-4, Ontario Genealogical Society

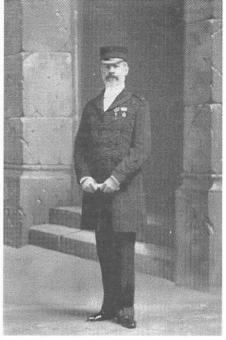
LA MAISON DU GOUVERNEUR

byy Robert Wilkins

In January of 1909, Governor Charles Amédée Vallée was confronted with a situation he had never encountered before in the nearly 18 years he had been chief administrator of the Old Montreal Jail at St. Mary's Current. One of his prisoners, Rabbi Solomon Lombon refused, for religious reasons, to eat the prison food. "This is a jail, not a hotel", said the rather gruff governor.

Rabbi Lombon, who was considered to be a somewhat colourful yet harmless eccentric, was charged with having slaughtered fowl "within a radius of 500 yards from any public market" in violation of civic by-law No. 386 adopted only two months earlier by City Council.

Released the following day after paying his fine, Lombon was back in the slammer within a short period of time for the same offense. When Rabbi Simon Glazer of the United Orthodox Congregation of St. Urbain Street arrived at the jail with Kosher food for Lombon, he was prevented from delivering it by the governor. Asked whether Lombon had eaten any prison food, Vallée answered bluntly: "I don't know whether he did or not, but I am inclined to think he did. He received his allowance of soup and bread and syrup, and whatever the bill of fare contained. And although it's nothing after the fashion of the Windsor Hotel



diet, I have always found it sustaining, and I think the rabbi did." Charles Amédée Vallée It was vintage Vallée. outside the prison compound

Charles – Amédée Vallée was born in 1850 in the parish of St. Roch in the Lower Town of Quebec City. In his youth, he studied at the Collège de Lévis and later at the Académie Commerciale de Quebec. In 1868, Vallée joined the Papal Zouaves and was sent off to Rome to defend the Pope Pius IX against Garibaldi's forces.

Upon his return to Quebec, he married and eventually moved to Montreal where he took up residence in a new dwelling at 377 St. Hubert Street, just south of Sherbrooke. There, two of the young couple's children were born while Mr. Vallée worked as a bank manager for the Banque Nationale situated on Place d'Armes.

At the same time, Vallée developed practical political connections. One of his very close friends was Honoré Mercier, Quebec Premier from 1887 – 1891. In fact, it was Mercier who gave him, in 1891, the position of Governor of the Old Montreal Jail, a position Vallée willing accepted – with one condition. He insisted that an appropriate residence be erected at the prison in which he and his family could live. The government agreed and the Maison du Gouverneur quickly took shape. Montreal architect Arthur Gendron designed the now detached house on the northeast corner of Notre Dame and Delorimier, front and centre of the Prison du Pied-du-Courant, as the jail compound was then known in French. Composed essentially of Montreal greystone and brick, the governor's home cost \$5,000 in the money of the day. Except for the somewhat eclectic façade with its sprinkling of neo-Gothic influence, the edifice was at the time completely enclosed by the rather bleak prison.

However, the elegant two-storey structure, which had little or no insulation, was exceptionally cold in the winter because of its proximity to the frozen St. Lawrence. Nevertheless, Governor Vallée seemed particularly happy living in the massive, multi- roomed building with his wife, Zoé, and their six children.

He remained at the Maison du Gouverneur until he was transferred in 1913 to serve in that same administrative capacity at the newly opened Bordeaux Prison. Indeed, it was Vallée himself (by this time a respected penal and correctional authority) who was the principal contributor to the design of the new penitentiary in the north end of the city.

With Vallée's departure from the Pied du Courant Jail, the Maison du Gouverneur sat abandoned for nearly eight years before it was taken over by the newly created Quebec Liquor Board (since 1970, La Société des Alcools du Québec). Today, it serves, along with the refurbished Prison des patriotes, as the head office of the SAQ.

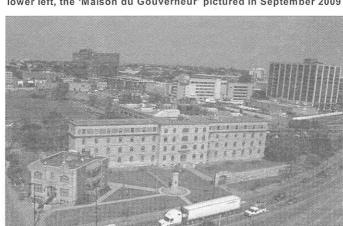
While the state-run alcohol vending company made many early changes to the historic site, it was only in the late twentieth century that significant modifications were crafted throughout the compound, including the Maison du Gouverneur.

Under the inspirational leadership of the late Claude Bousquet, architect for the SAQ, Governor Vallée's old Notre Dame Street home was, during a three-year period, tastefully restored, along with much of the dated Patriot Prison. Walls and adjoining wings were torn down such that the aged mansion is now totally free of any attached structures.

The basement of the old residence is currently used to store over 55,000 bottles of superior wine, obtainable mostly for sponsorship and charitable purposes. The Maison du Gouverneur was also used most recently by the Institut de tourisme et d'hôtellerie du Québec for part of its teaching curriculum. That programme, however, was abandoned a short time ago.

Today, the former domicile of Charles Amédée Vallée (who died in 1924) is in search of a new vocation. Fortunately, its protected status means that this beautiful heritage edifice will be with us for a long time to come.

While the Maison du Gouverneur is not at this time accessible to the public, the neighbouring Patriot Prison is. Located at 903 De Lorimier Avenue, La Prison des patriotes is open Wednesday to Friday, from 12:00 until 5:00 P.M. and on Saturday and Sunday from 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. There is no admission charge. Telephone number: 514-254-6000 # 6245



lower left, the 'Maison du Gouverneur' pictured in September 2009



"THE STREET ARAB" by Sandra Joyce

Reviewed by Rosemary Jones and now available at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

The author of "The Street Arab", Sandra Joyce is the daughter of Quarrier Home Child Robert (Robbie) Joyce this is a fictional story, written with historical facts woven in. It begins in the village of Locoal, a coal mining village in Scotland in 1915 during the first World War, carries through to the Quarrier orphanage, and finally with their immigration to Canada. It's the tale of the Home Children who were taken from United Kingdom and brought to Canada, as well as the hardship so many of them suffered.

Most of these children were taken as the result of poverty, abuse, neglect, or being left orphans due to the fact their fathers did not survive the war. I have a particular interest in this story because I also have a Home Child as an ancestor, and his lonely life here, as a labourer on a farm in Brantford, Ontario, separated from friends and family generated empathy for others in his situation.

Sandra takes "Robbie" and his younger brother on a journey from his birth village, to his grandfather's house in the slums of a seaside town in Scotland, a poor house, to the Quarrier's orphanage, where they were surprisingly treated very well, and finally shipped off to Ontario, Canada.

I found strangely touching the recollection of three bells rung by the captain of the ship "Athenia" as they passed the point where the Titanic sank, one bell for the passengers, one bell for the crew, one for the ship.

Once landed at Pier 21 in Halifax, the children were processed like cattle by medical doctors, sent to a receiving home, then designated to work stations, mostly farms, placed in accordance with their age, size and sex. In some cases, the children were accepted into the family and fairly treated, others were segregated from the family, were ostracized and labeled as undesirables. "The Street Arab" brings focus to the fact that many of these children died from abuse or neglect while in service, or committed suicide because of intolerable conditions. Sandra takes a quote from Anne of Green Gables which indicates the attitude of the times, naming them "Street Arabs". Sandra's descriptive narrative is very good. Each section of the book gives a real sense of being there her chapters on an early Toronto are very interesting, as well as her depiction of the village, orphanage, the streets of Glasgow, and Edinburgh. I felt a strong sympathy for the main character of the story, which built into a respect for his determination, and courage.

My only criticism is that "The Street Arab" ended too soon, I wanted to follow Robbie, his brother, and some of the other characters to a happy ever after. Sadly, I think this was not the future of a lot of the children. Here is a book that can be enjoyed simply as an interesting story, or by interest groups such as genealogists, and history buffs. I would recommend this book particularly to anyone who is descended from a Home Child.

"The Street Arab" is available at select independent bookstores, museums, libraries, Kobo e-books, and Sandra's website at: http://www.facebook.com/l/zAQHdoE76AQ.

And on the shelves of the Quebec Family History Society Library.

BOOK REVIEW

Yves Landry. Les Filles du roi au XVIIe siècle; Orphelines en France, pionnières au Canada. Bibliothèque québécoise, 2ieme édition, 2013, 280 p. (Translation of title: Daughters of the King in the seventeenth century; Orphans in France, pioneers in Canada)

Do not let this long French title faze you! It's a list of 264 Filles du roi, whose original arrival in Canada was celebrated in 2013. Here you will find them listed, along with husbands, some family, and short, useful biographies. If there are any unfamiliar expressions, I have included for publication a lexicon that gives many of the terms used in BMDs, census listings, etc.

The index is smartly arranged with all the Filles du roi listed in bold type, and other people in regular, so you can do a quick check comparing your own list of female ancestors against the index, then going to check the biographies – I used one of the genealogical programs to extract and print only the women from my family data base. I found at least fifteen whose history matches the mini-biographies in the book.

The author has taught at several universities in France and Canada;

he received a prize from the Canadian Federation of Social Sciences upon its original publication in 1992.

Les Filtes du roi au xvir siècle

or / tamen represent de la bor

Yves Landry

Happy hunting! Lorraine Gosselin

LEXICON - ©2013 by Lorraine Gosselin

This lists some French words you may encounter on the *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec* site at *www.banq.qc.ca* or in French-language BMD documents or census records. The focus is mainly on those terms that have no obvious similarity to English words, or those that are now rare or have a different use today.

- * Numérisé = digitized, probably the most useful word, as you can limit some searches to find only the documents that have been digitized and that you can read on the Web site.
- * Téléchargé/téléchargement = download / downloading.
- Afficher = display.
- * Anonyme = anonymous, usually seen in baptisms where the infant died before receiving a first name or in place of a family name where the child was illegitimate. Erroneously interpreted as a family name in some data base transcriptions and compilations.
- ❖ Né/e = born.
- Nécrologie, avis de décès = obituary/ies.
- * Feu/e = deceased, adj. usually placed before the person's name, ex feue Marie Lebrun.
- ❖ Décédé/e = deceased, verb or noun, ex. Joseph Lebrun, décédé le 30 mai 1857. Le décédé était journalier.
- ❖ Défunt/e = deceased, adj. or noun, ex. La défunte était née en Irlande.
- ❖ Mort/e = die / died, verb or deceased, adj. or noun. Jeanne Lebrun est morte le 25 janvier 1672. Le mort
- .* Inhumé/e = buried.
- ❖ Mari = husband. Femme = wife, woman. Époux/épouse = spouse.
- ❖ Enfant = child

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1) A Half Century of Random Reminiscences of Captain William White, K.C.
by George G. Mills FH/160.9/M54/2010
2) Tell Me Why Nights Are Lonesome
by Muriel Gold
3) The September Years
by Vera Gauley Munro FH/151.9/M8/1994
4) Shulamis: Stories from a Montreal childhood
by Shulamis Yelin FH/151.9/Y4/1993
5) Home is Where The Heart Is
by M.Laurel Buck FH/151.9/B8/2010
6) The Wolfe Pack: Stories of a Mid-Western Family (USA) 1850-1950
by Mildred Wolfe Burns FH/230.9/B8/2010
7) The Descendants of John Robert Marshall 1787-1858 of
Inverness Township, Megantic County, Quebec
by Gwen Barry FH/154.33/B37/2001
8) Megantic County Schools
compiled by Megantic CountyHistorical Society 2002 HG/154.01/M4/2002
9) Pioneer Families of Cavagnal, Hudson, Quebec
by Hudson Historical Society
10).Pioneer Families of Cavagnal, Hudson, Quebec
by Hudson Historical Society HG/152.33/H8/1985 V2
11) The Reluctant Canadian
by Brad Barnes HG/100.33/B37/
12) Railways of Canada
by Robert F. Legget
13) Les officiers de melice du Bas-Canada 1812-1815
by Luc Lepine MH/150.4/L4/1996/c2
14) Faces of War: The War of 1812 with insert
by Legion Magazine MH/100.33/L4/2013 50
15) The Mafee Family and Others by Jim Maffee FH/100.33/L4/2013
by Jim Maffee
16) Record Repositories in Great Britain
17) Old Canadian Cemeteries: Places of Memory
by Jane Irwin
18) History of the Canadian National Railway
by G.R. Stevens
19) History of the Canadian Pacific Railway
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20) The Allan Family: they left the world a better place
hy Mauroon Corland

by Maureen Gorland FH/452.33/B6/2013

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MARY ELLEN JOHNSON and THE FLOWER SHOW

by Beverly Renaud

The Montreal Horticultural Society offically opened the annual Horticultural Show on September 24th 1890, at the Victoria Skating Rink on Drummond Street. The Society's Canadian Horticultural Magazine listed the names of those who participated and prizes won in each category. Among the winners listed in The Horticultural Magazine of September of 1897 and again 1898, was my areat-grandmother "Mrs Edgar Johnson" of Lennoxville, Quebec, who entered her flowers, which she grew on the farm.

I can't imagine the work involved back then. Picking the flowers in the wee hours of the morning up on the hill on Nichol road, then transporting the flowers onto the horse drawn wagons to the nearest train station, either Lennoxville or Sherbrooke, and then off the train in Montreal and

deliver them to the Victoria skating rink on Drummond street

Also reported in Sherbrooke Daily Record September 8th 1898 The Sherbrooke Fair.

Winners in the Flower Department, Plant and Flowers.

Mrs. Edgar Johnson also won many prizes in the competitions at the Sherbrooke Fairs, including 1st. Prize for Table Decorations.

Mrs.Edgar Johnson

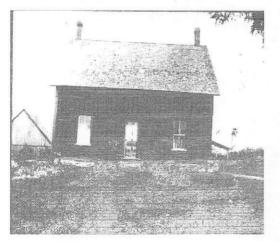
Mary Ellen Cowell

Born 1867 in Bolton County, Prescott, Lancashire England Immigrated to Quebec Canada in 1882.

Married Edgar johnson -in 1893 Church of England, Waterville, Quebec Died 1922 Lennoxville, Quebec

Buried Huntingville Cemetery, Huntingville, Compton Que.

The Farmhouse - Lennoxville, Quebec



Johnson Tombstone - Huntingville Cemetery



Mgar Johnson

HORTICULTURAL SHOW VICTORIA SKATING RINK -SSEPTEMBER 1890



As this city's oldest newspaper, The Control has been recording Montreal's history since 1778. Watch this snace every day in 1992 for brief extracts from our archives. And on Saturdays, mad our special full page about Montreal's cast — as seen by both Gazette writers and readers.

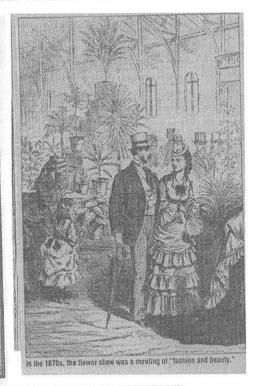
Victoria skating rink was site of horticultural show in 1890

Today is Sept, 24. On this date in 1890, The Gazette reported on the opening of the annual horticultural show:

"The Victoria Skating Rink has always been the home of pageantry and display in Montreal. Its glassy surface, covered oft-times in winter with a motley throng, has made the name of Montreal widely known in foreign lands, armed knights of many mystic orders, gay in military dress, have made its summer sawdust floor ring with martial tread. . . It remains for the fall to echipse them both in the magnificence of its display. Great tree ferns and palms mounting upwards, rosy-cheeked apples and downy peaches, mammoth squashes, florid geraniums and dahlias, rare and costly orchids, vegetables with all kinds of names, shapes and sizes, grapes of many hues, flowers of all kinds go to make up a display that furnishes entertainment as well as instruction."

Montreal Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association was

The annual exhibition of the a highlight of the season. The 1890 show was officially opened by Premier Honoré Mercier.





FROM THE HORNETS' NEST TO CUSTER'S LAST STAND.

The Immigrant Story of Norwegian Sergeant Olaus Hansen .

By Ozzie Sollien

There were many reasons why Norwegians wanted to leave Norway in the 19th Century. both long range and ultimate causes played a part in the decision. Some people disagreed with Norwegian politics, some wanted to get away from the Lutheran church, some were poor and wanted to make a future for their family, some were rich, and wanted to become even richer. A combination of two reasons one long range and one ultimate - was the deciding factor why Olaus Hansen and his brother. Hans went to America in 1861. The population in Norway had seen a radical increase, from about 200 000 after the bubonic plague (the Black Death) which broke out about 1349, to about 1.2 million in 1840. With 3% arable land in all of Norway and the country not being involved in the industrial revolution. most people were either a farmer or a cotter (sharecropper) utilizing this tiny area. The harvest in Eastern Norway in 1859 and 1860 had been bad to disastrous, and in the spring of 1861, Olaus, Hans and about 150 more emigrants left Nannestad north of the capital Christiania (Oslo).

More often than not the emigrant ships carried too many passengers, often twice as much as the law allowed. Even if both the British and American government had created passenger acts to protect the travellers, they were easily circumvented by the ships' captains, which led to disastrous conditions on the ships with crowded quarters, unsanitary conditions, disease and death. Some of the ships were old "slavers" now transporting human cargo from Europe and the conditions on board were so bad many of them were called "coffin ships". In 1847 more than 100 000 Irish tried to escape the potato famine in their home country by emigrating to America. The bottle neck at Grosse Isle in the St Lawrence River, where hundreds of ships tried to get passengers through the quarantine station which was



established years earlier to protect Canada from European cholera, became the last stop for thousands of Irish. Typhus had broken out on the about 400 ships trying to get past the island. 5 300 Irish had already been buried at sea. 5 400 succumbed at Grosse Isle. Corpses were hauled up from the ships holds with hooks and stacked on the beaches like cordwood, or simply dumped in the river. Because of the overburdened quarantine facility many people with typhus slipped by, creating thousands of fatalities inland – about 2 700 in Quebec and 7 000 around Montreal.

When Olaus passed through Grosse Isle there was a Norwegian interpreter at the quarantine station. Andrew Andersen, who had been invited to join the police force after the army transferred off the island. He later switched to the job as interpreter and continued in that capacity for about 20 years. Unbeknownst to the two brothers, the Civil War had broken out in America. Their plan to start farming in Winneshiek County, Iowa, where the oldest brother, Ole already had a farm did not materialize. Instead, like 6000 other Norwegians, they were thrown into the war.



Hans Hanson in uniform

After signing up for three years Hans Hansen was wounded in battle and discharged in December of 1864. Olaus, on the other hand – the youngest child in the Hansen family - would go on to become the most experienced, professional Norwegian soldier in the American army. He would be involved in battles which

became defining moments in American history, and the only soldier – of any nationality – known to have fought both in "The Hornets' Nest" at the battle of Shiloh in 1862 – and also at Custer's Last Stand at Little Bighorn in Montana in 1876 – and survive both battles. However – his family in both Norway and the United States did not approve of Olaus way of life, and deliberately covered it up, telling the children born into the American branch that he was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Olaus enlisted for 3 years in the 12th Iowa Volunteer Infantry regiment in November of 1861. Together with Hans he went to training camp in Dubugue, Iowa and from there to Benton Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. He quickly learned that war was not the glorious party he had been led to believe. And it was not going to last 3 months. In February of 1862 Ulysses S. Grant wanted to get control of Kentucky by taking forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers. and the 12th lowa was one of the regiments ordered from Benton Barracks to be a part of the attack force. Having successfully taken both forts - with heavy casualties - Grant settled with the army, which was now called the Army of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. He was preparing an attack on Albert Sidney Johnson's forces at Corinth, Johnson beat him to the attack, and Grant had to defend himself desperately in a fight called the Battle of Shiloh. On the extreme front line, along a farm road at the edge of a cotton field, lay the Iowa Brigade with about 50 Norwegians, fighting off Rebel attacks for more than 6 hours. The position would later become famous as "the Hornets' Nest", named so by the Confederate forces trying to take it. In the end the largest concentration of field artillery ever gathered on the North American continent pounded the Hornets' Nest into submission. and Olaus, Hans and the rest of the Iowans withdrew - only to be captured and sent to prison in Alabama. But Grant had been able to withdraw to a new line of defence, and the

following day advanced and won the battle, which had more casualties than the American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War combined.

After a short stay in Alabama Olaus was paroled and sent back to Benton Barracks to renewed service for the Union Army, Abraham Lincoln and U.S. Grant had agreed that to break the back of the Confederacy, Grant had to take Vicksburg, get control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in two. The Mississippi was the main artery for domestic and international commerce, and the batteries at Vicksburg controlled the access to the interior. After a few unsuccessful assaults with heavy casualties. Grant decided to lay siege to Vicksburg and Olaus spent time around the city until it finally surrendered. At Vicksburg Olaus Hansen, or Olans Hanson as he was known in the 12th lowa, received his first promotion - of a total of six - in the Union Army. He would eventually be promoted to Sergeant in June of 1865

Olaus would participate in about a dozen battles during the Civil War and do some very extensive marching - the distances covered by the 12th Iowa Infantry completely dwarfed the so called "Jackson's Foot Cavalry", Stonewall Jackson's infantry from the Shenandoah Campaign in 1862, famous in American history for popping up in the most unexpected places at the most unexpected times. After having beaten Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest at Tupelo Olaus and the 12th Iowa went on to Nashville where some of the last resistance from the Confederate armies. represented by General John Bell Hood, was crushed. The 12th Iowa was then taken to New Orleans from where they were dispatched to take Spanish Fort, Alabama. After laving a siege to the fort, it was captured, and shortly thereafter the Civil War was at an end. The 12th Iowa, however, was kept in service until January of 1866, doing police duty in Selma. Alabama where Olaus was at the Freedmen's Bureau, and in Memphis, Tennessee.

In 1867, during Reconstruction, Olaus enlisted in the General Mounted Service under a different name - Olans H. Northeg. After service in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he ran a recruiting office, he was transferred to St. Louis Arsenal. From there he was transferred to Custer's 7th Cavairy and sent to one of the most violent parishes in Louisiana, nicknamed Bloody Caddo. The 7th Cavalry had been sent there by U.S. Grant - now president - to supress terror organizations like the White League from taking over with their reign of hooded night riders dressed in white. During Olaus' stay in Shreveport, trouble with the Sioux broke out in Dakota Territory. The 7th Cavalry was brought to Fort Abraham Lincoln for the 1876 Sioux Campaign, By now Olaus had developed severe acute rheumatism, and based on what we know about medications in 1876, the only painkillers available would have been whiskey and Laudanum, which was a tincture of 10% opium in alcohol. 400 000 soldiers had been discharged as opium addicts after the Civil War because of the liberal use of opiates by the medical doctors. Olaus had not been injured, so he was probably not affected by this during the war. There is reason to believe, however, that when he developed rheumatism he was given the same treatment as everybody else, most likely making him opium dependent. The frigid Dakota winters must have influenced his condition negatively over the years to come.

On May 17th, 1876 Olaus Hansen left Fort Abraham Lincoln together with the 7th Cavalry on a campaign against the non-reservation Sioux and Cheyenne. He was still on the sick list. At Fort Lincoln he had met the only other Norwegian in the 7th Cavalry, John Sivertsen, a blacksmith from Fannrem, Orkdal Valley, southwest of the city of Trondheim. After a strenuous march of 350 miles westwards the 7th Cavalry was in the Bighorn country. Two more military column were approaching - one from north under General John Gibbon, and one from south under General George Crook

- designed to catch the Indians in a vice. Although the plan was to coordinate the attacks between the three generals for a surprise attack, Custer's column found the Indians in the Little Bighorn Valley on June 24th, and realized that the Sioux had already spotted the 7th Cavalry.

On June 25th Olaus Hansen and John Sivertsen were ordered forward as part of a detachment of 3 companies under Major Marcus Reno, to attack the Indians and drive them towards Custer's detachment of 5 companies swinging around to cut off their escape. Only the Crow- and Arikara scouts realized that the Sioux and Cheyenne had no intention of escaping – Custer had run upon the largest Indian encampment ever assembled on the North American continent, with several thousand warriors. The Battle of the Little Bighorn – Custer's Last Stand – had commenced.

Olaus and John, together with about 100 soldiers charged full speed across the plain along the river, aiming to ride right into the Indian village. A large Sioux force under the war chief Gall promptly mounted a counter attack and stopped the 7th Cavalry in its tracks, forcing the soldiers to dismount and form a skirmish line. The line quickly broke down and, and after retreating to the forest along the river, where the horses were kept, Olaus and the rest of the detachment mounted and charged through the Indians. They were heading for the river, to cross it and get up into the hills on the opposite side to create a defensive position. In the mad dash away from the Indians the 7th Cavalry took about 30 casualties. The pursuing Indians suddenly disappeared, and it later came to show that they had joined forces with another detachment of Indians downriver, and together they completely wiped out Custer's 5 companies of about 210 soldiers. Nobody was left alive.

Olaus and John were besieged on a hilltop together with the remaining soldiers in Reno's

detachment until the officer in charge of the Dakota column – of which the 7th Cavalry was a part – arrived with the rest of the force. The Indians put the grass on fire in the Little Bighorn Valley to cover their exit, and thousands of Indians left in a massive column, driving a herd of 20 000 ponies.

The aftermath of Custer's last battle became very traumatic for many soldiers in the 7th Cavalry. In going through the Indian camp and across the battlefield to bury the dead they discovered that the almost 300 soldiers had been horribly tortured and mutilated. Heads were found severed from trunks and placed on poles, on the ground or hung from wires throughout the village. The head of one of Olaus' corporals in Company G was found under an overturned camp kettle. On the battle field bodies were slashed and hands, arms. feet and legs were chopped off the soldiers. after they had been stripped. Some of the bodies had up to 30 arrows shot into them. Many were scalped, and some had their heads beaten to pulp.

In camp at the Yellowstone River after the battle reactions started to show. The soldiers drank heavily, led by none other than Major Reno, who purchased gallon after gallon of whiskey. The 7th Cavalry was restructured and continued to campaign against Indians, eventually confining both the Sioux and the Chevenne to the reservations. During an attack on Cheyenne Chief Dull Knife's village in November of 1876 by Colonel Ranald MacKenzie', spoils from the Little Bighorn battle was found. Among uniforms, flags and other army gear 1st Sergeant Edward Botzer's roster book was picked up, and it is now kept at the Smithsonian Institution. The National Museum of the American Indian. Here it has been given its own name - High Bull's Victory Roster. One of the pages shows Olaus Hansen as one of the best marksmen in Custer's 7th Cavalry, Other, more gruesome trophies were also recovered in the Chevenne village - the scalps of two young girls, a necklace of human fingers and the right hands of twelve Shoshone babies.

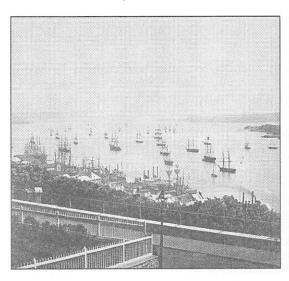
Olaus Hansen stayed in the Dakotas although John Sivertsen transferred to Baltimore, Maryland in 1878. Fallout from the Little Bighorn continued to show from right after the battle, going on for decades. Several officers drank themselves out of the army – some of them to death. Many soldiers involved in the battle became heavy users of Laudanum, and several of them committed suicide – up to 25 years later. In the spring of 1879 Olaus Hansen falsified some procurement papers to purchase whiskey, was court martialled and spent a year in prison at Fort Meade. He was dishonorably discharged from the army in 1880. On

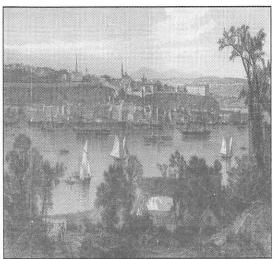
November 5th, 1882 he committed suicide in Bear Butte Valley, not far from Fort Meade, and became one of the casualties of Custer's Last Stand. His family continued to claim that he was killed at the battle of Shiloh 20 years prior, a cover up that held for 130 years because he was buried in the Old Post Cemetery at Fort Meade under his assumed name - Olans H. Northeg. In the early 1990s I picked up Olans Northeg's trail and tracked him back through 7th Cavalry, Reconstruction and the Civil War to Nannestad, Norway, revealing his amazing life story which had been hidden for so long, a life story making him the most famous Norwegian soldier in American army history...

<u>Author's Note:</u> The book about Olaus Hansen's adventures, written by Ozzie Sollien, can be purchased at www.amazon.com by searching either on Ozzie's name, or Olaus Hansen's. The book has about 460 references to primary sources, books and articles

Two of many photos in this book Grosse Isle, Quebec - circa 1860

Quebec City - circa 1870





LOCATING EARLY CHURCH REGISTERS:

QFHS long time volunteer Jacques Gagné has compiled several useful guides to aid researchers in locating early church registers that are not available at the usual repositories. He has kindly given permission for these to be published in *Connections*! Jacques has asked our readers to please let QFHS know if you know of any other church records that are not easily available. Please contact the office at *qfhs@belinet.ca*Pennie Redmile

The list for *Baptist* church registers was published in *Connections* - Autumn 2013, vol 36 # 1 - page 25 In this issue ,we are publishing those for *Methodist* and *Congregational*.

THE METHODIST LIST

- † In 1790, Rev. William Losee, an ordained Methodist Minister with the Troy Methodist Conference, the latter a division of New York State Methodist Conference was appointed to the Lake Champlain Methodist Circuit. It is assumed that Rev. Losee would have ministered in the Dunham region.
- † In 1790, Rev. Hezekiah Calvin Wooster, another ordained Methodist Preacher asssigned to the Lake Champlain Methodist Circuit by the Troy Methodist Conference was also a visitor to the Dunham region.
- ↑ In 1798, Rev. Joshua Hull, Rev. Joseph Mitchel, Rev. Abber Wood and Rev. Elijah Hedding were assigned to the Vergennes Methodist Circuit in Vermont Only Rev. Hedding is known to have served north of the border in the Caldwell Manor region.
- † In 1801, Rev. Lorenzo Dow, an ordained Methodist Circuit Rider assigned at the time to the Essex Methodist Circuit in Vermont, the latter circuit also referred to as Fletcher Methodist Circuit, made two trips to Canada, perhaps even more He most likely visited hamlets within the Upper Richelieu River Valley, hamlets within Missisquoi and within Brome counties.
- ↑ In 1801, Rev. James Coleman, an ordained Methodist Minister who was assigned with the Vergennes Methodist Circuit in Vermont made an undisclosed number of mission calls to hamlets located north of the U.S.-Canadian border, most likely in the Upper Richelieu River Valley.
- † In 1801, Rev. Elijah Chichester and Rev. Elijah Hedding, two ordained Methodist Circuit Ministers assigned to the Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit in Northern New York were the preachers who with their entire circuit would take them 300 miles from Plattsburgh Both Pastor Chichester and Pastor Hedding were ministering to Canadian families in the Caldwell Manor, Christie Manor region from 1801 onward.
- † In 1801, Rev. Henry Ryan, an ordained Methodist Preacher with the Vergennes Methodist Circuit in Vermont was known to have ministered to families who resided north of the border, most likely within the Richelieu River Valey
- † In 1801, three Methodist Circuit Ministers assigned with the Fletcher Methodist Circuit in Vermont, Rev. Elijah Hedding, Rev. Laban Clark, Rev. James Coleman, were visitors to families who resided north of the border in hamlets located along the shores of the Richelieu River and perhaps into Missisquoi county.
- ↑ In 1801, Rev. Ézekiel Canfield and Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, ordained Methodist Preachers with the Brandon Methodist Circuit in Vermont were visitors in hamlets located north of the border, most likely in Missisquoi and the Richelieu River Valley regions.
- ↑ In 1802, Rev. Henry Ryan, now assigned with the Fletcher Methodist Circuit in Vermont was also a visitor to the people who resided north of the border.

- † In 1802, Rev. Elijah Hedding, an ordained Methodist Preacher preached at the Richford Methodist Church in Vermont, he was on his way to appointments in Canada.
- † In 1803 and 1804, from the same Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit, we find Rev. Henry Ryan ministering north of the border within the Upper Richelieu River Valley and Missisquoi county. It is most likely possible that Rev. Ryan would have carried his ministerial endeavours to families in the Lacolle region of Canada.
- † In 1803, Rev. Gershom Pearce, an ordained Methodist Preacher with the same Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit would minister to families who resided in the Caldwell Manor, Christie Manor regions and other hamlets within the Upper Richelieu River Valley.
- ↑ In 1804, Rev. Gershom Pearce, assigned then with the Fletcher Methodist Circuit in Vermont was also visiting families located north of the border.
- † In 1804, Rev. Thomas Best, an ordained Methodist Preacher assigned with the Church in Highgate, Vermont was also a visitor to hamlets located north of the border.
- † In 1806, Rev. Reuben Harris from the same Church in Highgate, Vermont was also ministering in Canada, north of Vermont.
- † In 1808, Rev. Bela Smith, another ordained Methodist Minister assigned to the Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit is believed to have ministered north of the border in communities located next to the U.S.-Canada border
- † In 1812 and 1813, Rev. John T. Addoms, another Methodist Circuit Rider assigned to the Lake Champlain Methodist Circuit, the latter a division of the Troy Methodist Conference was also a visitor to the Dunham Methodist Mission
- † In 1815, Rev. William Ross, an ordained Methodist Preacher assigned to the Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit is believed to have ministered to families north of the Canadian border.
- † In 1815, Rev. Timothy Goodwin, an ordained Methodist Preacher assigned with the Methodist Church in Chasy, New York spent time in the Richelieu River Valley.
- † In 1817, Rev. James Covell, an ordained Methodist Minister from Brandon, Vermont also served north of the border, in 1818 he spent time in Dunham.
- † In 1818, Rev. Zenas Adams, an ordained Methodist Minister from Unity, Vermont was assigned to a mission field in Stanstead county
- † In 1821, Rev. Cyrus Prindle, an ordained Methodist Preacher assigned to the Plattsburgh Methodist Circuit was a visitor to hamlets located north of the border.

ABOUT THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALIST

Circuit Riders (Saddlebag Preachers) who ministered in the Eastern Townships from 1798 onward.

First, we must look into the limitations the Congregationalist Ministers were subjected to from about 1798 to 1835 in Lower Canada - Prior to the passage of the Reform Bill in 1835, the Canadian Government continued to pursue an arbitrary and oppressive policy toward the Congregationalists. From 1798 or about, Congregational Ministers were not authorized to perform all appropriate work of the sacred ministry including acts of baptisms, marriages and deaths.

<u>Source:</u>: George Punchard - History of Congregationalism from about A.D. 250 to the present time - Vol. 4 - Google Books Free Reading Online in totality. Portion dealing with Lower Canada can be found within the pages of 590 to 604

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALIST

Circuit Riders (Saddlebag Preachers) who ministered in the Eastern Townships from 1798 onward.

- ↑ 1790 The first Congregationalist families to the Eastern Townships arrived in Stanstead county in 1790 or about from Massachusetts and New Hampshire
- ↑ 1798 The first recorded Congregationalist Church Service in the Eastern Townships was performed in 1798 in the barn of Captain Israel Wood in a community referred to as Stanstead Plain, the latter located across the border from Derby Line, Vermont.
- ↑ 1798 or about Rev. John Taplin, an ordained Congregational Minister from the U.S.A. served in Stanstead County until it appears in 1803 or 1804
- **†** From 1804 to 1816 in the same community of Stanstead Plain, Rev. James Hobart, an American Congregationalist Minister served the community.
- 1 In 1810, Rev. Luther Leland from Middlebury College in Vermont served in Stanstead county
- 1 In 1811, Rev. John Jackson from Petersham. Massachusetts served in Stanstead county
- † From 1815 to about 1823, Rev. J. Taylor, an American Congregational Minister and a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont served as Pastor of a new Church in Eaton Township and for the next 6 years
- † From about 1816 to the 1830s and perhaps beyond, Rev. Thaddeus Osgood also served in Stanstead county. One source indicates that Rev. Osgood might have served in Stanstead as early as the 1790s.
- † From about 1820, the Hampshire Association would recruit American Congregationalist Ministers and send them to the Eastern Townships, especially within Stanstead county.
- ₱ From 1829, Rev. Andrew Rankin served in Stanstead Plain for an unknown period of time
- ₱ From about 1830, the American Missionary Society would also recruit American Congregationalist Ministers and send them to the Eastern Townships
- † In 1830, Rev. John Gibbs an ordained British Isles Congregational Minister from Banff, Scotland served in Stanstead county
- ↑ In 1833 or about, Rev. Ammi James Parker opened a new Church in Danville village within Shipton Township Pastor Parker would serve in Drummond, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead counties until 1877 Rev. Parker was one of the chief fathers of Congregationalism in the Eastern Townships
- † From 1834, Rev. A.O. Hubbard served in Stanstead He had been sent by the American Missionary Society
- ↑ In 1836, Rev. R.V. Hall who was born in Stanstead county in 1810 but educated in the U.S.A. became Pastor of the Congregational churches within Stanstead county until 1854
- † In 1836, Rev. L. Sabin was sent by the American Missionary Society to served among the Congregationalist families of Stanstead county.
- † In 1837, Rev. Edwin J. Sherrill and until 1875 served the community of Eaton Township plus the families within Drummond and Richmond counties. Rev. Shrrrill was educated in Lee, Massachusetts.
- † From 1839 or about, Rev. James Robertson would serve in the Congregational Churches in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville for an undisclosed period of time.
- ↑ In 1840 a Congregational Church in Durham, Drummond county was operational under the guidance of Rev. D. Dunkerley
- † In 1840, a Congregational Church existed in Compton Village, name of pastor not reported

- † In 1840 in the villages of Granby and Abbotsford, Rev. R. Miles an ordained Congregational Minister served the communities.
- **†** In 1840 in the village of Inverness within Mégantic county, Rev. W. Henry served the Congregationalist families.
- † In 1840 within the village of Melbourne in Richmond county, Rev. Joseph Andrews served the Congregationalist families
- † In 1840 within the village of Philipsburg in Missisquoi, a small Congregational Church was active.
- † In 1840 in the village of Potton, within Brome County, Rev. M.P. Clark ministered to Congregationalist families.
- † In 1840 within the village of Russelltown, a small Congregational Church was operational.
- ↑ In 1844, Rev. David Connell served in Brome county among the Congregationalist families of the region.
- † In 1856, the Canadian Missionary Society would send Congregationalist Ministers to the Eastern Townships
- ↑ In 1865, Rev. John Rogers, a graduate from the Canadian Missionary Society served in Stanstead county until 1872
- † In 1873 a new Congregational Church opened in Fitch Bay within Stanstead county

MORE HELPFUL TIPS

DATA BASE SEARCH TIP

If you are searching for a place or family name that starts with "Saint-"and find nothing, be aware that English and French dbs do not show this the same way: if we use Saint-Alexandre as an example: In English you will find St. Alexandre

while in French, it will probably be St-Alexandre or most likely, Saint-Alexandre.

Unlike Google, you will probably not be presented with all the spelling possibilities, so check the alternatives for *saint / sainte*, i.e. spelled in full and with a hyphen, if you're looking up French names.

Lorraine Gosselin

MOUNT ROYAL & NOTRE DAME DE NEIGE DATABASE SEARCH

For Mount Royal Cemetery: Go to their on-line site http://mountroyalcem.com and scroll to the bottom of the page, then click on "Genealogy" and fill in the search form. this will give you the Name of the person and the Year of death. I find it much better to just put an initial for the first name - that way more names will appear.

For Notre Dame des Neiges Cemetery: A bit more complicated, but you receive more information for your time and effort. Note that some videos will appear, you can close them by clicking the X at the bottom right corner. On the Home Page: http://www.notredamedesneigescemetery.ca/en Click on the Locate a Deceased Person link in the menu bar

Next click on Locate a Deceased Person panel (picture of a winged angel).

Then on the Locate a Deceased bar and enter the name you are searching in the search form

Dawn Ouellette.

CAN YOU HELP?

Compiled by Pennie Redmile

This column is free to all QFHS members, to share research questions, brick walls, etc. Non-members are welcome to submit their questions for a small fee of \$ 5.00 per query. If anyone can help, please contact the person directly. Aside from the queries, we will include some interesting tidbits that have surfaced. If you see anything like this, of interest to genealogists, please send them in.

Send all queries to the QFHS Office or e-mail *qfhs@bellnet.ca*write "Can You Help" on the envelope or e-mail subject line

Seeking information about Mary Ann Vickers Beedles (Beadles) who went to Compton Qc. in July 1883 & returned to England via East Boston in July 1884 to join her husband, Ed/ Edward Beedles/Beadles He travelled from England to Quebec in May 1883. Can anyone help explain why they were i Quebec? Was there military in Compton in 1883? Did he maybe work on a farm? Any and all suggestions would be appreciated.

Susan Brouwer at sasbrouwer@shaw.ca

- 1. Did James Mapplebeck legally adopt his two stepchildren Catherine/Kathleen and Garfield Graham? It isn't known when James Graham (first husband of Catherine Elizabeth Winters, and father of Catherine/Kathleen and Garfield) died. Elizabeth (she went by her middle name) married James Mapplebeck in Montreal on 20 November 1885, her marriage record stated that she was the widow of the late James Graham of Chicago. However, considering the family story that James Graham was a Catholic priest who left his family and returned to the priesthood, I'm not sure that he was actually dead. The last record I have of James Graham is a listing in Lovell's Montreal Directory, 1883 (he was a bookkeeper and lived at 110 Ontario). Catherine/Kathleen was born on 31 October 1879. Garfield Graham was born in Quebec (probably Montreal) on 26 May 1882. Welcome any help or suggestions.
- 2. I am looking for information on Elizabeth Buise, the second wife of John Bennet Winters. They married in Montreal at Presbyterian Saint Gabriel on 18 May 1878. According to the marriage record, she was a spinster, her parents were George Buise and Margaret White, and her parents were both deceased at the time of her marriage. John died in Montreal a year and a half later, on 25 December 1879. I have not found any other records of Elizabeth Buise.

Beth Gatlin at leopard522@aol.com

Seeking information about **Thomas Donnelly**, born around 1830 in Ireland. Canadian census documents between 1871 and 1906 show he lived with his wife, **Sarah Ann(e) Mills**, in Carleton County, Marlborough Township, Canada (West) and their children until 1883 when they moved to Indian Head Saskatchewan. The children were Isabella *Jane*, *Dorothy*, *Thomas Edward (Jr.?) William John*, *James Mills*, *Joseph Albert*, *Robert Rufus*, *Charles Pettit*, *Sarah Ann(e)*, and *Randle Earnest*.

Any information about Thomas' emigration to Canada leading back to his Irish roots would be appreciated.

Pennie Redmile 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]

Note if you don't want to type in addresses, remember that this column is posted on our Web site when you receive Connections and all links are live, just click on them

THE IRISH GENEALOGIST JOURNAL'S DATABASE

A quarter million names appear in their recently released database. The entries point to journal articles for the past 70 years. Information on how to obtain the articles as well as access to the data base is at www.irishancestors.ie/?page_id=3039

IF YOU HAVE ANCESTORS WHO TAUGHT OR GRADUATED FROM McGILL

McGill Library celebrates McGill University's 190th Anniversary with this newly digitized collection of Old McGill Yearbooks from 1898 through to 2000. Browse through the years or enter a name. Explore Old McGill memories and stories told through photographs, drawings, letters, poetry, song, and so much more. I hope you are as lucky as I was: I found both the listing and the graduation picture of my great-uncle Louis Gosselin (Law) and the listing of my other great-uncle Albert Gosselin (Science – he was a Civil Engineer). See **yearbooks.mcgill.ca** Retrieval is a bit quirky but easy.

THE WAR OF 1812 - two sites

The Royal Veteran Battalion in the War Of 1812

Don't worry if the first words you see are in French: it's actually an English blog, showing uniforms, events, and battles. www.tinyurl.com/ofk4p2a (real address:

http://fp.reverso.net/history-uniforms-over-blog/5719/en/article-le-10th-veteran-battalion-dans-la-guerre-de-1812-v2-115512143.html).

WERE YOUR ANCESTORS VOLTIGEURS?

As Library and Archives Canada tell us "During the War of 1812, many French Canadians fought under the command of Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry in the Canadian Voltigeurs, a light infantry unit. The Voltigeurs' main battle exploit was the Battle of the Châteauguay, which was fought on October 26, 1813, when some 1,700 Canadians helped drive back more than 3,000 Americans, preventing a major attack on Montréal." Find how to research this at thediscoverblog.com/2013/10/24/your-ancestors-and-the-war-of-1812

DROUIN COLLECTION

The Drouin collection bills itself as The Genealogical Site Of French America. It is a for fee site but if you are a QFHS member, you can consult it at our Library. However, there is an English guide to the Collection that you can download and consult before your visit: **www.genealogiequebec.com** Click on English, the guide is at the bottom of the page.

CANADIAN HISTORICAL CENSUS

Library and Archives Canada now group links to all historical censuses on one page to facilitate searching. www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx The 1921 entry brings you directly to Ancestry.ca (Fee site or free access for QHS members at our Library.)

HELPING AIDS FOR 1921 CENSUS

The questions that were asked by the census takers and the guide for each question can be found at www.scribd.com/doc/160198023/1921-Census-Helping-Aids

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF NORWAY

The Digital Archives of the National Archives of Norway can be found at **arkivverket.noleng**. Access digitized parish registers, probate records, court records and a blog directly from the home page. The site is in Norwegian and English; the records of course are in Norwegian and access is free.

THE CANADIAN 1940 NATIONAL REGISTRATION FILE

This is the result of the compulsory registration of all persons, 16 years of age or older, between 1940 and 1946 and can be very useful to genealogists.

thediscoverblog.com/2013/08/08/the-1940-national-registration-file

SEARCHING BY ETHNO-CULTURAL AND ABORIGINAL GROUPS

Library and Archives Canada Genealogy and Family History section lists information by ethnic and aboriginal groups at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-905.010-e.html

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS TO MONTREAL

Share your immigrant from Britain story at www.british-immigrants-in-montreal.com

DEDICATED FIRST WORLD WAR PORTAL

Launched by the National Archives – UK at http://tinyurl.com/o4z8mm2

GENEALOGY GUYS PODCAST

www.Genealogyguys.com Click on this symbol to listen

HAVE YOU TRIED ONE-STEP WEB PAGES?

As Steve Morse states: "This site contains tools for finding immigration records, census records, vital records, and for dealing with . . . numerous other applications. Some of these tools fetch data from other websites but do so in more versatile ways than the search tools provided on those websites." www.stevemorse.org

TECHIE NOTES

THE CASE OF THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARING EMAILS

I discovered, quite by accident, when a friend complained to a mutual acquaintance that I wasn't responding to her emails. I hadn't seen any from her, but I found that if I went to Sympatico's home page there was a "hotmail" entry that I could enter with my usual Sympatico password: there I found emails waiting to be sent to my Outlook mail box and a spam folder (where I found

one of her messages). So now I check it regularly as the spam items are automatically deleted after a few days. ... I don't know if this exists for other providers or if this is because I use MS Outlook for my mail but it's worth checking out if something mysteriously does not arrive at destination.

Reminder:

if there is no 'www' shown before a site's name, it isn't required, so please don't add one.

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 four-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 clo CONNECTIONS

P.O. Box 715, Postal Stn Pointe-Claire-Dorval,

Pointe Claire, QC, H9R 4S8

OR E-mail to computee@vahoo.com

For live links to Computree from past issues of Connections visit the "Members Only" section of the QFHS website at: www. qfhs.ca

Lorraine Gosselin will be presenting a seminar at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre on April 26th, 2014, titled: WORDS & PICTURES

Discussing how to use a word processor for your genealogical work, showing how to inser and modify pictures and text, and other tricks for saving time and effort.

She will also give a Flip-Pal mobile scanner demo - the handy gadget for scanning photos, documents, and other hierloom objects.

See page 7 for full details or visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

by Lorraine Gosselin Write to computree "at" yahoo.com if you wish to submit suggestions or questions

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

FAMILY TREE MAKER DISCONTINUES PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION IN CANADA

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for this article from Global Genealogy – for details see globalgenealogy.com/news/articles/00086.htm?utm_source=GlobalGenealog

FAMILY TREE MAKER BLOG

If you're using Family Tree Maker, you might like to consult this blog at blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/category/products/ftm/

FAMILY TREE FOR MACINTOSH

Read Dick Eastman's evaluation before you choose to install this program on your Mac: blog.eogn.com/eastmans online genealogy/2013/10/family-tree-for-macintosh.html

LEGACY QUICKGUIDESTM

These seem to be only four or five pages long, but if you're starting out in an unfamiliar area, you could find something useful – and only \$2.95 for the download. Many are available for individual US states, Canadian Provinces, and some European countries

www.legacyfamilytreestore.com/SearchResults.asp?Cat=71

ANOTHER GENEALOGICAL PROGRAM FOR MACS

Heredis is a genealogical program very popular in Europe. It is now available for Macs see www.heredis.com/en/heredis-2014-for-mac for more information.

BILLION GRAVES CAMERA APP

This camera app helps contributors capture photos of headstones in any cemetery and upload them to the BillionGraves.com database. For iPhone and iPad. itunes.apple.com/app/billiongraves-camera-app/id602792141

TECH SUPPORT

Family Tree Maker ftm.custhelp.com/app/answers/list Legacy Family Tree www.legacyfamilytree.com/Help.asp

BLOG FOR LEGACY FAMILY TREE

ancestoring.blogspot.ca/2013/11/a-few-legacy-shortcuts.html This entry provides some shortcuts.



Dawn Miller Ouellette

FAMILY SEARCH: www.familysearch.org

More records and images have been added to Family Search since the publication of the Autumn 2013 issue of *Connections*. These include: Quebec, Notarial Records, 1800-1900; Quebec Judicial District, Guardianships, 1639-1930; Ontario Marriages, 1869-1927; Cheshire Non-conformist Records, 1671-1900; Dorset, Parish Registers, 1538-1936; Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, Parish Registers, 1603-1910; Derbyshire, Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1910; Norfolk Bishop's Transcripts, 1685-1941

You can now order microfilm & microfiche from the LDS Library to be read, at your leisure at the QFHS Library

ANCESTRY: www.ancestry.com

Ancestry is FREE for all QFHS members to use at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre.

Some new additions include: Canada, British Army Regimental Rolls of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, 1806-1892; Surrey, England, Electoral Registers, 1918-1945; West Yorkshire, England, Electoral Registers,; Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, Jail Registers, 1876-1896; Netherlands, Graftombe Index, 1779-2003 (in Dutch); Vermont Birth Records, 1909-2008; Canada, Loyalist Claims, 1776-1835; Scots in the USA and Canada, 1825-1875

DROUIN INSTITUTE - online collection

The Drouin Institute now offers six collections on a pay-for-view site, You can search by collection and family, then view the original pages. To subscribe and log in: http://www.genealogiequebec.com Visit the QFHS website Bulletin Board for more details.

The Drouin Collection is available FREE of charge to all QFHS members at the Quebec Family History Society Library Heritage Centre

IRELAND REACHING OUT: http://www.irelandxo.com/home

also known as Ireland OX reminds you to join the Ireland Reaching Out's Mailing List at: http://www.irelandxo.com/mailing-list

Visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca

Click on Bulletin Board for the latest genealogical updates, Also, visit the QFHS on-line Book Store and browse through the list of books available for sale. There are also a number of new books available at the QFHS Library, including: The Street Arab; Legion Magazine: Faces of War: The War of 1812; History of the Canadian National Railway; History of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Shulamis: Stories from a Montreal childhood; The Wolfe Pack: Stories of a Mid-Western Family (USA) 1850-1950 Pioneer Families of Cavagnal, Hudson, Quebec-volumes 1 & 2; and a number of other Family History books. See the on-line QFHSLibrary catalogue for a complete list.

* VOLUNTEERS *

THE QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY NEEDS YOUR HELP!

The success of any Family History Society depends on its members. The Quebec Family History Society is fortunate in having a number of hard-working members who volunteer their time and expertise to keep the society running smoothly. But, more volunteers are needed. If you are interested in volunteering contact Joan Benoit for more information on where help is needed. And, Please, also submit articles or any other information you feel would be of interest to fellow family historians. The success of *Connections* depends on the information I receive for each issue, How did you find that elusive ancestor? What got you started in family history research,? Send me a brief write-up or article about someone in your family tree. Everybody has a story, and everybody's story is different . . . Let's hear some of yours.

If you would like to volunteer for any of these interesting positions please contact QFHS Secretary, Joan Benoit for more details:

E-mail: qfhs@bellnet.ca Phone: 514-695-1502

DUTY LIBRARIANS:

Duty Librarian are needed once or twice a month on Mondays, Tuesdays or Thursdays
Due to the recent retirement of some long-time QFHS Duty Librarians we have a number of vacancies
open for this position. This is a remarkable opportunity for anyone interested in learning more about
genealogical researching. Full training is provided. You will have first-hand knowledge of what is available
in the QFHS Library; and sources on the internet; you will learn how to access our computer and on-line
databases; and how to make use of new library acquisitions as soon as they become available. A great
way to meet the members and use your acquired expertise to help with their research.

TRAVELING ROADSHOW REPRESENTATIVE:

Become a spokesperson for the QFHS at various genealogical events throughout the year.

Duties include: transporting books to the show; setting up the display; meeting people and talking about the QFHS and genealogy in general; selling publications and taking orders to be filled later.

Throughout the year QFHS participates in a number of events sponsored by other genealogical societies an excellent opportunity to hear knowledgeable speakers; discuss topics of interest; visit other exhibitors and peruse genealogical material being offered; and meet other genealogists.

DATA ENTRY:

Typing data for numerous QFHS projects. This can be done from the comfort of your own home. The material will be scanned and sent to you. Once typed and sent back it will be added to QFHS databases.

VOLUNTEER RESEARCHERS:

Library research for genealogical inquiries received at the QFHS. - A rewarding job helping others find their ancestors while increasing your knowledge of genealogical research.

MAILING OF CONNECTIONS:

Working with a relaxed, friendly group of QFHS members three times a year labeling and boxing Connections for mailing.

UPCOMING EVENTS SPRING 2014

QFHS SEMINAR ~ SPRING 2014

See pages 6 and 7 for full details

- ♦ Military Records for Family Historians Saturday, January 25th 2014
- ♦ The Golden Lion Saturday, February 22nd 2014
- ◆ Irish Genealogical Research Saturday, March 29th 2014
- ♦ Words & Pictures Saturday, April 26th 2014
- ◆ Quebec Family History Research Saturday, May 17th 2014
- ♦ Wills, Wills, and More Wills Saturday, June 14th 2014

QFHS FREE PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES:

See page 3 for full details

- ◆ Family History Photobook Creation Saturday, March 8th 2014
- ♦ The Protestant House of Industry and Refuge -Saturday, April 12th, 2014
- ♦ Details for the lecture / event in May 2014 visit the QFHS website

QFHS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP AND HERITAGE DAYS

See page 5 for full details

- ◆ Brick Wall Solutions: Monthly, Wednesday Evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
- ◆ Newfoundland Research Interest second Sunday of each month from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m..
- ◆ Family History Writing fourth Wednesday of each month from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
- ♦ France Connection fourth Sunday of Each Month from 1 p.m. 4 p.m.
- Heritage Days: are informal gatherings, held monthly on Wednesday afternoons at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre, where different aspects of family history research are discussed.

ESFH CONFERENCE 2014

Essex Society for Family History - England

2014 marks the 40th Anniversary of the Essex Society for Family History and also of the Federation of Family History Societies. To mark these events the ESFH is holding a Conference entitled "Dig for the Past, Look to the Future" from the 29th to 31st August 2014 at the Holiday Inn, Basildon, Essex. Further details can be found on their website at: www.esfh.org.uk

20TH ANNUAL BIFHSGO FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE

British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa conference will be held September 19 - 21, 2014 at Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. For information and topics visit the BIFHSGO website at: http://www.bifhsgo.ca..

To keep abreast of upcoming genealogical events visit the QFHS websit at www.qfhs.ca

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY In-Depth Research Request Form

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

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

DESEADON FEE - \$20.00 AN HOUR State the number of research hours

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State Dates as m/d/y		
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Circa Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Religion
Circa Date of Death	Place of Death	Religion
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QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.qfhs.ca

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

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

Regular Library and Office hours:

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

Library ONLy is also open - [September to June]

Wednesday evenings: 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. / Closed Saturday

Summer and Holiday Hours are published in CONNECTIONS and on the QFHS website

Mailing Address:

Quebec Family History Society P.O. Box,715, Postal Stn PointeClaire-Dorval 15 Donegani Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec

Canada H9R 4S8

Phone:

514-695-1502

Fax. E-mail: 514-695-3508 afhs@bellnet.ca

Website:

www.qfhs.ca

Annual QFHS Membership Renewal is due: August 1st

CONNECTIONS

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P.O. Box 6478
Manchester, NEW HAMPSHIRE
03108-6478 USA

CONNECTIONS



Journal of The QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY SUMMER 2014 ~ Volume # 36 ~ Issue # 3



Anti-Conscription Parade Victoria Square, Montreal - World War I

FOUNDED 1978 - INCORPORATED 1988

LIBRARY / OFFICE: 173 CARTIER AVENUE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 715, 15 DONEGANI AVE, POINTE CLAIRE, QUEBEC, CANADA H9R 4S8

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

E-MAIL ADDRESS: QFHS@BELLNET.CA

WEBSITE ADDRESS: WWW.QFHS.CA

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QFHS LIBRARY HOURS:

MONDAY TO FRIDAY 10:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M. WEDNESDAY 6:30 P.M. - 9:30 P.M. SUNDAY 1:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M.

VISIT THE QFHS WEBSITE AT: WWW.QFHS.CA AND CLICK ON "OPENING HOURS"

SUMMER HOURS: SEE NEWS & NOTES ON PAGE 2

QFHS MONTHLY LECTURE SERIES:

HELD THE SECOND SATURDAY OF EACH MONTH SEPTEMBER TO DECEMBER AND MARCH TO MAY

LOCATION: BRIARWOOD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HALL - 70 BEACONSFIELD BLVD., BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC DATE & TIME: AT 10:30 AM - FOR DATES, TIME AND DIRECTIONS VISIT THE QFHS WEBPAGE AT: WWW.QFHS.CA

AND CLICK ON "EVENTS" THEN BY CATEGORY "FREE PUBLIC LECTURE"

"CONNECTIONS" VOLUME 36 NO:3 ~ SUMMER 2014 - ISSN 0707.7130
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RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

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THE COVER PHOTO IS OF AN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PARADE VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL - WORLD WAR I



QFHS LIBRARY & OFFICE - SUMMER HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office Summer Hours will commence the week of June 23rd 2014 July & August: will be open <u>ONLY</u> on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Last Sunday afternoon open: June 15th 2014 Last Wednesday evening open: June18th 2014

Closed:, Tuesday, June 24th - for St-Jean Baptiste

Closed:Tuesday, July 1st - for Canada Day

Closed: Monday & Tuesday September 1st & 2nd- for Labour Day

Closed: the week of August 25th 2014
for thorough cleaning and shelf inventory reading
Regular hours will recommence on Wednesday, September 3rd 2014



QFHS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Please REMEMBER TO RENEW your QFHS membership before by August 1st 2014

Your Membership Renewal Form for the year August 1st 2014 - July 31st 2015 will be found in the center of this issue of *Connections*. Or visit the Quebec Family History Society website at: www.qfhs.ca And Click on 'Join"

THE GREAT FLAG DEBATE

Many Canadians will remember the Great Flag Debate of 1964 with heated discussions and bitter arguments in Ottawa and by the general public from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The pros and cons of a new Canadian flag had been a topic of controversy for many years. When Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson presented a design to the House of Commons in 1964 a 15 member all-party committee was appointed on June 15th 1964 to decide, once and for all, on a National flag of Canada. After six months of debate the design of a single red Maple Leaf was accepted on a vote of 163 to 78 in the House of Commons on December 15th 1964, approved by the Senate on December 17th and by Royal proclamation January 28th 1965. It was officically flown on Parliment Hill for the first time on February 15th 1965.

WAVE YOUR CANADIAN FLAG PROUDLY on CANADA DAY, JULY 1ST 2014.

From The Editor.

With Winter now a fading memory and the leaves and flowers of Spring bursting forth around us once more we are all looking forward, I'm sure, to another beautiful, sunny, relaxing Summer. If your Summer plans should include perusing old letters, books or documents, browsing through family albums, or wandering in cemeteries and old country churchyards, as genealogists often do, make a note of anything you think would be helpful or of interest to other family historians and send it in for publication in Connections. Also, articles about your own family, or your research, or even your childhood memories are always of interest to our readers.

Two hundred years ago, 1814 the war of 1812 in North America and the Napolionic wars in Europe were drawing to a close and our ancestors were looking forward to a time of peace and tranquility. But, as history tells us, other wars were soon to follow on both contenents. Then in 1914 the world exploded in a "Great" war - a conflict that affected almost all our families . . . we have all heard stories of someone who served in the First World War. The sacrifices of those men and women, one hundred years ago, should be told. Do you have a story to share?

In this issue Derrick Pounds writes about some of his father's Worl War I experiences and includes copies of three letters he sent home, see his article Walter Pounds - WWI "Doing our Bit for the Country" on page 10. There was also discord and conflicts on the homefront during this period of our history as seen in the cover photo and discribed in brief in my article World War I - An Anti-Conscription Parade, on page 9. Other interesting articles include two by Robert Wilkins, Public Baths and Cold Water Flats on page 6 in which he discribes the dwellings in some blue-collar neighbourhoods of Montreal and the public baths that were a part of that culture well into the twentieth century. His article On page 8, Diaging up Roots in Point St. Charles, tells a bit about his family history research in that area of Montreal and the help he received from the Pointe St Charles Historical Society. My thanks to Earl Chapman, Member, History and Heritage Committee The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada for noting the typing error I made in the index and my editorial of the Spring 2014 issue in regards to the cover photo on that issue.. He not only correctly identified the regiment pictured as The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada but added more interesting information as well with permission to reprint it, as seen on page 17. Also my kind thanks to Judy Gauthier for translating and submitting the article Carignan-Saliere 350th Anniversary on page 18. This article also lists Quebec municipalities named in memory of the Carignan-Saliere and regiments that arrived with Prouville Tracy; and a list of Associations of families whose ancestors were soldiers in the regiment of Carignan-Saliere and Tracy. Thanks also to Mark Gallop who obtained persmision from The Rev. Thora L. Chadwick to reprint her article The Borders Regional Ministry, page 20. This article details the historic roots and current formation of the joint ministry of the Diocese of Montreal Anglican Church of Canada and Diocese of Vermont Episcopal Church USA with the congregations of St. George; Clarenceville: St. Thomas: Novan and St. Luke: Alburgh, An interesting read, especially for anyone with United Empire Loyalists in your family tree or roots in the Eastern Townships, New York State, or Vermont. Mark also listed a few names from this area found on tombstones at Third Concession Cemetery, "Caldwell Manor" - Noyan, Quebec. This can be found on the bottom of page 30, just after Computree. In Think Of It on page 26 René Péron recounts the part his ancestors played in the settlement of New France. Deborah Robertson has submitted a partial list of books for sale at The QFHS Bookstore with a unique opportunity for purchasing one or all of the three Antique Book Sets for Sale - details on page 33. Memberships and renewals are the lifeblood of the QFHS so I urge you please remember to renew your

annual membership before August 1st. Also a QFHS membership makes a great gift for anyone interested Dawn Miller Quellette ~ Editor in finding out more about their own family history.

WISHING YOU ALL A SAFE AND ENJOYABLE SUMMER

QFHS NEWS AND NOTES

QFHS LIBRARY & OFFICE - SUMMER HOURS:

The QFHS Library and Office Summer Hours will commence the week of June 23rd 2014

July & August: will be open ONLY on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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Closed:, Tuesday, June 24th - for St-Jean Baptiste

Closed: Tuesday, July 1st - for Canada Day

Closed: Monday & Tuesday September 1st & 2nd- for Labour Day

Closed: the week of August 25th 2014
for thorough cleaning and shelf inventory reading
Regular hours will recommence on Wednesday, September 3rd 2014



The Quebec Family History Society is the largest English-language genealogical society in Quebec providing its members with an extensive collection of genealogical and historical research material from many parts of the world, as well as free access to a number of pay-for-view databases, and in-house databases, rare books. personal collections, and much more. plus a journal published three times a year. Regrettably, in order to meet the escalating costs in our major expenses, such as rent, utilities, taxes, insurance, postage, etc, we find it necessary to add a slight increase to our membership fees this year. Although expenses have increased steadily over the past few years this is the first increase in QFHS membership fees in five years, We appreciate your support, Thank You

The QFHS Executive Committee

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: **qfhs@bellnet.ca** with a copy to Jackie Billingham, QFHS Public Relations at: **qfhs.communications@bellnet.ca**

DEADLINES FOR UPCOMING ISSUES OF "CONNECTIONS" ARE:

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

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

FHS NEWS AND NOTES

OFHS SEMINARS ~ JUNE 14th, 2014

WILLS, WILLS, AND MORE WILLS: How Do I Find if My Ancestors Made a Will?

This brand new seminar will take a thematic approach to explore how to find wills in Quebec, Ontario, and other parts of Canada. The seminar is not only about Canada as we shall discuss Probate records in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales as well as Australia and New Zealand. If there's a Will there's a Way to discover a lot more detailed information about your ancestors family history

Gary Schroder Lecturer: Date: Saturday, June 14th 2014

Time: 10:00 a.m. to 15:00 at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre

Further Information and Reservations: Contact the QFHS Library Office at: 514-695-1502

E-mail: qfhs.communications@bellnet.ca Details on the QFHS website: www.qfhs.ca "Events"

QFHS PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES: AUTUMN 2014 SCHEDULE

Held the second Saturday of each month September to December and March to May. at the Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Quebec With the possibility of inclement weather conditions no lectures are held in January or February

All lectures are OPEN TO THE PUBLIC SO BRING A FRIEND !

For directions and any changes in dates, time, and location visit the QFHS webpage at: www.qfhs.ca and click on "Events"

Saturday, September 13th, 2014 Date:

10:30 am.m. - at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd Time:

Johanna Gervais of Gervais-Laekas Services Speaker:

Self-Publishing Your Family History Topic: Do you have family documents, photos, and other material waiting to tell their tale?

Would you like to assemble and share this information with family, friends, and others?

Johanne will discuss the process of self-publishing your family stories in a simple and affordable way. She

will have several of her self-published family history books available for you to peruse.

Saturday, October 18th, 2014 Date:

10:30 a.m. - at Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd Time:

Speaker: Carolyne Van Der Meer, journalist, public relations professional and lecturer

Motherlode: A Mosaic of Dutch Wartime Experience Topic:

Carolyne's talk is based on her book which creatively interprets the experiences of her mother and others who spent their childhoods in Nazi-occupied Holland. Based on interviews with her mother, other Dutch Canadians and research in the Netherlands. It explores life in an occupied country, the work of the Dutch resistance, liberation, and the way in which wartime childhoods shaped adulthood for these individuals. The book's short stories, poems and essays depict the author's personal journey through her mother's past

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

DATE:

September 13th 2014

TIME:

10:30 AM

PLACE:

Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall

70 Beaconsfield Blvd, Beaconsfield, Quebec

AGENDA

Approval to obtain our Certificate of Continuance.
 This document grants us continuance as a federally incorporated not-for-profit corporation.

2. Discussion for possible future changes to our Constitution

NOTES:

- · This meeting is open to all members in good standing
- Submit recommendations for constitutional changes, in writing. on or before August 13th, 2014

Please send recommendations to:

Quebec Family History Society
PO Box 715
15 Donegani Ave.,
Pointe Claire. QC
H9R 4S8
Attention: Robert Poole

NORTHERN IRELAND INDEXES ON-LINE

The General Register Office for Northern Ireland has made available on their website www.nidirect.gov.uk the Indexes to Births 1864-1914, Marriages 1845-1939, and Deaths 1864-1964 for the historic province of Ulster. This Index was created from the actual Birth, Marriage, and Death certificates. This Index is not the same Index that you would find on Ancestry, Family Search, or other genealogical websites. You have to buy 1 credit for 50 pence to gain access to the Indexes. For an additional five credits you will have access online to the image of 1 Birth, Marriage, or Death Certificate. Of course Civil Registration of Protestant Marriages start in 1845 and Civil Registration of Roman Catholic Marriages begin in 1864. I have found using this new feature of their website a lot of valuable information on my Northern Irish family members.

SUMMER ACTIVITIES ~ 2014

QFHS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP AND HERITAGE DAYS

These groups meet at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre 173 Cartier Ave. Pte Claire once a month for informal chats about research in specific areas, brick walls, and those elusive ancestors. For more information visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca. To register or learn more about joining a specific group call the the QFHS Library at: 514-695-1502 or contact Secretary, Joan Benoit at: qfhs@belinet.ca For details, or changes in date, place and time visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca Click on" Events"

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS:

BRICK WALL SOLUTIONS:

Monthly meetings to discuss genealogical research brick wall problems in a friendly and informal setting. New and experienced genealogists learn and share techniques on how to find their ancestors. Wednesday, June 18th, 2014

NEWFOUNDL AND RESEARCH INTEREST

This group meets the second Sunday of each month from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.. These Monthly meetings are to discuss your Newfoundland ancestors, your successes, challenges, queries, & brick walls, Join to learn and share techniques on how to find your Newfoundland ancestors Sunday: June 15th. July 13th. August 10tth 2014

FAMILY HISTORY WRITING

This group meets the fourth Wednesday of each month where, together, in a friendly, informal setting, new and experienced family history writers discuss their writing projects

FRANCE CONNECTION:

This group meets the fourth Sunday of Each Month to discuss tracing your French Connections Sunday, June 22nd, 2014 -: 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

HERITAGE DAYS:

These informal gatherings are held at the QFHS Library Heritage Centre, 173 Cartier Ave. Pte Claire Friendly, relaxed afternoons discussing many different aspects of family history research For further details on monthly topics visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca - and click on "Events" Or call the QFHS Library Heritage Centre at: 514-695-1502 - E-mail: qfhs@belinet.ca

FOR ALL QFHS ACTIVITIES
To verify Date. Time, Place. or any unforeseen changes
visit the QFHS website at: www.qfhs.ca
And click on "EVENTS"

PUBLIC BATHS and COLD WATER FLATS

by Robert N. Wilkins

Published in the Montreal Gazette as

The Ecomusée du Fier Monde; formerly the Généreux Public Bath on Amherst Street

When, in 1975, I first moved to the South Central (Centre-Sud) district of Montreal, I was struck by the number of cold water flats that still survived in the ward. Indeed, immediately behind my terrace house on St. André Street was found a series of just such home units, relics from a bygone era of our Victorian past.

Cold-water flats were just that – a working class accommodation with a one-faucet kitchen sink and a WC tucked into a corner of a room, usually the kitchen. There was neither hot water nor a bathtub in which to bathe. In fact, it was estimated, that in 1905, 75% of flats in certain blue-collar neighbourhoods of Montreal were in that very same situation.

At the insistence of a particular family, I visited one such structure in the summer of 1976. It was an experience I will always remember.

They were folks from the Gaspé, as I recall, and they had a wonderful vegetable garden at the back of the building in question. All kinds of trinkets and gadgets hung from the back gallery overlooking the lane. With the requisite used sofa on that same veranda, the overall impression was indeed vibrant.

photo I took of cold water flats on east side of St. Christophe Street in 1975



Yet, I could not help but wonder: where did they bathe? It struck me as a rather indiscreet question so I didn't ask it. Then, I suddenly remembered Montreal's celebrated network of public baths, many of which are now closed.

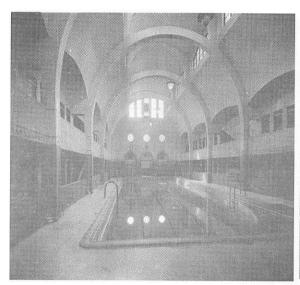
Indeed, when I was a child in the mid 1950's, my father would quite often take me with him for a pleasant diversion to Hogan's Bath in Pointe St. Charles. For me, the trip there was also a thrilling escapade on the back of his motorcycle.

As late as the 1970's, there was still a public bath in operation in the South Central ward of Montreal. It was named 'Le Bain Généreux', located on Amherst Street, directly opposite the old St.

James Market. In fact, I used it many times in 1983 when the city water supply to my home was temporarily cut during renovations. I will always remember the tremendous water pressure that came from the public showers, as if one were standing under an open fire hydrant of warm water!

'Le Bain Généreux' was designed by Montreal architect Joseph-Omer Marchand and was officially opened in 1927 in the presence of Montreal Mayor Mederic Martin. It was named after the area's alderman of the day. The edifice was planned in an Art Deco style and is quite similar to one in Paris.

Initially, the facility was opened six days a week but only on Tuesdays and Thursday for women! It was for the longest time the most popular in the network of city public baths, receiving some 87,450 bathers in 1940 alone.





the pool in the Généreux Public Bath in 1928

a swimming competition in 1956

Due to significant plumbing and heating problems, the Généreux Public Bath closed its doors for good in 1992. The beautiful building was recycled, however, into a museum that opened at that site in 1996.

'The Ecomusée du Fier Monde' is both a history and borough museum erected over the long abandoned pool that is still purposely visible here and there.

The facility encourages the visitor to step back in time and consider the South Central neighbourhood in the chronological context of the industrial revolution. Styled "A Coeur de Jour: Grandeurs et Misères d'un Quartier Populaire", the permanent presentation maps out the ups and downs of one of Montreal's more colourful communities. It is highly informative.

The Ecomusée du Fier Monde is open Wednesday – Sunday at varying hours.

Telephone: 514-528-8444 or visit their website at ecomusee.qc.ca

Admission: \$8.00; \$6.00 for students, children, and seniors

DIGGING UP ROOTS IN POINT ST. CHARLES

By Robert N. Wilkins

My quest for further information about my family's Montreal roots led me to a little known historical association called "La Société d'histoire de Pointe-St-Charles".

Located in the heart of the working–class borough, the non–profit organization traces the history of a community over 350 years. Created on the 26thof April, 1993, the society took upon itself the daunting task of documenting and promoting the heritage of Pointe St. Charles, today a vibrant Montreal neighbourhood of some 13,000 people.

From its modest office in the old Lorne School building, it is meeting that challenge by putting together an archival resource collection of considerable merit. Once assembled, spreading that knowledge throughout the population is one of the principal objectives of the association. With their kind assistance, I enthusiastically took advantage of that generous approach.

As it turned out, my paternal grandfather arrived in the Point in 1907 and remained there in a simple four room, cold-water flat at the old civic address of 173 Ryde Street. The traditional W.C. with the overhead cistern was found in a corner of the kitchen!

There they stayed for over a decade before moving on to Verdun. At that time, the disadvantaged district was usually just a brief, yet quite often necessary stopover on the way to better living conditions elsewhere. In fact, the area was so rough and tumble that in the very early 1900's there was even a movement to change the town's name!

As "La Société d'histoire de Pointe-Saint-Charles" details, the locality was for the longest time completely separated from the rest of the city by the Lachine Canal. One of the first links to the other side of the waterway was the controversial Curran Bridge, completed in 1893. The problem was that the span was constantly opening and closing to allow inland craft to pass up and down the channel. Therefore, getting to work on time in Montreal was always a challenge for people from the Point. One letter to the editor to a local newspaper in October of 1907 also complained about the inadequate tramway service travelling in and out of the community.

The historical society is always on the lookout for individuals willing to provide an oral history of their connection to Pointe St. Charles. In my case, they helped me much more than I helped them. I was, nevertheless, able to provide rudimentary information about my family's sojourn in the vicinity, for which they were very appreciative. Vintage photographs are also quite welcome to add to their growing collection, as was mine, seen here, of my three uncles sitting on the stoop in front



of their cold-water flat at 173 Ryde Street (today 2639) in 1910 in Point St. Charles. in their very unassuming Edwardian clothing!

The association has 150 members but they are always looking for more to help out on their many committees - ranging from architecture to communications. Guided tours are also available. Membership is a moderate \$10 a year, and includes regular bulletins. Their office is at 2390 Ryde Street, Suite 206, Montreal H3K 1R6

Their bilingual website is at

www.histoire-pointesaintcharles.org

WORLD WAR I - AN ANTI-CONSCRIPTION PARADE

by Dawn Miller Ouellette

The photo on the cover of this issue of *Connections* is of an anti-conscription parade at Victoria Square, Montreal on May 24th 1917. It is from the files of *Wikimedia Commons*, a free media repository available on the internet which holds a number of WWI photos, including some regimental pictures. The original of this photo of the anti-conscription parade is held at the McCord Museum in Montreal.

There were many causes leading up to the First World War which make very interesting historical reading. .The outbreak of this war, and Canada's involvement in it began on, August 4th 1914 after Germany had ignored England's demands to withdraw German troops from Belgium. Canada officially declared war on August 19th 1914, and an offer of 25,000 troops was made by Prime Minister Robert Borden, Canadian factories began mass producing everything from shells to ship hulls and rifles made in Quebec.

Canada's military force at the time was very small but with the outbreak of this "Great" war men all over the country lined up to enlist - many of them recent immigrants from Great Britian who had fought in the Boer War. Less than three months after war was declared a total of almost 30,000 Canadian soldiers were trained and ready for their service in the C.E.F. - the Canadian Expeditionary Force. On their voyage across the Atlantic they were accompanied by the Royal Newfoundland Regiment - which had formed separately as Newfoundland was not yet a province of Canada, and one hundred nurses, sailing in a convoy escorted by British warships,

Over the nex three years Canadian soldiers fought bravely in many major battles of the First World War, including the battles of Ypres; the Somme; Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele to name a few. Although experts had perdicted that it would be a short war it dragged on with an enormous loss of life. More young men were needed to fill the ranks of those who had fallen - killed or wounded In 1917 the United States joined the war, but another ally, the Russians, were now deeply embroiled in their own revolution. It was therefore decided by the Canadian Government that conscription was inevitable. A decision not well received by the Canadian public, especially in Quebec.

The French-speaking Catholic men of Quebec were not volunteering for regiments where the other soldiers were mainly English-speaking Protestants. Also most of them felt that it was a European war that had nothing to do with them. Many of those who did enlist chose one of the few regiments of the Canadian militia where the language and religion of their fellow soldiers was the same as their own - although the command language was English until the formation of the the 22nd Battalion.

The *Military Service Act* was passed on August 29th 1917.allowing conscription in Canada. Opposition to this act was widespread,, and caused anger and discontent among French-Canadians. Demonstrations, riots, and anti-conscription parades were organized throughout Quebec. The one depicted on the cover of this issue of *Connections* took place on May 24th. It had been planned to coincide with the annual Victoria Day holiday, which was celebrated to mark the birth date of Queen Victoria These demonstrations and riots continued until the end of the war.

WALTER POUNDS -WWI "Doing our Bit for the Country"

by Derrick Pounds

My Dad, Walter Pounds M.M. was born January 11, 1895 in the Bee Hive, Church Lane, Newton Solney, Derbyshire, England attending the village primary school until age 13. On January 11, 1908 he started work first as a stable boy on the Ratcliff estate becoming assistant gamekeeper before being sent to learn about pheasant rearing as a trainee gamekeeper on King George V's estate at Windsor Great Park, living in Englefield Green, Surrey. He enlisted in the British Army on 2nd December, 1914.

Walter Pounds M.M. served his country in both World Wars, as a soldier for 41/4 years in WWI (ID tag # 56258) and as a Special Police Sergeant in WWII.

He fought with the Royal Garrison Artillery in France and Belgium, being seriously wounded twice, was shelled, gassed, bombed by aircraft and subjected to liquid fire. He convalesced at the Caird Rest Hospital in Dundee, Scotland for four weeks after suffering head and broken shoulder shrapnel wounds at Ypres (Leper, Flanders) on June 3, 1916, whilst serving with the 71st Heavy Artillery battery.

Returning to the battlefields in France his "285" Siege Battery gun was blown up May 6, 1917 and Dad was buried by debris and again hit by shrapnel requiring hospital treatments in Poole and Swanage, Dorset,

before he again volunteered for service in France.

My testimonial to my father, book "Doing our Bit for the Country" is available from Amazon or the Clio bookstore in Pointe Claire. The 88 page book includes transcripts of thirty letters my Dad wrote to his mother and father while he was serving in the British Army during the First World War, 1914-1918 also includes information on his WW2 service as well as notes from his 50 year working life as a gamekeeper. Some of 30 letters he wrote home 1915-1918 were written on the battlefields in Flanders and France, others during training and while in hospitals recovering from war wounds

Three of his letters home are copied below:

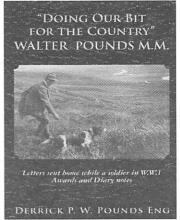
Letter from Walter Pounds 56258 with the RGA fighting 1916 near Ypres

Dear Mother

Just a line in hast to you letting you know I am quite safe after the Battle we have had here this last week. I think I told you we were on a short rest but it only lasted a few day as we had quick orders to come back to the firing line & I can tell you we have had a hot time of it and lost 600 yards of trenches but I think we have got most of them back again for the Artillery shelled them out of it. We had the order to get back one afternoon and the whole of the 17 miles we had to walk at a fast rate and the whole of the way it poured with rain. When we got to our position we were like drowned rats we did not land until 1:30 in the morning & all that night we had to be firing & all the next night. We have only had one night in bed this week & then we had had to sleep fully dressed they did not use gas this time but liquid fire. It has been a hot time. We are expecting another clash any day now but I think we shall hold them.

We have had several air raids this last day we only had 10 German planes over this morning & all today we have had plenty of fighting in the Air as well as down below. It is a devil out here for mud lately but today sunny. I only wish it would keep like it for a week or so.

This letter will be posted in England as one of my Pals is on leave in England I wish I was coming with him as I am fed up with the life out here. It is a regular tramps life & we have no fires to have a warm by but we keep on smiling as long as we are doing our bit for the country.



It makes you feel rather sorry for this country to see the wreck of the place, the fields around our guns are just like a quarry for it is full of shell holes & they smashed some of dugouts in the other night. We have had a few of our lads killed & others died of wounds but I think it lucky for any of us to be alive.

Our position is just outside the town of Ypres. I expect you often see the name in the papers we are about 50 yards from the main Calais road of which the Germans have so many times to get for. If we let them through here they would have a straight run to Calais but they have something to do to get through though we had a job hold them the other week. So just look out for an attack around Ypres and hill 60 because I will be in them.

Must now close. Hoping this finds you all well as it leaves me in the best. Love Walter

Letter from Walter Pounds written in June 1916 at Caird Rest Hospital. Dundee. Scotland. Dear Mother & Dad

Just a few lines letting you know I am in Scotland rather a quick shift. I left hospital Coumuroi in France on the 20th at two in the morning and landed at this hospital on the 21st. I am feeling much better but still in bed my head is doing fine & I have had the stitches taken out but my head feels more like a Jam cover for I had the nerves cut on the right side during the operation. A piece of the shell from my head went down the side of my neck and slid further fracturing my shoulder but the stiffness has almost left the shoulder now. I expect it has found a quiet spot they are leaving it in. It has been X-rayed at the line of my head but it is not dangerous. We had quite a decent journey coming across the channel. We landed at Dover and it was a treat to see old England again. It is great comfort in the hospital train they do not shake a bit. We came by the NWR so did not come through the Midlands. I am quite a decent way from Burton-on-Trent again but I do not mind anywhere bar Belgium. I see the Battle of Ypres is still going on. We had it hellish for two days and a night we had not left our Guns up to when I got wounded we had 15 gunners wounded when I got wounded so I don't know how the boys got on that were left. It was pretty hard work on our Gun which I left and shells were flying round in all directions. I must now close will write a longer letter later do not worry for I am A1 here and having the best. I hope to get up in a day or so. It is rather boring in bed especially when you have not been used to it. I shall get 10 days leave when I do leave here so that will not be too bad. Hoping you are all well at home, write soon and please send any letters on to me. 56258 Gunner Pounds, Royal Garrison Artillery

Letter 26/6/16 from Caird Rest Hospital, Dundee, Scotland Dear Mother & Dad

Just a few lines letting you know I am getting on A1 but still in bed and time goes rather slow. I am glad to hear you are all feeling well at home and sorry to hear of your letter being lost for I have not received them. I heard from my pal in France and they have found my small book and pay book and are forwarding on to my home address so you might send them on when they arrive. I heard from them they are still having a savage time and had five more wounded after I got wounded. I did not see any of them after I left the dressing station but I down to France in the hospital train there was wounded all over the place that day. You could not walk down the communication trenches for dead men blown to pieces. Most of the men I was with were Canadians. We are having a decent time here we had some Scots lasses to sing to us the other afternoon we quite enjoyed ourselves. We are expecting another one tomorrow. We could not get any better attention in any other hospital as we get here. It is just a matter of luck where you land up so we have some Scotsmen in this hospital but I don't mind where I am so long as it is away from Ypres. I have not heard from (brother) Bill only twice since I have been out there you had better send his address on and I will write to him. I am glad to hear he is still in Ireland otherwise I expect he would be going out to France

Much love Walter

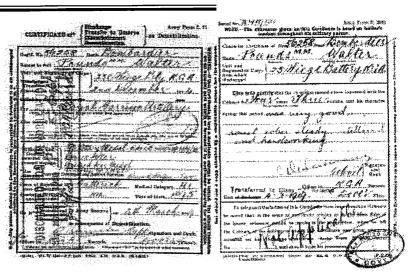
very soon. We hear they have made an advance along the whole British Front. I hope it is true as it may shorten the war there is plenty of rumours of the war finishing soon but I think it will go on another winter as the Huns are very strong on the Western front. As regards aeroplanes they are better than us we used to have a German plane come and fire on us with his machine gun and several times they dropped bombs on us. We used to see plenty of fighting in the air when the weather was good sometimes we would get there (their) planes and sometimes the reverse sound. Where we were was a terrible place for much in the winter we could not get our Ammunition wagons within 400 yards of the Guns so we had to carry it in. It was a good job I can tell you and rather hard work through mud and shell holes. We dare not have lights and you had to feel your way about and if you happen to fall across a shell hole you can bet you had a good bath but it came in rather useful at times for lice. I never see anything like it everyone was walking and we could not get a change of washing so we used to take our clothes off and give them a straffing and then dry brush them. You can tell we used to see life a little but for all the hardships we had very little sickness. I don't think I had a cold to speak of all winter and it was impossible to keep dry. Next time you write you might send me 10 shillings for when I get out for I have had no pay since the middle of May. When we get fit to go out we are allowed out so many hours a day and we can go to the theatre when we like so I am longing to get up. I heard from W. Taylor the other day the first letter I have since I see him in France he lost my address so sent it to you first . He is quite well but I don't think he cares for the spot much and the weather there has been very hot. I must close now hoping this finds you all well as it leaves me feeling much better. Has West been called up yet I think it is about time some of them are trying to shirk it. They should hear what the boys think of them in France.

Much love to all, Walter (Pounds) 26/6/16

Army Records for Walter Pounds M.M.

He received campaign ribbons and four medals including the Military Medal (M.M.), the British Army's second-highest commendation for valour and three other medals with campaign ribbons.

Seen here are copies of his Army records and Character Certificate



After discharge from army service on 4th March 1919 my father continued his Gamekeeper and Woodsman duties on the Ratcliff estate located around Newton Solney, Derbyshire where he worked for almost 50 years.

While resident in Newton Solney before, during and after the Second World War he was a Special Police Constable becoming a Sergeant. For this volunteer service my Dad received two police medals and three long service bars

LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS ~ SUMMER 2014 Submitted by Cecilia Karwowski - LIBRARIAN

NEW BOOKS AT QFHS

The Gleaner 150 Years
Dreux, Dugue, D Buys, O'Kelly
by Clemence O'Kelly Palesco FH/260.33/P24/2005
3. The Life of Harold William Vrooman 1899-1970 – My Dad
by Ransom Vrooman
4. St Paul's Anglican Cemetery, Young Street, Hazeldean, Ontario by Mr. & Mrs R. Switzer
5. Protestant Cemetery, Cantley, Quebec
Patrick M.O. Evans
6. Pioneer Memorial Cemetery Inscriptions Upper Canada Village <u>REF</u> /Cl/167.4/L4/1977
7. A Guidebook to Harrington Protestant Cemetery
by Vera Young REF/CL/157.4/Y6
8. You'll Live Forever
by Jean Furcall
9. Memoirs of the English-Speaking Community HG/154.33/W2/2013
10 Directory of Members Interests, Hertfordshire Family History Society
11.Acadian Descendants Volume IV
by Janet Jehn GS/200.3/J4/1980
12. Knolton, Quebec Cemeteries, Brome County, Quebec, Canada
by Brenda Dawn Wilson REF/CL/153.4/K6/2011
13. Knolton, Quebec Cemeteries, Brome County, Quebec Canada
by Brenda Dawn Wilson
14. Directory of Irish Family History Research
by Ulster Historical Foundation
15 Directory of Irish Family History Research
by Ulster Historical Foundation
edited by Angelique Day & Patrick McWilliams
17. Ordnance Survey, Parishes of Co. Donegal II, 1835-36, Volume 39
edited by Angelique & Patrick McWilliams GS/468.8/D3/1993
18. Essays in Scotch-Irish History E.R.R. Green – editor
19. Scottish Covenanters & Irish Confederates
by David Stevenson
20. The End of Liberal Ulster: Land agitation and land reform 1868-1886
by Frank Thompson
21. Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: - The Essential Genealogical Guide
to Early Modern Ulster 1600-1800
22. Modern Ireland 1600-1972
by R.F. Foster

23. (One Hundred Years of Erskine Church, Montreal, 1833-1933	UO454 44#JEI4022
U	nited Church of Canada	HG/151.44/U5/1933
24. L	Les Cantons-de-l'Est, The Eastern Townships,	
ء ا	acs et Rivieres. On Lake and River	
h	Matthew Farfan	HG/153.88/F37/2008
25 F	Familia Ulster Genealogical Review . Number 24, 2008	. HG/461.7/U4/2008
26 F	Familia I lister Genealogical Review, Number 18, 2002	. HG/461.//U4/2002
27 1	Familia Ulster Genealogical review, Number 25, 2009	. HG/461.7/U4/2009
20 0	Pandhill Preshyterian Cemetery Pittshurgh Township	
20.	Sandhill Presbyterian Cemetery, Pittsburgh Township, rontenac Co., OntarioR	EF/CI /166.4/S5/1976
20 [A Worthy Daughter of the O'Neils, Sister Mary Francis of Assissium	BG/151.44/20
29. /	Antoine et Marie-Anne Pilon: ancestres des Pilon d'Amerique Nord	
30. /	par Anne Collette	EH/010 33/064/2013
		111/010.55/004/2010
31. [Dormer	H/420 22/Mal 6/2013
b	y Peter McLoughlin F	T/430.33/MCL0/2013
32. I	Emery Gauthier April 20, 1860-May 20, 1940:	
V	oyageur, Entrepreneur and a Pioneer of Coniston, Ontario	51 114 00 00 10 00 10 04 0
	y Judith May Gauthier	FH/163.33/G28/2013
33. F	Riel: A Life of Revolution	
ı	by Maggie Siggins	. BG/140.33/S4/1994
34. I	Railways of Southern Quebec Volume 1	
i	Railways of Southern Quebec Volume 1 by J.Derek Booth	HG/150.01/B66/1982
35	Railways of Southern Quehec Volume II	
	by J. Derek Booth	HG/150.01/B66/1982
36 (Challenge: Calgary to Kamloops	
1	by Omer Lavallee & Roger C. Burrows	HG/180.88/L28
37	A Guide to Tracing Your Roscommon Ancestors	
· · · ·	by John Hamrock	GS/467.1/H3/2007
38 4	A Guide to Tracing Your Sligo Ancestors	
50. F	by James G. Ryan	GS/467 1/R9/2012
30 V	A Guide to Tracing Your Dublin Ancestors	
39. F	y James G. Ryan	GS/465 1/R9/2009
40.0	Guide to Tracing Your Limerick Ancestors	
4U.A	by Margaret Franklin	GS/462 1/E7/2013
		G3/402.1/F/1/2013
41.	The Wills of Our Ancestors by Stuart A. Raymond	CS/420 1/B2/2012
40	by Stuart A. Raymond	GS/430. I/R3/2012
42.	Tracing Your Naval Ancestors by Simon Fowler	NALL/420 4/E6/2044
	by Simon Fowler	MH/430.1/F6/2011
43.	Tracing Your Aristocratic Ancestors	004400 44404040
	by Anthony Adolph	GS/430.1/A2/2013
44 . '	Tracing Your British Indian Ancestors	
l	by Emma Jolly	GS/430.1/J6/2012
45. T	racing Your Westmeath Ancestors	
b	y Greta Connell	GS/466.1/C6/2012

46. Tracing Your Galway Ancestors	CC/467 1/OD6/2010
by Peadar O'Dowd	
47. Tracing Your Mayo Ancestors	00/407 4/05/0040
by Brian Smith	GS/467.1/S5/2010
48. Tracing Your Donegal Ancestors	
by Helen Meehan and Godfrey Duffy	GS/468.1/M33/2008
49. Tracing Your Clare Ancestors	
by Brian Smith and Gerry Kennedy	GS/462.1/S5/2013
50. Tracing Your Cork Ancestors	
by Tony McCarthy and Tim Cadogan	GS/462.1/McC2/2011
51. Death and Burial Records for Family Historians	
by Stuart A. Raymond	GS/430.1/R3/2011
52 The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada	
by G.H. Armstrong	HG/100.01/A7/1972
53 The Newell Family Genealogy	
by Hazel Newell – compiler	FH/152.33/N49/2013
54. St Patrick's Douglastown 1845-1864;	
St-Patrice de Douglastown 1845-1864	
by Elaine Rehel – compiler	REF/GS/155.4/R4/2008
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Editor: Dawn Ouellette

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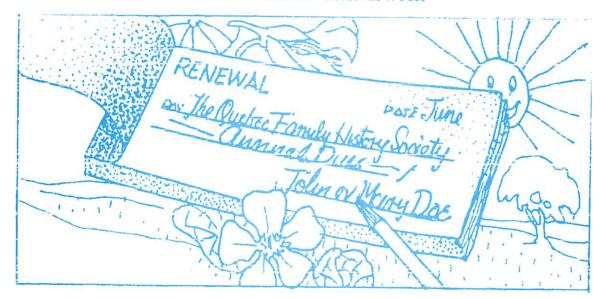
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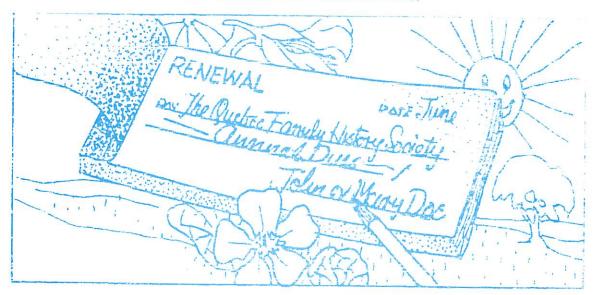
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Valcartier Camp-Canada. 5th Royal Highlanders Detraining

THE 5TH ROYAL HIGHLANDERS OF CANADA

The photo on the cover of the Soring 2014 issue of *Connections* should read, The 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada - not 7th as stated in the Index and in my Editorial. My apologies for my typing error and my thanks to Earl Chapman, Member, History and Heritage Committee The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada who kindly sent me the following information:

The cover of the recent issue of *Connections* shows an image of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada detraining at Valcartier Camp near Quebec in 1914. This is the correct title for this postcard, a copy of which can be found in Library and Archives Canada.

As further information, the unit in question is in fact the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders of Canada (today's Black Watch of Canada), the first of three overseas service battalions raised by the 5th Regiment, Royal Highlanders of Canada. The two trains carrying the 13th Battalion arrived at Valcartier Camp in the early morning of 25 August 1914. The other two overseas service battalions were the 42nd and 73rd. All three battalions served with distinction in France and Belgium during the Great War, suffering 8,627 casualties of which 2,613 lost their lives.

CARIGNAN-SALIERE 350th ANNIVERSARY

translated and submitted by Judy Gauthier

The year 2015 marks the 350th anniversary of the arrival in New France of the first French regiment, regiment Carignan- Saliere. To celebrate this major historical event, the Château Ramezay - Historic Site and Museum of Montreal and the Franco- Quebec Commission on places of common memory (CFQLMC) intend to provide a full program of activities in Quebec, France and U.S.

The Carignan-Saliere : roots of many Quebecers

In 1665, the approximately 1,000 officers and soldiers of this regiment landed to defend the colony against Iroquois attacks and eventually populate the colony. In 1668, with the dismissal of the regiment, 325 soldiers decided to remain in the country to settle there. Of these, 238 took to wife in Canada most of the King's Wards [Filles du Roi]. Thus, a large number of Quebecers' ancestors, these brave men became settlers. In addition to members of the regiment, four companies arrived the same year with the Sieur de Tracy. Fifty soldiers of the troops also will locate here. Beyond our family trees, the memory of the Carignan-Saliere is also rooted in our environment. Several towns along the St. Lawrence River and the Richelieu Valley were founded by officers of the regiment and companies Tracy.

Exhibition and commemoration activities:

Château Ramezay, in collaboration with Michel Langlois, author of "Carignan-Saliere 1665-1668", which will serve as a scientific advisor, will organize in 2015 an exhibition to mark this anniversary. Several commemorative activities, interpretation and dissemination, historical and genealogical, will also be offered by the Chateau Ramezay and CFQLMC to highlight the important role played by the members of this regiment to protect the colony and settlement of countries. Château Ramezay and Franco-Quebec Commission on places of common memory invite all organizations, associations and interested cities to join in the celebration of this historic event to contact them.

<u>source</u>s : Marcel Fournier, CFQLMC :e-mail: <u>marcel.fournier@sympatico.ca</u> André Delisle, Château Ramezay :e-mail: <u>adelisle@chateauramezay.qc.ca</u>

QUEBEC MUNICIPALITIES BASED OR HAVING BEEN NAMED IN MEMORY OF THE CARIGNAN-SALIERE AND REGIMENTS ARRIVED WITH PROUVILLE TRACY.

Villes
Towns
Berthierville
Berthier-sur-Mer
Boisbriand
Carignan
Chambly
Contrecoeur

Personnages ou Événements
Persons or Events
Alexandre Berthier de Vilmur
Alexandre Berthier de Vilmur
Michel Sidrac Dugué de Boisbriand
Nom du régiment de Carignan-Salières
Jacques de Chambly
François-Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecoeur

Villes Personnages ou Événements
Towns Persons or Events
Île La Motte (Vermont) Pierre de La Motte

Île La Motte (Vermont)

Pierre de La Motte

Olivier Moral de La

La Durantaye
Lanoraie

Olivier Morel de La Durantaye
Louis Niort de La Noraye

La Pocatière François Pollet de Lacombe-Pocatière

Lavaltrie Séraphin Margane de Lavaltrie
Longueuil Construction du Chemin de Chambly
Louiseville Charles Duguay de Rozoy de Mannereuil

Rougemont Étienne de Rougement

Sainte-Anne-de-la Pérade Thomas Tarieu de Lanaudière et Edmond de Suève

Saint-Luc (St-Jean-sur-Richelieu) Construction du Fort Sainte-Thérèse

Saint-Ours Pierre de Saint-Ours

Sorel Pierre de Saurel et construction du fort Richelieu

Verchères François Jarret de Verchères

Liste provisoire établie au 25 octobre 2013. - List compiled on 25 October 2013 Associations of families whose ancestors were soldiers in the regiment of Carignan-Saliere and Tracy

Soldat or Officier **Associations** Blaise Belleau 1. Belleau Jean Charron 2. Charron Jean Cosette 3. Cossette 4. Déry Jacques Déry François Dessureau 5. Dessureau * François Dubois 6. Dubois René Dumas 7. Dumas 8 Fortin Louis Fortin 9. Gauthier Germain Gauthier Jean Langlois 10. Langlois Jean L'Espinay 11. Lespinay * Pierre Marsan 12. Marsan 1 Honoré Martel 13. Martel * Élie et François Prévost 14. Prévost-Provost Pierre André Renaud 15. Renaud Guillaume Richard 16. Richard Jean et Michel Rov 17. Rov **Nicolas Sevestre**

Source for this article: Nouvelles de Chez Nous - association of the Gauthiers - Feb 2014

Jean Soucv

Jean Tellier

18. Sylvestre * 19. Soucy

20. Tellier *

^{* =} Associations that are not members of the Federation of founding families of Quebec. Source: Marcel Fournier - January 2014

THE BORDERS REGIONAL MINISTRY

Historic Roots & Current Formation
A joint ministry of the Diocese of Montreal Anglican Church of Canada and Diocese of Vermont Episcopal Church USA

with the congregations of St. George; Clarenceville; St. Thomas; Noyan; St. Luke; Alburgh

For more information about The Borders Regional Ministry please contact: The Rev. Thora L. Chadwick e-mail: ttchadwick@comcast.net // telephone: 802-863-8036 mail: St. Luke's Church, P.O. Box 113. Alburgh, VT 05440

Introduction

During the year 2009, the Anglican Diocese of Montreal celebrated the 150th anniversary of its first Synod meeting. One of the celebrations was a pilgrimage to historic Anglican churches in the Richelieu River valley on Saturday, September 26th. The Richelieu Valley was one of the late 18th century migration routes for United Empire Loyalists, especially those leaving the former colonies now comprising the state of New York and western New England. Their presence increased the need for English language services and was a major factor in the establishment of Anglican parishes in the Eastern Townships and the Richelieu Valley. The first churches to be visited on the pilgrimage are St. Thomas, Noyan and St. George, Clarenceville. The histories of these two churches are intertwined with each other as well as with the current Episcopal church of St. Luke, just across the Canadian-U.S. border in the town of Alburgh, Vermont.

Historic Roots

1790s - 1814

Records are somewhat sketchy for the last decade of the eighteenth century. In addition, the international boundary was rather fluid, and in the early nineteenth century was moved north to its current location. The first resident Anglican clergyman in the area was the Rev. Dr. Reuben Garelick, a doctor and schoolmaster as well as a deacon, who came in the 1790s to what is now Alburgh, then part of Upper Caldwell Manor. He was a Loyalist who had been ordained by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Seabury, the first bishop of the American Episcopal Church. Because of conflict between the Loyalists and Ira Allen, brother of the better-known Ethan, Deacon Garelick moved to the Townships. (It is ironic to note that St. John's Episcopal Church in Highgate Falls, some fifteen miles east of Alburgh, was built by Ira Allen.)

Meanwhile ministers from established churches to the north made visits to Christie and Caldwell Manors. One was the Rev. John Doty, rector of Christ Church in Sorel, who made two visits, in March 1798 and January 1799. There was a petition from Caldwell Manor in 1800 to employ another visitor, the Rev. James Nichols, but nothing came of it. More importantly, between 1804 and 1815, the Rev. Charles James Stewart made frequent trips from Quebec City to St. Armand, and from there would minister to those in the manors to the west.

A group of Loyalist settlers in what is now Noyan began in 1810 to build a church in the third concession, about two miles south of the present St. Thomas' church. Construction was interrupted during the War of 1812-1814. They were of Presbyterian affiliation but unable to raise the two hundred dollars salary required to obtain a Presbyterian minister.

1815 - 1870

On March 6, 1815 a public meeting was held to discuss a proposal made by the Rev. Stewart to provide them with an Anglican minister. The terms included finishing construction of the church in Noyan and deeding it to the Church of England, building a rectory, and paying part of the minister's salary. The majority of the salary would be paid by the government and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (SPG). The offer was informally accepted. Those living on the east side of the manors (now Clarenceville) offered to pay half of Noyan's share of the salary, with the stipulation that the minister preach 'East Side' once every two weeks. (And it is so, to this very day, that Sunday services alternate weekly between the two churches, first and third at Clarenceville and second and fourth at Noyan.)

This set the stage for the long and productive ministry of the Rev. Canon Micajah Townsend, which lasted from 1815 until the year before his death in 1871. Canon Townsend was born in Vermont, studied and worked in various parts of New England, and as a young adult settled in the Townships where his Loyalist family had received a grant of land. He became a protégé of the Rev. Stewart, who had become archdeacon (and later bishop) of Quebec.

Micajah Townsend was ordained deacon in May 1815 and arrived at his new mission on June 10th of that year. It was not until a meeting on November 1st that the Rev. Stewart's offer of March 6th was formally accepted by the trustees. The new minister wrote to the then Bishop of Quebec, the Rt. Rev. G.J. Mountain that there had been some serious dissension: "...the leaders of the opposing faction were much enraged at the defeat of their object, yet only two appeared to make objection."

There is not space here to detail Canon Townsend's life or ministry to church and community which was wide-ranging throughout the region on both sides of the border. Reminders of the effectiveness of his ministry come to light from time to time. For instance, there is in the library of the University of Vermont an original booklet of a funeral sermon preached by him in Alburgh on February 21, 1856. The funeral was for Mary Marvin, widow of the Hon. Lewis Sowles. Her great-great-great-grandson, a summer resident of Alburgh, presented facsimile copies of the booklet to St. Luke's Church for the December 22, 2007 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the consecration of the church building.

Very visible reminders of his ministry are the buildings in which he led worship, lived, and taught as well as three cemeteries, in one of which he is buried. The church in the third concession in Noyan, originally called Christ Church, was finished, and in 1822 was renamed St. Thomas. It was decided in 1856 that the wooden building was structurally unsafe and that a new brick church would be built in the first concession. The original cemetery in the third concession still exists and can be seen just off Route 225. The new church and burial ground near the intersection of present-day Routes 202 and 225 were consecrated on July 23, 1862 by Bishop Fulford of Montreal.

In December 1815 the residents of the 'East Side' decided to build their own church in the sixth concession, now the village of Clarenceville. Construction of the still-standing wooden church was completed in 1820. In 1822 the Parishes of St. George's and St. Thomas' were established as Crown Rectories by Royal Letters Patent, and Canon Townsend became the first incumbent. Eleven years later, in 1842, Bishop Stewart of Quebec consecrated St. George's church and burial ground. Major changes have been made to the interior of the church over the years but the exterior remains largely as it was when first built. The cemetery next to the church was much larger at one time Canon Townsend's grave and monument remain, along with a few others including his parents and two wives, the first of whom died of 'consumption' in 1834.

Around 1820 Canon Townsend purchased a farm within walking distance of St. George's and built a rectory where he lived for the rest of his life. The brick rectory, now a private home, still stands on the left side of the road leading north from the village of Clarenceville. Just before it is a larger, rather imposing brick building. This was the school which Canon Townsend began, it being the first English high school in the region. The building now belongs to the local Masonic lodge.

1870 - 2006

The Rev. Edward DuVernet arrived in 1870 to assist Canon Townsend and succeeded him as rector of St. Thomas' and St. George's. Some seventeen clergy followed him as rector, serving from 1881 through 1968. Population shifts led to St. George's and St. Thomas' being served by non-resident clergy from the Parish of Hemmingford from 1969 through 2006.

Meanwhile in Alburgh, a congregation in union with the Convention of the Diocese of Vermont briefly existed in the mid-nineteenth century but then became extinct. The next sustained Episcopal presence in Alburgh began at the turn of the twentieth century under the direction of the then Bishop of Vermont, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Hall. Bishop Hall was an Englishman who emigrated to Massachusetts with the Anglican religious order known as the Cowley Fathers. The bishop took advantage of the establishment

of the railroads, sending diocesan clergy by train from Burlington to Alburgh on the weekends. Land for a church was deeded in 1903, the cornerstone laid in 1905, and the building entirely paid for by the time of its consecration in 1907. There were over 100 at the consecration service on the Fourth Sunday of Advent, including the Rev. William Robinson from Clarenceville among the neighbouring clergy.

The fortunes of the Alburgh congregation waxed and waned throughout the twentieth century. The railroads declined and all but disappeared; today there is one set of tracks used for freight trains passing through East Alburgh, Alburgh Springs, Clarenceville, and Noyan. The first road bridge connecting the peninsula of Alburgh to the rest of Vermont was built in 1933. From then through the mid-1990s the church in Alburgh was served by clergy based in Swanton some twelve miles east. The original ties with the congregations of St. Thomas and St. George were not completely forgotten, however. One of St. Luke's strong lay leaders was the late June Naylor Stata LaBombard, who before her death told the current vicar that the churchyard in Noyan is well-populated with her Naylor ancestors.

Current Formation

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, a few lay persons had separately envisioned a renewed and strengthened Anglican presence in the area which would combine the resources of three or more congregations: the late Robert Buttress of Noyan, Dorothy Wootton of Alburgh, and Lance Myers of Bedford. These and others were brought together by the Ven. Brian Evans, Archdeacon and Rector of Bedford until his retirement in 2008. They were joined by the Rev. Thora Chadwick when she became Vicar of Alburgh in 2005.

Formal conversations began in the summer of 2005 and continued for a year. Representatives of churches from Hemmingford eastward to Stanbridge East were involved for much of that time. The congregations which decided to join the regional ministry were St. Luke, Alburgh; St. James, Bedford; St. George, Clarenceville; St. James, Farnham; St. Thomas, Noyan; and St. Paul, Philipsburg. The new ministry was inaugurated with a festive Eucharist on September 10, 2006 at St. George's, Clarenceville with the Rt. Rev. Barry Clarke of Montreal presiding and the Rt. Rev. Thomas Ely of Vermont preaching. Almost 100 attended the service and the meal following at the community hall.

The first year of the new ministry was spent in formation as an elected council and a pastoral team of layreaders and clergy learned to work together. The Diocese of Montreal gave a grant to establish a regional ministry office at St. James, Bedford. The second year the pastoral team inaugurated a monthly educational program, supported by a grant from the Diocese of Vermont. Unfortunately in the fall of 2008 the Parish of Bedford with its three congregations decided to leave the regional ministry.

The congregations of Noyan, Clarenceville, and Alburgh voted at their January 2009 annual vestry meetings to continue as The Borders Regional Ministry. We like to think that the Rev. Canon Micajah Townsend would have been pleased.

Sources of Information

- -Various members of the three congregations
- -Elizabeth Allison, archivist, Diocese of Vermont

Publications

- With Heart and Hands and Voices: Histories of Protestant Churches of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and Surrounding Area. By Phyllis Hamilton. Copyright 1996. Published by Price-Patterson Ltd., Montreal.
- "St. George's Anglican Church A Precious Part of Quebec Heritage".

Translated from Les Chemins de la memoire: monuments et sites historiques du Quebec, Vol. II. Publications du Quebec, Sept. 1881.

• -Excerpts from journals of Micajah Townsend, edited by F. Townsend, his youngest son.

A private publication provided by Robert Pelletier of Clarenceville.

CAN YOU HELP?

Compiled by Pennie Redmile

This column is free to all QFHS members, to share research questions, brick walls, etc. Non-members are welcome to submit their questions for a small fee of \$ 5.00 per query. If anyone can help, please contact the person directly. Aside from the queries, we will include some interesting tidbits that have surfaced. If you see anything like this, of interest to genealogists, please send them in.

Send all queries to the QFHS Office or e-mail *qfhs@bellnet.ca* write "Can You Help" on the envelope or e-mail subject line

1. Anthony Sidney Cheeper b. July 9 1867 in Aston, Warwickshire, England, Came to Canada in 1883. He lived in Montreal & died there Nov 29th. 1901. His wife was Annie E. Brown b 24 April or June 1862 England, Canada 1874, remarried McManus 1903, d 1930 Montreal. They had 11 children, 8 baptized. Also Ethel Marie(Maud) born 1883 *before* Sidney immigrated. Daughter of late Sidney and Annie on her marriage reg.1904, Albert Sidney b 1885, d 1892 son of Sidney Cheeper on death reg and Josephine b 1891 on census. No documentation of Sidney and Annie's marriage, help needed

Sheila.iocono@gmail.com

Sheila locono

34 Garrard Road, Whitby, Ontario, L1N 3K5

2. Requesting help in finding my father's first cousin, Alfred Edward (Ted) SUTTON. He was born in Wales in 1898 and came to Canada in 1921. He was Church of England. I cannot find a reference for his death in the SGQ general index for marriages and deaths between 1926 and 1996. He married Frances Alexandra COULL on 14 July 1956 in Lachine, Quebec.

He was about 58 years old and she was 47 a first marriage for both.

Their last known address was on 45th Avenue, Lachine, Quebec in 1957.

Frances Coull SUTTON died in Lachine, 29 September 1986, age 77, a widow.

I believe Alfred Edward SUTTON may have died before 1960 but, strangely, I have been unable to find a death record for him in Canada, England or the US.

I have been in contact by e-mail with members of the Coull family but they have not been able to provide any information about Ted.......only to say they recall his wife Frances had gone to Nova Scotia with her sister Anna to scatter Ted's ashes at sea 'because he was a seaman'. I have no idea what they meant by 'seaman' but they did say he was away a lot. I wonder if he could have been working on the St. Lawrence Seaway (was it being built around that time?) They did not know when the scattering of ashes took place.

The males in Frances Coull's family appear to have worked for Dominion Engineering and so I wonder if Ted did as well. He was described as a millwright on the 1957 Voters List for Lachine.

Jennifer Rogers (née Sutton) jrogers4042@ sympatico.ca

3. Connie Drinkwater: Who Was He?

As a young child I sometimes overheard comments about my aunt Margaret having been "jilted." My grandmother would also refer to Margaret, her only daughter, as "an unclaimed treasure." She always made these comments in a stern voice and with a set jaw. I was too young to comprehend the term 'jilted'. The phrase 'unclaimed treasure' sounded quite poetic to me, conjuring up images of treasure chests and golden doubloons. I had not thought of her, personally, as a treasure. Auntie Margaret, as she was always known to me and my cousins, remained a spinster, active in her church, and an unfailing companion and care giver to my grandmother. My grandmother died in 1975 at age 94. It was only after Margaret died 28 years later, in 2003 at age 87, that I learned of the man accused of having jilted her. His name was Connie Drinkwater.

I was exploring old family photo albums with my uncle Bill, Margaret's younger brother and himself a bachelor. He reminisced over photos of his sister: skiing in the Laurentians, swimming at the family country house at Lac Marois, and at home in Montreal. Then there were photos of Margaret with a handsome young man in a navy uniform. I had seen photos of Bill - and older brother - in army uniform, but this man was new to me. "Oh," said my uncle, "he was Margaret's fiancée." The light dawned. This was Connie and I was curious to know more about him. My uncle pleaded ignorance; he and Margaret had been engaged and Connie had "broken it off."

I became even more intrigued when flipping through my grandmother's birthday book - a little book wherein she kept all important names and dates. This little book was a rare treasure with entries hand written, most by my grandmother, but others inscribed by my aunt. I noticed that Connie Drinkwater's name appeared - written by my aunt. Also, his mother's and father's birthdays had been respectfully noted – again by my aunt - lending credence to the 'engagement' and hoped for marriage.

WHAT I KNOW

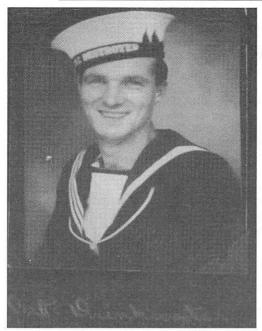
I know that prior to WWII Pat (Connie) Drinkwater was my Aunt Margaret's fiancée. His name appears in my grandmother's birthday book under March 12th, written in Margaret's hand. Also in that wee book, and in my aunt's writing, is Mrs. H. Drinkwater, Connie's mother, on May 15th and Mr. H. Drinkwater, Connie's father, on September 9th. Obviously Connie and his parents were deemed to be important enough to warrant entry in this sacred compendium of important dates.

I have photos of my aunt Margaret and Connie in which they appear a happy about-to-be-wed couple. In fact my aunt kept an album, inscribed with his name. I have mementoes that Connie gave Margaret before he was deployed overseas: a RCNVR locket inscribed "Marg, love Con" with a photo of Connie within; a RCNVR compact still with its cosmetic contents intact.

And I know that no one in the family would talk about Margaret and Connie as a couple or the subsequent breakup of that relationship. If any reader knows of this family I would very much like to be put in touch with them.

Marilyn Hindmarch hindmarch.ml@gmail.com

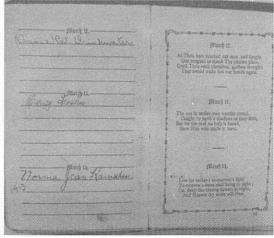
PHOTOS OF MARGARET RAMSDEN and PAT (CONNIE) DRINKWATER





Connie Drinkwater in his naval uniform, c. 1940-42 // Connie Drinkwater and Margaret Ramsden, c. 1940





Locket given to Margaret by Connie Drinkwater // Margaret's hand written entry in her mother's birthday book

THINK OF IT!

by René Péron,

Following the reading and rereading of documents and histories, often times little or not known, I feel I cannot be silent about the important input made in the development of Nouvelle-France by the Peron family as is related by Guy Perron in his books Dans l'ombre du père and François Peron, marchand engagiste... One has always been impressed by the historical nota re the importance of Samuël Champlain's work,

However: those of us who are descendants of Jean, Jehan, François and Daniel Peron must remember that:

- 1) for some six years, 1636-1662, François' ships came to our corner of America bringing and leaving indentured men called "36 mois" (thirty six months);
- 2) furthermore, some two hundred (200) came aboard his ships in order to settle or work for an indeterminate length of time;
- 3) some of those chose to stay and found homesteads rather than return to France;
- 4) although this would seem to us to be a very small number of folk relative to this day it nevertheless represented a substantial percentage of the inhabitants of that period;
- 5) by this very fact François Peron seems to have contributed to or further complemented the dream of his neighbour, his Huguenot co-religionist, namely Samuël Champlain, as is related in Champlain's Dream* or Le rêve de Champlain.
- 6) even though the official history of our beautiful country says little or nothing of our ancestor's contribution it is up to us to bring corrective measures to this blank.

Therefore: if one is well aware of the fact that it is reported that, even in Champlain's time, very few of those engaged survived the winters or chose to remain in Nouvelle-France, we must realize that our ancestor François Peron contributed in a large measure in its permanent settlement, its development, through his contribution to the peopling of the country;

What other family, spread throughout all corners of North America, Canada and the United States of America, can lay claim to such an unusual and almost unknown or unrecognized part of the history of this continent. Almost one hundred thousand descendants of Daniel Peron, François' son who settled in the Québec city area, and of his wife Louise Gargotin, are silent witness to this very fact throughout our great countries.

All the more reason to be proud of our family name, be it spelled Peron, Perron or Péron. Verily, through his life and actions François was really the first to exemplify the proud motto of our Association**.....Toujours en marche (forward, always).

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^{*} see Champlain's Dream, 2008, ISBN 13:978-2-4165-9332-4,by David Hacket Fischer; translated as Le rêve de Champlain.

^{**} Association des familles Perron d'Amérique inc.



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

Note if you don't want to type in addresses, remember that this column is posted on our Web site when you receive Connections and all links are live, just click on them

LATIN FOR BEGINNERS

Start your summer with the National Archives (UK) online course of Latin for beginners at *nationalarchives.gov.uk/latin/beginners* and be ready to understand old documents in time for your Fall researching! No previous knowledge of Latin is required. The tutorial covers Latin as used in England between 1086 and 1733, when it was the official language used in documents.

MY GENEALOGY HOUND (US)

www.mygenealogyhound.com is your free site to view thousands of family biographies from early and rare history and genealogy references. These biographies can often be valuable for discovering details about ancestors in your family tree research." Over 17,000 biographies in 122 counties in 10 states.

ANCESTRY'S FAMILY HISTORY WIKI

Pam Velazquez has added an article and a video to the Ancestry.com Blog that explains the wiki's operation in some detail. You can read and watch at

blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2013/11/20/ancestry-com-family-history-wiki-video.

US CITIZEN AND IMMIGRATION SERVICE

This site (part of Homeland Security!) provides a genealogy notebook, help to search and obtain records. You can subscribe to their newsletter. www.uscis.gov/genealogy

FAMILY SEARCH WIKI - QUEBEC

This appears to be a subset of Family Search – the Mormon Wiki, and is set up in a very different manner from the usual genealogical sites. It is not designed to search for a specific name, but rather about records available in each county, or by type of records, such as obituaries. There are also Major Repositories and Migration Routes listed. If you're interested in other Provinces as well, go to the bottom of the page for listings by Province and Territory. *familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Quebec*

YOUR GENETIC GENEALOGIST BLOG

Written for the non-scientist www.yourgeneticgenealogist.com

SIX WAYS HOW NOT TO FIND YOUR ANCESTORS

www.theancestorhunt.com/1/post/2013/10/6-best-ways-to-not-find-your-ancestors.html# Be sure not to follow these instructions!

BRITISH LIBRARY PHOTOS

www.flickr.com/photos/britishlibrary

IRISH REGISTERS ONLINE

The Church of Ireland released online indexes of the baptisms, marriages and burials recorded in the Drogheda parish registers between 1702 and 1900..

SPOKEN IRISH IN THE 20s and 30s

Browse by county, speaker or title or by clicking a county on the map; transcripts are provided. See www.doegen.ie

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS DIRECTORIES

Thanks to Nancy Cunningham's blog, you will probably find some ET ancestors listed here missisquoigenealogy.blogspot.ca/search/label/Directory

NEW VERSION OF CANADIAN NATURALIZATION DATABASE

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) announced the release of a new version of the online database Naturalization Records, 1915-1951. The nominal index has been extended with the addition of more than 93,000 names and now covers the years from 1915 to 1939. Work is ongoing to index to 1951.. This database is one of the few Canadian genealogical resources specifically designed to benefit researchers having roots other than British. The reference numbers indicated in the database can be used to request copies of the original naturalization records, which are held by Citizenship and Immigration Canada. This was done thanks to the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and its volunteers

thediscoverblog.com/2013/12/30/new-version-of-the-naturalization-records-1915-1951-database

SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERIES

This is an inventory of cemeteries. The database contains the name and location of over 3,486 cemetery and burial sites in the province. The collecting of burial records for these cemeteries is an ongoing project of SGS. Access, explanations, and caveats are at

www.saskgenealogv.com/index.php/databases/cemetery-index

UK NATIONAL ARCHIVES RESEARCH GUIDES

A full page, listing dozens of guides, from the usual BMDs, to military records, religions, slavery ... with related historical information.

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/looking-for-person%5Cdefault.htm

IS YOUR FAMILY NAME STUART / STEWART?

It seems that half of all men in Britain named Stuart or Stewart descend from royalty!

Thanks to Dick Eastman for pointing out this article from The Telegraph:

www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/scotland/10608807/Half-of-all-the-men-in-Britain-with-surna me-Stewart-descended-from-royalty.html

BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

Here is something I found while searching for something else (isn't this always the case!) www.mcgill.ca/library/find/subjects/humanities/rarebooks McGill University's Library "special collections" site has a page full of references to subjects that could interest family historians.

AND STILL MORE BOOKS: RAWDON, QC

If you're interested in Rawdon, Quebec, visit QFHS member Daniel Parkinson's site at *uptorawdon.com* where he regularly updates his website with new information about his book Up to Rawdon. There is much historical and genealogical information and many references about the area on this colourful site.

BEFORE 1865: IMMIGRATION RECORDS IN CANADA

An interesting article by Elizabeth Lapointe from a free online magazine, that can be downloaded to your computer/E-reader (although the editors would appreciate a donation)

http://bit.ly/1mj60Se Note this information is in the February 2014 issue..The In-depth Genealogist is a digital magazine and thus quite different from other sites: it is set up as a true online magazine, which can be downloaded to whatever you use – computer, IPad, etc – and with many live links in each issue.

KELLYS IN QUEBEC

Michael Kelly has created a new database of Kellys in Quebec, he writes. Go to *http://wc.rootsweb.com* and enter KinQ in the data base name field. I know there are quite a few members researching Kelly in Quebec, so it's worthwhile bookmarking this site as work continues to add more Kellys to a base already holding more than 24,000 names.

NEWFOUNDLAND DATA BASE OF NEWSPAPERS ON ANCESTRY CA

Newfoundland, Canada, Index of Birth, Marriage & Death Notices from Newspapers, 1810–1890 search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=9275

TECHIE NOTES

My personal rant about Internet manners: when you ask for information, and it is provided to you, be sure to check your screen for a button labeled "reply", then press it and type "thank you" ... it is the least you can do for someone who has taken the time and trouble to provide advice or information to you! It also reassures the sender that the message has been received.

Reminder: if there is no 'www' shown before a site's name, it isn't required, so please don't add one.

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 four-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 715, Postal Stn Pointe-Claire-Dorval,

Pointe Claire, QC, H9R 4S8

OR E-mail to computree@vahoo.com

For live links to Computree from past issues of Connections visit the "Members Only" section of the QFHS website at: www. qfhs.ca

GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

by Lorraine Gosselin
Write to computree "at" yahoo.com
if you wish to submit suggestions or questions
This is a column grouping information about various genealogical software programs. It includes news, Web addresses, questions received via E-mail, and questions not answered at courses or answered at one session but not asked nor answered at another

GENEALOGY PROGRAM REVIEWS

If you're thinking of upgrading or changing your software, this site has a lot of useful information in an easy to view format. It contains hundreds of reviews of genealogy software, rated by users. You can search by platform (PC, Mac, handheld...) by price or free, and several other choices. Features, support, are explained with links to various related websites or pages. **www.gensoftreviews.com**

FAMILY TREE MAKER 3 FOR MAC

Users of Family Tree Maker on a Mac will find this page provides them with the features of the new version. Look it over to see if it's worthwhile upgrading. www.ancestry.com/cs/apps/P-5246

TREEDRAW SOFTWARE

TreeDraw is a genealogy software package for producing high quality genealogy charts, according to their Website. Family trees are imported into the software from GEDCOM files — note that most, if not all, genealogy packages can produce GEDCOM files ... just check "Export" in the "File" column. After importing the tree data, you can re-arrange the tree and add extra text and graphics before storing, printing or creating a PDF file. Free trial available at *treedraw.spansoft.org*

LOYALIST CEMETERY: Third Concession Cemetery, "Caldwell Manor" - Noyan, Quebec This cemetery is mentioned in the article: The Borders Regional Ministry - page 20-22 Submitted by Mark Gallop

For nearly 200 years, the Third Concession Cemetery located on Route 225, 3.1 kilometres south of the present day St. Thomas Church and 2.9 kilometres north of the border faithfully served Noyan and surrounding communities. It was located in the hamlet called Miranda, a part of Caldwell Manor. The Cemetery was opened about 1789. It is the burial site of many Loyalist families. Among the names are:

Bissell, Campbell, Derby, Derick, Emerick, Farrell, Filer, Griggs, MacCallum, Vosburgh, Vaughan, Young.

In 2010, this historic Cemetery was designated a "heritage site". It has a new sign erected on it courtesy of Real Ryan and Rena Naylor. It holds over 100 headstones but as you can expect, many are showing severe signs of age. If you are in the vicinity, they invite you to pay even a brief visit.

The Cemetery is administered by St. Thomas Anglican Church, Noyan but the resources of the Cemetery are very slim. They are asking for help as they need financial assistance to continue to maintain the property and to restore it where possible. Charitable tax receipts will be issued by St. Thomas for donations of \$10 or more. The Third Concession Cemetery is a valuable part of our heritage and we hope we can count on your aid to sustain it.

Cheques should be made payable to "Third Concession Cemetery" and mailed to the Treasurer: Rena Naylor, 595-2nd Concession, Noyan, QC J0J 1B0.

THE QFHS BOOK STORE

The QFHS Book Store sells a number of books to help you with your Family History research. For this issue of *Connections* Deborah Robertson has submitted a partial list - others will appear in the Autumn issue. For the complete list visit the QFHS website at: **www.qfhs.ca** and click on Book Store. Also included in this issue is a unique offer of three Antique Book sets for sale by the Quebec Family History Society.

Editor Dawn Miller Quellette

BOOKS FOR SALE THROUGH QFHS

QFHS Code	BOOKS ON GENEALOGY	QUANTITY ORDERED	PRICE	S & H Within Canada	S&H TO US	TOTA L COST
AC005	ABERDEEN SAILING SHIPS- FAST SAILING AND COPPER BOTTOMED		\$24.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A0006	THE ALLAN FAMILY: THEY LEFT THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE		\$27.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A0010	CANADIANS AT WAR: 1914-1919		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A0020	CEMETERY HERITAGE IN QUEBEC		\$15.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A0030	CHASING GRANDMA		\$18.95	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A0560	McGregors: Kith and Kin		\$24.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A0800	HISTORY OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY (INCLUDES INDEX BOOKLET)		\$44.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A0090	HOW DO I PROVE IT? (3 RD ED.)		\$22.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1250	THE SILVER CHIEF — LORD SELKIRK		\$25.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1300	ONTARIO GENEALOGY FOR BEGINNERS		\$20.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1340	PLANNING A GENEALOGICAL TRIP TO IRELAND		\$10.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A1510	PATHS OF OPPORTUNITY		\$20.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A1540	LES ÉCOSSAIS — PIONEER SCOTS OF LOWER CANADA		\$27.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1541	PIONEER SCOTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK — WITH AXE AND BIBLE		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1544	A VERY FINE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS — PIONEER SCOTS OF P.E.I.		\$27.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	T
A1546	PIONEER SCOTS OF UPPER CANADA — GLENGARRY AND BEYOND		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1610	RESEARCHING IRISH COURT RECORDS		\$19.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1620	RESEARCHING IRISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS		\$17.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1700	THE LOYALISTS OF QUEBEC (A HISTORY OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS)		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A1725	THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER: HISTORY, HIGHWAY AND HABITAT		\$28.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1750	TRACING YOUR IRISH FAMILY HISTORY		\$29.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1775	TRACING YOUR SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY		\$29.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
QFHS CODE	QFHS PUBLICATIONS	QUANTITY ORDERED	PRICE	S & H WITHIN CANADA	S & H TO US	TOTAL COST
B3005	ABRAHAM HYATTOUR LOYALIST ANCESTORS		\$22.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
B3050	INDEXTO RICHFORD VERMONT GAZETTE 1880-1957 QUEBEC REFERENCES		\$30.00	\$15.0 0	\$18.00	
B3050cc	INDEX TO RICHFORD VT GAZETTE 1880-1957 QUEBEC REFERENCES ON CD		\$20.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	

B3060	MAP OF LOWER CANADA 1802 (MAILING TUBE - \$2 EXTRA)	.00		\$20.0	0 \$5.00	\$10.00	
B3070	PLACE NAMES OF SOUTH WESTERN QUEBEC			\$20.0	0 \$15.0 0	\$18.00	
B3080	QUEBEC CITY GAZETTE: DEATH NOTICES 1846 – 1855			\$18.0	0 \$7.00	\$10.00	
B3080cD	QUEBEC CITY GAZETTE: DEATH NOTICES 1846 – 1855 CD	ON		\$12.0	55.00	\$6.00	
B3090	QUEBEC CITY GAZETTE: MARRIAGE NOTICES 1846-185	5		\$18.0	0 \$7.00	\$10.00	
B3090cp	QUEBEC CITY GAZETTE: MARRIAGE NOTICES 1846-185	5		\$12.0	0 \$5.00	\$6.00	
••••	ON CD			l			
B3100	QUEBEC STRAYS			\$16.0	0 \$15.0	\$18.00	
QFHS		QUANTII	√		5 & H	S&H	TOTAL
CODE	BOOKS ON GENEALOGY	ORDERE		PRICE	WITHIN CANADA	TO US	Cost
A0005	ABERDEEN SAILING SHIPS- FAST SAILING AND COPPER BOTTOMED		\$:	24.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A0006	THE ALLAN FAMILY: THEY LEFT THE WORLD A BETTER PLACE		\$7	27.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A0010	CANADIANS AT WAR: 1914-1919		\$:	25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A0020	CEMETERY HERITAGE IN QUEBEC		\$:	15.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	<u> </u>
A0030	CHASING GRANDMA		\$:	18.95	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A0560	McGregors: Kith and Kin		\$	24.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A0800	HISTORY OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY (INCLUDES INDEX		\$4	14.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
	BOOKLET)		-		440.00	645.00	
A0090	How do I PROVE IT? (3 ⁶⁰ ED.)			22.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1250	THE SILVER CHIEF – LORD SELKIRK		_	25.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1300	ONTARIO GENEALOGY FOR BEGINNERS			20.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1340	PLANNING A GENEALOGICAL TRIP TO IRELAND			10.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	<u> </u>
A1510	PATHS OF OPPORTUNITY			20.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A1540	LES ÉCOSSAIS — PIONEER SCOTS OF LOWER CANADA			27.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1541	PIONEER SCOTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK — WITH AXE AND BIBLE		\$	25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1544	A VERY FINE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS — PIONEER SCOTS OF P.E.I.		\$:	27.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1546	PIONEER SCOTS OF UPPER CANADA — GLENGARRY AND BEYOND		\$:	25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1610	RESEARCHING IRISH COURT RECORDS		\$	19.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1620	RESEARCHING IRISH MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS		\$:	17.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1700	THE LOYALISTS OF QUEBEC (A HISTORY OF THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS)		\$	30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A1725	THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER: HISTORY, HIGHWAY AND HABITAT		\$:	28.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1750	TRACING YOUR IRISH FAMILY HISTORY		\$	29.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1775	TRACING YOUR SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY		Ś	29.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	

ORDER FORM: Indicate on the order form the book/books you wish to order. Choose the appropriate shipping and handling charges. (For destinations outside of Canada and the US contact Deborah Robertson qfhs.booksales@bellnet.ca Choose your form of payment: ____ Enclosed is my cheque payable to Quebec Family History Society ____ I wish to pay by Visa Card Number: Expiry (MM/YY) / Signature: Name on Card: Email Address Mail your order to: Book Sales and Publications. The Quebec Family History Society. 15 Donegani Avenue, P.O. Box 715, Pointe-Claire - Dorval Postal Station, Pointe-Claire, Québec H9R 4S8 Shipping Address: Name: Street Address: City: Province/State: Country: Postal/Zip Code: **ANTIQUE BOOK SETS FOR SALE!** The Scottish Highlands: Highland Clans and Regiments Ed. John S. Keltie, F.S.A. (Scot.) A New Edition with the regimental portion brought down to the present time from official sources by William Melven, M.A., Glasgow, Illustrated London, William Mackenzie, 69 Ludgate Hill, Edinburgh and Glasgow, ca. 1890. Hardback, Book condition: Near fine, 5 volumes, Steel engravings, Colour plates of tartans. Illustrations, maps, colour plates, original decorated red cloth. Gilt edges. Heavy set. \$300.00 The History of Scotland from the Earliest Period to the Present time By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. John Tallis & company, London and New York, Prior to 1855. Book condition: Very good. Rare early edition in 6 volumes. Each volume has 6 - 8 full-page tissue protected steel engravings of famous Scottish historical figures. Slight foxing. \$200.00 Macaulay's History of England in volumes 1-5 (Black Set) By Thomas Babington MacAulay Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott & Co. 1865 edition \$150.00

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY In-Depth Research Request Form

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

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

RESEARCH FEE = \$	20.00 AN HOUR. State the number	er of research hours
Surname:	First Name:	
Birth, Marriage, Death	registrations were: Protestant, F	toman Catholic, Jewish
State Dates as m/d/y		
Circa Date of Birth	Place of Birth	Religion
Circa Date of Marriage	Place of Marriage	Religion
Circa Date of Death	Place of Death	Religion
	n of Province of Quebec where the	
What specific information or g	eneral information are you seeking	about this person?
	ducted research concerning this per	
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Mambarchin Numbar	Name	
Address:	City:	
ProvincePostal	Code	
Payment: Visa #	Expiry Date	
Cheque	Money Order	

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

www.qfhs.ca

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

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

Regular Library and Office hours:

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

Library ONLy is also open - [September to June]

Wednesday evenings: 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Sunday: 1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. / Closed Saturday

Summer and Holiday Hours are published in CONNECTIONS and on the QFHS website

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514-695-1502

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Website:

www.qfhs.ca

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