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# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



Autumn 2015

Volume 38 Issue 1



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# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



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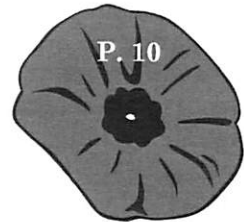
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**ON THE COVER**  
German immigrants at Quebec City, 1911  
*Photographed by W.J. Topely, courtesy of Library and Archives  
Canada/PA-10264*

**LEXICON** P.13



One rainy Saturday afternoon in September, your *Connections*' redesign team began their task. With a clear mandate from our President, fuelled by a shared energy and Lorraine Showers' desserts, we spent a few hours discussing ideas, debating concepts, determining a

focus for *Connections* and the content for this issue.

The publication you are reading is just the beginning. Its raison d'être and focus are to guide/train/inform readers about genealogy. In keeping with our focus, we have included two new sections titled *Dear Genie*, where experts will answer your genealogy questions, and *Navigating the BAnQ*, where experts will provide guidance on how to navigate the website of the Library and National Archives of Quebec.

Due to our tight timeline to publish this issue, we were not able to incorporate all the excellent ideas generated by the redesign team, ideas that relate not only to *Connections*' contents, but also to the process of creating, publishing, and delivering the journal. Look for more changes as we move towards our goal of a stable and repeatable process for your new *Connections*.

We are also looking for partners to help fund our publication through their paid advertisements. For our first issue, I am pleased to welcome, FMS Creative Inc., Gen-Find Research Associates Inc., and Investors Group. We will continue searching for more and you can help us by approaching any of your commercial contacts you believe would be receptive.

Without your support, we would not have *Connections*! We welcome the submission of articles that focus on guiding, training, and informing our members about genealogy research and technology. If you read an interesting book or used a research guide from our library that you would like to share with our members, please tell us what you have learned so we could include it in the Book Review section.

This editorial would not be complete without a tribute to Dawn Miller Ouellette, who this year celebrated her 20th year as *Connections*' editor. Dawn's focus and efforts have moved from the challenges associated with preparing and publishing *Connections* to the challenges of health and well-being. We wish her all the best in her recovery and look forward to her return to the Quebec Family History Society.

*Connections*' Redesign Team Members – Jocelyne Fortin, Bob Poole, Bruce Dave, Jacques Gagné, Mark Gallop, Michèle Gyselinck, Lorraine Gosselin, Heather Chambers, Johanne Gervais, Kathy McElroy, Linda Di Dominico, Anne Joseph, Beverley Sabo, Valerie Aitken

## Quebec Family History Society

The Quebec Family History Society was founded in 1978 and incorporated in 1988. It is located at 173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada.

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Library hours:  
Monday to Friday 10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.  
Wednesday evening 6:30 p.m.-9:30 p.m.  
Sunday 1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.

Monthly lecture series:  
Held the second Saturday of each month, September to December and March to May, from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. at the Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Quebec. All lectures are free and open to the public.

Annual Q.F.H.S. membership is due August 1.

### Connections

*Connections* is a publication of the Quebec Family History Society. Published three times per year in September, January, and May.

Editor: Johanne Gervais

Canadian Publications Mail Contract Number  
40050396

Volume 38, Issue 1, Autumn 2015, ISSN 0707.7130

Permission to reprint is granted, unless otherwise stated, provided the original source is credited.

Printing:  
Kellmaire Printing Co.  
7643 rue Cordner  
Lasalle, Quebec  
Canada H8N 2N2

Advertising:  
For advertising rates, sizes, and information email  
qfhs.connections@gmail.com

Articles:  
Send all articles to qfhs.connections@gmail.com  
Note that advertisements and the mention of products or websites do not imply the endorsement by the Q.F.H.S.

*Connections* contact: qfhs.connections@gmail.com

Return undeliverable addresses to:  
Quebec Family History Society  
P.O. Box 715  
15 Donegani Avenue,  
Pointe-Claire, Quebec  
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# We're Searching for Volunteers

**Are you interested in volunteering  
your time and expertise  
to the Q.F.H.S.?**

- ◆ Library Duty - One day per month, full training provided
- ◆ Computer Entry - Typing of data for numerous Q.F.H.S. projects
- ◆ Refreshments - To oversee the refreshment table (monthly lectures)
- ◆ Travelling Road Show - Representing the Q.F.H.S. at various events
- ◆ Researchers - Research for genealogical inquiries
- ◆ Connections - Articles and stories related to guiding/training/  
informing readers about genealogy; book reviews, and editorial support



**Contact the Q.F.H.S at  
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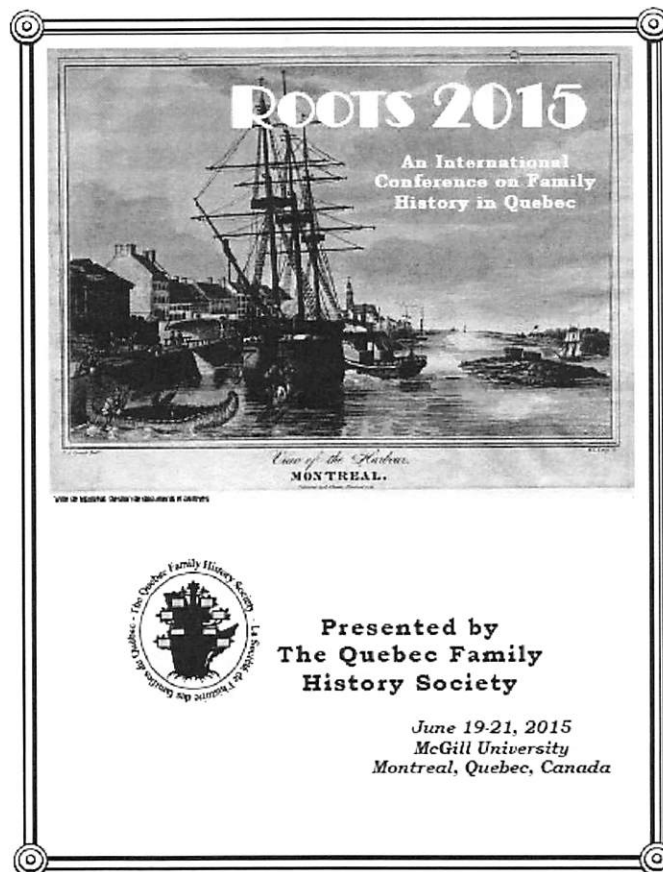
# ROOTS 2015 Update

By Gary Schroder

The Quebec Family History Society held our sixth International Conference on Family History at McGill University in June of this year. Roots 2015 was held at the New Residence Hall of McGill University. This was a perfect venue for a genealogical conference. Attendees could stay in the same building for a very reasonable price. There were no long distances to walk to attend the presentations in the conference area. The beautifully laid out Exhibition area was filled with exhibitors from across Canada and the United States. The banquet at the Hotel Omni Mont-Royal was a great success from the point of view of the cuisine, the large number of genealogical door prizes, and the fantastic musical performance of traditional Celtic music by the four piece group Agincourt.

If you were unable to attend Roots 2015 and listen to all the great genealogical presentations by our sea of genealogical experts, copies of the Roots 2015 Syllabus with the Speakers' notes are available for sale from the Q.F.H.S. Bookstore on our web site for \$20.00 per copy plus postage.

We would like to thank all the attendees for coming from the West and East Coasts of the United States and Canada to la belle province of Quebec. We would also like to thank everyone for the kind words about our conference and all the Q.F.H.S. volunteers who made this year's conference a great success.



FROM THE PRESIDENT



Quebec Family History Society  
 Roots 2015 International Conference  
 McGill University, Montreal, Canada  
 Guest Speakers

The Speakers are from left to right: 1: Gary Schroder, 2: Rick Roberts, 3: Jacques Gagné, 4: Joanne Gervais, 5: Marilyn Gillespie, 6 Stanley Diamond, 7: Deborah Waddell Robertson, 8: Glenn Wright, 9: Lesley Anderson, 10: Ed McGuire, 11: Lorraine Gosselin, 12: Luc Lepine, 13: Denyse Beaugrand-Champagne, 14: Edward Zapletal  
 QFHS © 2015 Roxley Hueston Photography

# I Once Was Lost But Now I Am Found

My Search for the Côté Side of the Family

By Elizabeth Côté Boyce

**T**o start this journey you need to know that my father passed away when I was 8 years old. After that we lost all contact with my father's side of the family. My mother was sick and hospitalized so the children were placed into foster care. My sister and I were lucky since we were placed together. My brother was in another home so we did not see him often.

When I was younger, we did not have the internet, so not being able to find any Côté family information became very frustrating for my sister and me. With the internet, Ancestry.com, and the Quebec Family History Society, I slowly found a few connections. My father was born in the U.S. and I was fortunately able to trace him back to Canada. However, no matter how hard I tried I could not find my grandparents. I must admit I am not too familiar with computers.

One day I went to the Quebec Family History Society requesting their help. I was at my wits end.

"Leave it with me and I'll see what I can do," said a very helpful volunteer.

By the end of the day, the volunteer called me back. "I found an Arthur Côté who would be a brother to your father."

"Great!" I said.

"But he's buried in the Saint-Jean Cemetery."

"Oh dear! So he's no longer with us."

"I found him on a Galipeau family site. I'll leave the envelope at the front desk for

you."

A week or so later I went back to Pointe-Claire to pick the envelope up. Searching the Galipeau site, I found some children listed under Arthur's name. I wrote to the administrator of the site explaining my situation and asked if he could provide me contact information on any of the children. To my surprise, he wrote back with a phone number and an address. Not knowing if they still lived at the same address, I wrote them a letter, mailed it on a Tuesday or Wednesday, thinking if I'm lucky I will hear something by Friday. The address was in Saint-Jean and I had a dog show planned that weekend in Iberville. The weekend came and went without any news.

On Monday, I was busy and forgot about the letter. That night I received a telephone call.

"I would like to speak with Elizabeth Côté," said a women's voice.

"Speaking," I said.

"Oh, you speak English."

"Yes," I said.

"This is Sylvie, your cousin."

I almost collapsed on the floor crying. All I could say was, "Oh my God!" I could not believe after more than 50 years I was finally speaking to a cousin.

"This Saturday we're having a small reunion and you have to come," she said during our hour-long conversation.

"I'll be there with bells on!" I said, even though I knew I was supposed to work.

"Also on the 25<sup>th</sup> of July is a Côté family reunion where there will be between 30-80 people," said Sylvie.



We arranged to meet at her place on Saturday before going to the restaurant for the reunion. I hung up the phone and called my husband right away to tell him the news and then I spent the rest of the night crying. I was so emotional.

Saturday we arrived at Sylvie's place where we were welcomed with big hugs and tears. After I introduced my husband, Sylvie said, "It's great to meet you Elizabeth."

"Call me Liz or Dizzy Lizzy," I said.

She looked at me, "Ok, that's how I'm going to introduce you."

I had brought with me the only thing I had left of my family, a photo album full of people I did not know. When Sylvie began identifying the people in the photographs, I finally started to be acquainted with my father's family.

"We never stopped trying to find you," she repeated several times.

As we left for the restaurant, I was nervous and excited all at the same time.

"These are my friends, Norm and Dizzy Lizzy," said Sylvie to the crowd. They looked at her then back at me. Sylvie continued, "Don't you recognize her? This is Elizabeth Côté!"

My cousin Pearl pushed someone out of the way and embraced me with a sumo wrestler hug. Then Joyce, another cousin, came up and gave me a big hug. Pearl also introduced me to a relative on my grandmother's side who came over from England, a nice surprise to be able to connect with my grandmother's side of the family. She had researched my grandmother's family and had a photograph of the ship she sailed on from England. So cool!

I am lucky I have an aunt and uncle who are still alive. My uncle Charlie was the last person to arrive. Sylvie introduced us the same way and he stared at her with a quizzical look.

"This is Elizabeth Côté, Paul's daughter," she said.

He grabbed me so hard over the table I thought I was going to fly right over it. I want-

ed to show Uncle Charlie my photo album but he had forgotten his glasses. I walked over to the nearby Dollar store to buy him a pair so he could look at the pictures and help identify the people. I left the album with my cousin Pearl who is doing a big family tree of photos for the reunion on July 25.

The next day my oldest and dearest friend came over and after telling her all about my exciting news, we went off to take photos at an old church and cemetery. One of my dogs was at a show in the U.S. and I was hoping for a phone call to tell me he had won. My cell phone rang and of course it was not in my pocket, so I missed the call. A few minutes later I checked the area code and sure enough it was the phone call I was waiting for. I quickly called back.

"Hello," an unfamiliar voice said.

"Hi," I said tentatively.

"Do you know who this is?" he asked.

I knew he was not the person I was expecting from the dog show. I must have read the area code wrong on my cell phone since I did not have my glasses on.

"This is your cousin Michel."

So here I am standing in the middle of a graveyard talking to another cousin. Michel told me he would be coming down for the reunion as well as my Aunt Lily.

Now I have 16 living cousins but I am not sure if they will all be at the reunion. I know that one day I will be able to finally meet them all. I never thought that I would ever find my family. I hope all of you who think it will never happen, please do not give up.

This is all thanks to Lois Gosse, the volunteer at the Quebec Family History Society, for finding the connection I had been looking for. So again, Lois, thank you a million times.



Paul Côté, courtesy of Liz Côté Boyce



Liz Côté Boyce at her family reunion with photos of her family in the background. Liz has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2013 and lives in Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague, Quebec.

# Researching German Ancestry in Quebec

By Jacques Gagné

**B**efore 1776, the first German settlers to Canada came to New France in the service of the French military forces. This included the German members of the Swiss guards who were part of the first expedition of 1604 to establish a colony in Acadia.

Quebec's first recorded settler from Germany was Hans Bernhard from Erfurt, who bought land on Île d'Orleans in 1664. By 1760 an estimated 200 German families could be identified along the St. Lawrence River - mainly families of soldiers, seamen, artisans, and army doctors.

Around 1776, England's King George III recruited 30,000 German mercenaries from various German Provinces, to be assigned to the North American continent. These German Regiments would join-up with the regular British Regiments already stationed in America. Of these 30,000 mercenaries, 20,000 were assigned to the Boston area and other coastal points, from Massachusetts to South Carolina and 10,000 were assigned to the Canadian provinces, mainly along the St. Lawrence, Richelieu and Niagara Rivers.

At the conclusion of the American Revolution, 2,500 of these remaining German mercenaries decided to settle in Quebec and Ontario. Among those was Frederic Haldimand, a young Swiss Officer born of German parents, who in 1778 became the Governor of the Province of Quebec. Governor Haldimand, would become a leading figure in the allocation of lands for thousands of British Loyalists, following the American Revolution.

Included with the flow of militia were Germans who rose to prominence in Quebec between 1760 and 1783. They were businessmen, doctors, surveyors, engineers, silver-smiths and furriers. Many of the descendants of these early immigrants who remained in

Quebec achieved great careers in their respective fields. For example, members of the Trestler, Würtele, and Moll families were elected to the National Assembly of Quebec. Friedrich Glackemeyer, a professional musician, made a long and lasting contribution to Quebec City and was one of the fathers of Quebec musical life. Anthony von Iffland, a physician, surgeon, and epidemiologist, was the medical superintendent of the Quarantine Station at Grosse Île and the dean of physicians in the



German immigrants arriving in Quebec City, 1911.

old capital of Quebec. Daniel Arnoldi was elected the first president of the College of

Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada. In Montreal, William Edmond Blumhart founded and became the first president of La Presse, Montreal's largest newspaper.

By 1828 large numbers of German immigrants were beginning to arrive from the Germanic regions of Central Europe (Germany was not yet a unified country). By the mid-1830's these immigrants were arriving from Austria, Baden, Bayern, Hessen-Darmstadt, Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine), Holstein, Mecklenburg, Württemberg, and the German settlements in the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania as well as from the Ukraine areas of South Russia.

By 1850, more than 12,000 German settlers had arrived in Canada. No single religion predominated within this group, and the Mennonites were soon outnumbered by Lutherans, Catholics, Baptists, Moravians, and Swedenborgians.

In 1857, a railway reached the town of New Berlin (Kitchener) from Quebec City. This allowed many of the settlers landing in Quebec to travel by train directly to their destinations. From 1850 to 1900, another 10,000

Germans settled the region of Renfrew County in the Ottawa Valley and the region of Gatineau County in Quebec.

Today, many of Montreal's German organizations are relatively unknown, even to Germans. Several years ago, at a meeting at the Montreal City Hall that brought together representatives of all major German groups, some had never heard of each other, even though most of the organizations had been in operation for more than 20 years.

While Germans from rural Eastern Europe tended to organize community life around their churches, immigrants from urbanized Germany established secular social clubs. The oldest surviving German Canadian secular association is the German Society of Montreal, founded in 1835.

In 2006, there were 131,795 people of German nationality in Quebec representing 1.8% of the population and in Montreal 78,315 people were of German nationality representing 2% of Montreal's population.

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If you cannot find vital statistic records for your German ancestors, check Jacques Gagné's Research Guide on German Culture at the Q.F.H.S. Library or on the member's section of the Q.F.H.S. Website. The following are some examples of what you will find in this Research Guide:

#### **The Churches of the German People in Montreal**

The first Germanic Catholic marriage with a member of a French Canadian family took place in 1759 at the Parish of Notre Dame in Montreal. It is possible that earlier marriages or baptisms involving German individuals occurred, but none were found. The first German Anglican Church service was held in 1788 in the Church of the Recollets on Notre Dame Street, east of Sainte-Helene Street in Old Montreal – Rev. John Doty, presiding. The Recollets Church was originally built in 1693.

**Germanic Catholics - Parish of Notre Dame - *BAnQ* films #1100 (1642-1694) #1101 (1695-1728) #1173 (1728-1764) #1174 (1764-1790) #1175 (1790-1810) / *Ancestry.ca* (1642-1942)**

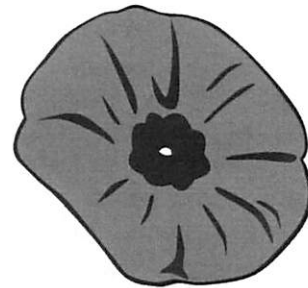
**Germanic Lutherans - Sankt Johannes Gemeinde Evangelischen Lutherischen Gemeinde "The German Church" - [www.saintjohnslutheranmontreal.org](http://www.saintjohnslutheranmontreal.org) / *BAnQ* films #1128d (1855-1931) #M-336.29 (1855-1880) #M-336.30 (1881-1899) #1129d (1931-1942) #1128d (1936-1941) / *BAnQ* book of marriages #929 (1855-1877) / *Ancestry.ca* (1855-1942 & 1936-1941) / *Registres de l'état civil* (1855 to the present) / *Montreal Lutheran Council* - <http://montreal-lutheran.org/>**



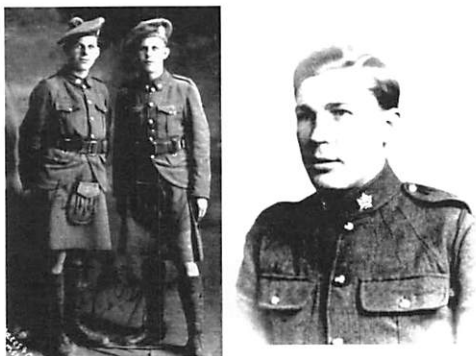
*After his retirement from the music industry, Jacques Gagné developed a passion for genealogy that has never abated, including creating compilations of Church records in Quebec, The Irish in Quebec, The Native Peoples of Quebec, The Loyalists in Quebec, The People of Gaspé, The Huguenots, and How To Find Your Ancestors in France. Jacques has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2001 and lives in Pointe-Claire, Quebec.*

# More Than Just Remembering

By Johanne Gervais



Researching my family led me to discover three great uncles on my mother's paternal side served in the Canadian Army during World War I. Like so many other young men at the time, Christie Nelson, and his younger twin brothers Neils and Oscar, enlisted and went off in search of adventure. Two of them never returned. Christie died in October 1916 and Neils died in October 1918, just one month before the armistice that ended the fighting. Oscar returned home to Montreal, alone, bearing the weight of losing his older brother and his twin to the ravages of war. This gave me a personal connection to Remembrance Day and a desire to learn more about them.



*Neils & Oscar Nelson, 1915 and Christie Nelson, 1914*

In my grandmother's photo album, I found their pictures. There they were, the three Nelson brothers in uniform. They looked so young and so handsome. I shivered knowing I now had faces to go with their names. This is when my genealogical research became a full blown obsession. I needed to find out more about them; where they lived, what units they joined, what they did, where did they go, and what happened to them.

An online search on Library and Archives Canada website gave me their regimental numbers which in turn led me to their attestation papers. At the age of 21, Christie enlisted in 1914 and joined the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in Kingston. Oscar and Neils enlisted one year later in the fall of 1915 with the 73rd Battalion of the Royal Highlanders of Canada in Montreal. But this was not enough for me. I wanted to follow their journey that took them from Pointe-Saint-Charles to the training camps in England and to the battlefields in France and Belgium.

This involved digging beyond their attestation papers. I searched for and found nuggets of information in their military service record files obtained from Library and Archives Canada. I went through pages and pages of their Regiments' war diaries to follow where they went once they arrived in Europe. I recruited a small team to sift through boxes of data at Library and Archives Canada, looking for any mention of



my uncles in their Regiment's Daily Orders. I found more tidbits of information giving me

an insight into aspects of their daily life during the war.

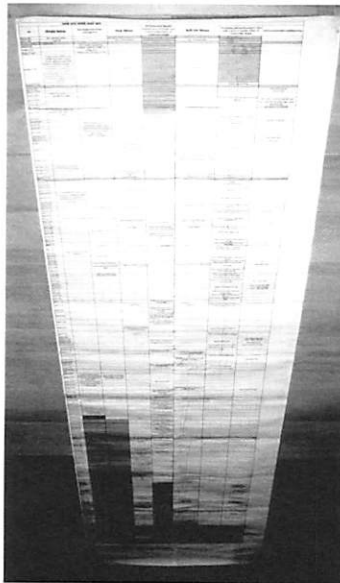
I bought and read books that described the conditions and horrors of war my uncles must have faced. I visited the armouries where they enlisted to see where their journey started.

After months of research, I needed to put all of my material in perspective. Questions kept nagging at me, driving me to continue. Did the three brothers fight in the same battles? Did the twins know when and where their older brother died? Where was Oscar when his twin brother died? I had to find out, not only for my peace of mind but to share with my family.

I continued on my quest. I felt sure my answers were in the reams of data I collected, I just needed to organize my work better. I created a three foot wide and seven foot long chronological spreadsheet that I called the 5 W's (When, Who, Where, What, Why) where I posted all the information I gathered against the timeline of the war, month by month and year by year starting in 1914. Looking at my pages of spreadsheets held together with scotch tape, I finally had a clear picture of where each brother was during any month of the war and the events they experienced along the way.

Though Christie enlisted in October 1914, and arrived in England in January 1915, he only joined his regiment at Yzengremer, France on March 29, 1916, an interminably long wait for a young eager recruit. Conversely, his twin brothers arrived in France on August 14, 1916, only ten months after enlisting. The ongoing Battle of

the Somme may have had something to do with that. A short five days after arriving in France, Oscar suffered a gunshot wound to the right side of his face. He returned to his unit a few days later, which suggested his wound was not serious. Roughly, one month later, Neils was shot in the left thigh while on patrol. His wound was more severe and he returned to England aboard the hospital ship St. David. A few weeks later, Christie and his regiment were bivouacked at Ginchy Ridge, just 13 kilometres from Oscar and his Battalion at Tara Hill.



There is nothing to suggest they got together, but I believe these two brothers who had not seen each other for almost two years overcame the distance and military bureaucracy that separated them. Less than a week later, Christie was wounded during the Battle of Ancre Heights and died of his wounds at the Number 11 Hospital in Camiers, France.

Although detailed research can be tedious at times, compiling your work in a fashion that works best for you can be very rewarding. My spreadsheets, although rudimentary, brought me closer to my great uncles than I ever felt before; however, I needed to do one more thing.

I travelled to France to visit Christie and Neils. I found Christie near Boulogne on the north-west coast of France, resting in the Étaples Military Cemetery. His younger brother Neils was 30 minutes away on the outskirts of Boulogne in the Terlincthun British Cemetery.

Their journey will stay with me forever, such young lives sacrificed for our country. The memory of the three Nelson brothers may have been lost over the passage of time but they were never forgotten.



*Johanne Gervais became interested in genealogy while helping her husband write a book about his own family. In 2008, she left the corporate Information Technology world and dedicated herself to researching family history. She has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2014.*

# facebook

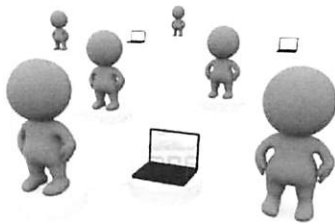
# for genealogists

By Mark W. Gallop

**H**ave you ever struck up a conversation with someone at the Q.F.H.S. library or after a Q.F.H.S. lecture who gave you a suggestion that helped you unlock a difficult genealogical puzzle? Did you know you could be engaging in these sorts of discussions from the comfort of your own home?

The Society has a bustling Facebook group where problems are shared and solved, research discoveries are celebrated, and articles and events are publicized. This group has over 1400 members many of whom are not members of Q.F.H.S., but might be if properly engaged.

Facebook groups have been described as cafés within a broader virtual community. But even that description belies the ease of use of the Q.F.H.S. Facebook group. If it is a café, then



it is one where no one will expect you to buy anything, or engage you in a conversation unless you chose to speak up. It is perfectly acceptable to “listen in” on any or all of the inter-

esting discussions without actively participating.

The Q.F.H.S. group on Facebook is a “Closed Group” which means anyone can join but only group members can view the postings. After you have found the group, by searching under the full “Quebec Family History Society” name in the search bar at the top of any page in Facebook, simply click on the “Join Group” button beside the group’s name. An administrator will approve your membership in due course. Administrators are also there to keep order in the group and deal with anyone who is disre-

spectful of social conventions (abusive language, off-topic comments, or attempts to hawk wares, for example), the way a café manager might in the “real” world.

There are other Facebook groups and pages of interest to Quebec genealogists. If you belong to other organizations, why not look for them on Facebook? One group of note that exists only in the virtual Facebook world but has significant Quebec content is called “Brickwalls - a place to post your Genealogical brick walls and hopefully get some help in tearing them down”.

Facebook is particularly useful for sharing images and both the Q.F.H.S. and Brickwalls groups are often used for help in interpreting ancient script in documents or identifying elements of old photos.

If you have resisted Facebook’s siren call until now, the existence of an active Q.F.H.S. group is unlikely to tempt you. Many of us have accounts we use only occasionally, perhaps to keep track of geographically distant younger relations.

Please consider joining the Q.F.H.S. Facebook group. You may have the answer to someone’s puzzle, or they to yours.

**Quebec Family History Society**



Find us on  
**Facebook**



# L EXICON

©2015 By Lorraine Gosselin

*This lists some French words you may encounter on the website of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec at [www.banq.qc.ca](http://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.

**Ondoyé/e** = baptised, another term appearing in transcriptions as if it were a family name.

**Né/e** = born

**Nécrologie, avis de décès** = obituary/ies

**Feu/e** = deceased, adj. usually placed before the person's name, ex *feu 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

**Fils** = son, **Fille** = daughter (Note *garçon* = boy and *fille* = girl)

**Prêtre** = priest, **Curé** = parish priest

**Cultivateur** = farmer; you may also see *fermier*

**Bonne** = maid

**Enseignant/e** = teacher

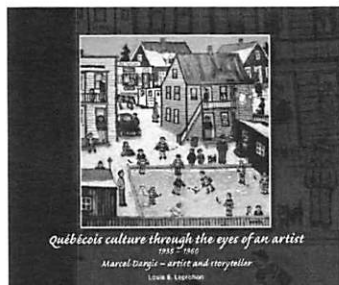
**Journalier** = (day) labourer

**Journal** (plur. *Journaux*) = newspaper(s)

**Journal** = diary

# Québécois culture through the eyes of an artist

By Louis E. Leprohon



As part of the Q.F.H.S.'s free public lecture series held at the Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, Louis E. Leprohon presented on 12 September 2015 a fascinating lecture on his book *Québécois culture through the eyes of an artist*. The following information was extracted from Louis E. Leprohon's handout.

## Background

Marcel Dargis, a Québécois naïve artist, has made a very significant contribution to the *patrimoine culturel* of Quebec. Through his paintings, he has preserved a part of our heritage and culture. Dargis is a true 'peintre-raconteur'. He was born in the town of Cap-de-la-Madeleine on December 26, 1928. He has lived his entire 87 years in this town, the first 28 years in the parish of Saint-Lazare, the following 6 years in the adjacent parish of Sainte-Madeleine and the remaining years in the parish of Sainte-Bernadette.

His 750 paintings provide a very unique, exceptional and realistic recollection and interpretation of Francophone life in the two parishes of Saint-Lazare and Sainte-Madeleine, as he perceived it during the first 34 years of his life, in particular the late 30s, 40s and 50s. His story is a reflection of life, a mirror in many respects, of other francophone Catholic parishes throughout Quebec during that time, especially those parishes that were located outside urban and Anglophone centers.

## Content

The book brings together an historical perspective of his art and his paintings. The content focuses on five major themes which are prevalent throughout his 750 paintings: Family life, "La vie familiale", Social life, "La vie sociale", Religious Life, "La vie religieuse", Tales and legends, "Les contes et légendes" and Logging scenes in la Mauricie, "Des scènes de chantier en Mauricie".

Dargis has used his talent as an artist to tell his story, to engage with the past. It's all about his connection to this place, what it has meant to him, how he has seen it, and how he has interpreted it. His art has combined elements of time, space, community, and memory. The time is the 30s, 40s and 50s, the space is his parish of Saint-Lazare, the community is the people living there, mostly French Canadian Catholics, and the memory is his, as he remembers. His paintings are a snapshot of a point in time, a window which provides us with an opportunity to view and understand life in a Francophone parish during this period.

## Book Information

ISBN 978-2-9815-1711-1...English edition, ISBN 978-2-9815-1710-4...French edition

Non Fiction 9.5" x 8", 158 pages, 126 of the artist's paintings reproduced in color

Soft cover, printed 4 color process, Price: \$20.00

Publication Date: May 29th, 2015

Available at select retailers in Montreal or at [louis@NaiveArtPromotions.com](mailto:louis@NaiveArtPromotions.com)

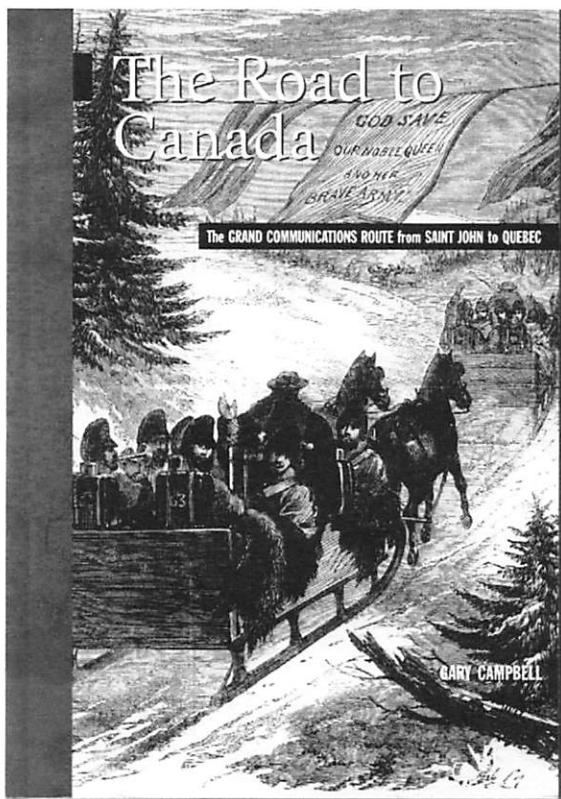


Louis Leprohon is the author of "*Québécois culture through the eyes of an artist*" and is the President of Naive Art Promotions. He is a new Q.F.H.S. member and lives in Saint-Lazare, Quebec.



# *The Road to Canada: The Grand Communications Route from Saint John to Quebec*

By Mark W. Gallop, UE



In April 1871 my great grandfather set out on a journey by foot from Nova Scotia to Montreal. He was on the road for over two years but had an interest in a slow pace as he was a commercial traveler, or travelling salesman, knocking on as many doors as he could. He was selling colourful oleographs, of the reigning Pope if it was a Roman Catholic household, or of King William of Orange or Martin Luther if it were a Protestant one. As someone who travels regularly between Quebec and New Brunswick I have often wondered

what route he might have taken, and this question drew me to *The Road to Canada*.

An overland route connecting central Canada to the Maritimes was strategically important from the earliest European settlement days of Samuel de Champlain's New France and Acadia. While the St. Lawrence is a mighty river, ice build-up in winter left the Quebec settlements inaccessible by boat and isolated from news and supplies for almost half of each year.

The route of those early French couriers was that long established by the Mi'kmaq and the Maliseet, along the upper reaches of the St. John River and its tributaries by canoe and portage, reaching the St. Lawrence at Rivière-du-Loup. In winter a similar route would be followed on snowshoes. With minor variations in its path, this Grand Communications Route played a vital role in the development of Quebec and Canada and is not far from the trajectory of today's TransCanada Highway through this region.

Every time regional or global tensions rose, the Grand Communications Route returned to prominence for the military and colonial administrators. For example, in the fading days of the French Regime, the British menace of supply ships prompted Governor La Jonquière to cut a road over portages to facilitate troop movement and to allow the passage of pack animals.

By contrast the period from 1760 to 1775 was one of the few where the Route lost importance because both the Thirteen Colonies and Quebec were under the same master. The easier winter communication route from New

York to Montreal and Quebec up the Hudson and Champlain Valleys took precedence, at least until the fall of Fort Ticonderoga to the American Rebels in 1775.

From the Revolutionary War through to the American Civil War, regional and international tensions kept underlining the importance of the Grand Communications Route as vital to the protection and prosperity of British North America. Most famously, in the winter of 1813 the 104<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot travelled along it from Fredericton to Kingston, coming to the defense of Upper Canada. This 52-day journey was completed by 550 men and 20 officers, mostly on snowshoes.

By 1840 a road to accommodate wagons and sleighs was opened up as far as Grand Falls and eventually to Rivière-du-Loup. A decade later, a telegraph line would follow the Grand Communications Route. The route was of such strategic importance to British North America that the Maine-New Brunswick border remained under dispute until set-

tled by the Treaty of Washington in 1871.

My great grandfather came to Montreal to earn his fortune. I do not know when he first returned to Nova Scotia with a bit of prosperity to show for himself, but it would likely have been by steam ship or rail. A railroad to the Maritimes was a condition of Confederation and the last link of the Intercolonial Railway was completed in 1876, joining up with the Grand Trunk line that ran up the St. Lawrence to Rivière-du-Loup.

*The Road to Canada* is the fifth volume in an on-going series sponsored by the New Brunswick Military Heritage Project. As such, it focuses primarily on the military development and strategic use of the route through the centuries, with less comment on trade and migration. This little known story is compellingly and concisely told and is crucial to how our country developed. It will be interesting to anyone with ancestors

who moved between the Maritimes and central Canada or depended on news conveyed between the regions.

***“My great  
grandfather  
came to  
Montreal to  
earn his  
fortune.”***

**Book Information**

Print Length: 120 pages

Publisher: Goose Lane Editions and The New Brunswick Military Heritage Project

Publication Date: May 13, 2005

Sold by: Amazon.ca

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0864924267

ISBN-13: 978-0864924261



*After three decades in the investment and financial services sector, Mark Gallop now devotes his time to historical research and writing. He is a Trustee of the Mount Royal Cemetery and a past President of the Atwater Library. Mark has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 1991.*



BIBLIOTHÈQUE  
ET ARCHIVES  
NATIONALES  
DU QUÉBEC

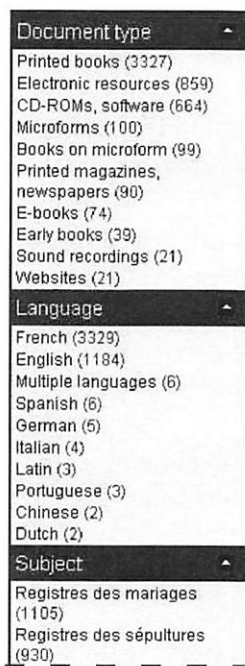
By Lorraine Gosselin

Do you sometimes have difficulties navigating the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec's (BAnQ) website?

If you enter "genealogy", check "catalogue" and then "search", what do you get?



Yes, 4398 answers on over 400 screens – so what do you do?



← LOOK TO YOUR LEFT!

Under "Refine search" the documents are divided into many lists, all on the left side of the main screen. Some that appear are Document type, Language, Subject, and the list goes on for several more subdivisions.

So the lesson to learn here is not to forget to check on the left-hand side of the screen; your list will be reduced to a more manageable size!

*Navigating the BAnQ is a new column providing tips to navigate your way around the BAnQ.qc.ca website (the Library and National Archives of Quebec) and its thousands of documents.*

# Dear Genie

*Your questions answered by the Q.F.H.S. Experts*

**Q: While researching family records I learned that many of the documents I was seeking were destroyed in a fire. Is there any way for me to continue my research despite this unfortunate situation?**

**A:** There is no doubt that such situations do challenge genealogical researchers; however, there are some interesting alternatives to consider. One such resource is **Chancery Records or Letters**.

Chancery Records or Letters are documents that are legal in nature. They include documents such as petitions to the crown, divorce proceedings, requests for pardon and business partnership agreements. These records are stored in various places and therefore tend to survive when other documents are lost. Identifying chancery records or letters related to your search will provide you with rich biographical, historical, and genealogical information. They also provide interesting insights into your research subjects and may lead you to new paths worth exploring.

If you are tracing Canadian roots, try <http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/index.html>

If you are tracing roots in the U.S.A., try [www.virginiamemory.com](http://www.virginiamemory.com)

If you are tracing roots in Ireland, try <http://chancery.tcd.ie/>

If you are tracing roots in England, try [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

**Q: I am new to genealogy and joined the local society last year. But, there is so much information available online (free as well as subscription based) is it worthwhile to maintain my membership in the society?**

**A:** The overwhelming majority of records that would greatly assist the budding family historian are not online. This relates to every country in the world including Canada and its provincial district, county, city, village and other local component parts.

In Quebec, just to give one example, there are various church records that are not online, almost no tax records are online, most judicial records are not online, most coroners records are not online, almost all school and civic records are not online, most local histories are not online, most published family histories for Quebec families are not online, and most Quebec newspapers have not been digitized or even indexed (Montreal Star one big example). The local holdings of smaller historical societies or museums are not online.

One of the main reasons to belong to a provincial family history society is local knowledge. There are members in every genealogical society that have a sea of practical knowledge about how to find specialized documents and resources that only persons who are experts in their field know whether they exist and how to access them. Genealogical societies will bend over backwards to help members solve their family history mysteries but they cannot provide free guidance to the hundreds of thousands of people across North America and other parts of the world who are trying to find their French Canadian ancestors in Quebec, their United Empire Loyalist ancestors, or their Irish ancestors who lived in Montreal for 75 years before moving to Michigan.

Local genealogical societies need funds to keep their libraries and archives intact. *Ancestry* has fantastic genealogical databases but their databases are only the tip of the genealogical iceberg. Without local specialized information, the genealogical landscape would be a barren place indeed.

## DEAR GENIE

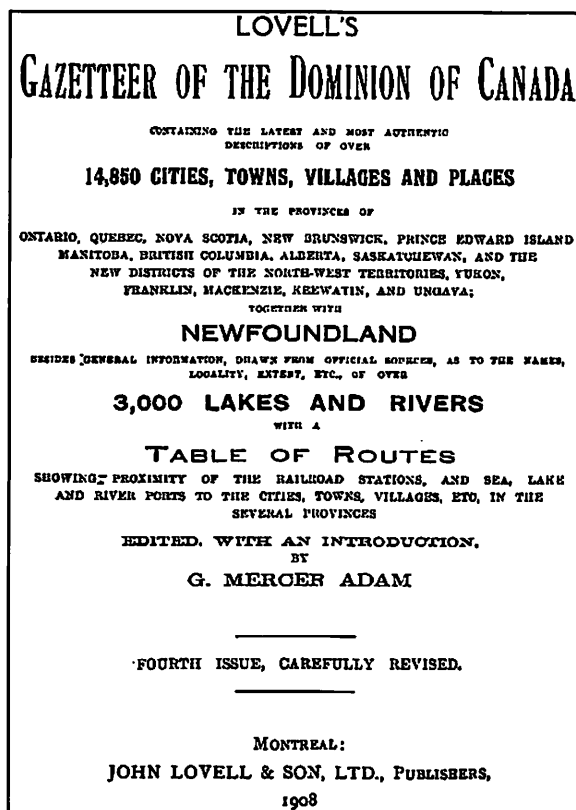
Genealogical societies are great places to meet people who are dedicated to the preservation of family history records which otherwise might have been thrown in the garbage by faceless bureaucrats and other individuals who are not interested in cultural history, plus members of local genealogical societies share the same family history addictions.

Not joining a genealogical society is like going on your honeymoon by yourself. You might have fun but would you not have more fun if your partner were there?

**Q: How can I find the location of a place in Quebec during the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**A:** One good way to find the location of a place in Quebec or for that matter in Canada is to use a Canadian Gazetteer from the 19<sup>th</sup> century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The one used the most in the Quebec Family History Library is the 1908 version of *Lovell's Gazetteer of the Dominion of Canada* published by John Lovell and Sons in Montreal.

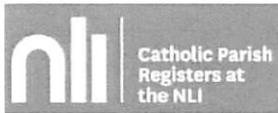
It is a thick book of 970 pages, which indicates the Gazetteer contains the latest and most authentic descriptions of over 14,500 cities, towns, villages, and places in Canada and in Newfoundland. It also contains information on 3,000 lakes and rivers as well as train routes in Canada. The book is arranged in alphabetical order so it is very easy to find any location. It even says "Fourth Issue, Carefully Revised"!



*Dear Genie* is where members can submit their genealogical questions anonymously and Q.F.H.S. experts will answer their questions. Please submit your *Dear Genie* questions to [qfhs.connections@gmail.com](mailto:qfhs.connections@gmail.com).

# Computree

By Lorraine Gosselin



## Irish Genealogy Resource with 400,000 Catholic Parish Records go online

The entire collection of Catholic parish register microfilms held by the National Library of Ireland – 400,000 films amounting to the most important source of Irish family history – is now available online. [registers.nli.ie](http://registers.nli.ie) “The registers contain records of baptisms and marriages from the majority of Catholic parishes in Ireland and Northern Ireland up to 1880.” This is not indexed – yet! – and you need the parish to help your search or a good guess. Also click or double click on the small map at the left to see the provinces, then the counties. Click again to obtain the dioceses and archdioceses.

## Crew lists of the British Merchant Navy 1915

From the National Maritime Museum comes this searchable data base:

“For the first time ever, the Crew Lists of the British Merchant Navy from the year 1915 have been digitised and made available to search for free. Find relatives and loved ones via our database of over 39,000 crew lists, featuring over 750,000 names.” [1915crewlists.rmg.co.uk](http://1915crewlists.rmg.co.uk)

## British Criminals and Convicts

The National Archives present a series of various data bases on British criminals and convicts, ranging in years from 1674 to 1935. Detailed explanations at:

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminals-and-convicts](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/criminals-and-convicts)

## France, Protestant Church Records, 1536-1894

From Rick Roberts’ letter, these records are now available from Family Search

[familysearch.org/search/collection/1582585](http://familysearch.org/search/collection/1582585) “Church records for various Protestant parishes throughout France. This collection includes birth, marriages, and death. The event place field will be indexed in the future.” More information is available on the site. “French commission for Informatics and Liberties (CNIL) does not allow publication of sensitive data below 150 years.”

## Free online Irish magazine

[www.irishlivesremembered.com](http://www.irishlivesremembered.com) plus back issues to read. Read it online or download the pdf version to your tablet. I haven’t looked at this in depth, but any new source of Irish information is usually welcome.

## Specialized search engines

Thanks to Mark Rabideau’s ManyRoads web site for specialized search engines.

The latest is the *Quebec (French Canada) Mega-search engine*: “this Engine like the others from ManyRoads utilizes Google Technologies to scour the Internet for new and interesting Genealogical clues and hints. To accomplish that objective, we search sites that are unique to a given topic area...” More engines on the site.

[www.many-roads.com/2015/05/16/quebec-french-canada-mega-search-engine](http://www.many-roads.com/2015/05/16/quebec-french-canada-mega-search-engine)

## Family History Daily


You can subscribe to this genealogical newsletter here [familyhistorydaily.com](http://familyhistorydaily.com)


### Irish famine archive on migration to Canada

“Eyewitness accounts telling stories of Irish migration to Canada during the Great Hunger are being made available in an online archive curated by National University of Ireland, Galway.”  
 “The archive contains the digitized, transcribed, and translated French language annals of the Grey Nuns of Montreal ... [and others] ... who first tended to Irish famine emigrants, especially widows and orphans, in the city’s fever sheds in 1847 and 1848. [faminearhive.nuigalway.ie](http://faminearhive.nuigalway.ie)

### Why did the information disappear from a site?

If it ever happened that some information has disappeared from a favorite Web site, and according to guru Dick Eastman, it happens frequently, see his thorough explanation for this at [blog.eogn.com/2015/07/02/why-was-the-information-removed-from-online](http://blog.eogn.com/2015/07/02/why-was-the-information-removed-from-online). “In most cases, information of genealogical value obtained from government agencies, religious groups, and other organizations is provided under contractual agreements.” And contracts are not always renewed. The moral of the article, is if you see something interesting, don’t wait, save it to your computer, print it, whatever is necessary!

 **ancestry** Make sure you’re climbing your own family tree  
 A “must read”, especially for new family historians, is Ancestry’s article by Crista Cowan [blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2015/06/08/the-new-facts-view-make-sure-you-are-climbing-your-family-tree-and-not-someone-elses](http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2015/06/08/the-new-facts-view-make-sure-you-are-climbing-your-family-tree-and-not-someone-elses)

 **Ireland XO – Reaching out**  
 A new concept – reverse genealogy at [www.irelandxo.com](http://www.irelandxo.com)

### Historical newspapers online

Browse 2.04 Billion+ Newspaper Articles; it’s a for-fee site but a free trial is available.  
[newspaperarchive.com/?gclid=CODA-7PYycYCFYORHwod3SQKkQ](http://newspaperarchive.com/?gclid=CODA-7PYycYCFYORHwod3SQKkQ)

### Acadian French-Canadian names

From the Encyclopedia of Genealogy - Acadian French-Canadian Name Variations  
[eogen.com/AcadianFrenchCanadianNameVariations](http://eogen.com/AcadianFrenchCanadianNameVariations)

### Historical videos released on line

Thanks to Pennie Redmile for forwarding this information  
 See the announcement here: [www.ap.org/content/press-release/2015/ap-makes-one-million-minutes-of-history-available-on-youtube](http://www.ap.org/content/press-release/2015/ap-makes-one-million-minutes-of-history-available-on-youtube) or go directly to the AP site on YouTube at [www.youtube.com/c/aparchive](http://www.youtube.com/c/aparchive) and the Movietone site at: [www.youtube.com/channel/UCHq777\\_waKMJw6SZdABmyaA](http://www.youtube.com/channel/UCHq777_waKMJw6SZdABmyaA)

*E-mail your genealogical computer questions/ tips/ reviews/ etc. to  
 computree “at” yahoo.com*



*After a career in systems information technology, Lorraine earned a BA Honours at Concordia University with Majors in English and Creative Writing, and a Minor in Quebec History. She has been interested in genealogy since she was a teenager when her father inherited the Gosselin family tree prepared by lawyer Joseph Drouin. A Q.F.H.S. member since 1990, she has given numerous seminars for the Quebec Family History Society on a wide variety of topics as well as given lectures in French and in English to genealogical and historical societies across Quebec.*

# GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE



By Lorraine Gosselin



## MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY APP TOURGUIDE

Thanks to Myriam Cloutier, Director of Heritage Programs, who provided us with this information at a very interesting and informative talk she gave about Mount Royal Cemetery:

“A brand new application brings the 160 year old Mount Royal Cemetery into the digital age! This App is an exciting modern way to experience the nature and history of Mount Royal Cemetery at your fingertips. It offers you a pocket sized tour guide to visit the property at your own pace. Thanks to geolocation (GPS), as you walk or drive the

winding roads of the Cemetery, you will be notified each time you go by one of the 70 points of interest such as famous people’s monuments and rare trees. An interactive map will help you locate the interesting sites while historical information, written and audio, as well as many photographs will appear on your screen. The application can also be used with non-GPS enabled devices or off-site; you can browse the list of points of interest from any location. This new application is available for free on the App Store and Google Play under the name “Mount Royal Cemetery Geoguide”. The application is completely self-contained and once it is downloaded, no data connection is needed to tour the Cemetery. This Geoguide project was funded and developed by the *Friends of the Mount Royal Cemetery*.”

If you wish to consult the genealogical information page of Mount Royal Cemetery:  
[www.mountroyalcem.com/index.php/en/our-services/genealogy-menu.html](http://www.mountroyalcem.com/index.php/en/our-services/genealogy-menu.html)



## LEGACY 8 – REVISION LIST

See the revisions made to Legacy Version 8 here:  
[www.legacyfamilytree.com/RevisionHistory8.asp](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/RevisionHistory8.asp)



## EVERNOTE

Evernote is becoming quite popular with genealogists. There is a lot of free general information on how to use it successfully. And the Legacy Family Tree site sells a guide aimed at how genealogists can use it effectively. The price is \$5.95 US and it is a four-page PDF file to download, so you can copy it to your tablet or E-reader.

[www.legacyfamilytreestore.com/ProductDetails.asp?ProductCode=QDENOTEWIN](http://www.legacyfamilytreestore.com/ProductDetails.asp?ProductCode=QDENOTEWIN)



Symbol for permanent archival quality paper

## MINI COURSE ON PAPER - “All papers are not created equal”

From Library and Archives Canada, a mini-course on the quality of paper and how long it will last.

<http://thediscoverblog.com/2015/01/27/all-papers-are-not-created-equal>

*This is a column grouping information about various genealogical software or hardware. It includes news, Web addresses, questions received via E-mail or at various seminars and even in person!*



# Q.F.H.S Book Store

By Deborah Robertson



To order books from the Quebec Family History Society, you may either:

1. Send in one of the following order forms to the Q.F.H.S. with a cheque or credit card number including the appropriate Shipping and Handling costs OR
2. Go to the Q.F.H.S. Bookstore online: <http://www.qfhs.ca/forsale.php>, select your books with a shopping cart and pay via your PayPal account or other credit cards OR
3. Go in person to the Quebec Family History Society, choose your book, and pay by cash, cheque, or credit card

QFHS Code	Crown Land Grants of Quebec	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
F7001cd	Complete Set on CD		\$30.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
F7010	Surname Index A		\$5.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7011	Surname Index B		\$15.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7012	Surname Index C		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7013	Surname Index D		\$10.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7014	Surname Index E		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7015	Surname Index F		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7016	Surname Index G		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7017	Surname Index H		\$7.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7018	Surname Index I/J		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7019	Surname Index K		\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7020	Surname Index L		\$10.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7021	Surname Index M		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7022	Surname Index N		\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7023	Surname Index O		\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7024	Surname Index P		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7025	Surname Index Q		\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7026	Surname Index R		\$7.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7027	Surname Index S		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7028	Surname Index T		\$4.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7029	Surname Index U/V		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7030	Surname Index W		\$4.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
F7031	Surname Index X/Y/Z		\$2.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	
				<b>Grand Total</b>		

## BOOKSTORE

QFHS Code	Books on Genealogy	Qty ordered	Price	S & H Within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total 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		\$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		\$19.00	\$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	
A1250	The Silver Chief – Lord Selkirk		\$25.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1330	Photo Organizing Practices		\$22.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1510	Paths of Opportunity		\$20.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
A1541	With Axe and Bible – Scottish Pioneers of New Brunswick		\$25.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1544	A Very Fine Class of Immigrants – Pioneer Scots of P.E.I.		\$27.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
A1550	Preserving Your Family Photographs		\$30.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
A1700	The Loyalists of Quebec (A History of the United Empire Loyalists)		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
A1750	Tracing Your Irish Family History		\$29.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	

QFHS Code	Church Register Transcriptions	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
E6010	Christ Church Montreal (Anglican) Marriage Index 1766-1899		\$28.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
E6020	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766-1899, BMD		\$36.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
E6020cd	Christ Church Sorel (Anglican) 1766-1899, BMD – on CD		\$21.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
E6030	Cote St. Charles, Hudson (Wesleyan Methodist) 1855-1874 BMD		\$22.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6040	Côteau du Lac Christ Church Anglican 1829-1857 BMD		\$27.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6042cd	Quyong United Church 1859-1930 – on CD		\$19.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
E6045	Shefford County, Protestant Marriages 1880-1889		\$40.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6046	Shefford County, Protestant Births & Baptisms 1880-1889		\$35.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6047	Shefford County, Protestant Death & Burial Index 1880-1889		\$40.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6050	Sutton Twp (Protestant Churches) BMD 1850-1899		\$40.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
E6055	St. Ann Montreal, Baptisms and Marriages 1873-1899		\$55.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
E6060	Ste-Catherine-de-la-Jacques-Cartier, Portneuf County 1832-1901		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	

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QFHS Code	Monument Inscriptions	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
C4003	Arundel Cemetery		\$30.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4010	Beechridge Presbyterian, Chateauguay County		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
C4020	Cote St. Charles, Hudson, Vaudreuil County (Wesleyan Methodist)		\$10.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4022	Dunham Twp Book 1 -Missisquoi County, Quebec		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4022cd	Dunham Twp Book 1 -Missisquoi County, Quebec- on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4023	Dunham Twp Book 2 - Missisquoi County, Quebec		\$35.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4023cd	Dunham Twp Book 2 -Missisquoi County, Quebec- on CD		\$25.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4025	Frelighsburg Twp. Cemeteries, Missisquoi		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4025cd	Frelighsburg Twp. Cemeteries, Missisquoi - on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4030	Greenwood Cemetery, Prescott County Ontario		\$18.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4030cd	Greenwood Cemetery, Prescott County Ontario - on CD		\$14.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4040	Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec		\$25.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4040cd	Hawthorn-Dale Cemetery, Montreal, Quebec – on CD		\$17.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4045	In Memory of Chelsea's Historic Cemeteries		\$15.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
C4047	Knowlton Quebec Cemeteries, Brome County		\$30.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4047cd	Knowlton Quebec Cemeteries, Brome County– on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4050	Lachute Protestant Cemetery, Argenteuil County		\$22.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4050cd	Lachute Protestant Cemetery, Argenteuil County – on CD		\$16.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4065	Mount Hermon Cemetery		\$75.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4070	Philipsburg Protestant Cemetery, Missisquoi County		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4080	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries)		\$18.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4080cd	Rawdon Area, Montcalm County (Six Cemeteries) – on CD		\$13.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4090	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to Quebec References		\$32.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4090cd	Richford, Vermont Cemeteries, Index to Quebec References – on CD		\$20.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4095	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec		\$18.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4100	Sorel Christ Church (Anglican) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu County		\$7.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4100cd	Sorel Christ Church (Ang.) Cemetery Inscriptions, Richelieu Co. – on CD		\$7.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4110	St. Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County		\$17.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4110cd	St. Anne's Cemetery, Richmond County – on CD		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4115	St. Armand Cemeteries, Missisquoi		\$30.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4115cd	St. Armand Cemeteries, Missisquoi – on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4120	St. James Anglican, Ormstown, Chateauguay County		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4120cd	St. James Anglican, Ormstown, Chateauguay County – on CD		\$9.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	

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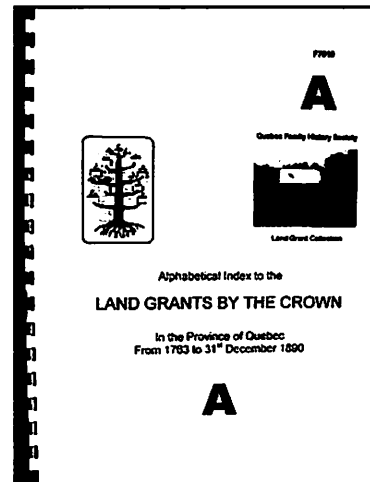
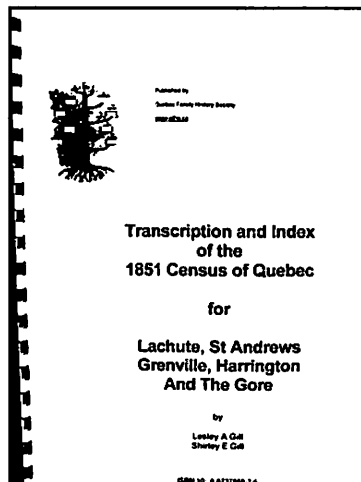
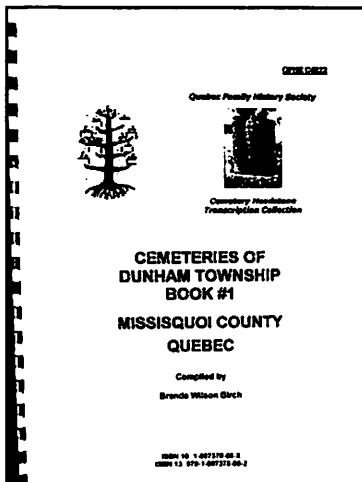
QFHS Code	Monument Inscriptions (Continued)	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
C4130	St. Matthew's Episcopal, Chateauguay County		\$15.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
C4140	St. Paul's Presbyterian (United) Cemetery, Chateauguay County		\$15.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
C4145	Stanbridge Twp Cemeteries, Missisquoi County Book 1		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4145cd	Stanbridge Twp Cemeteries, Missisquoi County Book 1 – on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4146	Stanbridge Twp Cemeteries, Missisquoi County Book 2		\$35.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4146cd	Stanbridge Twp Cemeteries, Missisquoi County Book 2 – on CD		\$25.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4150	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County		\$37.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
C4150cd	Sutton Area Cemeteries, Brome County – on CD		\$24.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
C4155cd	Heritage Cemeteries of the Laurentians – on CD		\$15.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	

QFHS Code	Marriage Indexes	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
EANG001M	Ascension Anglican Montreal (Outremont) 1898-1925		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
EANG003M	Garrison Anglican Montreal 1790-1880		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
EANG005M	Grace Anglican Montreal (Pointe St. Charles) 1868-1925		\$15.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
EANG007M	Saint George Anglican Montreal 1817-1925		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$15.00	
EANG018M	All Saints Anglican Montreal 1890-1925		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
EANG040M	Christian Advent Anglican Montreal 1894-1925		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
ECON002M	Calvary Congregational Church Montreal 1834-1920		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
EMET013M	Saint James Methodist Church Montreal 1818-1925		\$20.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
EPRE003M	American Presbyterian Church Montreal 1832-1925		\$15.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
EPRE007M	Erskine Presbyterian Church Montreal 1833-1925		\$20.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
EPRE012M	Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Montreal 1815-1925		\$20.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
EPRE013M	Saint Gabriel's Presbyterian Church Montreal 1778-1925		\$25.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
EPRE032M	Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church Lachine 1818-1925		\$8.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
				<b>Grand Total</b>		

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QFHS Code	QFHS Publications	Qty ordered	Price	S & H Within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
B3005	Abraham Hyatt...Our Loyalist Ancestors		\$22.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
B3040cd	Lovell's Gazetteer of the Dominion of Canada - 1908 on CD		\$30.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
B3050	Index to Richford Vermont Gazette 1880-1957 Quebec References		\$30.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
B3050cd	Index to Richford Vt Gazette 1880-1957 Quebec References on CD		\$20.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
B3070	Place Names of South Western Quebec		\$20.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
B3080	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1855		\$18.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
B3080cd	Quebec City Gazette: Death Notices 1846 - 1855 on CD		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
B3090	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846-1855		\$18.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
B3090cd	Quebec City Gazette: Marriage Notices 1846-1855 on CD		\$12.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
B3100	Quebec Strays		\$16.00	\$15.00	\$18.00	
B3210	Roots 2015 Syllabus		\$20.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
				<b>Grand Total</b>		

QFHS Code	Quebec Census Transcriptions	Qty ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to U.S.	Total Cost
D5510cd	Quebec Census Transcription Series on CD. D5511, D5512, D5513, D5514, D5515		\$40.00 \$20.00	\$5.00	\$6.00	
D5511	1851 Census Index: Hemmingford Twp, Hemmingford County		\$14.00 \$7.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
D5512	1851 Census Index: Huntingdon Village, Huntingdon county		\$7.00 \$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.00	
D5513	1851 Census Index: Lachute, St. Andrews, Grenville, Harrington, The Gore		\$25.00 \$12.50	\$10.00	\$15.00	
D5514	1851 Census Index: Sherrington, Napierville County		\$8.00 \$4.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
D5515	1851 Census Index: Shipton and Windsor, Richmond County		\$20.00 \$10.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
				<b>Grand Total</b>		



# Q.F.H.S. Used Books

By Deborah Robertson

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1. Centennial Celebration of the  
Town of Randolph July 19, 1893

Publisher: Daniel H. Huxford  
An Account of the Proceedings of the Centennial  
Celebration of the Town of Randolph Massachu-  
setts. Contents include The Committees, The  
Day, The Address of Welcome, The Prayer, The  
Poem, and The Oration. The Oration references  
many people and events in the history of Ran-  
dolph in the preceding 100 years. Randolph Reg-  
ister and Holbrook News, 1897

\$35.00

2. Genealogical Notes of New York  
and New England Families

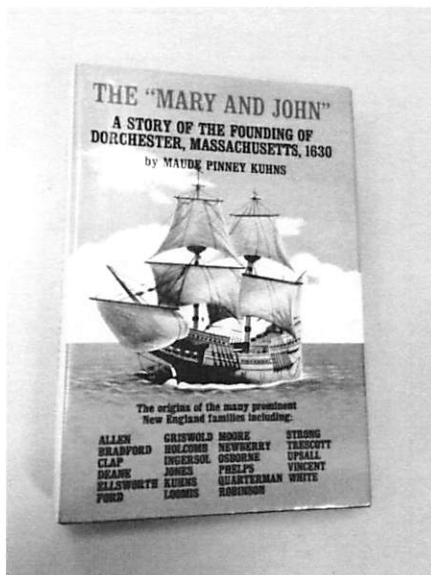
Compiler: S.V. Talcott, Compiler of the Talcott  
Pedigree, 1876  
This book consists of notes taken from State,  
county, town or Bible records made in research-  
ing the Talcott Pedigree. Several early families of  
New York and New England are represented.  
Other family names appear from intermarriage.  
Published by the Genealogical Publishing Co.,  
Inc., Baltimore, 1973

\$40.00

3. The "Mary and John"

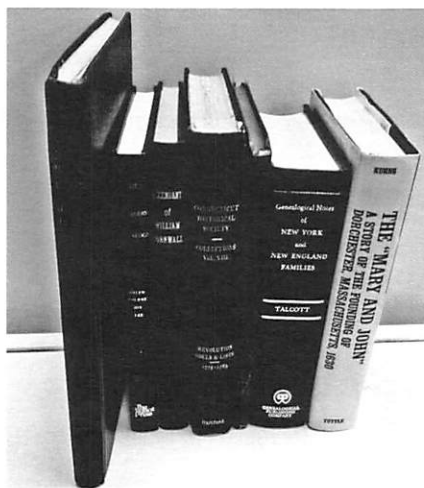
Author: Maude Pinney Kuhns  
A Story of the Founding of Dorchester, Massachu-  
setts, 1630. The origins of the many prominent  
New England families including: Allen, Bradford,  
Clap, Deane, Ellsworth, Ford, Griswold, Holcomb,  
Ingersol, Jones, Kuhns, Loomis, Moore, Newber-  
ry, Osborne, Phelps, Quarterman, Robinson,  
Strong, Trescott, Upsall, Vincent, and White. The  
"Mary and John" left Plymouth, England in  
March 1630 with 140 men and women, landing at  
Boston Bay, Massachusetts and settled in Dor-  
chester. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland,  
Vermont, 1971

\$40.00



## BOOKSTORE

- |  |  |         |
|--|--|---------|
| 4. Collections of the Connecticut Historical Society Vol. VIII | Rolls and Lists of Connecticut Men in the Revolution 1775-1783<br>This book is a supplement to "Record of Service of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution" edited by Prof. Henry P. Johnston and published by the State of Connecticut in 1889. It contains new rolls and additional information not contained in the book of 1889. Hartford, 1901 | \$60.00 |
| 5. The Lansing Family  | Author: Claude G. Munsell<br>A Genealogy of the Descendants of Gerrit Frederickse Lansing who came to America from Hasselt, Province of Overijssell, Holland, 1640. 8 Generations. One of the founding families of Albany, New York. (Binding loose especially at front of book and previously taped) 1916   | \$60.00 |
| 6. The Newberry Genealogy                                      | Author: Helen Bourne Joy Lee. Pequot Press, 1975.  | \$75.00 |
| 7. William Cornwall and his Descendants                        | Author: Edward E. Cornwall, M.D.<br>A Genealogical History of the family of William Cornwall, one of the Puritan Founders of New England, who came to America in or before the year 1633, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, in the year 1678. The Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor company, New Haven, 1901   | \$30.00 |

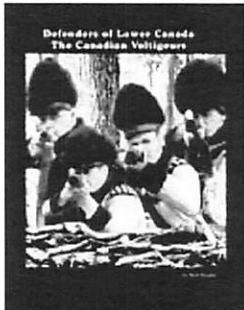
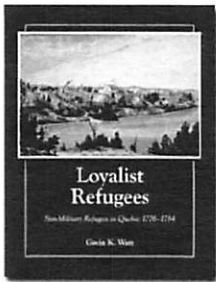


*Deborah is a Staff Member of the Pointe-Claire Public Library in Quebec. Among her many achievements, she taught English as a second language to students at John Abbott College. Having studied her own family history for decades, her appreciation for her family's experiences as new English Montrealers in the early 1900s led to her interest in The British Immigration and Colonization Association. Deborah has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2000.*

# Q.F.H.S. New Acquisitions


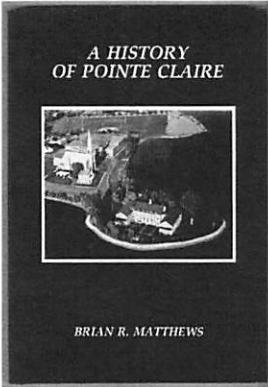
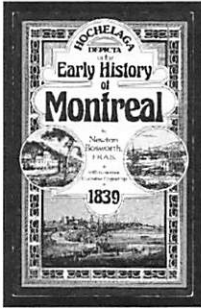
By Cecilia Karwowski

To see the complete and extensive collection of genealogical and historical material available at the Quebec Family History Society Library, visit the Q.F.H.S. website at [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca) and click on "catalogue". You can search by title, author, or call number and you can browse by location, subject or media type.

- |  |  |                    |
|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. Assisting Emigration to Upper Canada: The Pentworth Project 1832-1837<br>by Wendy Cameron and Mary McDougall Maude                  |  | HG/160.9/C36/2000  |
| 2. Glanford: Recollections and Reflections<br>by the Glanford Historical Society   |  | HG/162.9/G5/1985   |
| 3. Farms and Families: Reflections from the changing countryside<br>by Stittsville Women's Institute                                   |  | HG/167.9/1963      |
| 4. Shelters, Shacks and Shanties<br>by D.C. Beard  |  | HG/167.9/B3/1914   |
| 5. The French Navy and the Seven Year's War<br>by Jonathon R. Dull   |  | MH/300.9/D8/2005   |
| 6. This Green and Pleasant Land: Chronicles of Cavan Township<br>by Quentin Brown  |  | HG/165.9/B7/1990   |
| 7. Defenders of Lower Canada: The Canadian Voltigeurs<br>by Horst Dresler  |   | MH/150.9/D4/2013   |
| 8. Hill Search: The Robert Corrigan Story<br>by Steven L. Cameron  |  | HG/154.9/C35/2014  |
| 9. McGill University: For the Advancement of Learning 1801-1895<br>by Stanley Brice Frost  |  | HG/151.9/F7/1985   |
| 10. Hitler's Greatest Defeat: Disaster on the Eastern Front<br>by Paul Adair   |  | MH/310.99/A32/2004 |
| 11. Dunkirk: The British Evacuation 1940<br>by Robert Jackson  |  | MH/100.99/B4/2007  |
| 12. Fifteen Days<br>by Christine Blatchford  |  | MH/100.99/B4/2007  |
| 13. Loyalist Refugees: Non-military Refugees in Quebec 1776-1784<br>by Gavin K. Watt   |  | HG/100.9/G39/2014  |
| 14. First Campaign of an A.D.C, The War of 1812, Memoir of Lieutenant William Jenkins Worth, United States Army<br>by Donald E. Graves |  | MH/200.9/G7/2012   |
| 15. United Empire Loyalists: Pioneers of Upper Canada<br>by Nick & Helen Mika  |  | 2HG/160.9/M5/1976  |
| 16. The Man Who Lived Airplanes; Keith B. MacDonald<br>by Bonnie Jean McDonald   |  | FH/100.9/McD6/2014 |

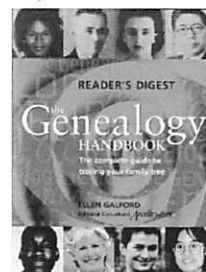
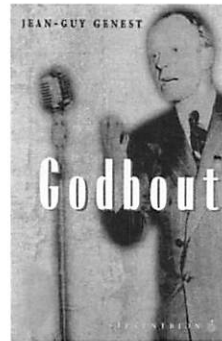


## LIBRARY

- |  |  |                                    |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| <p>17. Doing Our Bit For the Country: Walter Pounds M.M.<br/>by Derrick P.W. Pounds</p>  |  | FH/430.9/P6/2013                   |
| <p>18. Sheila's Take<br/>by Sheila Kindellan Sheehan</p>   |  | FH/150.9/S5/2003                   |
| <p>19. The Scottish Tradition in Canada<br/>edited by W. Stanford Reid</p>   |    | HG/100.99/R3/1976                  |
| <p>20. Alberta: Index to Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths 1870-1905, Volume 1<br/>by Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society</p> |  | REF/GS/190.4/A5/                   |
| <p>21. Répertoire des Actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensements du Québec ancien<br/>by Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Legare</p>         |  | REF/GS/150.4/C5 /<br>seven volumes |
| <p>22. A History of Pointe Claire<br/>by Brian R. Matthews</p>   |    | HG/151.99/B7/1985                  |
| <p>23. La Deuxième Guerre Mondiale : Le redressement soviét<br/>by John Shaw</p>   |  | MH/000.88/T5/1982                  |
| <p>24. La Deuxième Guerre Mondiale : Le débarquement<br/>by Douglas Botting</p>  |  | MH/000.88/T5/1981                  |
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| <p>26. World War II: The Battle of Britain<br/>by Leonard Mosley</p>   |  | MH/000.88/T5/1977                  |
| <p>27. Mort tragiques et violentes au Canada 17e et 18e siècles<br/>by Léonard Bouchard Volume 1</p>   |  | HG/100.4/B6/1982                   |
| <p>28. Mort critiques et violentes au Canada 17e et 18e siècles<br/>by Léonard Bouchard Volume 2</p>   |  | HG/100.4/B6/1982                   |
| <p>29. Lifelines: Vol 1 &amp; 2; No 60 &amp; 61; Northern New York, American-Canadian Genealogical Society</p>   |  | HG/220.7/2014                      |
| <p>30. Hochelaga Depicta: The Early History of Montreal<br/>by Newton Bosworth</p>   |  | HG/151.88/B6/1839                  |
| <p>31. Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register Index</p>   |  | GN/161.01/W3/1991                  |
| <p>32. The Ship's List</p>   |  | HG/100.3                           |
| <p>33. Directory and Street Guide, City of Cote Saint-Luc 1968-1969</p>  |  | HG/151.5/C6/1968                   |
| <p>34. Quebec City Photos</p>  |  | HG/156.88/P4                       |
| <p>35. Understanding Ontario First Nations Genealogical Records: Sources and Case Studies<br/>by David K. Faux</p>                                       |  | GS/160.1/F3/2002                   |
| <p>36. The Catholic Irish in New Brunswick 1783-1900<br/>by Leo J. Hynes</p>   |  | HG/130.99/H9/1992                  |
| <p>37. La population Anglophone de Pointe Claire : Pointe Claire Settlers<br/>by Luc Lépine</p>  |  | HG/150.9/L8/2014                   |
| <p>38. Généalogie de Vivian Mulrone (12 générations)<br/>by Gabriel Drouin</p>   |  | FH/155.3/D7/1951                   |
| <p>39. Original History Documents<br/>by Stewart Family, 1820-1830</p>   |  | UEL-REF/HG/152.9/<br>S8            |

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40. Dictionnaire des souches allemandes et candidates au Québec  
by Claude Kanfholtz Couture and Claude Cregheur REF/  
GS/100.3/C67/2013
41. The Irish in America: Long Journey Home  
by Buena Vesta Home Video 4 VCR HG/010.99
42. The Irish in America: Long Journey Home 4 CDs Walt Disney Studios HG/010/W37/1998
43. Montreal's Irish Mafia: The True Story of the Infamous West End Gang  
by Darcy O'Connor HG/151.9/OC6/2011
44. Battle for a Continent: Quebec  
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45. Strangers and Pilgrims: A History of the Anglican Diocese of Quebec 1793-1993  
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by Claude Arseneault HG/151.9/A7/2010
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53. Répertoire naissances, mariages, et décès de l'Église baptiste française l'Oratoire  
1862-1941 by Chantal Déragon
54. Les as de l'aviation  
by Ezra Bowen MH/000.88/B69/1980
55. Les dirigeables  
by Douglas Botting MH/000.88/B67/1980
56. Quebec City: Architects, Artisans, and Builders  
by A.J.H. Richardson, G Bastien, Doris Dubé, Marthe Lacombe HG/156.33/R4/1984
57. Props on Her Sleeve: The Wartime Letters of a Canadian Airwoman  
by Marcy Hawkins Buch MH/100.9/B8/1997
58. Greatcoats and Glamour Boots: Canadian Women at War (1939-1945)  
by Carolyn Gossage
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your family tree  
by The Reader's Digest by Ellen Galford GS/200.1/G2/2001



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by Victoria Moorshead and Marc Skulnick - editors
61. Ancestors: A Beginner's Guide to Family History and Genealogy  
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by Steve Cameron HG/154.9/C35/2014
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by Ken McGoogan HG/  
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1759 by Omeron Coolidge HG/150.88/C66/2004
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by John Collins
67. Obituaire des décès non-catholiques du Comté de Gaspé (1820-2000)  
by Serge Ouellet and Guy W. Richard REF/GS/155.4/  
O9/2002 Tome 1
68. Obituaire des décès non-catholiques du Comté de Gaspé (1820-2000)  
by Serge Ouellet and Guy W. Richard REF/GS/155.4/  
O9/2002 Tome 2



The Quebec Family History Society also has a large collection of journals and periodicals located at the Library. You can find the list on the Q.F.H.S. website at [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca), click on Library, scroll to "Access to Collections", click on "Featured Resources", then click on "Journals and Periodicals". A new window will open containing a list of periodicals available from across Canada, the U.S., UK, Australia, and New Zealand.



Cecilia Karwowski is currently Vice-President of the Q.F.H.S. and the head librarian. She lives in Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec, and has been a Q.F.H.S. member for almost 30 years!



# **Important Notice**

## **NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 14 November 2015 10:30 a.m.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Family History Society  
will be held at  
Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall  
70 Beaconsfield Blvd, Beaconsfield, Quebec  
on Saturday, 14 November 2015  
at 10:30 a.m.

### **Agenda**

- Approval of Minutes of previous meeting
- Presentation of Board of Directors' Report
- Presentation of Financial Statements
- Election of Board of Directors for 2015-2016
- Varia

Deborah Robertson - Q.F.H.S. Corporate & Recording Secretary

# 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 and the Archives Nationales du Québec. **Please print clearly and use CAPITAL letters.**

**RESEARCH FEE = \$30.00 per hour.** State the number of research hours: \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME you are researching:** \_\_\_\_\_

If available, it is very important to name the region of any Births, Marriages, and Deaths registered by the church. (State Dates as mm/dd/yy)

Circa Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Circa Date of Marriage \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Marriage \_\_\_\_\_  
Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Circa Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

Name the community or region of the Province of Quebec where family settled or last known residence

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Have you or other people conducted research concerning this person? What sources were searched?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Address** \_\_\_\_\_ **City** \_\_\_\_\_  
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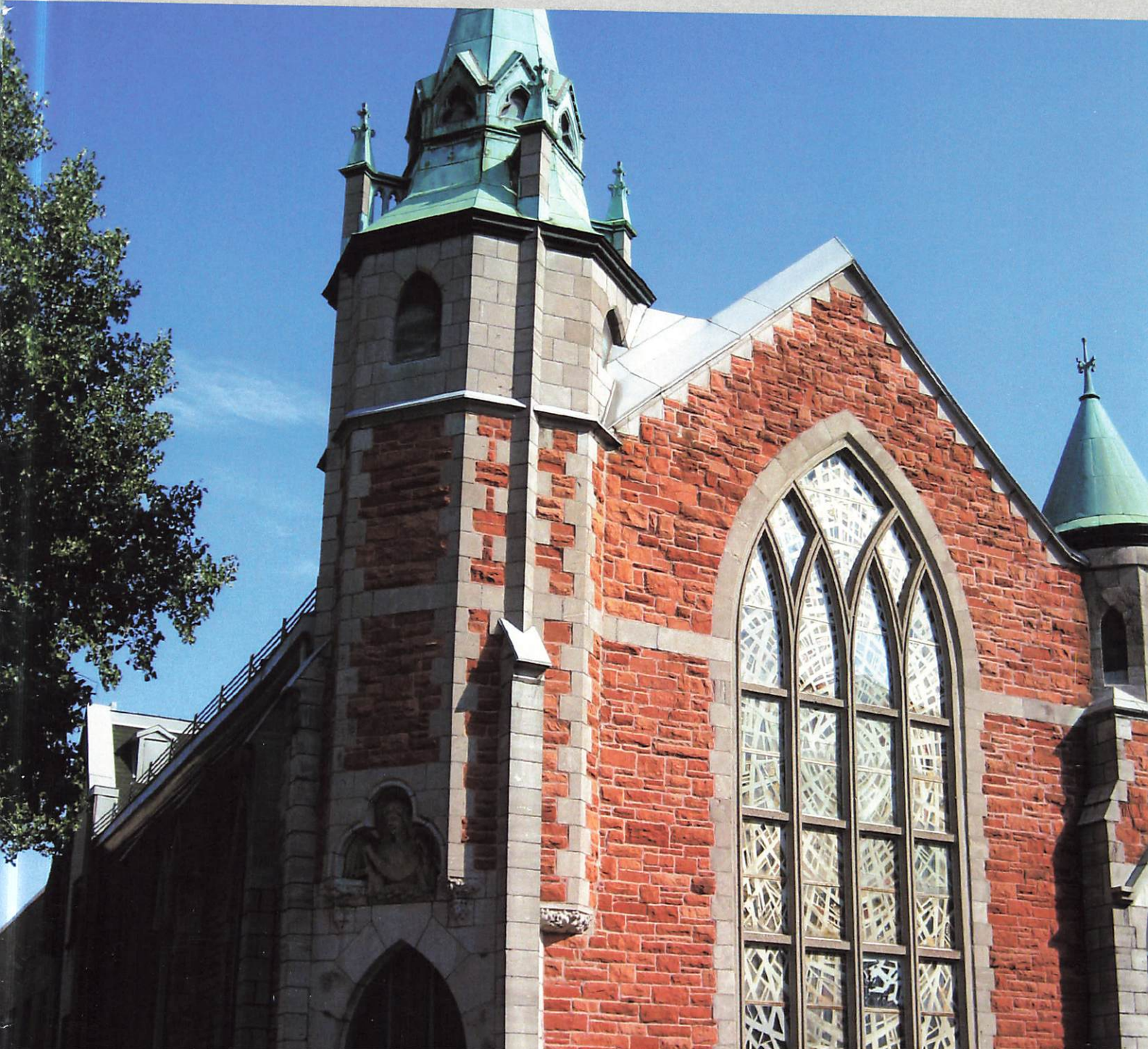
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Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



Summer 2016

Volume 38 Issue 3



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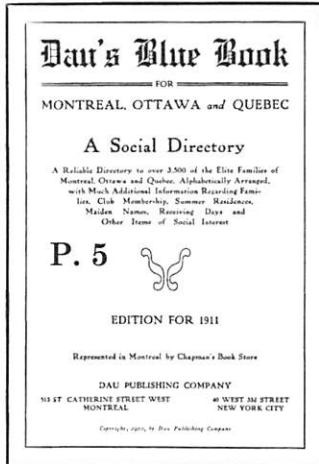
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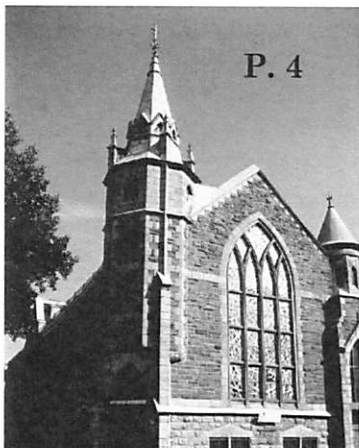
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# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



4-6 m QUEBEC, Dec. 14, 1789.  
**P. 10 RUN AWAY**  
  
From the Subscriber, last spring, a Negro wench named *Ruth*, it is suspected she is about St. John's.  
If any person will apprehend the said Negro wench and deliver her to Mr. *Fitch*, at St. John's, Mr. *Dillon* at Montreal, or the Subscriber in Quebec, all reasonable expenses will be paid, by  
**JOHN SAUL.**



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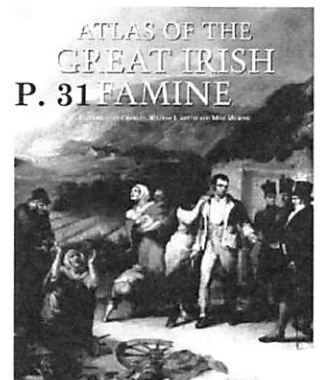
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What do golf and genealogy have in common?

1. Both start with the letter "G".
2. Both are driven by a passion (usually lifelong).
3. Both require patience, skill, and focus to accomplish.
4. Both can take you to places you have never been.
5. Both leave you with the realisation there is always more to learn.
6. Both can present seemingly impossible challenges.
7. Both leave you with a thirst for more.

You may wonder how I came up with this as a topic for an editorial. It's simple. I'm addicted to both. As I prepare for another golf season, I thought back to golf outings in years past that took me to La Malbaie on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River, through the little town of L'Acadie on the west side of the Richelieu River, and to La Prairie on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River.

These areas carry significant historical weight in terms of Quebec's past. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain named the bay that left his ships high and dry after the tide receded as "Malle Baye". Later, after the defeat of the French, the area became known as Murray Bay, named after the British General James Murray who succeeded Wolfe. Walking around La Malbaie after playing golf, I stumbled upon the first Protestant Church in the area, built in 1867.

On my way to a game of golf at the Vallée des Forts Golf Course in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, I passed through the little town of L'Acadie. Starting in 1763, wandering clusters of Acadian exiles found refuge and fertile land near the banks of the Richelieu River. Many century-old buildings and houses still stand. As I passed an old cemetery I vowed to return to this area when I had more time to visit.

In 1647, French Jesuits were the first Europeans to occupy the area that is now called La Prairie. French settlers, the Jesuits, the Iroquois, and English settlers from New York resided together in harmony. La Prairie also marks the location of the first railway line in Canada in 1836. There is an historic centre to La Prairie that is a must see for genealogists searching French Canadian roots.

Fellow golfers and genealogists—can we satisfy both passions without driving ourselves crazy? No matter what your summer activity, take time to look at all the history surrounding you. Enjoy your summer!

## Quebec Family History Society

The Quebec Family History Society is a registered Canadian charity founded in 1978 and incorporated in 1988. It is located at 173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada.

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Held the second Saturday of each month, September to December and March to May, from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. at the Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield, Quebec. All lectures are free and open to the public.

Annual Q.F.H.S. membership is due August 1.

### Connections

*Connections* is a publication of the Quebec Family History Society. Published three times per year in September, January, and May.

Editor: Johanne Gervais  
Proofreader: Jocelyne Fortin

Canadian Publications Mail Contract Number  
40050396

Volume 38, Issue 3, Summer 2016, ISSN 0707.7130

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Printing:  
Kellmaire Printing Co.  
7643 rue Cordner  
LaSalle, Quebec  
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# Huguenot Heritage

By René Péron

What can one say about the Huguenots and their descendants, both known and unknown, as was the ancestor of one of the largest families spread throughout North America that bearing the name variations Peron, Perron, Péron, i.e. that of *François Peron*.

Born November 10, 1615, and baptized on the 15th in the Grand Temple de La Rochelle\*, son of Jean and grandson of Jehan, both Huguenots and contemporaries of Champlain, adamant in his religious convictions, he lived and died as a Calvinist on September 18, 1665. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding his fatherly feelings, he decided to revoke his son Daniel who was his representative in Nouvelle-France in that *he did abjure his faith\**.

Nevertheless it is quite interesting to realize that François Peron, perhaps unknowingly, was one of the first people to complement Champlain's dream. Establishing a colony and not only a trading post was this dream as it comprised the planting of families which would settle and take root. His three ships—*L'Aigle Blanc*, *Le Taureau*, *Le Petit-François*—came on several occasions and brought in 1655 twenty indentured colonists, in 1656 thirty-one, in 1657 fifteen, in 1658 sixteen, and in 1661 seventy passengers\*. How many of those were Huguenots in fact, were sympathisers or had been (forcibly converted to Roman Catholicism or...) remains hypothetical.

Thus, even though conventional history says nary a word of this, if one casts a close eye on it, François Peron was somewhat responsible in establishing a firm settlement in Nouvelle-France. Based on what we do know we can ask ourselves if there were not a hidden agenda in the choice of the indentured colonists who dared cross the ocean, facing an unknown future; might not the need, the desire to find a more tolerant corner of the world, a new one in all sense of the word, been the base for so many people to trust their destiny/fate to

the hands of unknown folk whose faith nevertheless guaranteed they would no longer be subject to the vicissitudes in the present or the suspected imminent future?

Said François Peron was in no way altruistic as far as one can read or suppose. Nevertheless, in his innate thinking could he have made a choice in accordance with his own religious convictions when such was possible to him? That, we may never know. However we do know the cause of his deception with regards to his son Daniel, born 25 of November 1638, baptized as a Calvinist on 26 December 1638, in the "*Château*" de *Dompierre et Bourgneuf*. It was only upon deciding to settle in Nouvelle-France, to marry a *Fille du Roy*, namely Louise Gargotin, that Daniel decided to sign an abjuration from his Calvinist faith; we can nevertheless opine that that it might have been "*force oblige*" (under forceful persuasion) in that it would seem that was the only and unique document\*\* signed by him as signifying his connection to the Roman Catholic religion.

Though François Peron only had the above named son, Daniel, the latter begat six children whose very numerous descendants spread throughout all corners of North America. Most of these, if not all, were Roman Catholic for some two centuries leaning into the definition *French is Catholic, English is Protestant*. And all that while the family name, be it in Daniel's hands, or that of the Roman Catholic clergy, or of the civic authorities, gradually changed from *Peron* to *Perron*. Nevertheless, it was in

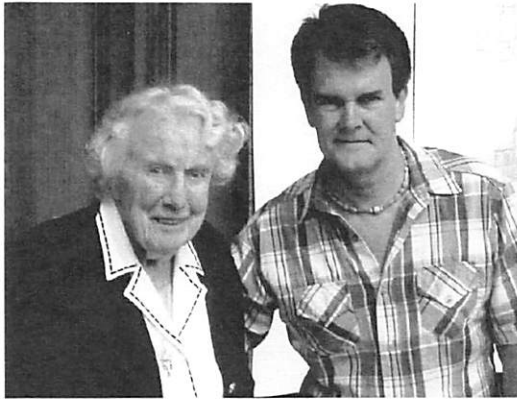
the latter part of the XIXth century that two branches of the Perron families reconverted to Protestantism having been subject to the influence of French or Swiss missionaries. It was also in the course of the same century that one of the genealogical branches saw the name revert to *Péron*.

In that the politico-religious environment in Quebec had softened but little towards these new Protestants many of them joined English speaking Protestants who were somewhat more sympathetic



One of many variations of the Huguenot Cross (the Cross of Languedoc). A sign of recognition among French Protestants (Huguenots) as early as the 16th Century.

towards them. Nevertheless, they remained firm in their religious convictions whilst supporting their new French language church congregations and missions such as *Saint Jean* and *L'Oratoire* in Montreal, to name only two of them. Even though life's circumstances may have forced some to distance themselves they remain attached to their religious and language roots. Others, having found themselves required to settle in other areas of this continent endeavoured to do likewise; they were even the source of pastors, teachers, scientists, business men, etc. ■



*Two persons who have greatly enhanced and helped situate the Peron/Perron family of Quebec and America in general within its historical context. Left: Melle Olga de Saint Affrique of La Rochelle, France, the Huguenot daughter of one of La Rochelle's mayors. Right: Guy Perron, of Sainte Julie, Quebec.*

\* Notes taken from the books *Une existence à l'ombre du père* and *François Péron (1615-1665), Marchand-engagiste, bourgeois et avitailleur de La Rochelle* by Guy Perron of Sainte-Julie, Quebec.

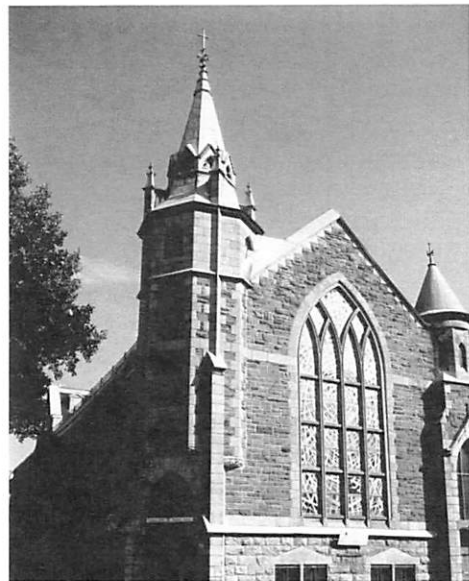
\*\* Comments by Guy Perron to René Péron.



René Péron is a Huguenot descendant, furthermore descendant of XIXth century French language Protestants, brought up and educated in both official languages, trained as a teacher, became a sales engineer of specialty product directed at architects and construction engineers. Over many years he joined and contributed to several genealogical, historical, musical, and Masonic societies. A member of the Q.F.H.S. for some 15 years, René is now living in a retirement residence in Ottawa.

## Cover Photo

The St. John United Church (Eglise Unie Saint Jean), whose roots are French Protestant (Huguenot) from its foundation in 1841, is the oldest French speaking Protestant community in Montreal. The present building of the church was inaugurated in 1896. The United Church of Canada was born in 1925 from the union of several Protestant churches originating from the Reformation movement in the 16th century. The St. John United Church is located at 110 Sainte Catherine Street East, Montreal.



*St. John United Church, Montreal. By Jeangagnon (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)], via Wikimedia Commons*

# Social and Biographical Directories as Genealogical Research Tools



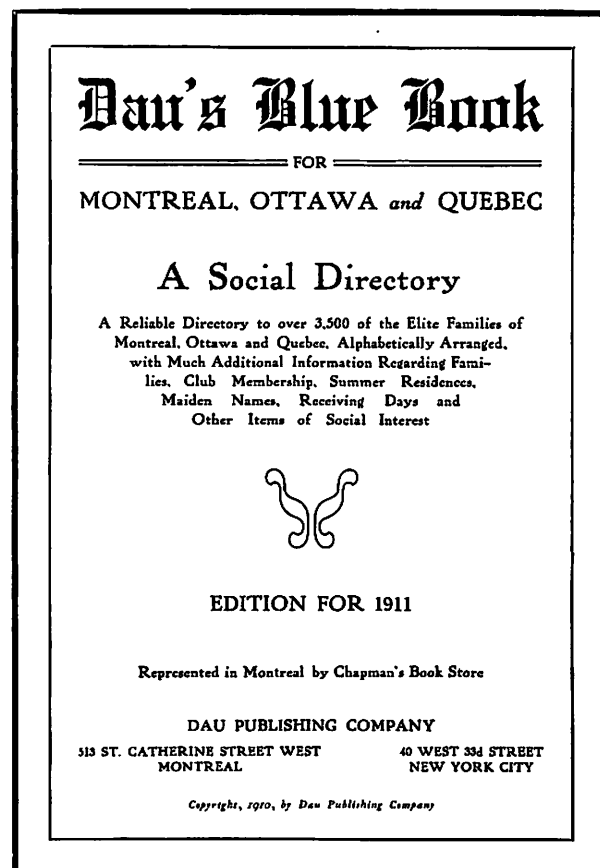
By Mark W. Gallop, UE

Call display on our mobile phones and land lines gives us the luxury of choosing to engage in conversation immediately, postpone it until later, or avoid it completely. A century ago our well-to-do forebears used calling cards to a similar purpose. The etiquette and rules surrounding social calling and calling cards in Victorian and Edwardian times were complex and have been detailed in the novels of the day as well as more recent social history publications and websites. In pre-Victorian times when admission to elite social circles depended almost entirely on landed wealth or descent from it, or in smaller communities it was easier to define the limits of one's social set. But with the advent of the Industrial Revolution and wealth flowing from industry and commerce rather than land, especially in larger metropolitan areas, it became difficult to ensure that one's associations didn't come to include "the wrong sort". The card-and-call system came to the rescue. It was understood of course that the use of calling cards for social visiting purposes depended upon the presence of servants in the household—someone had to open the doors and receive the cards.


If we are lucky enough to find a calling card or two amongst the ephemera of our family, these provide a nice souvenir of a bygone era but relatively little genealogical information. However, the card-and-call system left behind more substantial sources in the form of Social Directories. The antecedents of the directories were the published listings of the British titled and landed families and their descendants beginning with *Debrett's* in 1769, and *Burke's* in 1826. On the European continent the *Almanach de Gotha* served a similar purpose from 1763. In a more socially mobile United States, the desire to codify membership in the social elite was met starting in

the 1880s by enterprising and well-connected businessmen who consolidated the visiting lists of the most prominent residents of larger cities.

The affluence and growth of Montreal in the late nineteenth century meant that the social elite could no longer be defined by residence in the Square Mile. The Dau Publishing Company of New York, compiler of social directories for several American cities, did the same thing for the Mont-



real market, starting in 1898. These handsome hardcover books in royal blue were published probably bi-annually until 1930 and most included separate sections listing “the most prominent residents” of Montreal, Quebec City and Ottawa. The



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intended audience was clearly their “lady patrons” and their social calling obligations, with receiving days an important part of most listings. But significant genealogical and socio-cultural information can also be found, including wife’s maiden name, adult children living at home, summer residences, clubs and occasionally additional biographical information. The Edwardian versions claimed to include over 3,500 of “the Elite Families”. Later editions offered a cross reference section by street, presumably to allow ladies to efficiently organize their visiting days as the city grew.

A similar resource from a later period is the *Social Register of Canada* which published three editions between 1958 and 1961. Organized within each edition by city or town, listings include similar information to the *Blue Books*, such as wives’ maiden names and children living at home, but dropping receiving days as a relic of the past. The second and third editions added married children and those living away from home with their places of residence. Forty-six Quebec

*“A similar resource from a later period is the Social Register of Canada which published three editions between 1958 and 1961.”*

municipalities were included in the first edition as well as a “non-metropolitan” section.

While social directories developed in the United States, Great Britain evolved a different form of biographical directory, under the *Who’s Who* label starting in 1849. Initially offering simple lists of men occupying prominent positions, such as Members of Parliament or Church of England senior clerics, these publications gradually included additional biographical information. The *Who’s Who* name first came to Canada with a slim 1910 edition, although a substantial biographical directory with a similar format had previously been published in 1898 with a second edition in 1912 under the name, *Canadian Men and Women of the Time*. Subsequent editions of *Canadian Who’s Who* appeared in 1936 and 1938 and from 1948 on, usually triennially. A useful research tool available in some reference libraries is the

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*Resident at Law*

FIRST EDITION

(FOR OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING, AND CORRECTIONS, SEE PAGES 113 AND 114)

PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM EDGON, 125 HURON STREET WEST  
1898

*Canadian Who’s Who Index, 1898-1984*, which has indexed the entries of all volumes of the *Canadian Who’s Who* up to 1984 as well as the two volumes of *Canadian Men and Women of Our Time*. Listings indicate date of birth, profession and which volume or volumes individuals appear in.

These were not the only biographical directories competing in the Canadian market. From 1912 to 1921 International Press Limited of Toronto published *Who’s Who and Why* and continued the series from 1922 as *Who’s Who in Canada*. Others published directories specific to individual professions or geographic regions, such as *Prominent People of the Province of Quebec* (1923-24).

For all of these publications, editorial decisions about who and what to include or exclude



were usually vague and secretive. The *Dau's Blue Books* contained the disclaimer that "we do not pretend to pass upon the social or financial standing of the parties whose names are contained therein". The *Social Register of Canada* explained that they received nominations for inclusion from "anonymous arbiters" whose recommendations would then be accessed by their committee of trustees. Editors did however encourage readers to submit suggested corrections and additions and regularly turned to the subject individuals to provide the requisite information. They were also quick to complain that errors or omissions were usually not their fault, "inasmuch as some gentlemen, to whom circulars were sent, failed to answer them, and consequently their biographies could not be included" (from the 'Forward' to the 1910 *Canadian Who's Who*).

The Q.F.H.S. Library includes a number of *Who's Who* volumes, including the 1910 first edition, and all three editions of the *Social Register of Canada*. *Dau's Blue Books* can be found in reference collections such as the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, Library and Archives Canada, and the Toronto Public Library.


An easy to use digital version of the 1905-06 *Blue Book* courtesy of the University of Toronto Robarts Library can be found at: <https://archive.org/details/daussocietyblueb00montuoft>.

The archive.org website also gives easy access to digitized copies of *Canadian Men and Women of Our Time*, the 1910 *Canadian Who's Who*, and a number of other unusual genealogical and historical reference works. ■

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The Canadian  
**WHO'S WHO**

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London, England: **The Times**.  
Printing House Square, E.C.

Toronto: THE MUSSON BOOK COMPANY, Limited.

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After three decades in the investment and financial services sector, Mark Gallop now devotes his time to historical research and writing. He is a Trustee of the Mount Royal Cemetery and a past President of the Atwater Library. Mark has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 1991.

*Am I  
My Father's  
Son?*

By René Péron

**H**ave you ever considered? At a certain point did you ever imagine that...? We are inclined to approach our genealogical research in a manner which may not be quite exact, if not incorrect! That is particularly so in our present day context, with our so called “free” life style, not to say “libertine” one, when words, such as marriage and spouse, seem to have lost their import, their value as transmitted to us by our ancestors.

I would say that we are all “culprits”! In this, our twenty-first century, it would seem less and less important, more and more suspect, to try to find out who is the father of a given child. Be it for reasons of divorce, of couples splitting up, where children are bounced hither and thither, given the father or the mother’s family name, yes perhaps even that of a “new” father or a “new” mother.

And what can one really say about those new couplings, woman/woman, where one of the two, or even both, claims the full right to have progeny or to bring up children, to adopt one, or to pass on their name. All of this over and above the present system when one can adopt a child whose mother is perforce almost always known by the very nature of things, but where the father may not be more than an anonymous entity.

However, let us not cast a stone on our present era or on the past twentieth century only. Take an honest look on the past here in North America as well as in Europe. Without casting that same stone on any one of our female or male ancestors what do we perceive through the ages?

So many children born of incest, of concubinage, of adulterous unions! How does one view or understand the matter of those children born during a gestation period which does not correspond with the presence or absence of the said father, or whose features or other characteristics have a strange resemblance to those of the village priest, of the uncle, of...and so on!

And now we have come into an era where one openly discusses the merits of the egg being fertilized through the use of “frozen”, given, or bought sperm supplied through a “bank” of such. In such an event, because of requested anonymity or confidential information, the biological “natural” father or mother are unknown entities.

Facing this situation, would it not be more logical to trace the ascendancy of a person or the descendancy of a family from one female to the other? Save but in a few very rare occurrences in our present age the biological mother is nearly always known in the normal course of events. The father...?

And just as such a solution seemed simple, we now find ourselves in a period where one woman’s egg, fertilized via the sperm of a man, both known or unknown, may be inserted into the body of another woman known as a “carrier”. Tackling the question head on, who would be the “mother”, who would be the “father”, what should be the child’s name?

In an English language book *The Seven Daughters of Eve* a whole theory is set up for a lineal descent starting with Eve (the biblical figure) and her female descendants. In our case where will our descendants find themselves in their genealogical searches? Already some searchers have hit an almost insurmountable wall in the past, dates which did not correspond with reality in timing, historical events, or other, such as hidden or confidential re-

records in orphanages, history or stories.

For the last twenty years or so, authors relate

for us that very obscure past which was that of our ancestors here and abroad.

And what can one say of the new movement which saw its beginning more particularly in the United States of America where, in order to clarify a dubious or odd lineage, one has begun to use the new science called DNA. What naturally confidential situations will there be encountered therein?

Will the future bring clarification as well as more serious problems to the field of genealogy? It will be up to the younger generations to see to it as the whole matter risks becoming clouded at the expense of serious genealogical research. At least that is what I surmise whilst hoping that I am in error. ■

*“So many children born of incest, of concubinage, of adulterous unions!”*




# Slavery in Our Back Yard

By Frank Mackey

12      QUEBEC, Feb. 1, 1789.


**TO BE SOLD,**  
*A Pawney Boy,*



**ABOUT** seventeen years of age, remarkable sober, very healthy and stout, and an excellent servant to attend table. His present master has had him nine years, and has now no further use for him. Enquire of the Printer.

4-6 m      QUEBEC, Dec. 14, 1789.

**RUN AWAY**




From the Subscriber, last spring, a Negro wench named *Ruth*, it is suspected she is about St. John's.

If any person will apprehend the said Negro wench and deliver her to Mr. *Fitch*, at St. John's, Mr. *Dillon* at Montreal, or the Subscriber in Quebec, all reasonable expences will be paid, by  
**JOHN SAUL.**

50 s      MONTREAL, 10th Oct. 1790.

**RUN AWAY**

From the Subscriber,



A Negro Man named *Richard*,

About five foot seven inches high, twenty seven years of age, and has a cast in one eye; had on when he went away, a dark brown jacket and long trowsers; whoever will apprehend and return him to the subscriber shall receive two guineas reward and all reasonable expences paid.  
*Rossiter Hoyle.*

From the "Quebec Herald, Miscellany & Advertiser" courtesy of Frank Mackey.

Some Canadians might know of an ancestor who was a slave in the U.S., the West Indies, South America or farther afield. A monument in the Catholic cemetery at Lachine, Quebec, points to slavery closer to home and sets us on a genealogical path back to two remarkable black Montrealers of two centuries ago, John Trim and Charlotte.

You may have heard of Charlotte; she has been the subject of several write-ups. She was the slave who, after 20 to 30 years of service to the Cook family in the Caribbean and Lower Canada (Quebec), ran out on her mistress, Jane Cook, in January or early February 1798. Caught, and jailed for refusing to return to her old life in bondage, she took her case to the Montreal Court of King's Bench, challenging the right of the authorities to detain her. Chief Justice James Monk freed her that February, without so much as a slap on her wrist.

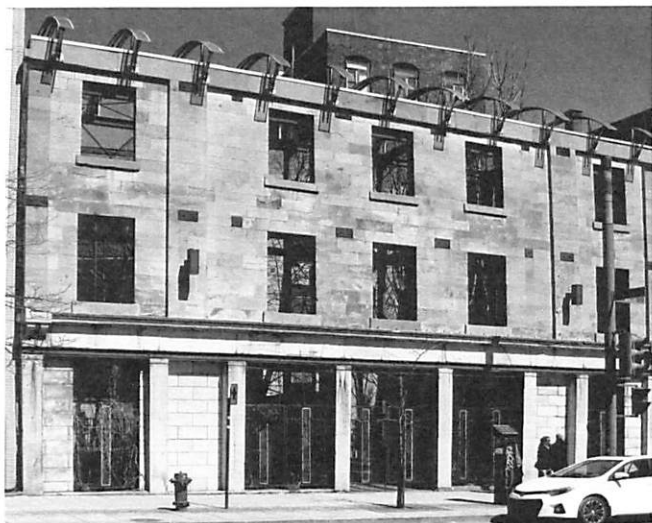
Slavery quickly unravelled as other slaves got the message that masters had no legal right to hold them. In the next five years, a succession of slaves, following Charlotte's lead, refused to serve—and the courts declined to drive them back into servitude. The masters complained that their formerly docile slaves were threatening a "general revolt" and that the courts, through their misguided rulings, were about to abolish slavery. Between 1793 and 1801, they tried three times, without success, to get the Legislative Assembly at Quebec to confirm their right at least to hold on to the slaves they had, if not

*"Slavery quickly unravelled as other slaves got the message that masters had no legal right to hold them."*

to acquire more. By 1803, when one last attempt was made to legislate on slavery, the slave-owners had caved. Far from confirming the right of Quebecers to own slaves, the proposed law declared that there was no slavery in Quebec but at the same time it guaranteed safe passage to outsiders who visited the province accompanied by their slaves. This last-gasp bill died on the order paper, like its predecessors, and slavery died with it. Charlotte's work was done.

About this time, she married John Trim, another freed slave (no record of their marriage survives). He had gained his freedom before her, and in a different way. On 7 October 1793, his widowed mistress, Sarah Allen, formerly from Upper Canada (Ontario), had had Quebec notary Charles Stewart draw up a deed emancipating him—"a Negro Slave heretofore her property, at present resident at the House of Finlay Fisher of Montreal Schoolmaster – declaring the said Trim to be henceforth a free Negro, and renouncing all the Right, title or Claim which the said Sarah Allen ever had now hath or hereafter may have of in or to the said Negro or to his Service."

Once freed, Trim prospered as a curer of meat and trader in provisions. By the time he died on 26 January 1833, at the reputed age of 78, trader Trim had acquired a string of valuable properties, including his home on the site of what is now the terrasse of the Boris Bistro, at 465 McGill Street. Charlotte had died 10 years before him, on 20 September



*Behind this stone wall at 465 McGill St., a restaurant terrasse now occupies the site of what was the home of ex-slaves John Trim and his wife Charlotte in the early 1800s.*

1823, at the age of 51, if we believe the cemetery record, 61 if we go by the registers of Christ Church. They were buried in the Protestant graveyard that was located where Complexe Guy Favreau stands today, at René Lévesque Blvd. and Jeanne Mance Street.

Charlotte died childless. If there are any Trim descendants today, it is thanks to old Trim's second marriage at Christ Church on 2 April 1826 to young Flavie Deniger. She was born 26 May 1807 at Saint-Constant to labourer Toussaint Deniger and Marie-Anne Baudin. She and Trim had three daughters:

- Mary Ann Shuter born out of wedlock 6 April 1825
- Henriette, known as Harriet, born 8 May 1827
- **Charlotte born 9 August 1829**

Charlotte, the youngest, married Thomas Tinsley, a white man of English origin, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church in St Gabriel Street on 10 February 1849. They had eight children:

- John, birth and death dates unknown
- Flora, c. 1845-1920
- Thomas Charles, 1849-1914**
- Edmond Richard, 1852-1927
- Elizabeth, 1855- ?
- Amable, 1858 - ?
- Marguerite (Margaret), 1860 - ?
- William Henry, 1871-1888

A few of the Tinsley children—Edmond Richard, Elizabeth, Margaret—eventually moved to Toronto, as did their parents, who both died there, Charlotte Trim on 19 July 1882, and Thomas Tinsley on 25 April 1893. Flora, twice married, ended up in Chicago. Thomas Charles, known as Charles, born 8 June 1849, remained rooted in Quebec.

At Montreal in the 1870s, Charles Tinsley mar-

ried Eliza-Angèle Lagacé, born at Rigaud on 11 November 1852 to labourer Benjamin Meunier dit Lagacé and Marie-Angèle L'Écuyer. Curiously, they married each other twice—once, with her mother's consent, at Erskine Presbyterian Church on 12 May 1871, and then at Notre-Dame Catholic Church on 7 June 1872. They had two children, both boys, who lived less than a year. Angèle Lagacé herself died on 27 October 1875 at 23.

Charles Tinsley married again on 4 December



*Joseph Alfred Tinsley (1897-1968), another of Charles Tinsley's children—and a Trim descendant—is buried in Montreal, but the stone marking his grave in Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery gives no hint of that. The inscription reads: "Succession A. Guindon" (A. Guindon estate). Thirteen people are buried here, in Plot B 02323½, with Alfred Tinsley, including his wife, Cécile Guindon (1904-1979), a Rigaud native, and their son Joseph Fernand Royal Tinsley (1927-2008).*

1877 at the Catholic church of Sainte-Cunégonde. His second wife was Victoire Chartrand, born on 18 November 1857 at Sault-au-Récollet to Francis Chartrand, tradesman, and Stéphanie Trudel. Tinsley, a blacksmith, lived and worked most of his adult life at Sainte-Cunégonde, then a village situated between Montreal and Saint-Henri. Around 1910, he moved to Verdun, where he died on 8 August 1914. He was buried in an unmarked grave at Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery on Mount Royal. His wife lived on, as did six of their twelve children:

- |                  |                              |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Elizabeth</b> | <b>(27 Feb 1880- ? 1951)</b> |
| Joseph John      | (14 May 1886-18 March 1929)  |
| Charles Amédée   | (9 Nov 1888- ?)              |
| Antoine          | (15 Apr 1891-17 Nov 1938)    |
| Joseph Alfred    | (23 Oct 1897- ? Oct 1968)    |
| Victoria         | (23 Jun 1900- ?)             |

When her father died, Elizabeth Tinsley was 10 years married, with two children of her own – Marguerite Mallette (full name Marie-Bernadette-Rosa-Marguerite), born 25 June 1910, and Anna Mallette (Marie-Irène-Élizabeth-Anna), born 2 June 1912. Elizabeth and her husband, Adolphe Mallette – they were married at Sainte-Cunégonde 7 June 1904 – had another daughter, Fleurette (Marie-Malvina-Fleurette-Dolorès), on 1 September 1917; she died only 16 years ago. (They had other children, but they were buried elsewhere.)

And there you have the descendants of a Canadian slave whose names adorn the stone marking the “Adolphe Mallette” grave in the Lachine Catholic Cemetery (Western Division, Section 13, Lot 35). “A Mallette” is carved in large letters on the base.

The main inscription on the north face reads:

VICTORIA CHARTRAND  
1857 – 1943  
EPOUSE DE  
CHARLES TINSLEY

ADOLPHE MALLETTE  
1885 – 1949  
EPOUX DE  
ELIZABETH TINSLEY  
1880 – 1951

ANNA MALLETTE  
1912 – 1970  
EPOUSE DE  
PAUL DION  
1912 – 1990

ERNEST AUBIN  
1905 – 1986  
EPOUX DE  
MARGUERITE MALLETTE  
1910 – 1989

On the west face we find:

JACQUES MONIER  
1940 – 1940

ALFRED MONIER  
1912 – 1986  
EPOUX DE  
FLEURETTE MALLETTE  
1917 – 2000



Descendants of Marguerite Mallette and her husband Ernest Aubin are recorded on the east side:

GILLES AUBIN  
1931 – 1999  
EPOUX DE  
MICHELINE CARDINAL

MICHEL AUBIN  
1944  
CLAUDE AUBIN  
1933 – 1994



*A native Quebecer, Frank Mackey retired in 2008 after nearly 40 years of newspapering. He joined the society in the summer of 2015. He is the author of Steamboat Connections: Montreal to Upper Canada, 1816-1843(2000), Black Then: Blacks and Montreal 1780s-1880s (2004), and Done with Slavery: The Black Fact in Montreal, 1760-1840 (2008), all published by McGill-Queen’s University Press. A French translation of the latter, titled L’esclavage et les Noirs à Montréal, 1760-1840, was published by Hurtubise in 2013.*

# Atlas généalogique de la France ancestrale

By Jacques Gagné



A book of 334 pages by renowned author and genealogist Micheline Perreault. A superb work by a highly gifted researcher featuring 40 regional maps of France that includes precise and detailed expositions of all regions of France from which our French Canadian ancestors originated from. This publication also includes a list containing the names of 9,633 immigrants from France and their spouses who settled in *Nouvelle France* (New France) from about 1604 onward.

Madame Perreault has compiled and listed the origin of our ancestors in each of the 40 ancient provinces of France including Alsace (30 pioneers), Angoumois (237 pioneers), Anjou (246 pioneers), Artois (54 pioneers), Aunis (660 pioneers), Auvergne (104 pioneers), Béarn (51 pioneers), Beauce (38 pioneers), Berry (53 pioneers), Bourbonnais (35 pioneers), Bourgogne (195 pioneers), Bretagne (760 pioneers), Brie (35 pioneers), Champagne (216 pioneers), Comté de Foix (10 pioneers), Corse (none), Dauphiné (102 pioneers), Flandre (71 pioneers), Franche-Comté (135 pioneers), Gascogne (272 pioneers),

Guyenne (401 pioneers). Île-de-France (654 pioneers), Languedoc (293 pioneers), Limousin (101 pioneers), Lorraine (194 pioneers), Lyonnais (81 pioneers), Maine (89 pioneers), Marche (63 pioneers), Nivernais (33 pioneers). Normandie (1,165 pioneers), Orléanais (207 pioneers), Perche (191 pioneers), Périgord (99 pioneers), Picardie (189 pioneers), Poitou (831 pioneers), Provence (134 pioneers), Roussillon (28 pioneers), Saintonge (483 pioneers), Savoie (33 pioneers), and Touraine (155 pioneers)

The book also features 134 ancient name places such as Aquitaine, Armagnac, Avignon, Basque, Beaujolais, Bordelais, Cévennes, Champagne, Charolais, Dijonnais, Massif Central, Montbéliard, Toulouse, Valois, Vivarais and many others. Added to the list are 568 cities and towns in France for the year 1631 and the ancient province the city was part of. With the addition of the ecclesiastic districts and the corresponding dioceses including Aix, Ambrun, Arles, Auch, Bésançon, Bordeaux, Bourges, Cambrai, Lyon, Mayence, Narbonne, Paris, Reims, Rouen, Sens, Toulouse, Tours, Trèves, and Vienne, the book also features 128 dioceses and archdioceses across France.

Micheline Perreault has compiled in a superb index the names of the pioneers including the names of their spouses and from which ancient province of France, both the men and women originated from. To my knowledge, this is the first index of its kind ever published in Canada. Finally, Madame Perreault issued a listing of the 41 ancient Provinces of France and the corresponding 95 modern-day *Départements*.

With her excellent book, Micheline Perreault has joined the ranks of the elite of great genealogists. A select group which includes Marcel Fournier, René Jetté, Hubert Charbonneau, Archange Godbout, Normand Robert, Cyprien Tanguay, and Marcel Trudel.

## Book Information

Author: Micheline Perreault  
Print Length: 334 pages  
Language: French

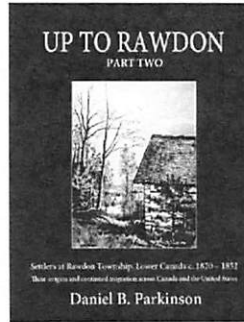
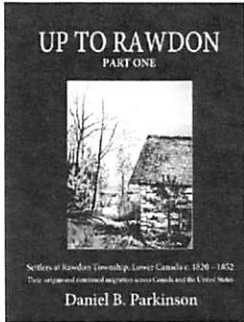
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*After his retirement from the music industry, Jacques Gagné developed a passion for genealogy that has never abated, including creating compilations of Church records in Quebec, The Irish in Quebec, The Native Peoples of Quebec, The Loyalists in Quebec, The People of Gaspé, The Huguenots, and How To Find Your Ancestors in France. Jacques has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2001 and lives in Pointe-Claire, Quebec.*

# Up to Rawdon

By Daniel B. Parkinson



This book in two parts stems from the author's lengthy research into the early history of Rawdon Township, Lower Canada and includes the majority of immigrants arriving before 1852.

Part One profiles 80 families in 64 chapters. The origin of each family is determined, when possible, and their destinations on leaving. Although most of the families investigated are Protestant, the books include chapters on the early Irish-Catholic community.

Part Two details the origin and destinations of 40 families, additional to Part One. The balance of the 42 chapters highlight 70 families who moved to Central and Western Ontario; the influence of American settlers; the first church and school; the military origin of some settlers and community militia service and the relationship of Catholic and Protestant immigrants.

Since it was published in February 2013, many pages of new and revised material have been added to the *Up To Rawdon* website at [www.uptorawdon.com](http://www.uptorawdon.com) on "Author's & Readers' Updates" and other pages; they are free and are useful companions to the book.

## Book Information

Books can be purchased on the website [www.lulu.com](http://www.lulu.com)

*Up to Rawdon Part One* Paperback, 676 Pages - \$31.40 *Up to Rawdon Part Two* Paperback, 514 Pages - \$30  
eBook (PDF), 1,182 Pages - \$35

Also available at the Q.F.H.S. Library CIR-FH-157.4-P3-2013



*Daniel B. Parkinson was born in the old, Park Street, Sherbrooke Hospital and grew up on his family's Jersey farm at Waterville, Quebec. His parents were born at Rawdon, Quebec where their several families settled from 1824. He is a graduate of Lennoxville High School, Macdonald College and Concordia University. He has been a resident of Toronto since 1972 and a member of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir for over 40 years. He has published frequently in Connections, OGS Families, Quebec Heritage News and other journals. He has been a member of Quebec Family History Society since 1991.*

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# L EXICON

By Lorraine Gosselin

This lists some French words you may encounter on the website of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec at [www.banq.qc.ca](http://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.

In this issue, we are looking mainly at occupations, professions, and trades. But first a few items found in marriage registers:

## Marriage registers



Thanks to Jocelyne Fortin, who spotted this expression in a marriage register of one of her ancestors: “La dispense de la publication des bans accordée par l’Ordinaire”. She found that the Ordinary or Ordinairies is “a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group”.

And in a marriage notice of one of my ancestors, he is designated as *célibataire*, i.e. bachelor. (The same term could be used for a woman.)

## Marchand or Commerçant?



There appears to be a difference in status between “marchand” and “commerçant” : while both can be translated as shopkeeper, merchant, or even businessman, in my grandparents’ marriage records, a distinction is made. My grandfather is listed as a *marchand* and my great grandfather as a *commerçant*. Apparently my grandfather’s running of a local business, such as a large store, was not quite as important as his father being an owner of several factories and an international seller of hay to the US, England, and Scotland as



well as owning and operating several mills! So this might tip you off to look for a more extensive background if you see someone designated as a “commerçant”. Conclusion: marchand = merchant, and commerçant = businessman are the most likely choices for that period.

## Here is a quick list of occupations you may find on census records:

Forgeron = blacksmith

Charretier = carter

Charpentier = carpenter

Cordonnier = cobbler, shoe repairer, shoemaker

Bricqueur (not a French word: should be *maçon*) = bricklayer

Fondeur = foundry worker

Taneur = tanner

Jardinier = gardener

Aubergiste = innkeeper

Voyageur de commerce = traveling salesman

Professeur = professor

Enseignant/e = teacher

Bourgeois = middle-class person or, depending on context, head of household or master (of a commerce)

Maître orfèvre = master goldsmith



Thanks to Johanne for her contributions to the list ... and feel free to send us your suggestions or questions.

Next issue: church terms, some latin ...



# Fichier Origine

By Jacques Gagné

*Fichier Origine* is the best online database addressing the origin of French Canadians since the birth of New France (Nouvelle France). This exceptional and free online search engine of about 6,000 immigrants from France and surrounding countries who settled in Quebec, offers the family researcher a distinctive tool with unique and precise content. The results posted on *Fichier Origine* for most pioneer ancestors will give you an overview on the town or village of origin, the year of birth of the immigrant, the names of his or her parents, the date of marriage of his or her parents in France, and the year in which the ancestor is first mentioned in documents in New France. Also noted are the pioneer ancestor's type of work, the date and the place of his marriage in New France, the name of his spouse in New France, the place and date of death of the pioneer ancestor, and general comments addressing each individual. Searches can be narrowed down by "département" (county), state or country of origin, village or parish of origin, and marriage location.

A "Département" in France is a state with 95 such "départements" in continental France. The web links to each "département" in France as well as the descriptions of these "départements" and their regional capitals are located on the Quebec Family History Society website, Members Only section, Gagné Research Guides.

<http://www.fichierorigine.com/recherche?nom=&commune=&pays=&mariagerech=>

## 1. Main Screen with family name of Gagne entered

## 2. Search Results for Gagné

Résultat de votre recherche : 8 dossier(s)	
Migrant	Lieu d'origine
GAGNÉ / GAGNET, Marie	St-Jean-de-Liversay (St-Jean) (Charente-Maritime) 17340
GAGNÉ / GASNIER / BELLAVANCE, Louis	St-Cosme-en-Vairais (St-Cosme) (Sarthe) 72276
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Anne	Paris (St-Germain-l'Auxerrois) (Seine) 75056
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Louis	Igé (St-Martin) (Orne) 61207
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Louise	Igé (St-Martin) (Orne) 61207
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Nicolas	Courecival (St-Brice) (Sarthe) 72102
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Pierre	Igé (St-Martin) (Orne) 61207
GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Pierre	St-Cosme-en-Vairais (St-Cosme) (Sarthe) 72276

## 3. Search Results for Gagné/Gasnier, Louis

GAGNÉ / GASNIER, Louis		241616
Statut	Marié	
Date de baptême	13-09-1612	
Lieu d'origine	Igé (St-Martin) (Orne) 61207	
Parents	Louis GASNIER et Marie Launay	
Métier du père	Meunier	
Première mention au pays	1644	
Occupation à l'arrivée	Meunier, puis laboureur	
Date de mariage	11-06-1638	
Lieu du mariage	St-Martin-du-Vieux-Bellême (ct Regnard)	
Conjoint	Marie Michel	
Décès ou inhumation	Entre le 02-02-1660 et le 14-07-1661	
Remarques	Il est décédé au pays des Aganiers, après sa capture. Deux enfants sont b. à Igé (St-Martin) : Louis, le 08-09-1639 et Louise (pionnière), le 21-01-1642. Deux frères sont b. à St-Cosme-en-Vairais (St-Cosme), sous Gasnier : Noël, le 30-05-1605 et Jacques, le 16-01-1607. Son frère Pierre Gasnier (pionnier), est b. 02-01-1610 à Igé (St-Martin). Sa mère est inhumée le 09-04-1640 à St-Cosme-en-Vairais (St-Cosme). Son père Louis Gasnier, inhumé le 10-03-1649 à St-Martin-du-Vieux-Bellême (61), rés. à St-Cosme-en-Vairais, m.2 à St-Martin-du-Vieux-Bellême (61426), le 18-10-1640 avec Noëlle Chevallier, née à St-Martin-du-Vieux-Bellême.	
Identification	DGFQ, p. 447	
Chercheur(s)	Robert Gagné ; Françoise Montagne ; Lise Dandonneau	
Référence	MSGCF, vol. 1, p. 111-115 ; Cahiers Percherons, no 53, 1977	
Copie d'acte	AD-61 numérisé	
Date de modification	2013-12-08	

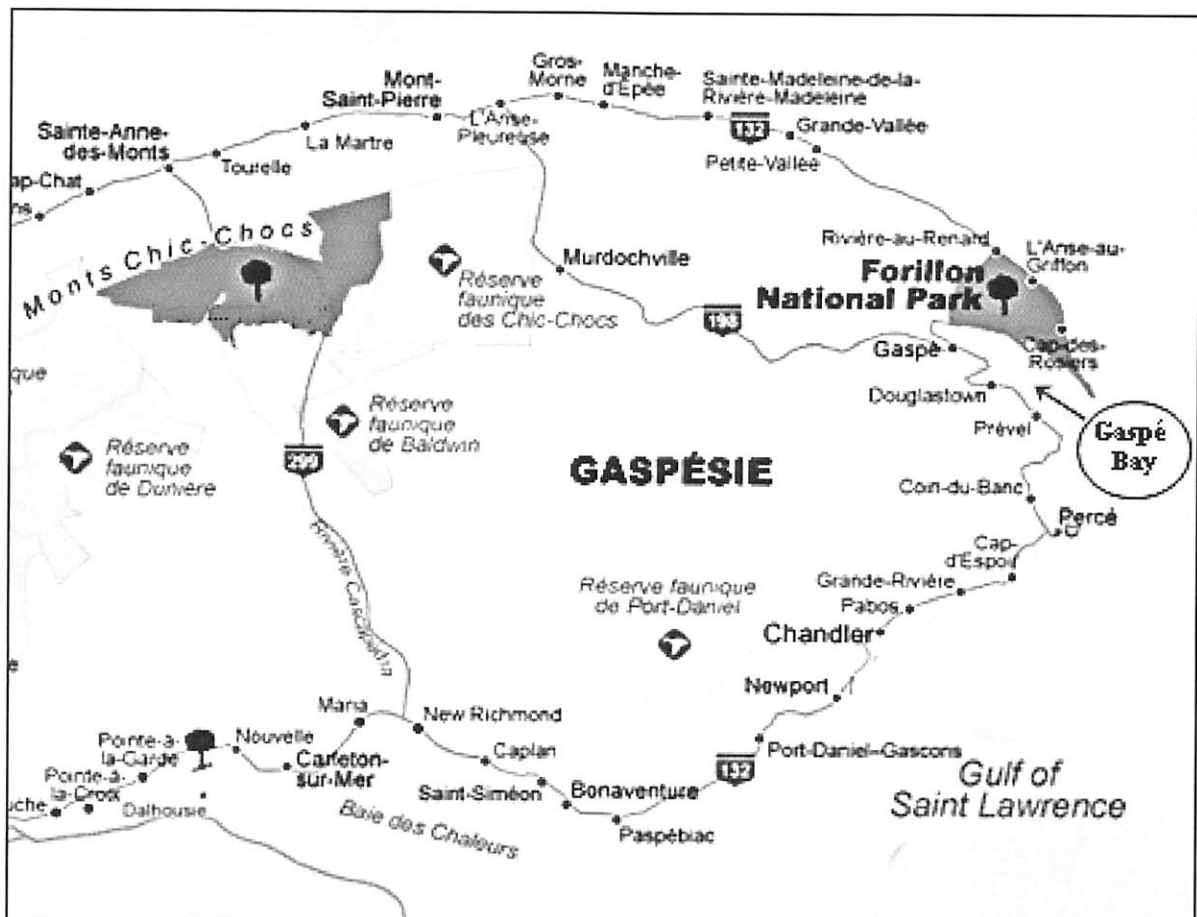
# Research in the Gaspé Bay Anglo-Protestants

By Linda Miller

Gaspé claims the title of “Cradle of French America”, because on June 24, 1534, Jacques Cartier halted in the bay after losing an anchor during a storm and officially took possession of the area by planting a wooden cross with the king’s coat of arms and the sentence “Vive le Roi de France” (Long live the King of France).

Following the *Treaty of Paris* in 1763, British officers and soldiers acquired free land in Gaspé and in 1784, they were joined by many Loyalist settlers. From then on, Gaspé became an important commercial fishing centre, especially for cod. In addition they produced lumber for shipbuilding and export and was a “free port” for trade with Great Britain, France, Italy, South America, and the Caribbean.

Gaspé Bay (Baie de Gaspé) is located off the Gulf of St. Lawrence and intersects the Gaspé Peninsula with the town of Gaspé and Douglastown on one side of the bay and Forillon Park on the other side.



By 1833, in Gaspé County, there were only ten farmers, all in the Gaspé Bay area (of whom seven were also involved in the fishery), four whalers in Gaspé Bay, five shipbuilders (one a Jersey firm), one blacksmith, two lumber merchants, five ship owners (all Jerseymen), eighteen fish merchants (of whom all but five were Jerseymen) and thirty-two major fishing establishments (of which sixteen were Jersey owned). Working with a genealogist from Gaspé Bay, we found one tailor, named Richard Miller, my third great-grandfather. He is believed to be a Loyalist settler, but I have not found any proof of this yet. All his descendants, including my father were born in the Gaspé Bay area. That region had a large Anglophone Protestant presence and still does today including the towns of Wakeham, Sunny Bank, Sandy Beach, and Haldimand. The exception is Douglstown, which has a large Irish Catholic population.

For the first time in Quebec, the location of the public archives of the *Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec* (BANQ) at Gaspé is in a private archival centre within the Musée de la Gaspésie, where you can find all birth, marriage, and death records for both Anglophone Protestants and Catholics.

The following are some research tips I would like to share with anyone doing research in the Gaspé Bay area:

1. Visit the BANQ and Musée de la Gaspésie in the town of Gaspé
2. Contact André Ruest from BANQ in the Gaspé at [archives.gaspe@banq.qc.ca](mailto:archives.gaspe@banq.qc.ca) or Jeannot Bourdages archivist at the Musée de la Gaspésie at [www.museeegaspesie.ca](http://www.museeegaspesie.ca)
3. Contact Friends of Heritage Gaspé/Heritage Gaspésie at [heritage-gaspe.org](http://heritage-gaspe.org)
4. Visit the Corner of the Beach Historical Society in Coin-du-Banc, Gaspé or email them at [shcbhs@outlook.com](mailto:shcbhs@outlook.com)
5. Contact Andrew Patterson in Sunny Bank, Gaspé at [andy@gogaspe.com](mailto:andy@gogaspe.com)
6. Visit the GoGaspe website at [http://www.gogaspe.com/index\\_en.php?page=genealogy.php](http://www.gogaspe.com/index_en.php?page=genealogy.php)
7. Take a look at the magazine titled *Magazine Gaspésie*. There are some issues available online in English or French at <http://www.museedelagaspesie.ca/fr/magazine/index.php>

In particular the March-June 2014 Issue 179 titled “La Gaspésie *british*”. Some articles of interest include “The role and influence of the English Gaspésie” by Lynden Bechervaise, “Early Settlers of Gaspé Bay” by John Patterson” (English Protestants), and “The Irish in Gaspésie” Before the Great Famine” (English Catholics) by Jeannot Bourdages. ■



*Linda Miller lives in Lasalle, Quebec, and has been a Q.F.H.S. member for about four years. Linda was born in Montreal and at the age of three moved to Sandy Beach, Gaspé, where her father was born and grew up. She returned to Montreal at the age of eleven. She has been researching her Miller ancestors on and off for about 20 years.*

# Getting Serious About Irish Genealogy

By Lorraine Gosselin

When, just before last Christmas, I received a surprise box from my cousin Christine (to be followed by a second one) that included hundreds of family pictures, it seemed the right time to become serious about tracing the Irish side of the family.

Among other treasures, there were many photos of my great-grandparents, their brothers, sisters, and children. Apparently most were taken in the late 19th century.



On the left is a picture of my great-grandmother Mary Ann Scahill Wehr (1852-1942), whose parents married on November 1, 1847, in Galway. (She made great cookies, several of her great-grandchildren still remember!)

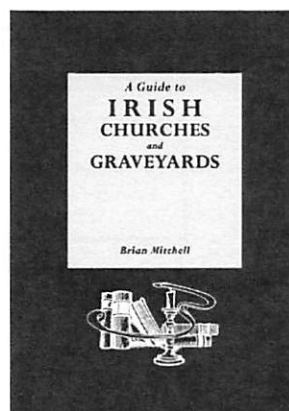
On the right is Mary Ann's brother John Roderick Scahill (1856-1955) who left for Montana when he was young. We are still in touch with his descendants in California.



What a great spur to delve seriously into our family's Irish genealogy! Even more so, now that Ireland's *Catholic Parish Registers* are online, with indexes at both Find My Past and Ancestry since March 1st ... so now is the time to select some good Irish research tools!

For those of you confused (and who isn't) by parishes in Ireland: civil parishes, just plain parishes, and Catholic parishes and wonder at their location, as well as that of Townlands, Poor Law Unions, Baronies, and other peculiarly Irish land designations, the book *A New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland* by Brian Mitchell (Genealogical Publishing Company) is a great tool. There are three to five maps for each county, each set of county maps to the same scale, so you can visually see the difference between the territory of a civil parish, a parish (i.e. a Church of Ireland parish), and a Roman Catholic one. Poor Law Unions, Baronies, Presbyterian Congregations, etc. are also identified. If you decide to buy, be sure it is the 2nd edition as the Catholic parishes have been added. Great for the map lover as well as the Irish researcher!

A second book, *A Guide to Irish Churches and Graveyards*, by the same author, does not appear quite as enthralling at first view but is just as useful; especially once you have identified the Townland where your ancestors lived. "... it attempts to identify the location of all churches and graveyards in every county of Ireland." Its source is the Griffith's Valuation and this makes it an easy to consult, useful, and accurate tool. ■



# Dear Genie

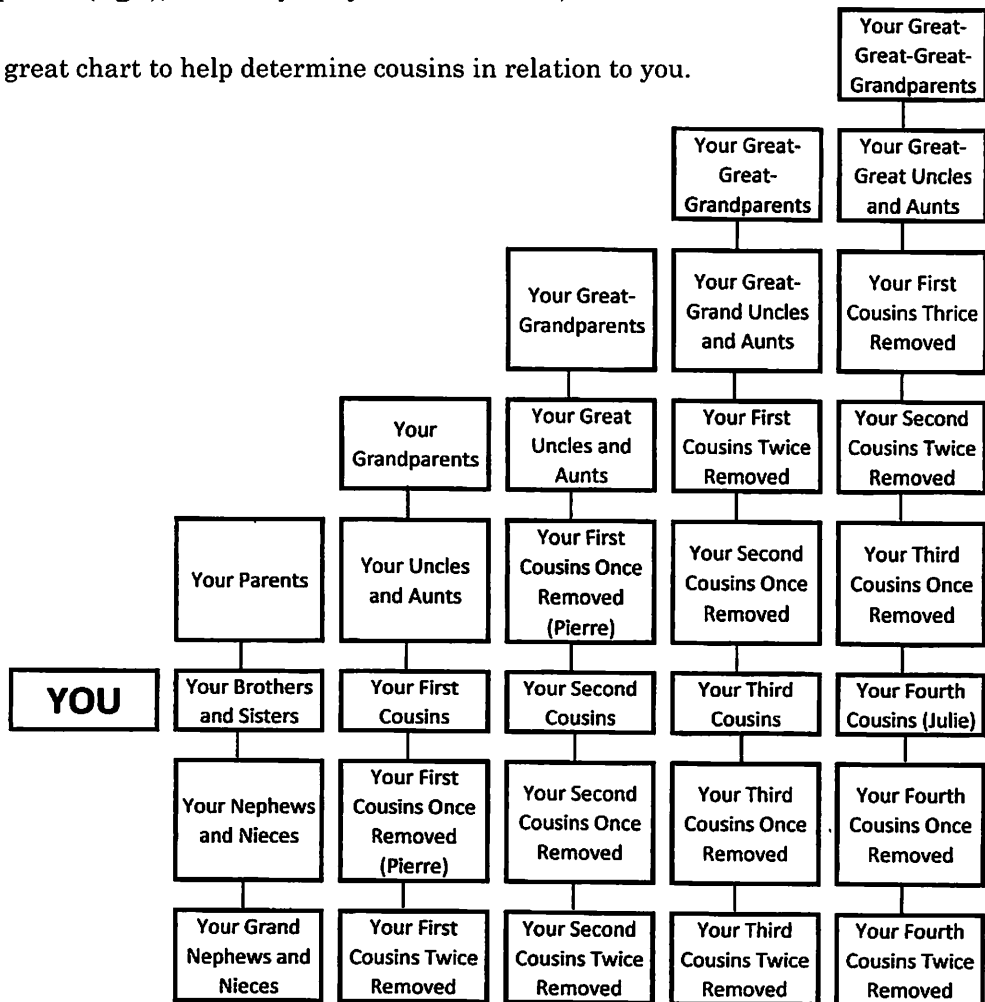
Your questions answered by the Q.F.H.S. Experts

**Q:** Two relatives recently contacted me. Pierre said he was my first cousin once removed and Julie claimed to be my fourth cousin. Could you explain their relationships to me?

**A:** Your first cousin once removed, Pierre, is the son of one of your first cousins or he is the cousin of one of your parents. If two people are some type of cousins, but they are at different generation levels, there is a simple way to compute their relationship. Count how many generation levels they are apart. This is the number they are “removed”. If someone is your first cousin, then his or her child is your first cousin once removed, that is, one generation level different from you. This also works backwards up the chart. Your mother’s first cousin is your first cousin once removed, that is, one generation level different from you.

Your fourth cousin, Julie, is a descendent of your third great-grandparents. Here is a simple way of figuring out who’s who on your family tree. It is an unconventional method but it works for me. If someone has the same grandparents as you (1 *g* for *grandparent*), then they are your first cousin. If someone has the same great-grandparents (2 *g*’s for *great-grandparent*), then they are your second cousins. If someone has the same great-great-grandparent (3 *g*’s), then they are your third cousin, etc.

Still confused? This is a great chart to help determine cousins in relation to you.



**Q:** I have collected a significant amount of material pertaining to my family and now want to organize it. The material includes tape recordings of interviews, online resources, and printed material, including some that was given to me by my grandparents. How do I cite all these diverse sources?

**A:** When researching your family tree it is very important that you keep track of every piece of information you find. Documenting your source is a means of verifying or proving your data. In addition, you, family members, or researchers may need to return to that same record at some point and finding it a second time may be just as difficult as it was the first time. Citing your sources is basically just recording where you found each piece of information or who gave you the information.

There are many style manuals and guides out on the market to help genealogists with source citations; however, unless you want to publish your material or you are submitting your material to a professional organization that has strict guidelines on source citations, there is no need to be overly fussy. The key is to be consistent and clear in citing your source so that you and anyone else who looks at it can understand where your material came from.

Below are some guidelines on how your sources can be cited. Some styles can be “tweaked” to better suit your needs and to reflect the material you have.

For each piece of information in your research, try to document the following, where applicable:

- the author(s), editor(s), or compiler(s)
- the title of the source
- the publisher including date and place of publication
- the page number
- the microfilm number
- the series title
- the record group name and number
- the URL for any online source
- the repository of the source
- the date you found the information

**Example 1- Tape recordings of interviews.**



The important points to cite here are who is being interviewed (i.e. the title of the source), who conducted the interview (i.e. the author), the type of interview, where the interview took place, and when. If there are multiple people on the tape recording, you could have a separate line for each person. If the interview(s) took place over a period of time, you could specify a date range.

Jones, Mary. Interviewed by Jane Jones. Interview on the Jones family tree. Quebec Family History Society Library, 173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec. 10 May 2016.

**Example 2 - Online sources**



The important point for on-line sources is to cite what was found (a few words or a short sentence), the URL (website address), and the date the website was accessed, since the data on websites can frequently change.

(Tip – if you find a record on *Ancestry* that you want to cite, scroll to the bottom of the page and you will find the source citation!)

Here are some examples of citations from on-line databases and websites. Remember – the format can change depending on your personal or professional needs!

St-Jean-l'Évangéliste Parish (St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, St-Jean County, Quebec), Register 1882, Baptism, Number 24, Joseph Edouard Oscar Vallières, baptized 5 February 1882; digital image, “Quebec, Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), 1621-1967,” *Ancestry* (<http://ancestry.com>), accessed December 2014.

“Montreal”, Montréal is the largest city in Québec, *Wikipedia* (<http://en.wikipedia.org>), accessed April 2016.

“Montreal Marriage Index”, Hannah Aaranson married William Jacobs in 1868, Folio 4, *Quebec Family History Society* (<http://www.qfhs.ca>), accessed June 2016.

Thomas MacEntee, *Hack Genealogy* (<http://www.hackgenealogy.com>), accessed January 2015.

“Evidence Explained” page, *Facebook* ([www.facebook.com/evidenceexplained](http://www.facebook.com/evidenceexplained)), accessed January 2015.

Kirtsy Grey, “Blog”, *Family Wise Ltd* (<http://family-wise.co.uk/blog>), accessed January 2015.

Joseph Henri Caillé buried 17 July 1939 section H Lot 00572, *Notre-Dame-des-Neiges Cemetery*, (<http://cimetierenddn.org>), accessed February 2016.

Antoine Courtemanche dit Jolycoeur hired on 8 June 1659 at La Rochelle, “Maison De La Recherche En Sciences Humaines – Banque Migrants - Départ”, *Programme de Recherche sur l'Émigration des Français en Nouvelle-France* (<http://unicaen.fr>), accessed July 2015.

1921 Census of Canada, Cambridge Township, Cambridge Sub-District, Russell District, Ontario, p. 13, Dwelling 96, Family 98, Firmine Lafontaine household; digital image, “1921 Census of Canada,” *Ancestry.com* (<http://www.ancestry.com>), accessed August 2014.

### Example 3 – Printed Material



For books, record the author, title, publisher and location, year of publication, where you found the book, library call number (if applicable), the pertinent page numbers, and when you accessed the information.

Gagné, Peter J., *King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673*, (Pawtucket, Rhode Island: Quintin Publications, 2001), pp. 19, 41; Quebec Family History Society, accessed June 2016.

### Example 4 - Microfilm



For microfilm, ensure the microfilm number is identified in your citation.

Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, Thomas Surprenant, *Événements de 1837-1838 : sur les traces des Patriotes*, Centre d'archives de Québec, E17 (1922-00-001\37), dossier 3032, microfilm M165/5.

### Example 5 - Personal Letters, Notes, Postcards



For material received from family members such as letters, notes, or postcards - ensure you identify who was the author, who the document was sent to, and if possible, list the place of origin and the date.

Jones, Mary. Letter to John Jones. Sussex, England. 10 May 1940.

An email citation is considered as personal communication and the format is much the same as a letter.

Jones, Mary. “Re: Jones family Tree.” Message to John Jones. 15 May 2016. Email.

For more detailed information on citing sources, you can refer to the genealogy source citation bible from Elizabeth Shown Mills called *Evidence Explained: Citing History Sources from Artifacts to Cyberspace* and various style guides such as *The Chicago Manual of Style* from University of Chicago Press or *The Canadian Style* by Dundurn Press. You can also use a Web tool called EasyBib that automatically formats citations based on what you type in about the source. <http://www.easybib.com/>

*Dear Genie* is where members can submit their genealogical questions anonymously and Q.F.H.S. experts will answer their questions. Please submit your *Dear Genie* questions to [qfhs.connections@gmail.com](mailto:qfhs.connections@gmail.com).



# Computree

By Lorraine Gosselin

## First World War Hospital Diaries Now Online

These are unit diaries and not personal ones; nevertheless, you will find some interesting background here, then follow the links to search. “The diaries provide rare ‘behind the scenes’ accounts of the startling amount of logistics needed to run the war. That is why making these diaries available online is an important project, not just for researchers but for public understanding in bringing to light the full scale of the war.”

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/first-world-war-hospital-diaries-now-online](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/about/news/first-world-war-hospital-diaries-now-online)

## Missisquoi blog

If you haven’t visited this site lately, you may have missed something for your research: Missisquoi History Reports, information about old place names, Notary and Civil records, directories, newspaper extracts. If one of your interests lies in the Eastern Townships, search what has been done and even volunteer for transcribing something new at <http://missisquoiancestry.blogspot.ca/>

## Quebec obits

From Sébastien Robert on our Facebook page: 37,044 new obituaries have been added for the July to September 2015 period in the Internet obituaries on Quebec Records

<http://obituary.genealogiequebec.com/> There are now nearly two million obituaries free to search.

## U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Did you know this U.S. government department has a genealogy section? They hold webinars, will consider questions to be incorporated into future ones, and provide historical information. Sign up for their regular notices here

<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCIS/subscriber/new>



## Do you have Métis ancestors? They may be hiding in plain sight!



Library and Archives Canada has posted this blog on how to extract information about the Metis from their records <http://thediscoverblog.com/2016/02/09/hiding-in-plain-sight-discovering-the-metis-nation-in-the-collection-of-library-and-archives-canada/>

“Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has a great variety of archival documents pertaining to the Métis Nation (including textual records, photographs, artwork, maps, stamps and sound recordings); however, finding these records can be a challenge.”

## Inventory of places of worship in Quebec

This is a request that comes up frequently in such places as our Facebook page. This site is in French but it should be relatively easy to search—searches can be made by name or by geographic region, clicking choices on the way to narrow down the location. There is considerable information on each building, aside from the expected photos to grace your research.

[www.lieuxdeculte.qc.ca](http://www.lieuxdeculte.qc.ca)



## Top 100 Genealogy Websites of 2016

GenealogyInTime Magazine has published this list at <http://tinyurl.com/z9gaasz>. The category, country, and type (pay or free) are listed.

## ETRC publishes list of ET resources ...

The Eastern Townships Resource Centre, at Bishop’s University, published a list of genealogical resources available online from their Archives [www.etc.ca/archives-department/genealogical-resources.html](http://www.etc.ca/archives-department/genealogical-resources.html)

## Ireland— “best list of resources”

[www.irelandxo.com/resources/genealogy-resources/family-history-useful-resources](http://www.irelandxo.com/resources/genealogy-resources/family-history-useful-resources)

### Searching Irish Graveyards



At [www.historicgraves.ie](http://www.historicgraves.ie) you can look up by graveyard or by person's name. It is a beautiful site, with extensive information if you are lucky enough to find a relative. This is one of the largest groups working on making information on Irish graveyards accessible, and well worth the effort to bookmark and to check regularly. Recently, there has been a more systematic recording of graveyards in Ireland and releasing the information on line.

### Church of Ireland Parish Registers (Anglican)

A Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in Ireland— At this address <http://ireland.anglican.org/cmsfiles/pdf/AboutUs/library/registers/ParishRegistersTable.pdf> you can download an 88-page PDF document that presents a “table of Church of Ireland Parish Registers throughout Ireland : baptisms, marriages, burials—what exists, dates covered, and where to find them.” This list was originally compiled in the 1950s and was amended and updated in July 2015. Considering the loss of over 500 collections in 1922, this list will be very useful for researchers. The state of each register is colour-coded, and the information is regularly updated. A more extensive explanation is included in the document.

### English Paleography online course (1500-1800)

Researchers are raving about the newly released Irish Catholic Parish Registers but these are not transcribed, so a practical online tutorial might come in quite handy. The tutorial has been developed in partnership with the School of Library, Archive and Information Studies, University College London.

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/palaeography)

### Ranks, professions, occupations and trades

My Irish-born ancestor consistently gave “joiner” as his occupation on Canadian Census reports, so after consulting this site, we no longer needed to guess that it had something to do with carpentry— a joiner is a *skilled* carpenter according to this site. <http://homepage.ntlworld.com/hitch/gendocs/trades.html>

### Getting to know Findmypast Webinar - “Your Source for British and Irish Genealogy”

From Legacy Family Tree, a free Webinar [http://familytreewebinars.com/download.php?webinar\\_id=403](http://familytreewebinars.com/download.php?webinar_id=403). I haven't had time to try it out, but it seems to have been highly appreciated, and is presented as suitable for both beginner and intermediate researchers. Time 1 hr 48 minutes, with a free syllabus.



### GENUKI—The genealogy English and Irish site

When I started researching my Irish ancestors, this was my favorite site; it now has a lot of competitors, but a recent look makes it just as interesting. They are currently upgrading the site, which should be completed by the time you read this. [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)

Don't forget it's not only about England and Ireland, but also Scotland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.

*E-mail your genealogical computer questions/ tips/ reviews/ etc. to [computree “at” yahoo.com](mailto:computree@at.yahoo.com)*



*After a career in systems information technology, Lorraine earned a BA Honours at Concordia University with Majors in English and Creative Writing, and a Minor in Quebec History. She has been interested in genealogy since she was a teenager when her father inherited the Gosselin family tree prepared by lawyer Joseph Drouin. A Q.F.H.S. member since 1990, she has given numerous seminars for the Quebec Family History Society on a wide variety of topics as well as given lectures in French and in English to genealogical and historical societies across Quebec.*

# GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

By Lorraine Gosselin

## Family Tree Maker

A possible replacement: MacKiev Family Tree Maker—see their FAQ page for more information, including signing up to be advised when a free update becomes available, and other questions about their program. <https://www.mackiev.com/familytreemaker/ftm3/faq.html>

## Legacy Family Tree

Join their Facebook closed group at [www.facebook.com/groups/LegacyUserGroup](http://www.facebook.com/groups/LegacyUserGroup)

Like other genealogical programs, they are making changes to accommodate former Family Tree Maker users. In this case, a few changes were made to Version 8.0. to improve importing Family Tree Maker files.

## Heredis now available for Android



Heredis is available for Windows and for Mac, as well for Android and iPhone / iPad. They also have an offer for former Family Tree users. See details here:

<http://www.heredis.com/en/heredis-2015-for-windows/download-trial-heredis-2015-for-windows/>

## Hundreds of family photos to organize?

If you are looking for software to organize them, or were using Picasa to do so, Google is now offering Google Photos. Go to <https://picasa.google.com/> find where your photos are stored, or learn about the new software, reputedly much improved.

## WINDOWS 10

If you have listened to Microsoft's siren-like pleas and changed to Windows 10, here are a few tips to make your life easier (and especially less annoying as you start):

- If there is no request to restart after installation, restart anyway—some problems go away ...
- Things seem to run faster ...
- Printer: it might have changed behaviour (no double-siding, blank pages ejected, etc) : go to your printer's Website for an update (Epson immediately offered a download package based on my printer version, my software version all of which it had detected without prompting).
- If you use Adobe for your E-Reader, you will probably have to update that also, for easier use.
- I have had no problems with Legacy Family Tree 8 nor with Family Tree Maker.
- Use the keyboard key with the window on it to get to the new (and irritating, but modifiable) new Start menu.
- Note that you can move the tiles around, add to them, and remove the ones you don't need.
- Explore other keys you may not use—my Dell laptop has a gear-like key that pops up a list of management keys such as Control Panel, Programs, and Shut Down ...

## Free and nearly free OCR (Optical Character Recognition) tools

See Dick Eastman's article: <https://blog.eogn.com/2016/03/01/free-and-nearly-free-online-ocr-tools/>

## Calibre “a one-stop solution to all your E-book needs”

Try the Calibre e-book software at <http://calibre-ebook.com/> Recommended by La Presse (but available in English). *Calibre* is a “free and open source e-book library management application developed by users of e-books for users of e-books.” Among its features: comprehensive viewer, E-book conversion, E-book editor for the major formats.

*This is a column grouping information about various genealogical software or hardware. It includes news, Web addresses, questions received via E-mail or at various seminars and even in person!*



BIBLIOTHÈQUE  
ET ARCHIVES  
NATIONALES  
DU QUÉBEC

By Lorraine Gosselin

Do you sometimes have difficulties navigating the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec's (BANQ) website?

**BANQ NUMÉRIQUE**  
BÊTA

### BANQ chez moi (Numérique)

They've just made it easier for us! Early in 2015, BANQ announced they were planning to introduce a complementary site that would group all the digitized information that could be reached online. In December, they announced it

<http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/ressources> (it's currently a Beta site—for the non-technical, it's still under development/being tweaked). Find mini ads for many collections, such as Civil records (see below) or “contemporary music”, or click on “Tout voir” (look at everything). Note the page is not in English, but many of the items are.



### Quebec Civil Records—births, marriages, and deaths

Did you know that more than a million pages of civil records are available online from the beginning to 1915 at <http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/ecivil/>? Search by parish, district, or region. Or click on *liste complète* to see all that is currently available, from 7th Day Adventist to Zion Congregational.

### Finding pictures of churches

There are more than 2,600 photos, illustrations, and postcards of churches on the site. Finding the one you want might entail some patience: some are identified completely—city, religious affiliation, name of the church, but others may have only the city or town, or only the name of the church, or only the denomination or language (*église protestante* or *église presbytérienne*), so if you don't find it at first, it is worthwhile checking the various possibilities. There are sometimes more details when you click on the picture, and the heading is often the one chosen for the postcard. One other point: I found it best not to add “QC” or “Quebec” after the name of the church or town while searching.



Print details  
Add to basket  
Full display  
Permalink

### Permalien or permalink

If you see this designation following an item you would like to bookmark, click and save the result: it has less chance of changing than the regular address. Note that you may see this in searches on other websites, not only at BANQ.

### Find your Irish roots in l'Abbé Tanguay's Canadian dictionary

If you are delving into your Irish roots, spurred on by the recent online release of Ireland's Catholic Parish Registers, you may find the place where your ancestor came from in Ireland from l'Abbé Tanguay's dictionary. Several early arrivals have detailed information. Search here <http://tinyurl.com/hzy4gcp>. Here is an example, with spelling variations:



JUIN.  
Le 27.— Jean-Baptiste Donohue épousait Catherine Noreau. Né en 1734, à Mitchelstone, diocèse de Cloane, province de Munster, en Irlande, il se rendit à Bordeaux en 1754, et, en 1759, il arriva à Québec sur le navire “La Toison d'Or.” Il s'établit marchand au pied de la Côte de la Montagne.  
(Reg. des Procès-verbaux, Arch. de Québec.)

Note that there is a Province of *Munster* in Ireland, and there is a town called *Mitchelstown* in the diocese of *Cloyne*. It's in County Cork.

*Navigating the BANQ provides tips to navigate your way around the BANQ.qc.ca website (the Library and National Archives of Quebec) and its thousands of documents.*

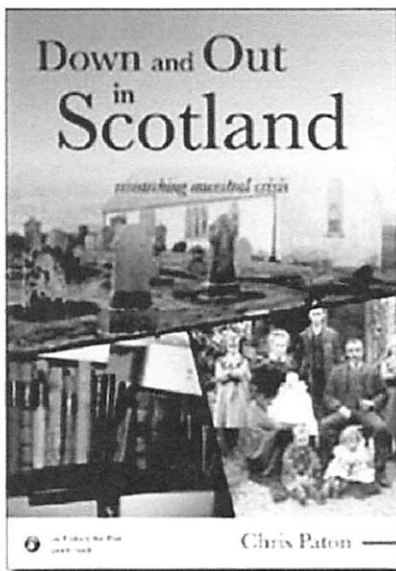


# New Books

By Deborah Robertson

To order books from the Quebec Family History Society, you may either:

1. Go to the Q.F.H.S. Bookstore at <http://www.qfhs.ca>, print the appropriate order form, complete it, then mail it to the Q.F.H.S. with your cheque OR
2. Go to the Q.F.H.S. Bookstore at <http://www.qfhs.ca>, select your books with a shopping cart, and pay via your PayPal account or other credit cards OR
3. Go in person to the Quebec Family History Society, choose your book, and pay by cash, cheque, or credit card



## Down and Out in Scotland: Researching Ancestral Crisis

Author: Chris Paton

Softcover, staple-bound on spine. 56pp.

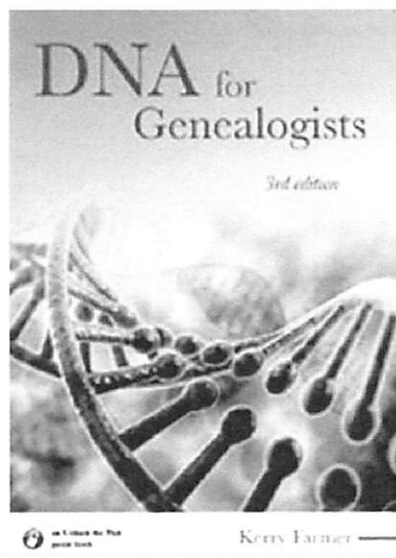
The author describes many of the troublesome situations for which our ancestors may have had records created in Scotland and points the researcher to the available resources.

Chapters examine the kirk's involvement in family life, the roles of various authorities in criminal cases, treatment of the poor, illness and death, and financial crisis.

Published by Unlock the Past, St Agnes, Australia, 2015

This edition printed and bound in Canada by GlobalGenealogy.com Inc.

**\$18.50**



## DNA for Genealogists - Third Edition

Author: K. Farmer

Softcover - staple-bound on spine. 52pp.

The amount of scientific jargon associated with genetics can be intimidating. This publication provides a contextual understanding of DNA suitable for genealogists and discusses the currently available tests that are likely to be of interest to family historians, especially those wanting to prove (or disprove) compiled family trees, to connect 'new' relatives by means of inherited genetic material and to draw conclusions about where we fit into the greater human family.

Published by Unlock the Past, Australia, 2015

Printed and bound in North America by Global Heritage Press

**\$16.50**

# Used Books

By Deborah Robertson

To purchase used books please contact Deborah Robertson via [gfh.booksales@bellnet.ca](mailto:gfh.booksales@bellnet.ca)  
Shipping costs will be determined according to method of shipping and destination.

1. Yellow-Wolf & Other Tales of the Saint Lawrence



Author: Philippe-Joseph Aubert de Gaspé (1786-1871)  
Translated from French and annotated by Jane Brierly.  
Softcover. 159pp. Very good condition.

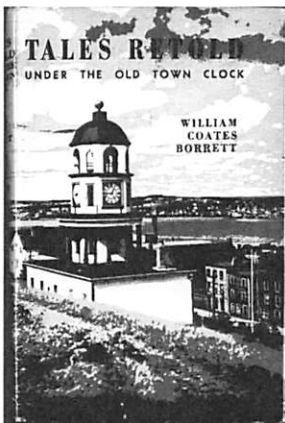
\$10.

Includes 4 stories: Yellow-Wolf, Malecite Chieftain of Old, the Woman of the Foxes, Geneal Wolf's Statue and Big Louis and the Legend of Indian Lorette. The author was the last seigneur of Saint-Jean Port-Jolie and descended from Charles Aubert de la Chesnaye and soldier-seigneur Philippe-Ignace Aubert de Gaspé.

The stories were published posthumously "these are the last writings of an octogenarian, who died before having had the opportunity to look them over".

Published by Véhicule Press, Montreal, 1990.

2. Tales Retold Under the Old Town Clock



Author: William Coates Borrett.

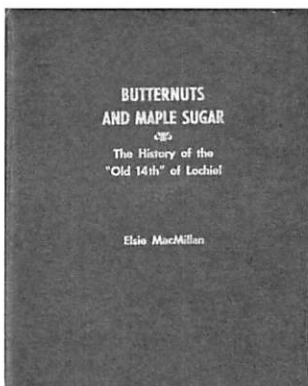
Hardcover with plastic covered jacket. 212 pp. Very Good condition.

\$10.

"The author's selection from a series of broadcast talks designed to revive memories of bygone days and events which have made Nova Scotia Canada's most storied Province." The talks, based on fact, have covered a wide variety of days and events in the 350 odd years of the history of Nova Scotia. Among the 28 tales are such titles as: "A Romantic Warrior – Charles de la Tour"; "Mary Read – Pirate, Orphan, soldier, Housewife, Sailor, Pirate"; "The Tallahassee – Famous Blockade Runner"; "Another Unsolved Sea Mystery – The S.S. City of Boston".

Published by Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1957.

3. Butternuts and Maple Sugar: The History of the "Old 14th" of Lochiel



Author: MacMillan, Elsie.

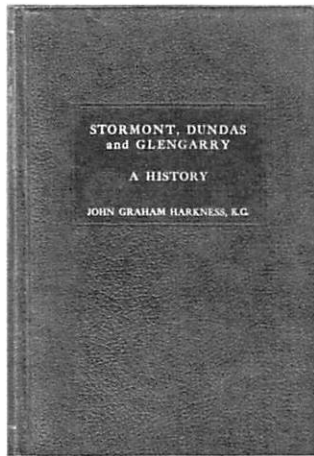
Hardcover. 371pp. Good condition.

\$100.

In addition to a general history of the area, Elsie MacMillan tells stories of the families who settled what was initially the 14th concession of Lancaster Township, Glengarry County. In 1818 the 14th became the 5<sup>th</sup> concession of Lochiel Township. The properties follow what is now Lochiel Road from Highway 34 at Fassifern east to Lorne where it splits to go along Brodie Road on the North side and Glen Sandfield Road on the south side until border of Lochiel twp. Included are genealogies, many photos of the people and places of the district, stories of businesses, churches and schools and a name index.

Published by Elsie MacMillan et al., Dalkeith, ON, 1982.

4. Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry: A History



Author: Harkness, John Graham (K.C.).  
Hardcover. 601pp. Worn-looking exterior, good condition otherwise.

\$35.

This history is for the most part centred in the locality on the above map, the first settlers being United Empire Loyalists who came from the Mohawk Valley in 1784. There were two groups, the Palatines who went to Dundas and Osnabrock and the Scottish, who settled in Glengarry and Cornwall. These latter were augmented by later migrations from Scotland in 1786, 1792, 1794 and 1803-4.

A few of the 28 chapters in the book: The Settlement of the Counties; Early/Later Schools and Churches; Courts and Lawyers; Industrial and Social Development; The Militia; and The Nor'Westers and "Cariboo" Cameron. The index includes the names of many residents of the area.

Published by Mundy-Goodfellow Printing Company of Oshawa. 1946.

5. L'uniforme Militaire au Canada 1665-1970



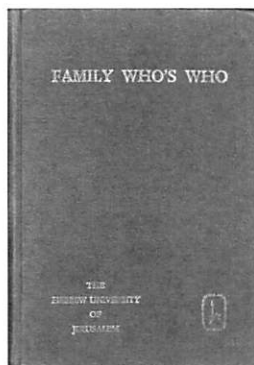
Authors: Jack L. Summers/Rene Chartrand  
Hard cover, no dust jacket. 192pp. Good condition.

\$25.

French version of "Military Uniforms in Canada 1665-1970". Histories of 40 regiments and their uniforms, including illustrations for most.

Published by Musée canadien de la guerre. Publication d'histoire militaire no. 16. Ottawa, 1981

6. Family Who's Who First and Second Editions



Hebrew University of Jerusalem.  
First Edition. Hardcover. Very good condition.

\$10.

*Family Who's Who* records the genealogy of any family who gave a minimum endowment of \$1,000 to support the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Although mostly Jewish families living in Canada, many American Jews and some of Australian, Argentinian, and other nationalities have contributed summaries of their family history for posterity. It is arranged alphabetically with an index to Hebrew and Yiddish names at the back. Printer: Wallace Press Limited, Montreal. 1969.

Second Edition. Hard cover. 571pp. Good condition.

\$10.

This edition of Family Who's Who contains much of the same information as the first edition with updates to some family trees. Mostly Canadian families with reference to a small number of international families who gave endowments to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Printer: Graphic Enterprises Inc, Montreal. 1976.



*Deborah Robertson is a Staff Member of the Pointe-Claire Public Library in Quebec. Among her many achievements, she taught English as a second language to students at John Abbott College. Having studied her own family history for decades, her appreciation for her family's experiences as new English Montrealers in the early 1900s led to her interest in The British Immigration and Colonization Association. Deborah has been a Q.F.H.S. member since 2000.*

# Hidden Treasures

By Gary Schroder



## *They Shall Grow Not Old: A Book of Remembrance*

I have always been interested in military history. When I was growing up, my father served in the Royal Canadian Navy during World War Two. Besides my dad, other close relatives served in the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army, and the Royal Canadian Air Force. Little did I know that when I started my genealogical career (obsession) I would discover that Thomas Carter, my third great-grandfather on my father's side would have fought and been shot at the Battle of Waterloo with the 95th Rifles more famously known as the Rifle Brigade. Also that my third great-grandfather on my mother's side, Cornelius Flynn, would have fought and been shot at the Battle of Trafalgar while serving in the Royal Navy aboard the HMS Agamemnon. Both survived otherwise I would not be here.

The Q.F.H.S. Library has an interesting collection of military and regimental histories many of which were donated by Dr. Luc Lépine. We also have many important books in our collection and this is one of my favourites donated by R.C.A.F prisoner of war and long-time member James Watson. *"They Shall Grow Not Old: A Book of Remembrance"* compiled by Les Allison and Harry Hayward published in 1992 by Leech Printing of Brandon, Manitoba, 892 pages.

To quote from the introduction, this book "contains a short biography of the 18,000 Canadian airmen, airwomen, and other nationals wearing the uniform of the R.C.A.F., who lost their lives between September 3, 1939 and August 12, 1945". The Commonwealth War Grave Commission website can give you details about the name, rank, squadron, date of death, place of burial, etc. but this book contains more details about what happened to each person.

CONNLY, WILLIAM MORROW P/O(AG) J90932/R198995. From Alliance, Alberta. Killed In Action Jul.30/44 age 21. #115 Squadron (Despite The Elements), Witchford, England. Target - Amay-Sur-Seulles, France. Please see Lonie J.M. for casualty list and flight detail. Pilot Officer Air Gunner Conly is buried in the Bretteville-Sur-Laize Canadian War Cemetery, France.

CONN. JOHN KENNETH WO2(P) R90523. From Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. Killed In Action Dec.11/42 age 26. #272 Squadron. Beaflighter aircraft crashed into a hill eight miles north-west of Tiberias. The navigator, not Canadian, was also killed. Warrant Officer Class II Pilot Conn is buried in the Khayat Beach War Cemetery, Israel.

CONNACHER, STUART MCINTYRE F/O(P) J10756. From Dalhousie, New Brunswick. Killed In Action Feb.16/43 age 25. #403 Wolf Squadron (Stalk And Strike). F/O. Connacher was engaged in daylight operations when his Spitfire aircraft # BS 145 was shot down ten miles west of Boulogne, France. Flying Officer Pilot Connacher has no known grave, his name is inscribed on the Runnymede War Memorial, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey, England.

CONNAH, JOHN AIDNEY LAC R142609 M.M. From Edmonton, Alberta. Died Dec.1/42 age 48. LAC. Connah was awarded the Military Medal in W.W. I. He died of natural causes during a violent storm whilst on board the S.S. Lady Rodney. Leading AirCrafterman Connah is buried in the Gander Cemetery, Gander, Newfoundland.

CONNELL, EUGENE HASTING FS(WAG) R76031. From Granville Center, Nova Scotia. Killed In Action Aug.17/42 age 20. #204 Squadron (Prædam Vastatum). FS. Connell, Sgt.s W.D. Macconnell, W.A. Davis (RAF), and FS. E.C.G. Jackman (RAF) lost their lives when the pilot of their Sunderland aircraft made a forced landing in the sea off Gambia. Flight Sergeant Wireless Operator Air Gunner Connell has no known grave, his name is inscribed on the Malta War Memorial, Malta.

CONNELL, JOSEPH WALTER FS(WAG) R64825. From Upper Baribogue, Northumberland County, New Brunswick. Killed Feb.27/42 age 19. #16 Operational Training Unit. Hampden aircraft # P 5319 had engine failure before it crashed one mile south of Burton on Water, Chellenham, Gloucestershire, England. Two RAF airmen were also killed. Flight Sergeant Wireless Operator Air Gunner Connell is buried in the Upper Heyford Cemetery, Oxfordshire, England.

casualty list and flight detail. Pilot Officer Air Gunner Connolly is buried in the Stonefall Cemetery, Wetherby Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

CONNOLLY, DONALD JOSEPH FS(P) R64819. From Bathurst, Gloucester County, New Brunswick. Killed Sep.28/41 age 20. #11 Squadron (Octores Acroasque Aquilus). FS. Connolly was killed when his Spitfire aircraft was in a mid-air collision at North Weald. Flight Sergeant Pilot Connolly is buried in the St. Andrew Churchyard, North Weald Bassett, Essex, England.

CONNOLLY, EARL WELLINGTON F/O(BA) J18850/R65408. From Truro, Nova Scotia. Killed In Action Feb.14/45 age 31. #405 City of Vancouver Squadron (Ducimus), Pathfinder Force. Target - Dresden, Germany. Please see F/L. J.K. Knights D.F.C. for casualty list and flight detail. Flying Officer Bomb Aimer Connolly is buried in the War Cemetery at Durnbach, Germany.

CONNOLLY, MICHAEL VINCENT FS(OB) R64644. From Iona, Prince Edward Island. Killed In Action Sep.27/41 age 26. #37 Squadron (Wise Without Eyes). Wellington aircraft # R 1095 lost during operations. Five of the crew, not Canadians, missing believed killed. Flight Sergeant Observer Connolly is buried in the El Alamein War Cemetery, Egypt.

CONNOLLY, THOMAS LEO SGT(AG) R189736. From Montreal, Quebec. Killed Feb.25/44 age 30. #166 Squadron (Tenacity). Lancaster aircraft # ME 641 was in a mid-air collision and then crashed five miles south-west of Binbrook, at Buclay Hill, Lincolnshire, England on February 24, 1944. WO G.A. Andrews and three of the crew, not Canadians, were also killed. Sgt. Connolly died of his injuries the next day. Sergeant Air Gunner Connolly is buried in the Stonefall Cemetery, Wetherby Road, Harrogate, Yorkshire, England.

CONNOR, CLARE ARTHUR F/O(P) 40892 D.F.C. - Royal Air Force. From Toronto, Ontario. Killed In Action Nov.30/40 age 21. #83 Squadron (Strike To Defend). F/O. Connor was killed when his Hampden aircraft crashed when he was returning from operations. He was awarded the D.F.C. for action in a raid on September 15, 1940. His RAF Wireless Operator Air Gunner, J. Hannah, won a Victoria Cross at the same time and said that F/O. Connor should also have been awarded the Victoria Cross. The following details were given in the London Gazette of October 1st, 1940:- On the night of September 15th, 1940, Sgt. Hannah was the wireless operator/air gunner in an aircraft

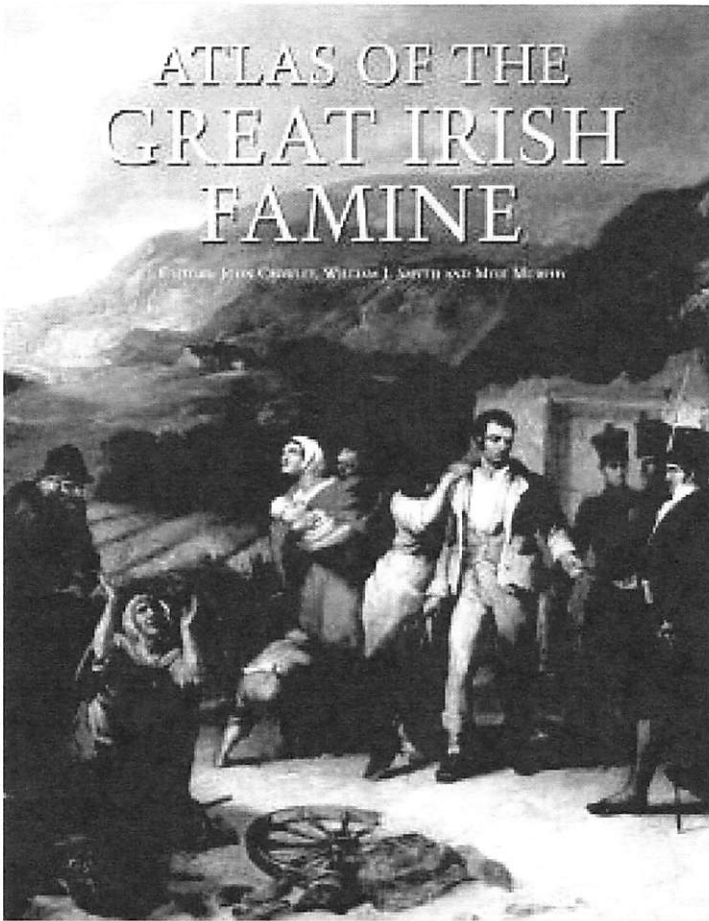
It is an honour to read this book and to remember the lives of these young men and women most of whom were in their early twenties. This is what everyone tends to forget "how young they were".

The image on the left is an example of what the interior of the book looks like and also includes the biography of one of my relatives—Thomas Leo Connolly. ■



## *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine 1845-1852*

This has been a fantastic year in the world of Irish Genealogy with the release of Indexed Catholic Parish Register images on Ancestry and Find My Past from the Catholic Parish Register collections held at the National Library of Ireland for the period before 1880 primarily. I am of 50% Irish ancestry with many of the Irish branches of my family coming to Montreal and other places in North America during the Famine Years. Of course the Great Irish Famine 1845-1852 was the most important event from a genealogical and historical perspective in 19th century Irish history with the ramifications of it still continuing today. The Ireland of 2016 still has a population which is less than that of the 1840s.



The Q.F.H.S. Library is fortunate to have in our reference section a comprehensive guide to the Irish Famine titled *Atlas of the Great Irish Famine 1845-1852* edited by John Crowley, William J. Smyth, and Mike Murphy, and published by Cork University Press in 2012. This large size book of 710 pages weighs a couple of pounds. The title is a bit of a misnomer in that the book is more than simply an atlas. Besides having beautiful well designed colour graphs, charts, maps, photographs, and paintings, a series of well written sections on various aspects of the Great Famine are included.

The chapter headings will give you some idea of the comprehensive quality of this book: 1: Ireland Before and After the Famine 2: The Great Famine 3: The Workhouse 4: Population Decline and Social Transformations 5: Connacht 6: Leinster 7: Munster 8: Ulster 9: Witnessing the Famine 10: The Scattering 11: Legacy 12: Remembering the Famine 13: Hunger and Famine Today.

If ever you were going to splurge on a book relating to Irish History, then this is the one to buy. A few years ago, the Q.F.H.S. found a used

copy online in perfect condition for under a \$100. What do I want for my birthday next year? A copy of this book, please! Or come to the Library to peruse or borrow this book for free. ■



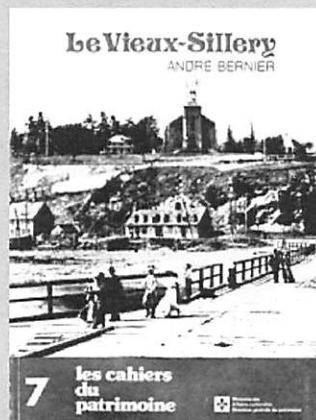
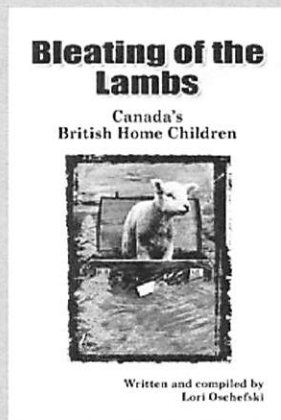
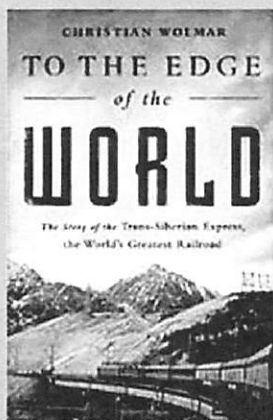
*Gary Schroder has been the President of the Q.F.H.S. since 1995 and has taught family history courses at various institutions including McGill University, Champlain College, and the Pointe Claire Public Library. He has given lectures on numerous genealogical topics from Victoria in British Columbia to Trinity College in Dublin. Gary was a member of the Special Advisory Board of Library and Archives Canada as well as being a Research Consultant to the British, American, and Canadian Versions of "Who Do You Think You Are". He has been a member of the Q.F.H.S. since 1986.*

# New Acquisitions

By Cecilia Karwowski

To see the complete and extensive collection of genealogical and historical material available at the Quebec Family History Society Library, visit the Q.F.H.S. website at [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca) and click on "catalogue". You can search by title, author, or call number and you can browse by location, subject or media type.

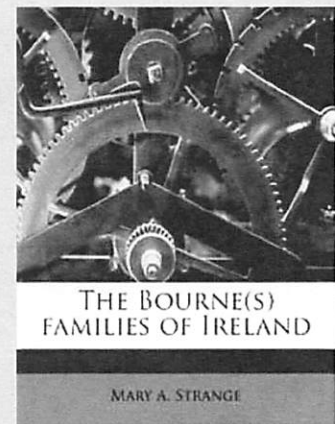
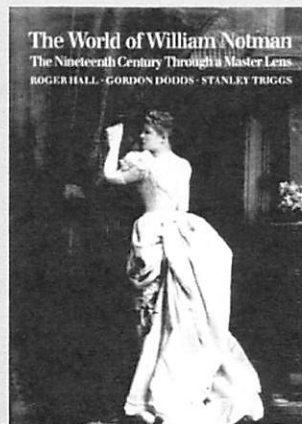
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|--|-------------------|
| 1. To The Edge of the World: The Story of the Trans-Siberian Railway<br>by Christian Wolmar                        | HG/380.99/W6/2013 |
| 2. Westminster- Colehill List of Home Children<br>by David Lorente – compiler                                      | GS/100.3/L6/1991  |
| 3. Bleating of the Lambs<br>by Lori Oschefski  | HG/100.9/O7/2015  |
| 4. Mansions of the Golden Square Mile, Montreal 1850-1930<br>by François Rémillard , Brian Merrett                 | HG/151.88/R4/1987 |
| 5. An Inner Grace: The Life Story of Dr. Maude Abbott and the Advent of<br>Heart Surgery<br>by Elizabeth L. Abbott | BG/151.99/A3/2009 |
| 6. From England to Prince Edward Island<br>by Peter Gallant  | GN/140.3/G3/1991  |



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|--|-------------------|
| 7. An Index of English Immigrants from Cemetery Transcriptions<br>by Neld Murray             | GN/140.3/G3/1991  |
| 8. J. Louis Lévesque: La montée d'un Gaspésien aux sommets des affaires<br>by Jules Bélanger | BG/155.99/B4/1996 |
| 9. Le Vieux-Sillery<br>by André Bernier  | HG/156.88/B4/1977 |

## LIBRARY

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 10. Le Grand Chippagan: histoire de Shippagan<br>by Donat Robichaud   | HG/130.9/R6/1976    |
| 11. Canadians on Radar; Royal Canadian Air Force 1940-1945  | MH/100.9/G7/2000    |
| 12. The Oxford Periodical: History of the War No 1-12<br>by Edgar McInnis   | MH/000.01/McI5/1940 |
| 13. The Oxford Periodical: History of the War No 13-24<br>by Edgar McInnis  | MH/000.01/McI5/1942 |
| 14. The Huguenot Society of Canada<br>by Kenneth Annett – compiler & editor   | GS/100.7/A6/2006    |
| 15. Canada's Great War Album: Our Memories of the First World War<br>by Mark Collin Reid – editor                               | MH/100.88/R4/2014   |
| 16. The World of William Notman: The Nineteenth Century Through a Master<br>Lens<br>by Roger Hall, Gordon Dodds, Stanley Triggs | HG/010.83/H3/1995   |
| 17. The Walbridge Estate in Mystic<br>by Danielle Pigeon  | HG/152.9/P5/2007    |
| 18. The Bourne(s) Families of Ireland<br>by Mary Strange  | FH/460/S7/1970      |



*Cecilia Karwowski is currently Vice-President of the Q.F.H.S. and the head librarian. She lives in Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec, and has been a Q.F.H.S. member for almost 30 years!*



## Quebec Family History Society 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.  
Please print clearly and use CAPITAL letters

RESEARCH FEE = \$25 PER Hour for Members \$40 PER Hour for Non-Members.

State the number of research hours \_\_\_\_\_ Minimum of 3 Hours

NAME (Surname, First Name): \_\_\_\_\_

It is very important to name the region if you know it. - Births, Marriages and Deaths that were registered by the church. State Dates as mm/dd/yyyy

Circa Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Circa Date of Marriage \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Marriage \_\_\_\_\_  
Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Circa Date of Death \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Death \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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