

Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society

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Autumn 2016

Volume 39 Issue 1



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—Alistair Young,
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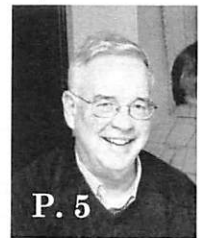
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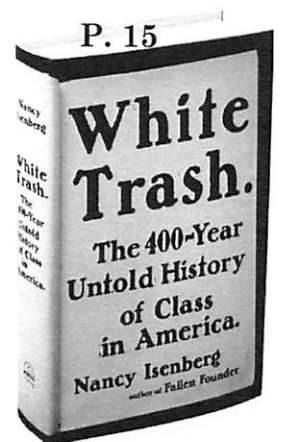
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Looking back, this issue marks the completion of a full year (2015–2016) for the redesigned *Connections* and the beginning of a new fiscal year (2016–2017). We hope you've enjoyed reading *Connections* as much as we've enjoyed bringing it to you. Remember, this is your *Connections*. You can let us know

what we're doing right, but more importantly, let us know where we can improve.

Looking forward, the Q.F.H.S. is trying to go green and reduce costs! All of last years' issues of *Connections* are on the Q.F.H.S. website, *Members Only* section for you to read or download. This means you don't have to keep or receive a hardcopy, if you don't want to! Give it a try and if you're happy with the results, call or email the Q.F.H.S. to let us know you no longer want to receive your paper copy.

In addition, the Q.F.H.S. is offering a new service to scan your photos, slides, or negatives. Check out the advertisement in this issue for the details. From personal experience, I know it can be difficult to move into the electronic age and leave behind the reassuring pieces of paper that we can touch and file away somewhere to touch again, or not, at some later date. That's the way it was for me until my husband introduced me to electronic banking. Now I'm almost paperless!

Looking back, this issue includes material on the first census conducted in New France 350 years ago by the colony's first intendant, Jean Talon. Without access to the information contained in this important historical document, the research work we do involving what was then New France would not be as complete. However, New France's first census was not intended to satisfy the needs of future genealogists. France desired to make New France the centre of the French colonial empire in the Americas. The purpose of the first census was all about establishing a base measurement against which follow-on measurements would indicate the growth or decay of France's new colony. The data resulting from the census identified a key obstacle to the goal of self-sufficiency for the new colony – men outnumbered women by nearly two-to-one. From this observation, came "les filles du roi". And voilà, the rest is history.

Looking forward – thanks to Jean Talon's efforts, New France took roots and next year, one of the colony's three original cities celebrates its 375th anniversary. Montreal's history is full of stories and I'm sure some of our members have tales to tell. Does this appear to be a call for stories about the great metropolis that was once the capital of Canada? If you have a story to share with us about Montreal, please send it to me at qfhs.connections@gmail.com before December 1st to have it published in the January 2017 issue.

Quebec Family History Society

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LA BELLE HISTOIRE: A PIONEER OF THE LAURENTIANS

By Frank Mackey

Marie Angélique Démarin lived her life in Quebec and nowhere else, spoke French and no other tongue, married a French Canadian, and was a pioneer settler of the Laurentians. She was a French Canadian through and through – born here, died here, never left – yet the 1891 census did not count her as one. Why?

She was born at the Côte St-Henri in St-Eustache, in the part of Two Mountains County that later became St-Augustin (and is now located in the Ste-Monique sector of Mirabel). After she married Louis Dufour of Ste-Scholastique in 1836, she and her family moved around – to Ste-Thérèse-de-Blainville, her husband's birth place, in the early 1850s; then to Montreal from the mid-1850s to the early 1860s; and finally to the upper Laurentians, just opened to settlers. They went first to the settlement of Ste-Agathe, where Sophie, their eldest child, was married in 1864. In the mid-1870s, Sophie and her husband, Isaac Constantineau, moved on to Wolfe Township, in what was soon to be St-Faustin. Angélique and her husband followed, and moved in with them. Sophie died there in 1886. For Angélique and her husband, this was the last resting place, this *Field of Dreams* of the famous Curé Labelle (1833–1891), “*Roi du Nord*,” their contemporary, who struggled valiantly to stem the tide of French Canadians to the mill towns of New England and redirect it to the rock farms of St-Faustin and points north and west. Angélique was buried there in 1898. Salt of the

earth she was, mother of eight, five of whom lived to adulthood, four marrying, and three raising families of their own.

She and her kids would have fit nicely in the pages of *Un homme et son péché*, Claude Henri-Grignon's classic tale of hard-scrabble Laurentian life in the 1880s. The novel, published in 1933, was turned into a radio serial, then a hit TV series of the 1950s-60s called *Les Belles Histoires des pays d'en-haut*, and three feature films, the most recent released in 2002, translated into English as *Séraphin: Heart of Stone*.

But she wasn't featured in any *belles histoires* and, stranger to say, the last time she was counted, she didn't even make the grade as a French Canadian. This was in the 1891 census. She was 76 then. She and her 73-year-old husband were living in St-Faustin with their son Félix and his family. The census-taker labelled everyone else there as French Canadian, including Félix's third wife, “Méré.” “Méré” was Mary Taylor, daughter of merchant John Taylor of St-Polycarpe, near

the Ontario border, and his wife Clémence Lalonde. She had been christened Marie Clémence Marceline Taylor, but everyone knew her as Mary, or “Méré” as the census-taker wrote it and as Angélique and others would have pronounced it. “Méré” could pass for French, but not Angélique. And Félix could pass too, but not his mother.

If Angélique wasn't French Canadian – and she clearly wasn't Anglo – what was she? Aboriginal? The 1891 census did not identify people by race or



St-Dominique St., Montreal, in 1866, watercolour by Frances Anne Hopkins. The Dufours lived on this street in the mid-1850s, and on adjacent streets until the early 1860s. LAC C-013571

ethnic origin, beyond determining who was French Canadian. But, no, Angélique wasn't aboriginal. She did look 'different,' though, and the census-taker hinted at that in recording her father's birth place as Quebec and her mother's as ... *Amérique du Sud*.

Aah! So she was Latina?

Not quite. Before you cry Caramba! you should know that Angélique's mother, a very French Canadian Angélique Filiatrault

dit St-Louis from Laval (born St-François-de-Sales Parish, 25 September 1779), with nothing remotely South American about her at all.

"*Amérique du Sud*" was a cover story concocted – by a member of the household who didn't know any better? by one who wished to fudge the truth? by Angélique herself? – to explain away Angélique's darkish skin tone. The truth is, her colour came, not from her mother, but from her father, and he was no more South American than his wife but a black man of African descent. Angélique's African colouring is what kept her from being classed as French Canadian. ¡Ay caramba!

There were indications of her African roots in earlier censuses. In the 1842 count, which named only heads of households, the five-member household of farmer Louis Dufour of St-Augustin included one "female of color," but with no indication of who she was – child, mother, servant, etc. The 1852 enumeration of the family in Ste-Thérèse did not point to anyone as "colored," but the 1861 census of the clan in Montreal did, even as it blurred the picture by changing the Dufour name to Dufaux. Angélique and her five surviving children – Sophie, Félicité, Phélanise (Sélanire), Félix and Damase – were all classed as "Colored Persons: Mulatto or Indian" in the column bearing that heading.



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* (2010), 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.

Lumping blacks, aboriginals, and mixed-race people under the "colored" label can make it tricky to tell whether a person was of African, aboriginal or other stock. In Angélique's case, we know she was of African descent because her father, Joseph François Démarin, was pegged as a "*nègre libre*," a free Negro (i.e., not one of those still enslaved), in a deed signed before Montreal notary Louis Chaboillez in February 1802. This was when he, under the name Joseph



Postcard from the early 1900s shows the village of St-Faustin, which was home to Angélique and her husband in their later years. Both were buried there, although there is no visible trace of their graves. BANQ, CP 1536 CON

François, bought the land at St-Eustache where Angélique was born and raised. And in May 1826, he was registered as a 67-year-old "*nègre de la rivière du Chaine*" (St-Eustache) when he was a patient at the Hôtel-Dieu Hospital in Montreal.

Joseph François Démarin and Angélique Filiatrault had two illegitimate children, Joseph born on 30 April 1811 and Marie Angélique on 9 October 1815. When the parents got around to marrying in 1827, they legitimized both. On that occasion, the church register identified Joseph François as a widower. Of his first marriage we know nothing beyond his wife's name, Angélique Lavallé[e] dit Jolibois.

He died on 22 September 1829, his age estimated at 78. Three years earlier, the Hôtel-Dieu had recorded his age as 67. We really don't know how old he was. As for his wife, at her death on 25 April 1833, the church register made her 86 when she was really 53. Their son Joseph, we know, was two months short of 19 when he died on 25 February 1830.

Angélique, last of the Démarins, lived to the close of the century. She was 82 when she died on 4 July 1898. The spelling of her name changed constantly – Demarin, Demoirais, Desmarais, Desmarest, Desmarin, etc. – but her story never did: It was never told. ■

Remembering Gary Aitken (1941–2015) - Family Historian



Chasing My Father

By Valerie Aitken

I am looking at a photograph of Gary as a small boy dressed as a soldier, taken in 1943, and a photograph of his father in his soldier's uniform. This is the father that he never



knew, but his quest to uncover his father's military past led Gary to a passion for historical research that would span four decades. Both Gary and his father were baptized Henry Gordon Aitken.

I will start my tribute to Gary in words written by him about his father:

"Henry Gordon Aitken, my father, was born in Charlottetown in 1916. In 1939 he joined the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars where he obtained his commission as a 2nd lieutenant. He trained at Camp Borden in July 1941 three months after I was born and sailed with his regiment to England in August 1941.

For the next three years he trained in southern England. He landed in France on June 6th 1944 - D-Day. Captain Aitken was the Transport Officer in the 22nd Canadian Field Ambulance Company and his job was to get the am-

bulances, trucks, and jeeps off loaded and set up casualty stations on the beach.

Five weeks later as the Canadian Army in Normandy attempted to close the gap at Falaise, the Allied bombers led a daylight advance that went terribly wrong. Numerous bombs fell short killing many Canadian soldiers. On August 14th 1944 my father was killed during this action at Bretteville-sur-Laize".

Captain H. Gordon Aitken is buried in the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Cemetery at Bretteville-sur-Laize (Caen).

Visiting the grave of a family member is always poignant, but standing with Gary beside the grave of his father was incredibly moving. The experience was compounded by the fact that so many other young men who had also given their lives were lying in row upon row of beautifully tended graves.

From the military records of the Department of National Defence and the National Archives Gary was able to trace the movements of his father's life in the military from 1940 through 1944.

However, oral history and serendipity would help give an added dimension to Gordon Aitken. In the 1970s, whilst on business in Charlottetown, Gary was introduced to a veteran who had encountered Gordon Aitken on August 14, 1944, close to the battlefields in Normandy. Realizing that they were both Islanders they shared a flask in a barn before going their separate ways. This man was probably the last person to see Gordon Aitken alive.

In 2000 Gary received a phone call from a vol-

unteer at Middleton Soldiers' Memorial Hospital in Nova Scotia. Gary's family history quest had taken us to Fred Aitken who was a seventh generation Aitken to live in Lower Montague, P.E.I. Fred was able to help the volunteer contact Gary.

Gary was told that a veteran, Irvin Keddy, had said, "I wonder what happened to Captain Aitken's baby?" Irvin had been Gordon Aitken's driver and batman from 1942 to 1944, 57 years previously.

Gary later wrote to Fred Aitken: "*That phone call led me to fly down to Nova Scotia and spend a couple of days hearing wonderful valuable stories about my father... More importantly Irvin talked about a man in the sort of detail that allows me to be even more proud.*"

To quote Gary in a letter to his mother, "*The most stunning thing of the visit was when Irvin gave me a diary that my father kept from June 3rd through June 7th, 1944, from the time they boarded 'LST 65' until after they landed in France.*" The diary included a signed cartoon drawing. Another discovery.

As the Internet became more widespread it would become an increasingly essential tool to Gary's research. In early days Gary would use the Canada 411 Find-a-Person website to locate possible military and family contacts and then send letters across Canada. He was able to find the son of Captain Aitken's commanding officer using this very method, whom we met in 2005. He received friendly replies from complete strangers who apologized for not being able to help.

Captain Aitken's military records include the movements made by the Canadian Field Ambulance Company and these allowed us to trace his footsteps in West Sussex, South East England, a journey that Gary called *Chasing My Father*.

He used Ordinance Survey maps to help locate villages and individual places where the troops had been billeted. These included Ley House Farm where we were able to stand on the very spot where officers, including Captain Aitken, had been photographed in 1944.

Hammerwood Park was a very large estate where the troops were quartered. It was built by the architect Benjamin Henry Latrobe who was

"He used Ordinance Survey maps to help locate villages and individual places where the troops had been billeted."

responsible for designing the Capitol Building in Washington D.C. We saw remains of an old Canadian camp, had tea at a farm where a World War Two sentry box was being renovated, and the owner remembered the presence of Canadian troops when she was a child.

Researching one's ancestors can be time consuming but very rewarding. Using some of the material that Gary had gathered over a period of time gave me a good sense of the dedication that is needed to research both military and family records.

This became Gary's lifelong passion, which involved joining many historical societies and libraries. Particularly important in aiding his research were the Quebec Family History Society, the National Archives of Canada, the Canadian War Museum, and the British Library. He benefited from interlibrary loans from the Westmount Public Library for a lot of background material.

Behind each name Gary would always try to find a story. He demonstrated this skill when he published a book about his mother's family *Good People: The Kertlands of Canada*. From this research he was able to prove that he was descended from United Empire Loyalists. On his father's side he was also able to go back seven generations and prove U.E.L. descent.

At the time of his death Gary had written a draft of the 150 year history of The Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, known today as the Grace Dart Extended Care Centre. The founding fathers of this institution were important business men featured in Montreal's history. The manuscript is now in the hands of an editor and will be published soon.

His father's death was the impetus that resulted in Gary spending over 40 years researching his family history, his stepfather's family history, military, and Quebec history. He was a devoted and meticulous researcher.

Rod MacLeod, the editor of *Quebec Heritage News* wrote in tribute that, "the QHN has lost a writer, and Quebec has lost a dedicated researcher into an important corner of our history. ■"



Valerie Josset Aitken came to Canada in 1963. She married Gary Aitken in 1971, a 7th generation Loyalist from both his mother's and father's ancestors. Gary loved doing family and historical research but it was the stories he discovered that he felt to be the most important. A retired nurse, Valerie has been a member of the Q.F.H.S. for many years and she is a volunteer guide at the Château Ramezay Museum.

Drop Me a Card

By Daniel B. Parkinson



Postcards were extremely collectible in 1905–1915. An Ottawa cousin, J. W. Holtby, typed his message on a card, which had a view of the Parliament Building from the river. He was writing to my grandfather, Ed Parkinson, on 13 December 1905. *Coming up at Xmas? I am saving Post Cards so take the hint.*

A typed card was unusual; most people scribbled on the back, or even the front, hastily in pen or with a lead or indelible pencil. In a time before phones were generally available and when we had excellent daily or twice daily mail delivery, they were a quick, efficient way to communicate. The cryptic notes that people message today, on cell phones and by email, are not as ‘cutting edge’ as some might think.

Recently, I began to dismantle some long ago postcard collections that belonged to family members. They were stored in attractive albums but the black paper pages were disintegrating. Some were collected by my father, Elton, and his mother, Jane, and others by his brother Harold and sister Mary. The cards had been written by Daddy’s siblings and their friends and by other family members. As well, there were a couple of albums of cards collected by Aggie Parkinson Morgan who was a first cousin to my Dad but was my mother’s aunt. My parents were cousins.

Aggie loved getting and saving cards and I remember that the stairway from the back shed to the kitchen of her Rawdon house was papered with post cards. I was guilty of trying to peel the postage stamps off for my collection. She was the much loved eldest daughter of James Parkinson and Mary Holtby. Agnes’s siblings were Fred (married to Dora Copping); Hattie, Mrs. Jim Kirkwood; Mabel Mrs. Dick Blgrave; George (married to Maggie Burns) and Edwin (married to Mary Hamilton Kinsey).

Aggie had married Jim Morgan on 24 May 1900. He was a Rawdon boy with a cartage business with stables and a house at 13 Balmoral Street in Montreal, which will be the site of a new National Film Board of Canada building, Place des Festivals, announced last year; it is near Bleury and de Maisonneuve Streets. Aggie looked after the books for Jim’s business. It seems they commuted back and forth between their Montreal and Rawdon homes. The Morgans built a house in Rawdon in 1913; it burned and was replaced by the red brick house that may be seen at 3393 Lake Morgan Road as you ascend out of the village.

Aggie provided hospitality to nephews and nieces from the Parkinson and Morgan families when they were in Montreal. She was very kind to my paternal grandmother and children when they paused between trains on their way to a new home at Waterville in September 1901. My father was only a few weeks old. My father’s sisters later wrote to Aggie and reported to her on postcards about their father’s illness. I suspect they were recipients of her hospitality when they went to work in the city. Grace, one of my father’s sisters, wrote to ask Aggie to help her brother-in-law Reg Young when he was sent from Winnipeg on business. Aggie was a central depot of information for all her relatives and a courier of goods for her sisters on farms at Rawdon.

The postcards sent were often seasonal — Christmas, New Year’s, and Easter but also for St. Valentine’s, St. Patrick’s, even Halloween and Thanksgiving to my surprise. Birthday cards, sentimental and other special greetings, humorous cards often surprisingly naughty, flowers and scenic cards. Selection of a card from Ottawa or Salt Lake City did not necessarily imply the sender had been there. Random scenic cards seemed to be available for purchase in Montreal. Cards could be quickly printed; my Winnipeg aunt sent her sister a card on January 23, 1911 of a large city building covered in ice after a fire on the 14th of the same month.



Aggie Parkinson Morgan (1874–1975) was the recipient and source of much family correspondence and she saved postcards. Bless her.

Cards permitted quick updates on travel plans, health and other family news:

On an undated card, Maggie wrote, “Dear Aggie - Just a few lines to ask if you would mind getting me a lb butter print (oblong shape) bring it with you when you come as I can not get one here. This has been a good sap day. Your Father is up boiling all day. Good-bye hoping to see you soon Your loving sister Maggie”

Hattie wrote to Cecil who was visiting at 23 Balmoral in June 1911 for his 11th birthday, “Wishing you a happy birthday: I'm a Temperance man/See my ribbon blue/Don't you think it pretty/Why don't you wear one too, Aunt Hattie



December 15, 1910 :
You will think I am stupid I suppose but I do not understand about the blouse. Is it for me to keep & wear or did you mean it to be my present to your mother. Drop me a line as soon as possible. We had quite a trip up to the shanty yesterday but we all wished you could have been with us. Please write



Dora repeated a request for butter papers that she had made on an Easter card. Her daughter Ena (Rowena) was born in 1901 and would have been ten in 1911.



July 1911

Fred's and Dora's children were with Aggie in Montreal while Dora dealt with a new baby, Irene, who was born 6 May 1911, six years after Leslie.
Dear Aggie I got the little folks letters all right I guess they are having the time of their lives If Jim wants to go for his fishing trip up to the dam. Fred is ready to go now & it will be a chance for them [the children] to get home. I think they have had a good visit. It is raining today. We're going down home [to the village] tomorrow if it is fine. The baby is well I think but needs lots of attention. Write Dora

Aggie

I do not know if you will get this before Ed comes or not but if you do & did not send the butter papers with Jim let him bring them I just have about enough for one churning. We are all fairly well. The babe is fussy enough at times but not too bad. D & M came up last Sunday Fred is all done with his seeding now but it was hot and dry. Ena has just 6 more days at school. Are you coming for the fifth? Send me some pc as I am clean out. Dora



Cecil Parkinson, son of Dora and Fred, wrote to Aggie October date not legible. Dora addressed the card but the message from Cecil is neatly written in an excellent hand.
Dear Auntie Things are not dull here but there are some stupid boys. There are fifteen going here now

[Mount Loyal School]. *We have 14 pigs here. Papa is away threshing and does not come [all week was added in Dora's hand] Good bye from Cecil.*

Sorting through Aunt Aggie's postcard albums confirmed what I knew about her from my mother. Aggie was the mainstay of family connectedness after the deaths of her parents. Her siblings and their children all received her for support and guidance. She and Jim were childless and bestowed their love on this extended family. More distant relatives all came to Aggie and Jim when they visited Montreal and Rawdon. All were recipients of her kindness and generosity—dresses for little girls, mittens for boys, Bible verses, scotch mints and stories about family. ■



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.



The Thomas Goulding Story

By Anne Goulding Joseph

As the years go by I have become increasingly mindful of the fact that there are fewer and fewer of us left who can actually remember living in war torn Europe during WW2. As for WW1, apparently there are no known survivors of those who served in the armed forces, and only a handful of those who were too young to have served.

Over the last few years there have been several anniversaries of each world war that were marked by commemorative events or displays. The one in

2014 to mark the centenary of the onset of The Great War really blew my mind. They called it *Blood Swept Lands and Seas of Red*. I shall never forget the impact made on me by those photographs of the moat at the Tower of London filled with 888,246 ceramic poppies, each one representing a British serviceman killed during WW1. When I realised that one of those poppies represented Thomas Goulding, one of my recently identified but not thoroughly researched relations, I immediately tried to buy one, but was too late. They had all sold out quick as a wink.

And so, in this centenary year of the battle of the Somme, I decided to dig further into Thomas's story and resolved that if I managed to find out more about his death, then I would try to find out when and where he was born and how he spent his childhood.

War Service and Death

An obvious place for me to start was the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website (www.cwgc.org), an excellent site that I have used many times. This is where I found the official record of Private Thomas Goulding, son of George and Emma Goulding of 25 Churton



Sea-of-poppies at the Tower of London 2014

Road Chester, Service No. 2728, 5th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, who died on 10 October 1916 at the age of 20, and was buried in Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, grave reference 1. J. 49.



Grove Town Cemetery, Meaulte, Somme, France

Next I moved on to all the WW1 sites for UK servicemen that I could find, and got lucky with four of them, all through ancestry.com.

At the first site for “UK, Soldiers Died in the Great War, 1914–1919” I picked up four extra bits of information: 1) Death Place: France and Flanders, 2) Enlistment Place: Chester, 3) Type of Casualty: Died of wounds, 4) Theatre of War: Western European Theatre.

At the second site for “UK, WW1 Service Medal and Award Rolls, 1914–1919” I learned firstly that Thomas had previously served at the Infantry Base Depot, Cheshire Reserves, and secondly that he was awarded two medals: the British War Medal and the Victory Medal.

The British War Medal 1914–1918 was awarded in recognition of active duty within the three armed services of the British Empire. The Victory Medal 1914–1918 was awarded in recognition of the serviceman’s contribution towards victory. These two medals are commonly known as Squeak and Wilfred, after two of the three characters (a penguin and a rabbit) in a popular comic strip which first appeared in the Daily Mail newspaper on 12 May 1919. The first character was Pip (a dog), whose name was used for the 1914–15 star, which Thomas did not get.

At the third site for “British Army WW1 Medal Rolls Index Cards, 1914–1920” I found out that Thomas first served in the theatre of war in France on 20 August 1915. This makes me wonder why he did not get the 1914–15 star as well. He was serving for four months of those two years. A bit late to worry about that now.

At the fourth site (a page in an unidentified military register) I found the record of the distribution of his assets after his death. Even though I cannot make the figures totally agree, Thomas appears to have had about £20 at the time of his death, and the distribution appears to be between his mother and siblings. Time to start figuring out just who Private Thomas Goulding was and how we are related.

Early Life

Thomas Goulding (1896–1916) is one of several dozen relations that I have discovered during the last 15 years through letter-writing, visits and work online. The news that Thomas was killed at the Somme first came to me from Patricia Goulding Thomas, who wrote to me in April 2000 after she had heard about me and that I was researching her family. Our letter-writing continued and in 2002 I visited her in Chester. Sadly she died in 2003. Pat was a granddaughter of one of my father’s elder brothers, which makes us 1st cousins once removed.

My initial curiosity made me wonder how Thomas and I are related. He was a son of George Goulding (1863–1915), who was one of my father John Goulding’s (1887–1958) elder brothers, which makes Thomas and me 1st cousins. And THAT makes me a member of the younger generation of my family that fought in WW1 (my father, Thomas’s uncle, served in the Royal Navy from 1903–1919). And—oh my goodness—that makes me feel very old.

Back to business. Thomas Goulding was born in Tarporley, Cheshire, to George and Emma (Coates) Goulding and was baptised at St. Werburgh’s Church in Chester. The date of birth is recorded on the website “England, Cheshire, School Records, 1796–1950” through familysearch.org. It shows that Thomas Goulding, born 5 March 1896, son of George Goulding of High Street, (Tarporley) Cheshire, England was registered on 23 May 1899 at Tarporley National School. He was only three years old. His baptism is recorded at St. Werburgh’s Church.

The 1901 census shows the family to be living at 54 High Street, Tarporley, with George described as a clothier and outfitter. 5 year old Thomas was the 3rd of George and Emma’s 8 children. They lived at 54 High Street. Soon after their 7th child was born in 1900, the family moved to 10 Linen Hall Street in Chester, as shown in the 1911 census. By now the 15 year old Thomas is a watch repairer. This is confirmed on the website of St. Werburgh’s which notes that Thomas was apprenticed to Messrs Rowley and Sons, watch makers and jewellers, Cow Lane Bridge, Chester.

An interesting side story about Thomas Goulding came to light in 2002. A lady in the United States was researching one segment of my husband’s family that I, too, was working on. Obviously

we compared notes. Then, when I told her that I would be visiting Chester to look into my own family and mentioned my maiden name, her eyes lit up. A young relative of hers had fallen into the canal at Chester in about 1914 and had been rescued when a young man named—you guessed it—Thomas Goulding jumped fully clothed into the canal and rescued the child. I managed to find a reference to this in the Chester Chronicle at a library in Chester while I was there, and sent a copy to the lady in the States. I'm ashamed to say that I have lost my copy, but did find a reference to the event on the website of St. Werburgh's Church.

It was around this time that Thomas joined the Citizen Volunteers at Mollington and won second prize for shooting. Then he enlisted in October 1914.

George Goulding Sr. died of pulmonary tuberculosis on 1 April 1915. By that time his three eldest sons had all enlisted, but as it turned out George Jr. was discharged at the age of 20 on 29 May 1915 as medically unfit due to evidence of mitral incompetence. Sometime in 1915, the family moved to 25 Churton Road in Chester.

Life Must Go On—But How

Poor Emma Coates Goulding. In the few months before her husband died, her three eldest sons had all enlisted. A year and a half later there was more terrible news when she heard that her third son had been killed in action at the Somme.

Thomas had served in active combat on the Western Front since 20 August 1915 and had fought

in many battles, thankfully emerging unscathed.

After almost 14 months, his luck finally ran out when he was badly wounded in action on 7 October 1915 and died three days later on 10 October 1916.

The most horrendous battle at the Somme took place throughout many outbursts of fighting between the Allied and German lines from 1 July to 18 November 1916. As Thomas Goulding and all the other soldiers awaited the call to go “over the top” to fight in no man’s land, they lived in miserable conditions in trenches that were rat infested, wet and extraordinarily unhealthy.

By the time The Great War finally came to an end on 11 November 1918, more than 11 million military personnel and a further 7 million civilians had been killed. About 20 million more were wounded. An entire generation of young men was decimated. Widows were left mostly alone to struggle raising their orphaned children. Parents were left to deal with a grief that a few years earlier

would never have been considered possible. And let us not forget the huge number of young women for whom there were not enough men left alive to become their husbands and join them in parenting a new generation.

Worst of all, “the war to end all wars” failed to reach that goal.■



Thomas Goulding (1896–1916) Taken in 1915



Anne Goulding Joseph, born in England in 1935, arrived in Montreal in February 1959. She married a 7th generation Quebecker, William K. Joseph, and her book on his family was published in 1995 by Septentrion in Sainte-Foy, Quebec. Even though the stories emanating from research of the Joseph and Goulding families proved to be refreshingly different, the same search techniques applied: that is, logic and innovative thinking, aided by patience and good luck. Anne has been a member of Q.F.H.S. for 20 years.

The First Colonists of Quebec

By Lynn Morley

Acadia and Quebec were not sources of riches such as precious metals, silks or spices, but they did attract the attention of investors who anticipated profits from the fur trade and fishing. Money motivated men to come seeking their fortune.

Politically, France wanted to ensure that it had its fair share of the new world, so that England and Spain did not get too powerful. They sent men to build forts, explore and draw maps.

The Catholic Church studied the Indians, and declaring that they were people, set out to convert them. They sent the priests.

None of these groups of men was sufficient to create and sustain communities that are critical to colonization. New France needed families. The first Europeans to colonize New France arrived in the early 1600s, years before *The Mayflower* landed in Plymouth.

While researching my family history, I came across some photos of a statue and plaque that honoured the first colonists of Quebec City. The memorial contains 90 names of immigrants arriving between 1608 and 1636. They brought their families, and provided daughters for French residents to marry. Their descendants are found in all parts of the province, and across North America.

The family history site where I found the plaque had highlighted the names that were relevant for their ancestors, an idea that I readily adopted (isn't sharing great!). But first, I had to get my entire family tree back to the 1600s, and I used www.ancestry.ca for my database.

As I matched my pedigree to the names on the plaque, I realized that 34 (38%) were my direct ancestors, and 16 more were their siblings or otherwise related! These couples ranged from my 8th to 13th great-grandparents. I never had a clue that Quebec City was so integral to my family story.

My first shock was discovering that my maternal grandparents

were related to each other. Grandpa "Fred", Alfred Joseph Zepherin Emond (1893–1971), was born in Cap-Saint-Ignace, Quebec, from a union of the Emond and Lemieux families. Grandma "Bertine", Albertine Belecque (1903–1995), was born in Astorville, Ontario, (Belecque and Robidoux families), but when you go back far enough, both Emond and Belecque men married women descended from Hébert, Morin, Boucher, Cloutier, and Guyon lines. For example, Louis Hébert was my mother's paternal 9th great-grandfather and her maternal 12th great-grandfather.

Then I found that my parents were also related, but not as far back as the first colonists. My dad, Gerald Curtis Hayes' (1933–1997), was the great grandson of Irishman John "Edward" Hayes (1850–1912), who had immigrated to Peterborough, Ontario via New York. Edward married Clara Jane Firman (1857–1914), whose mother was French Canadian (Harriette Brabant (1834–1912), with ancestry tracing back to many early settlers. Some of the common ancestors between my parents were Mathurin Benard dit Lajeunesse, Jean Perrier dit Lafleur and François Seguin dit Laderoute. Given that Edward Hayes' descen-

LES PREMIERS COLONS DE QUÉBEC.		
ILS ONT ÉTÉ À LA PEINE : QUELS SOIENT À L'ÉLONNEUR !		
LOUIS HÉBERT	1617	MARIE ROLLET
GUILAUME COUILLARD	1619	MARIE-GUILLEMETTE HÉBERT
ABRAHAM MARTIN	"	MARGUERITE LANGLOIS
NICOLAS MARSOLET	"	MARIE LE BARBIER
NICOLAS PIVERT	"	MARGUERITE LESAGE
PIERRE DESPORTES	"	FRANÇOISE LANGLOIS
ÉTIENNE JONQUEST	"	ANNE HÉBERT
OLIVIER LE TARDIF	"	LOUISE COUILLARD
JEAN NICOLET	"	MARGUERITE COUILLARD
NÔEL MORIN	"	HÉLÈNE DESPORTES
NÔEL LANGLOIS	"	FRANÇOISE GARNIER
GUILAUME HUBOU	"	MARIE ROLLET
ROBERT GIFFARD	1634	MARIE RENUARD
GUILAUME FOURNIER	"	MARIE-FRE HÉBERT
JEAN GUYON	1635	MATHURINE ROBIN
JEAN GUYON	"	MADELEINE BOULÉ
JEAN BOURDON	"	JACQUELINE PÔTEL
FRANÇOIS MARGUERIE	"	LOUISE CLOUTIER
ZACHARIE CLOUTIER	"	XAINTES DUPONT
JEAN CÔTÉ	"	ANNE MARTIN
GASPARD BOUCHER	"	NICOLAS LE MAIRE
PHILIPPE AMYOT	"	ANNE CONVENT
JEAN-PAUL GODEFROY	"	MADELEINE LE GARDEUR
JEAN-BAPTISTE GODEFROY	"	MARIE LE NEUF
MARIN BOUCHER	"	PERRINE MALLET

SÉBASTIEN DODIER	"	MARIE BONEHOMME
PIERRE DE LA PORTE	"	ANNE VOYER
JEAN JUCHÈREAU	"	MARIE LANGLOIS
JEAN SAUVAGET	"	ANNE DUPUS
GUILAUME ISABEL	"	CATHERINE DODIER
ROBERT DROUIN	"	ANNE CLOUTIER
LOUIS HENRI PINGUET	"	LOUISE BOUCIER
PIERRE DELAUNAY	"	FRANÇOISE PINGUET
FRANÇOIS AUBERT	"	ANNE FAUCONNIER
PIERRE LE GARDEUR	"	MARIE FAVERY
CHARLES LE GARDEUR	1636	GENEVIÈVE JUCHÈREAU
JACQUES LE NEUF	"	MARGUERITE LEGARDEUR
ROBERT CARON	"	MARIE CREVET
FRANÇOIS BÉLANGER	"	MARIE GAGNON
CLAUDE POULIN	"	JEANNE MERCIER
JACQUES HERTÉL	"	MARGUERITE MARGUERIE
ANTOINE BRASSARD	"	FRANÇOISE MÉRY
ÉTIENNE RACINE	"	MARGUERITE MARTIN
RENÉ MAREU	"	MARGUERITE CORRIVEAU
JACQUES MAREU	"	ANNE CONVENT
LOUIS SÉDILOT	"	MARIE GRIMOULT
FRANÇOIS DE CHAVIGNY	"	ÉLÉONORE DE GRANDMAISON

dants married almost exclusively into Irish families, the French connection was a surprise indeed.

The surprise soon wore off as more and more family relationships were discovered, and I now understand that Canadians are more connected than they realize.

The Statue

Sculpted by Alfred Laliberté, the statue stands in Montmorency Park, behind Notre-Dame de Quebec Basilica, near the Château Frontenac.

On top of the statue is Louis Hébert holding a sheaf of corn in one hand and a sickle in the other. Louis Hébert is considered the first permanent European colonist north of Mexico. Another sculpture on



the monument is that of his wife, Marie Rollet and their three children Guillaume, Guillemette, and Anne. The third statue is of Hébert's son-in-law Guillaume Couillard, holding a plow.

I decided that the plaque was a good starting point to continue searching my ancestors, and discovered that there are a multitude of sources on the internet, with many conflicting dates and interpretations of events in their lives. I was really interested in the events recorded in the Supreme Council records, which have not been translated into English (that I could find), and were written in archaic legalese, a challenge to my high school French skills. Having only been working with genealogy for a few years, I'm sure I have made some mistakes and missed many useful resources to confirm or expand on their stories. My family was excited to see many of our ancestor's biographies on websites such as the Dictionary of Canadian Biographies, a much easier read than the 81 page missive that I produced.

This one project inspired me to research and begin writing about my Carignan Regiment, Filles du Roi, Filles à Marier, and Acadian ancestors. That should keep me busy for about 10 more years.

My 34 direct ancestors named on the plaque, and who may be credited with many "firsts" in New France are:

- ◆ Louis Gaston Hébert, Sieur de Sault-au-Matelot (1575–1627) and Marie Rollet (1580–1649)
 - Louis was a pharmacist and farmer, Marie taught French and religion to the natives. Louis was the first to own a private home and the first to be buried in the vault of the Récollets. He was the first private individual to receive a land grant in 1617 [confirmed in 1623].
- ◆ Guillaume Couillard, Sieur de l'Espinay (1595–1663) and Marie Guillemette Hébert (1608–1684)
 - Guillaume worked for the *Compagnie des Marchands de Rouen et Saint-Malo*; he was a caulker and carpenter. They met and married in Quebec. Guillaume was the first farmer to use an ox and plow and the first person to receive a noble title in New France.
- ◆ Guillaume Fournier (1619–1699) and Françoise Hébert (1638–1716)
 - Françoise had 130 grandchildren. It is generally believed that this couple was included on the first colonist plaque in error, since there were other immigrant families who arrived earlier than Guillaume did.
- ◆ Marin Boucher (1589–1671) and Perrine Mallet (1607–1687) – Marin was a literate stonemason, carpenter and farmer.
- ◆ Thomas Hayot (1609–1670) and Jeanne Boucher (1607–1670)
 - Thomas worked clearing land, sharecropping and represented his community at the Sovereign Council. Jeanne was Marin Boucher's sister.
- ◆ Zacharie Cloutier (1590–1677) and Xaintes Dupont (1596–1680)
 - Zacharie was a master carpenter, and received a large land grant for his services. His daughter Anne's marriage contract with Robert Drouin was the first, penned in 1636 by Jean Guyon.
- ◆ Jean Guyon, Sieur de Buisson (1592–1663) and Mathurine Robin (1592–1662)
 - Jean was a stonemason who worked for Robert Giffard, and through hard work, became a farmer with his own lands, and head of his guild in Quebec.

- ◆ François Bélanger, Sieur de Bonsecours (1612–1685) and Marie Guyon (1624–1696)
 - François was literate and had training as a stonemason. He was well respected, although also very difficult to deal with. He was a militia Captain.
- ◆ Robert Caron (1611–1656) and Marie Madeleine Crevet (1621–1695)
 - Robert was a farmer. Marie immigrated to New France with the purpose of marrying and raising a family. Their family moved from Longue Point to Côteau Sainte-Geneviève due to Indian attacks.
- ◆ Noël Langlois dit Boisverdun (1606–1684) and Françoise Grenier (1610–1713)
 - Noël was a fisherman and ships carpenter. Theirs was the first marriage registered following the end of the British occupation (1629–1632). Noël was in service to Robert Giffard before he worked his own land grant. Noël's second marriage was to Marie Madeleine Crevet, widow of Robert Caron (above).
- ◆ Abraham Martin dit l'Écossais (the Scotsman) (1589–1664) and Marguerite Langlois (1592–1665)
 - Abraham was a river pilot, farmer and fisherman. Abraham's son Eustache was the first baptism recorded in the {recreated} parish register of Notre Dame de Quebec, in 1621. Their son Charles Amador Martin was the 2nd Canadian born priest.
- ◆ Jean Cote (1613–1661) and Anne Martin (1603 or 1614–1683)
 - Jean was a strong labourer who cleared lands. Anne's origin is much debated.
- ◆ Pierre Desportes (1590–1629) and Françoise Langlois (1602–1632)
 - Pierre was literate, and helped manage a warehouse for the Company of One Hundred Associates.
- ◆ Noël Morin, Sieur de St-Luc (1609–1680) and Hélène Desportes (1620–1675)
 - Noël was a well respected cartwright and wheelwright. Hélène, daughter of Pierre Desportes and Françoise Langlois, is considered the first European child “born and baptized” in New France. Noël's son Germain was the first Canadian-born priest. His daughter Marie Morin became the first nun when she was 13.
- ◆ Louis Sedilot (1600–1672) and Marie Grimoult (1606–1682)
 - Louis worked clearing land and planting for the Company of One Hundred Associates and others. Marie worked at Hôtel Dieu in Quebec.
- ◆ Antoine Brassard (1609–1668) and Françoise Mery (1621–1671)
 - Antoine was a master mason, and worked his own lands. He and Françoise married in New France.
- ◆ Philippe Amyot (1600–1639) and Anne Convent (1601–1675) – Anne's ancestry has been traced to European royalty.



Lynn Morley, CPA, CIA, has retired from the internal auditing profession, and now channels her drive to research, organize information, and solve mysteries into discovering her ancestry. Lynn has travelled extensively across the globe, and is enjoying the “time travel” opportunities that genealogy is now giving her. She and her husband live in Calgary, Alberta. Lynn has been a Q.F.H.S. member since April 2015.

Cover Photo

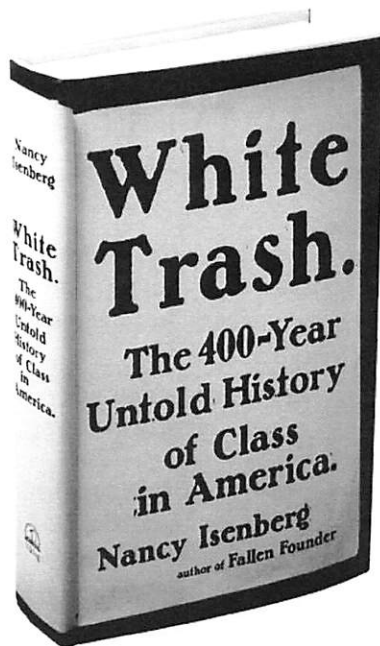
The 1666 census of New France was the first census conducted in Canada (and indeed in North America). It was organized by Jean Talon, the first Intendant of New France, during the winter of 1665–1666. Talon and the French Minister of the Marine Jean-Baptiste Colbert had brought the colony of New France under direct royal control in 1663, and Colbert wished to make it the centre of the French colonial empire. To do this he needed to know the state of the population, so that the economic and industrial basis of the colony could be expanded.

Jean Talon conducted the census largely by himself, travelling door-to-door among the settlements of New France. According to Talon's 1666 census there were 3,215 people in New France and 538 separate families in 3 major settlements. Quebec had a population of more than 2,100 people, Montreal had 635, and Trois-Rivières had 455.

These early censuses were nominal (1666, 1667, 1681, 1762, 1765), listing each person individually with details including relation to the head of the household, age, gender, and occupation. Early New France census information is on the subscription database Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH) and non-indexed images (page-by-page) on the Quebec Records database and Library and Archives Canada.



Jean Talon visiting settlers. LAC Mikán 2833442



White Trash.

By Jacques Gagné

White Trash. *The 400-Year Untold History of Class in America* by historian Nancy Isenberg explores many other myths about the early European settlers who arrived in the 17th Century in what is today's U.S.A. According to a *New York Times* review, "The great majority of early colonists were classified as 'surplus population and expendable rubbish'. They were rogues, vagrants and an assortment of convicts."

Nancy Isenberg has argued in her book that not all British immigrants to the North American Colony of the early 17th century were saints and members of elite families from the British Isles. Many were unable to read or write, some were criminals, while others were lazy and jobless in England, Scotland, and Ireland. This trend seemed to continue in North America.

My special interest in the book of Nancy Isenberg was to make a comparison between the people who settled in the Massachusetts colony in the early 17th century and those who settled in New France to the north from 1604 onward.

Quebec historians and authors who are still publishing books about pioneer families of New France should read the book by Nancy Isenberg and realize and accept the fact that the majority of the immigrants who settled the shores of the St. Lawrence River from 1600 onward were not from the elite class of citizens in France, but were uneducated peasants from rural regions in the old continent.

My ancestors, Pierre and Louis Gagné, who settled in the village of Château-Richer slightly east of Quebec on the shores of the St. Lawrence River, were uneducated, uninformed and backward when they first arrived in 1648 and 1654. The situation has improved in this family.

"Nancy Isenberg is a dazzling analyst of American politics and culture and our most relentless foe of cants. Here she makes sense of our entire industry, warts imagined and real. This is not just another book about whiteness: it explodes the genre by going back to the beginning and forward to our time."—**David Waldstreicher**, author of *Slavery's Constitution*.

"A magisterial study of the unjustly neglected poor whites who have helped to compose the American identity in crucial fashion. Written with the grace of a superb novel and the forensic fervor of our finest historians, *White Trash* pokes and prods in the nooks and crannies of American psyche, and travels the backroads and backwaters of our national self-image, in search of how class has been made and reshaped over the decades. This is breathtaking social history and dazzling cultural analysis at its best."—**Michael Eric Dyson**, author of *Holler if You Hear Me* and *The Black Presidency*.

Book Information

Author: Nancy Isenberg
 Publisher: Viking
 Hardcover: CDN \$22.76

Print length: 460 pages
 Available at: www.amazon.ca
 ISBN-978-0-670-78597-1



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.

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 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.

Since we also frequently encounter Latin expressions in Church documents, we will include a few.

Latin first names in Catholic Church Registers

Something to keep in mind while researching: Latin first names appear in some early Irish and Quebec Catholic Parish Registers (both English and French versions); examples seen are: *Paulus, Brigidda, Martinius, Jacobi, Patritius*, etc.

Factotum: An employee or official having many different responsibilities.

Anno Domini xxxx = In the Year of our Lord xxxx, appears in some church registers.

Conseiller législatif: From 1867 until 1968, the **Legislative Council of Quebec** (French; *Conseil législatif du Québec*) was the unelected upper house of the bicameral legislature in the province of Quebec. The Legislative Assembly was the elected lower house. The letters **CL** sometimes appear after a person's name in burial records. There should thus be a biography, and most likely a picture, in Quebec government records if you see this symbol.

Prévôté: Thanks to Gary Schroder for providing this question « what is *la prévôté* ». It was a tribunal which heard appeals lodged in seigneurial courts in its territory.

Empêchement, dispense, troisième degré d'affinité, de consanguinité:

Johanne Gervais found this interesting sentence in a marriage she was researching:



It gives us several expressions to explain: « **empêchement** » impediment; « **dispenses** » which are dispensations from posting bans—usually the second and third of the usual three; « **troisième degré d'affinité** » which represents a more rarely seen need for a dispensation for marriage and concerns some relationship between the families, but not necessarily a blood relationship. The definition is somewhat vague, but a more detailed explanation can be found at [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affinity_\(canon_law\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affinity_(canon_law)). Further research may reveal what other links existed between these two families.

A bit more common one is « **troisième degré de consanguinité** », which implies the future spouses were third cousins and needed special dispensation to be married. The dispensations shown here were obtained from Reverend Alfred Archambault, « **chanoine** et **chancelier** » at the time. Reverend Archambault was thus an important figure in the diocese—he was **chanoine**, or a member of the bishop's council, and chancellor for the diocese, that is the person responsible for anything to do with church canon law. He later became the first bishop of Joliette.

The U.E.L. Heritage Branch Book Collection

By Mark W. Gallop, UE

Elsewhere in this issue you will read a tribute to Gary Aitken, UE, who died suddenly in early 2015. Amongst his numerous voluntary roles was that of Branch Librarian for the Heritage (Montreal) Branch

of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada (www.uelac.org), tending to the U.E.L. book and document collection housed in the Q.F.H.S. library. I have recently succeeded Gary in this role, providing a liaison between the U.E.L. Heritage Branch and the Q.F.H.S.

For those of you who already know the U.E.L. Collection, changes are afoot. At its 2016 annual meeting, Heritage Branch approved a modification to the terms of access for the collection. It is now available to Q.F.H.S. members on a "circulating" basis rather than as "reference", allowing you to borrow rather than just consult volumes in the library. Obsolete items are also being culled and new books are being added. The objective is that within a year or two the collection will be somewhat smaller but more focused as a specialized U.E.L. research collection.

The following are some of the books added to the collection in 2016:

Gavin K. Watt, *Poisoned by Lies and Hypocrisy: America's First Attempt to Bring Liberty to Canada, 1775-1776*, Dundurn, 2014

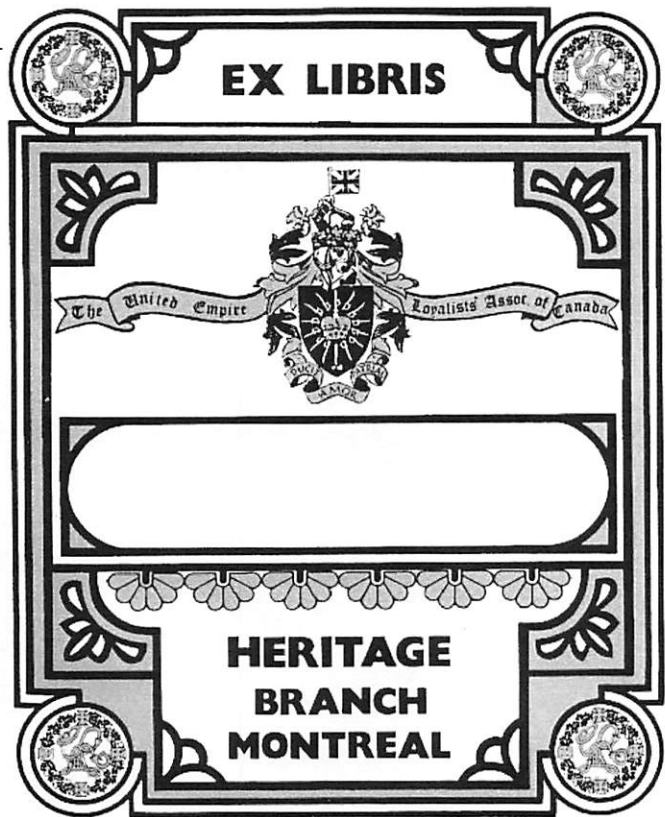
Frederick H. Hayward UE (compiler), *Loyally Yours, 100 years of the UELAC*, GlobalGenealogy.com, 2014

Stephen Kimber, *Loyalists and Layabouts, The Rapid Rise and Faster Fall of Shelburne, Nova Scotia, 1783-1792*, Doubleday Canada, 2008

Lawrence Hill, *The Book of Negroes*, Harper Collins Publishers Ltd., 2007

M. Christopher New, *Maryland Loyalists in the American Revolution*, Tidewater Publishers, 1996

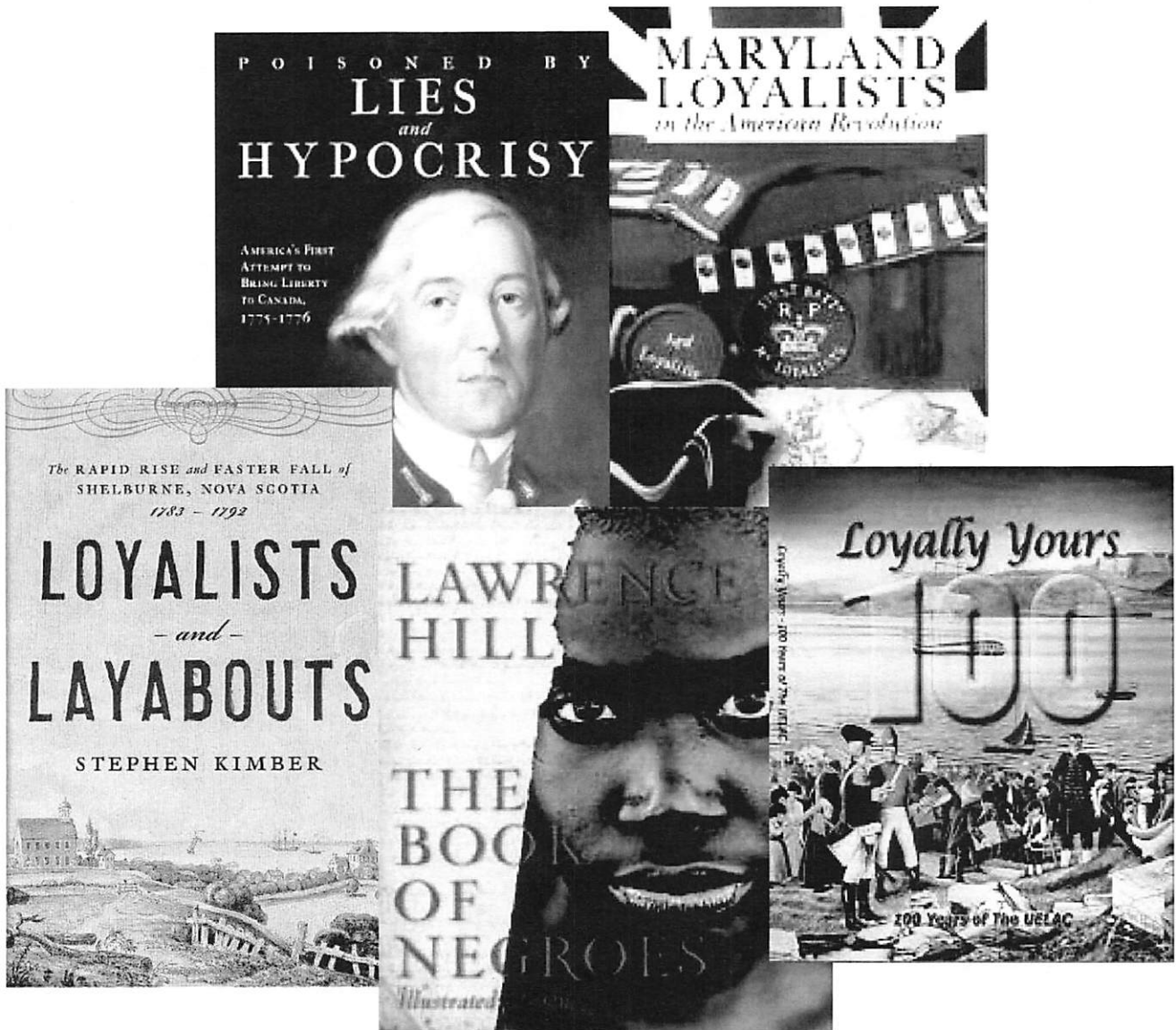
For those who are not familiar with the U.E.L. Collection, it was assembled over many years, most from donations by Heritage Branch members, and consists of about 300 books and documents, including a number of nineteenth and early twentieth century volumes that would be difficult to find elsewhere. The U.E.L.A.C. website provides an informal definition of the subject matter: "*The United Empire Loyalists were generally those who had been settled in the thirteen colonies at the outbreak of the American Revolution, who remained loyal to and took up the Royal Standard, and who settled in what is now Canada at the end of the war.*"



RESEARCH TIPS

While perhaps not as enjoyable as a simple browse of the shelves (in the far right corner of the main library room), the most efficient way to review the holdings of the collection is via the Q.F.H.S. website. On the main page, go to “Library” then to “Catalogue”. Under the “Collection:” drop-down menu, select “United Empire Loyalists”. This will list all volumes in the U.E.L. Collection only.

For more information on researching your U.E.L. ancestors, please see my article in the Autumn 2011 issue of *Connections* available at the Q.F.H.S. library. ■



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.

Dear Genie

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

Q: I would like to know how to access the Grosse Île records. My ancestors came to Canada from Ireland in the 1830's prior to the famine and because they ended up in Quebec I am thinking they came through Grosse Île. Any help would be appreciated.

A: The best place to access the Grosse Île records is through the Library and Archives website at www.bac-lac.gc.ca. (See Computree in this issue.) We also have the following books at our Q.F.H.S. Library that could help with your research.

Call Number	Title	Author
CIR-GS-156.4-C5-1997	A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847	Charbonneau, Andre, and Doris Drolet-Dube
CIR-HG-154.9-O1995	Eyewitness Grosse Ile 1847	O'Gallagher, Marianna & Dompierre, Rose Masson
CIR-HG-150.01-&-1992	Grosse Ile, National Historical Site, Development Concept	Environment Canada Parks Service
REF-HG-460.01-O3-1984	Grosse Ile: Gateway to Canada 1832-1937	O'Gallagher, Marianna

Q: How do I find information regarding people who were jailed during the famine for not paying taxes and stealing a sheath of wheat? Apparently they were sent to jail. This took place in Nenagh, County Tipperary on a daily basis. One member of this family made it to Canada. I am trying to find jail time, where and how that person survived and when they came to Canada. He was a manservant in St. Laurent Quarter from 1852-1854. Any help would be appreciated. County Tipperary has not replied to any inquiries. This would be my great-grandfather. I would like to find him and family roots. Thanks for your help.

A: The commercial website findmypast.com has a wide variety of genealogical databases for Ireland including various criminal and legal databases. The two most important are Irish Petty Sessions Court Registers 1828-1912 consisting of more than 22 million records and Irish Prison Registers 1790-1924 containing more than 3 million records. Even if you don't have a subscription you can still search the indexes to see if there are any references to your ancestors. Of course, you need a subscription to see the actual documents.

Regarding where and how they survived and when they came to Canada is a more complex request. We have Irish resources at the Q.F.H.S. who would be pleased to help you with your research. Please send us an email or complete the research request form!

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.

Computree

By Lorraine Gosselin

Eastern Townships Archives Portal



"Earlier this year, the ETRC was granted \$44,000 from Library and Archives Canada, to develop the "Eastern Townships Archives Portal," an online database giving historical societies and archives in the Eastern Townships one centralized platform. This portal ensures that Canada's continuing memory is documented and accessible to current and future generations." www.townshipsarchives.ca Thanks to Johanne Gervais for providing this item.

Identifying 19th Century Photograph Types

If you have been as lucky as I was recently, and have hundreds of family photographs to work with, this site should be of considerable help. If you need to know the difference between a daguerreotype and a tintype, or Cartes de visite and Cabinet cards, this will guide you. Of course, books on the subjects are also available here www.phototree.com/identify.htm



Dating old postcards



Thanks to Mark Gallop for providing this site that will help you date old postcards. Samples of old postcards, Canadian postal rates and lists of stamps through the years will help your research. Our parents and grandparents did not use postcards only to send greetings from trips, but also just to say when they would meet in the coming days, or as greetings on special occasions.

<http://postalhistorycorner.blogspot.ca/p/canadian-domestic-letter-rates-from.html>

Immigrants at Grosse Île Quarantine Station, 1832–1937



Quarantine Station building.

"One of the benefits of this database" the site points out "is that it allows people to trace certain immigrants and the members of their family, from their departure from Europe, during their voyage across the Atlantic and their stay at the Grosse Île Quarantine Station, and then on their way to a destination within the continent." The database contains more than 33,000 references to immigrants.

www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/immigrants-grosse-ile-1832-1937/Pages/immigrants-grosse-ile.aspx

War memorial records

Thanks to Dick Eastman's newsletter—War-Memorial.co.uk, the brand new website dedicated to photographing, transcribing, and preserving war memorial records for the future, has just launched online, providing a unique service that allows the researcher to find their ancestor using the largest collection of combined War Memorial records and images currently available anywhere.

Researching Scottish Jacobite ancestors

From a posting on our Facebook page: <http://theindepthgenealogist.com/researching-scottish-jacobite-ancestors>. This was an important part of Scottish history which found the Jacobite sympathizers aiming to restore the Roman Catholic Stuart King and his heirs to the throne. The site gives many references to help your research, including lists of prisoners.

Old medical terms—You've Got what?

From Berkeley University comes a list of old medical terms that might prove useful in your genealogical research. www.berkeleywellness.com/healthy-community/contagious-disease/lists/old-medical-terms-you-have-what/slideid_3054. Today's equivalents are given, and the terms are explained, from dropsy, bone shave, hydrophobia, to quinsy.

Carignan-Salières Regiment (1665–1669)



Library and Archives Canada has added a Web page devoted to the Salières-Carignan Regiment; anyone with ancestors who belonged to it should be very interested in the many aspects surrounding this famous regiment, including the living conditions in this country. A very extensive reference to this and other famous regiments at www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/Pages/carignan-salieres-regiment.aspx

Canadian Headstones site

From my favorite genealogical guru, Dick Eastman, comes this announcement: More than 1,520,00 Canadian records at canadianheadstones.com

1.4 Million More headstones added at Interment.net



This site is also worth checking out: not only U.S. data, but from around the world, including the UK, Ireland, and Canada. Sign up for a newsletter that will keep you updated. www.interment.net

Early Irish Marriage Index

Another interesting selection from Dick Eastman. The Irish Genealogical Research Society's Early Irish Marriage Index has now been updated, with several thousand more records being added, all noted from obscure and underused sources. The database now holds reference to more than 80,000 marriages. www.irishancestors.ie/?page_id=1926



Readers may note my increased citing of Irish sources—mainly caused by my invitation to give a *How to Find My Irish Ancestors* course I gave to the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française in the Spring and I will be giving it again in the Spring of 2017.

Subscribe to the UK National Archives Newsletter

You will receive monthly updates on recently released government files, newly digitized records, and new online resources. The enewsletter is a must for anyone with an interest in family history, military or social history. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/news/enewsletter.htm

How British Are You?

Family history website Ancestry studied the DNA of two million people using a home-based saliva test. "The average Brit is 37 per cent Anglo-Saxon with the remainder of genes coming from European ancestors. The British also owe a fifth of their genome to the Germans and French, and 9.2 per cent to Scandinavians. English people have significantly less Irish ancestry on average compared to people living in Scotland." www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-3711040/How-British-Genetic-study-reveals-Yorkshire-Anglo-Saxon-UK-East-Midlands-Scandinavian.html

The List of Church of Ireland Parish Registers



A Colour-coded database of what survives; where it is; and with additional information of copies, transcripts and online indexes. In Beta-testing as this is written.

<https://beta.ireland.anglican.org/news/6518/a-colourcoded-resource-of-what>

Note that Church of Ireland references mean the Anglican church.

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

Citation software—*Cite this for me*



See guru Dick Eastman's remarks at <https://blog.eogn.com/2016/05/03/cite-this-for-me> "Genealogists often don't understand the need when they begin but soon find it is important to cite their sources. . . someday you will ask, "Where did I find that?" . . . You will find many other genealogy uses for source citations as well . . . *Cite This For Me* is a free extension for the Chrome web browser that will automatically create website citations" in multiple styles.

Downloading from Ancestry (a suggestion from our Facebook page)

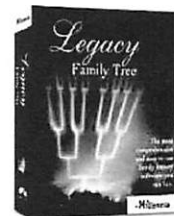
The complete procedure is shown at the reference below. They note "that because an Ancestry tree export produces a standard GEDCOM file, it will only contain textual data and not attached photos or records. This means that if you download your file for use in another program you will need to download and attach your media and Ancestry linked records manually. . . If you plan to use Family Tree Maker, however, you can sync your tree with Ancestry directly and save all records at once." <http://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/yes-you-can-download-your-tree-from-ancestry-com-heres-how>

Saving your family photographs

The June 2016 edition of Quebec's *Protégéz-vous* consumer magazine has an article evaluating several different systems that can be used to store photographs on the Cloud. What their free and for-fee versions provide and whether face-recognition software is included are detailed. The issue is available in most libraries.

Legacy Family Tree—free videos

Legacy presents a whole series of free videos—the subjects range from introduction for beginners to Legacy meetings, What's New, Legacy and Family Search, and many more. http://familytreewebinars.com/legacy_videos.php



Windows 10 Survival Guide for Genealogists

Whether you're new to Windows 10 or have already tweaked your version, this \$2.99US eBook by Thomas MacEntee is worth consulting. And it's not only for genealogists. Download it from LegacyFamilyTree.com

Ancestry research tip

Wonder why Ancestry responds "no match" when you type in the small Quebec village where your grandmother lived? After trial and error, I was surprised to find that Ancestry treats spaces differently from hyphens; an example—Notre-Dame de Stanbridge will give you a "no match" but Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge will be accepted. Moral: watch the spaces and hyphens! This is not a Google search! In fact, most genealogical data bases apparently use search engines that require much more precision from users; this is not necessarily a bad thing!

Searching Irish Catholic Parish Church Registers



If you're into searching for Irish ancestors, you are already aware that both *Ancestry* and *Findmypast* have indexed these registers. My Irish sources point out that both organizations worked together to produce this, so it's the same index, however the two organizations use different algorithms to find the records, so if you do not find the entry you wish with one of these companies, try the other for a possibly different result. Note that Ancestry is available free of charge at our Library for our members, while findmypast.com promised free access to these specific registers.

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?

How can I find out why my immigrant family settled in a specific small town in Quebec?

This was a question asked at a recent course I gave. One suggestion is to check out if there was a book written about this small town. In the 20th century, there were companies that specialized in this, writing up (for a fee) about the families in a small town. Other towns and villages produced their locality's story for a particular occasion, such as the 100th anniversary of the place. BANQ carries many of these. You might be surprised about what you find if you enter the name of the locality in their search engine. Some are listed as the anniversary of the local church, but most of the text and photos are usually about the inhabitants of the locality.

Quebec historical newspapers

This is a page from *The Ancestor Hunt* with a list compiled from BANQ's collection:

www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/quebec-online-historical-newspapers-summary#.V0tzGr6Chun

There are also many other journals and newspapers included. In addition to the usual genealogical information we can find in old newspapers, here too is a place to read the local news stories and gossip to find more about the lives of our ancestors who may have lived there. This is the direct link to BANQ's collection (in French) www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collection_numerique/journaux-revues/index.html?language_id=3&ListeTitreOn=*

Note that several are flagged as *Recherche en texte intégral*, ie plain text search, you may search those newspapers with a name or sentence.

Non-catholic marriages in the Montreal Region

This database contains 32,132 entries for marriages that took place from 1766 to 1899.

www.banq.qc.ca/archives/genealogie_histoire_familiale/ressources/bd/instr_etats_civils/mariage_montreal/index.html?language_id=3 (You can also just search for "marriage licenses".)

Note that a reference to the databases of the Montreal Region of non-Catholic baptisms and non-Catholic burials for the same period also appear on this page.



Heritage map collection



Read all about this extensive special collection (in English) and how to access locally and online at www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collections_patrimoniales/collections_speciales/documents_cartographiques/index.html?language_id=1

Cadastres abrégés des seigneuries du district de Montréal

These cadastres of the seigneuries of the district of Montreal are pdf files for each Seigneurie. Note that this covers a much broader area than the Island itself; for example, the list starts with Argenteuil/Beloeil and goes up to Varennes/Yamaska. Owners and occupants are listed. Published in 1863.

Permalink at collections.banq.qc.ca/ark:/52327/2029981

"Cadastres" for other regions are also available, either in book-form or online by entering *cadastres* in the search box.

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.

Used Books

By Deborah Robertson

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

1. Hudson's Bay Company



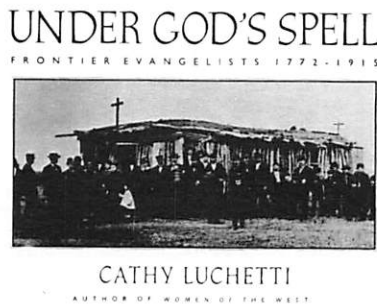
Author: Prosper and Marceline Assouline.com with a forward by Graydon Carter. \$60.

Hardcover. 280 pp. New in original plastic wrap (small tear).

Covering more than 300 years of the Hudson Bay Company's history, the book is full of historical images and photos of many places and people who impacted Canadian history; from fur-trading outposts to high society balls.

Assouline Publishing Corporation, 2011

2. Under God's Spell – Frontier Evangelists 1772–1915



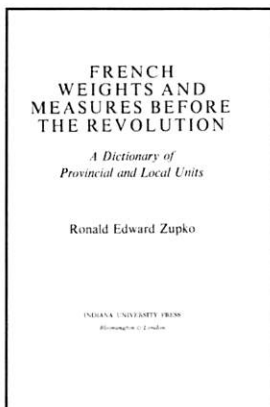
Author: Cathy Luchetti. \$10.

Hardcover with dust jacket. 244 pp. Good condition.

Among the first to settle the lands across America during the years of expansion were the frontier evangelists and missionaries who came to share the Christian message in the Wild West. Cathy Luchetti uses firsthand accounts and archival photographs to tell some of their stories.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, New York, 1989.

3. French Weights and Measures Before the Revolution: A Dictionary of Provincial and Local Units



Author: Ronald Edward Zupko. \$30.

Hardcover. 208 pp.

Equivalent U.S. and U.K. dimensions are given for about 2,500 different units of measure with regional and local variations from the time of Charlemagne to the French revolution.

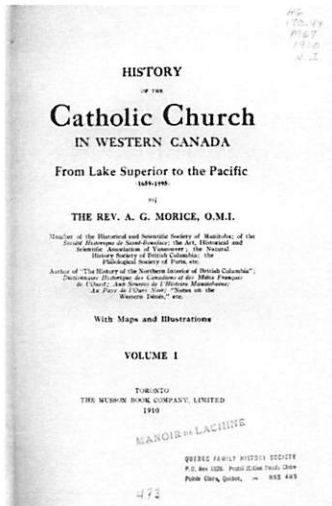
Indiana University Press, Bloomington and London. 1978.

4. **History of the Catholic Church in western Canada : from Lake Superior to the Pacific (1659–1895)**
Volumes 1,2

Author: Rev. A.G. Morice, O.M.I.

\$75.

Hardcover with Maps and Illustrations. Vol 1, 351 pp. Vol 2, 414. Previously held in library. Has library stamps, etc. Sold as a set.



From the Preface: “The history of the Catholic Church in Western Canada is the history of deeds of heroism, devotion to duty under the most untoward circumstances, stirring adventures and hair-breadth escapes scarcely paralleled in modern times. ...missionaries bade farewell to home and friends, and buried themselves in the snows of the North, the sombre forests of the Far West and the wind-swept prairies of the Centre or Middle West, leading there a life of sacrifice unknown to most men, but precious in the eyes of God.”

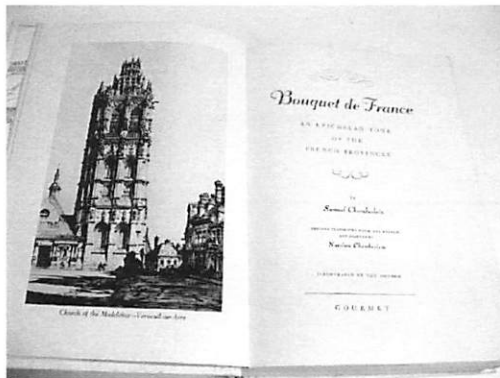
Musson Book Co., Toronto : 1910.

5. **Bouquet de France: An Epicurean Tour of the French Provinces**

Author: Samuel Chamberlain,
 Recipes translated for the French and Adapted by
 Narcissa Chamberlain.

\$25.

Hardcover. 619 pp.



A Gastronomic Guide to the French Provinces in the 1950's. Superb black and white photographs and illustrations record the French countryside and the beauty of the architecture which survived WWII. Recipes from the best provincial and Parisian chefs translated from the French and adapted by Narcissa Chamberlain. Commissioned by Gourmet Magazine, the Chamberlains compiled a wonderful book about France that is a guidebook, restaurant directory, and cookbook in one.

Gourmet Distributing Corporation, New York. 1952.



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

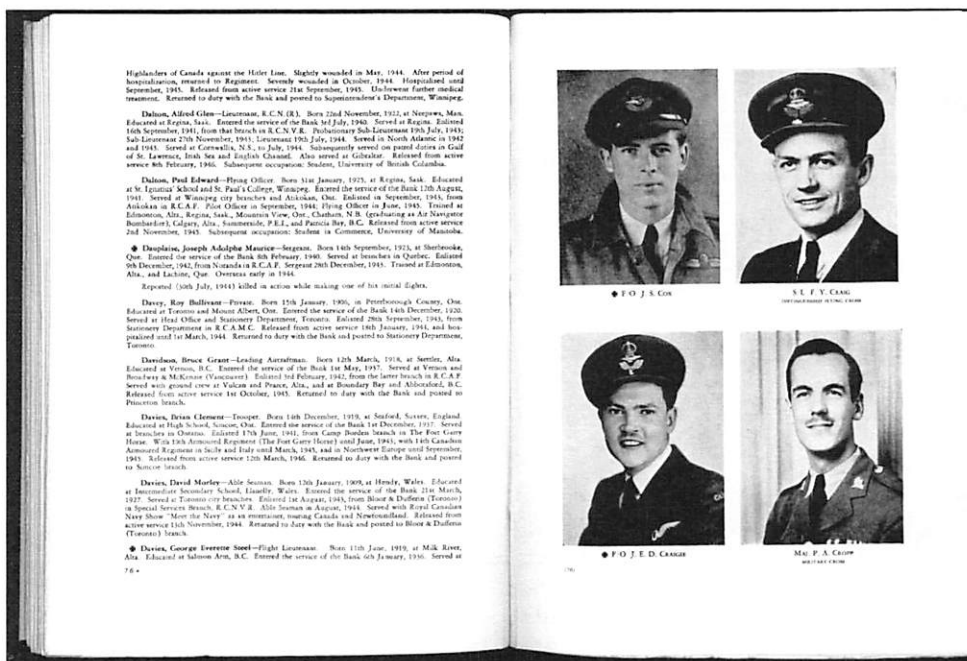
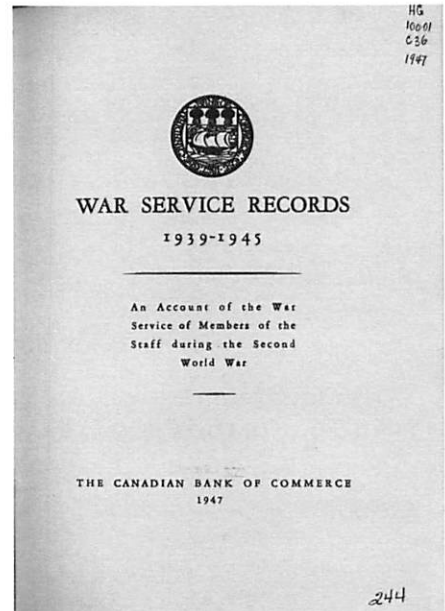


Many large Canadian Companies published books in honour and memory of staff members who served in the Canadian Military during World War I and World War II. The Q.F.H.S. Library is fortunate to have three of these books.

1. Canadian Bank of Commerce: *War Service Records 1939-1945: an Account of the War Service of Members of the Staff during the Second World War.*

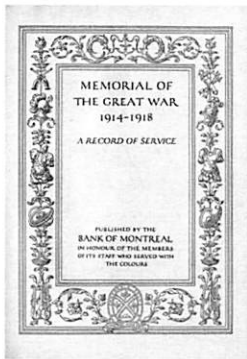
This limited edition book of 331 pages was published in 1947. There are miniature biographies of each person both male and female who served as well as pictures of staff members who received decorations for outstanding military bravery.

I discovered information on a relative Jack Taylor. The following is his entry: Jack Taylor-Squadron Leader. Born 17 May 1905 at Horncastle, England. Educated at High School, Sherbrooke, Quebec. Entered the service of the Bank 22 June 1922. Served at Montreal city branches and others in Quebec. Gazetted Pilot Officer in R.C.A.F. 1 November 1941. Flying Officer 28 November 1941. Flight Lieutenant 1 January 1943. Squadron Leader 1 December 1944. Served in Canada. Released from active service 30 July 1946. Returned to duty with the Bank and posted to Montreal branch.

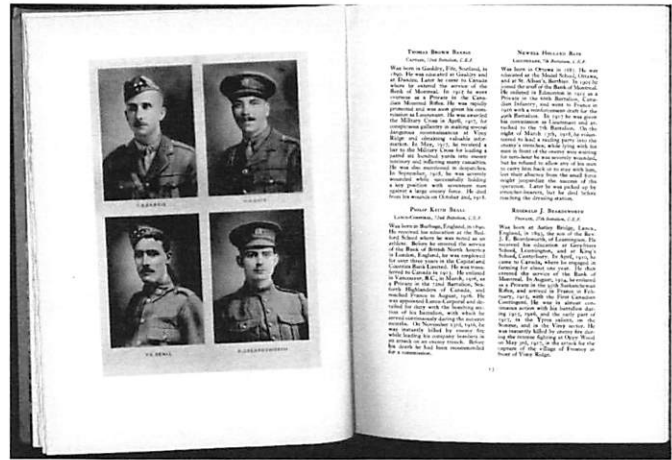


Sample page from *War Service Records 1939-1945: an Account of the War Service of Members of the Staff during the Second World War.*

2. Bank of Montreal: *Memorial of the Great War 1914–1918 A record of service.*

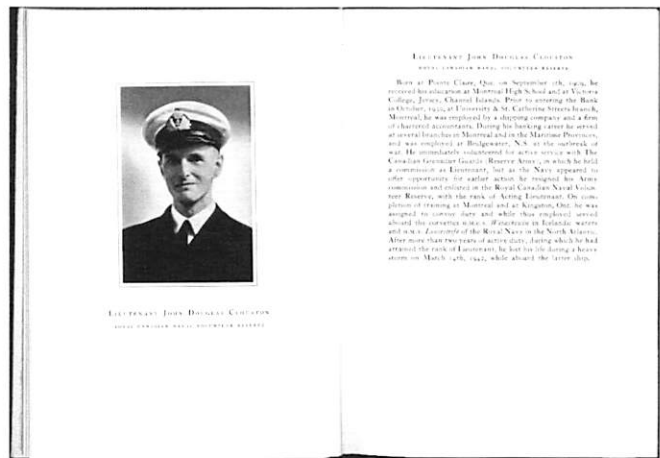


This limited edition of 261 pages was published in 1921. The book is divided into main sections 1: *The Dead*. This section includes miniature biographies and a photograph of almost all the staff members who died in service 2: *Decorated and Mentioned in Despatches*. 3: *Prisoners* 4: *Wounded* 5: *Other Enlistments*. There were at least 230 known staff members of the Bank of Montreal as of 1921 who had died during the First World War.



3. Bank of Montreal: *Field of Honour The Second World War 1939–1945.*

This limited edition of more than 300 pages (pages are not numbered) was published in 1950. There are photographs and biographies of all the 84 staff members who were killed in the war as well as miniature biographies of the numerous staff members who served during the war and those who received decorations for bravery.



Library and Archives Canada is digitizing the military service files of the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.) who served during the First World War. The files are available for free on their website. As of August 1, 2016 they have digitized 307,588 files out of the 640,000 files. These files are being digitized in alphabetical order. As of August 1, 2016 they are working on finishing the letter “K.” They hope to complete the project by November of 2018. There are 10,686 boxes in total of Service Files. All the Attestation Forms from A to Z can be seen on their website already. www.bac-lac.gc.ca. ■

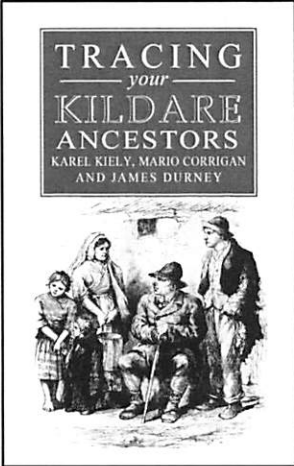
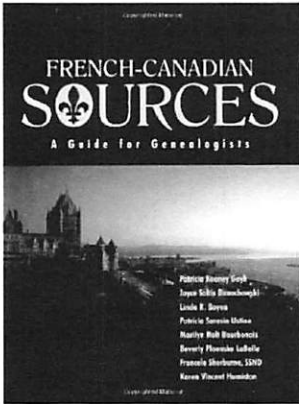
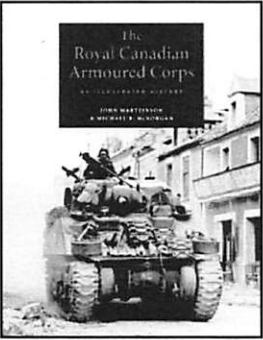


Gary Schroder has been the President of the Q.F.H.S. since 1995 and has taught family history courses at various institutions including McGill University, Champlain College, and the Pointe Claire Public Library. He has given lectures on numerous genealogical topics from Victoria in British Columbia to 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.

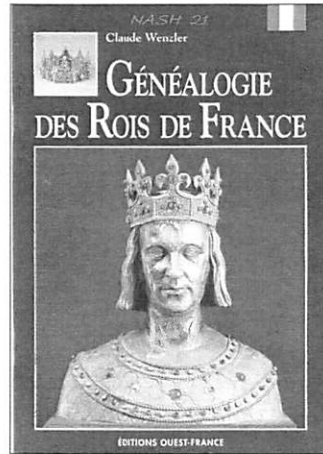
New Acquisitions

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 and click on "catalogue". You can search by title, author, or call number and you can browse by location, subject, or media type.

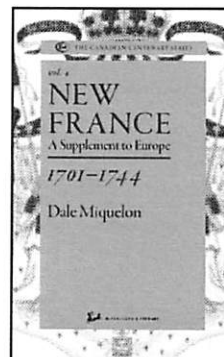
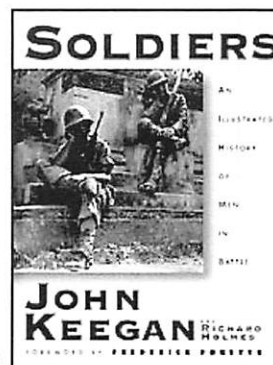
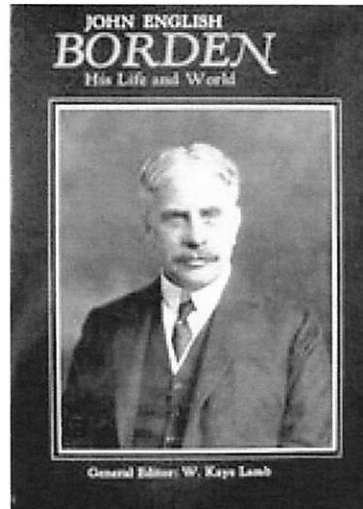
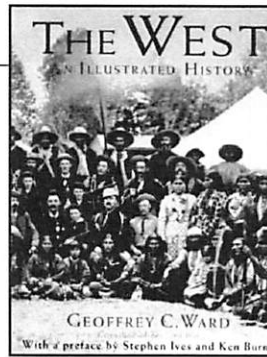
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|--|--|-------------------|
| 1. Blood and Daring: How Canada Fought the American Civil War and Forged a Nation
by John Boyko |  | HG/100.99/B6/2013 |
| 2. Tracing Your Kildare Ancestors
by Karel Kiely, Mario Corrigan, James Durney | | GS/467.1/C3/2015 |
| 3. Finding Your Ancestors in Kerry
by Kay Caball | | GS/467.1/C3/2015 |
| 4. French-Canadian Sources: A Guide for Genealogists
by Patricia Kerney Geyle, et al. | | GS/150.1/G49/2002 |
| 5. The Canadian Heraldic Authority
by Rideau Hall, Ottawa | | HD/100.1/C36/1990 |
| 6. Huguenot Trails Journals 1987–1993
by Kenneth H. Annett - compiler |  | HG/100.7/H8/1987 |
| 7. Huguenot Trails Journals 1981–2003
by Kenneth H. Annett - compiler | | HG/100.7/H8/2003 |
| 8. Italian Genealogical Research
by Tafford Cole | | GS/350/C69 |
| 9. Huguenot Retrospect
by Kenneth H. Annett | | HG/100.7/A5/2015 |
| 10. South Albertas: A Canadian Regiment at War
by Donald E. Graves | | MH/170.3/G74/2004 |
| 11. Sir William Hingston 1829–1907, Montreal mayor, surgeon, and banker
by Alan Hustak |  | FH/150.01/H5/2004 |
| 12. Royal Canadian Armoured Corps
by John Martenson and Michael R. McNorgan | | MH/100.88/M3/2000 |
| 13. The Telephone Pioneers of America 1911–1961
by Miss Adrienne Yanekian | | HG/010.33/Y3/1961 |
| 14. The Telephone Pioneers of America
by Charles Fleetford Sise | | HG/010.33/S6/1939 |
| 15. Ordre des ingénieurs : Répertoire des membres 1986
by Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec | | HG/150.33/1986 |

16. Tragedy & Triumph: Ruby & Thomas B. McQuesten
by Mary J. Anderson BG/162.9/A6/2011
17. 300 ans de présence: Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue 1703–2003
by Michel Belisle HG/151.01/B4/2003
18. Ancient England
by Nigel Blundell & Kate Farrington HG/430.88/B56/1999
19. Généalogie des Rois de France
by Claude Wenzler HG/300.88/W7/1994
20. Atlas of the Irish Rural Landscape
by F.H. Aaleen, K. Whelan, M.Stout HG/460.88/A24/1997
21. Cherry River Cemetery, Stanstead Co., Quebec
by Leslie Nutbrown - compiler CL/153.3/N8/2005
22. The Genealogy Handbook
by Ellen Galford GN/010/G34/2001
23. A Sporting Evolution: The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association 1881–1891
by Don Morrow HG/151.99/M67/1981
24. Highways of Destiny: A History of the Diocese of Pembroke, Ottawa Valley
by William C. O'Dwyer HG/167.44/OD8/1964
25. Lift Up Your Hearts: A History of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pembroke
by Rev. Joseph C. Legare HG/167.44/L4/1988
26. Canada Year Book 1957–58
by Walter E. Duffett AD/100.01/D8/1958
27. Historical Maps of Canada
by Michael Swift HG/100.8/S8/2001
28. The Uprising of the Irishmen of June 12th, 1843
by Président of la Société d'histoire et de généalogie de Salaberry HG/150.01/T7/1994
29. Soldiers of the Queen: The Canadian Grenadier Guards of Montreal 1859–2009
by William J. Patterson MH/151.01/P3/2009
30. War and Peacekeeping from South Africa to the Gulf – Canada's Limited Wars
by J.L. Granatstein and David Bercuson MH/100.99/G7/1991
31. "Duffy's Regiment": A History of the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment
by Kenneth B. Smith MH/166.99/S6/1987
32. Behind the Badge: History of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "Depot Division"
by Dale Sheehan and Redd Oosten MH/100.99/S5/2006
33. The Royal Canadian Armoured Corps: An Illustrated History
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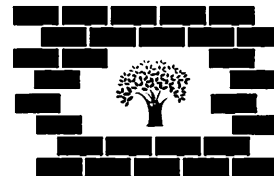
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Cecilia Karwowski is currently Vice-President of the Q.F.H.S. and the head librarian. She lives in Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec and has been a Q.F.H.S. member for almost 30 years!

Brick Wall Group

For Q.F.H.S. members only



Time: 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Place: Quebec Family History Heritage Centre

Dates: The second Tuesday of each month beginning October 11, 2016

Cost: FREE

Hit a brick wall in your research? Various Q.F.H.S. members will be there to discuss your genealogical problems and offer advice to help you overcome your research brick walls.

Writing Group

For Q.F.H.S. members only



Time: 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Place: Quebec Family History Heritage Centre

Dates: The first Tuesday of each month beginning October 4, 2016

Cost: FREE

Leader: Tim Fain

Tim Fain has been conducting popular Creative Writing Workshops in Beaconsfield, Côte Saint-Luc, Saint Laurent, Pointe-Claire and Hudson Libraries since 1995.

From family histories to personal reflections, this workshop will take you through the steps needed to unleash your writing talent and help you organize your information. Workshops are more an interactive experience than a formal course.

Upcoming FREE Public Lectures

When: Saturdays 10:30 a.m.

Place: Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield

Kippy's Trove – Family photographs from the 1850s to the 1950s

Date: September 10, 2016

Speaker: Lorraine Gosselin

In December 2015, Lorraine unexpectedly received hundreds of family photographs that she did not know existed. She will tell you how this happened, what she has done with them so far, and use dozens of them to illustrate for you some of her French, Irish, and German family history.

Keeping the Past for the Present and Future: Preservation Techniques for the Home Archivist

Date: October 15, 2016

Speaker: Kyla Ubbink

Stop the deterioration of your families historic documents, letters, photographs, albums, books, memorabilia and scrapbooks through the practice of archival preservation. Demonstrations in cleaning books and paper, removing clips and staples, separating photographs from 'sticky' album pages.

Home Children

Date: November 12, 2016

Speaker: Deborah Robertson

Rev. John Chisholm, Immigration Chaplain at the Port of Montreal, was inspired to create the Montreal-based British Immigration and Colonization Association. Their primary vision, to encourage British settlement across the Dominion, resulted in over 5,500 British boys being brought over to work on farms. BICA's records touch on innumerable tales of drama and adventure.

Evolution of the Telephone

Date: December 10, 2016

Speaker: Ken Lyons

The talk will cover the invention of the phone, the early versions and how they were an early form of Facebook, their technology, the areas served by the Pointe-Claire central office, extracts of the first telephone directories and a live demonstration of 1940s switching equipment. Many photos and images will be projected.

Seminars 2016

Cost: \$20.00 for Members, \$25.00 Non-Members

When: Saturdays 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Where: Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre

Note: Reservations required as space is limited

How to Use the Quebec Family History Library

Date: September 24, 2016 **FREE**

With: Q.F.H.S. Librarians

Various Q.F.H.S. Librarians will show you how to find and use the numerous genealogical resources that are available in our library both online and in paper and book format.

How Do I Find My Ancestors in Ireland?

Date: October 29, 2016

With: Gary Schroder & others

The seminar will explore how to find and use the modern Irish genealogical resources that are available for family historians including the new databases and information that has been made available within the past year including the resources in our library.

How Do I Find My Ancestors in England and Wales?

Date: November 26, 2016

With: Gary Schroder & others

The seminar will explore how to find and use the modern English and Welsh genealogical resources that are available online and in our library. Emphasis will also be on the newest information and databases that have been made available during the past year.

How Do I Find My Ancestors in Quebec?

Date: December 17, 2016

With: Gary Schroder & others

The seminar will explore how to use the databases and other information online relating to Quebec Genealogy as well as focusing on the materials that are available in the Q.F.H.S. Library. How do I use all the genealogical resources that are part of the Drouin Genealogical Institute and that are on Ancestry? Come to this seminar and find out.



CHÂTEAU RAMEZAY

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HISTORIC SITE AND MUSEUM OF MONTRÉAL

Help make history come alive! The Château Ramezay Historic Site and Museum of Montreal is now recruiting volunteer history guides. Find out more about participating in living history programs for children, weekend guiding and/or group tours for students and tourists. Come to the Open House at the museum, (280 Notre-Dame East, Old Montreal - across from City Hall) on Monday, September 26 between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. A ten session training program is provided beginning Thursday, September 29.

For more information:

Website: <http://www.chateauramezay.qc.ca/en/>

Contact: Louise Brazeau, Chateau Ramezay (514) 861-3708 Ext. 229



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?

Name:	_____	Membership#	_____
Address	_____	City	_____
Province/State	_____	Post/Zip Code	_____
Telephone #	_____	Email Address:	_____
Payment:			
VISA # or MC #	_____	Expiry Date	_____
Cheque	_____	Money Order	_____

When completed, mail this form with cheque or money order to:
The Quebec Family History Society ATTN: Research
15 Donegani Avenue, P.O. Box 715
Pointe-Claire, Quebec, H9R 4S8

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

12 November 2016

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, 12 November 2016
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 2016-2017
- Varia

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



New Scanning Service

The Quebec Family History Society, with the assistance of a kind donor, purchased a new scanner that gives an excellent digitized image. Bring your photos, slides, or negatives in and we'll scan and save them for you!

Contact Deborah Robertson at: qfhs.booksales@bellnet.ca for an estimate or to arrange a meeting. All fees help support our library and heritage centre.



Membership Renewal

Visit the Q.F.H.S. website at www.qfhs.ca and click on "JOIN/RENEW/DONATE"
Payment by Credit Card through PAYPAL is also available
(You do not need to be a PAYPAL member) Or complete the form below



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MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: _____ Type of Membership: (F) Family or Single (S) _____

NAME: _____
(SURNAME) (GIVEN NAME)

ADDRESS: _____

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(POSTAL CODE) (COUNTRY)

TELEPHONE: () _____
(HOME)

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NAME OF FAMILY MEMBER (if applicable) _____
(Surname) (Given Name)

[A family membership includes (2) people living at the same address]

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP FEE

\$75.00 INDIVIDUAL or FAMILY MEMBERSHIP
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_____ TOTAL
(GST and PST are not applicable)

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CARD #: _____

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(3 Numbers on back of card)

Mail this form with a CHEQUE or MONEY ORDER to:

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P.O. BOX 715
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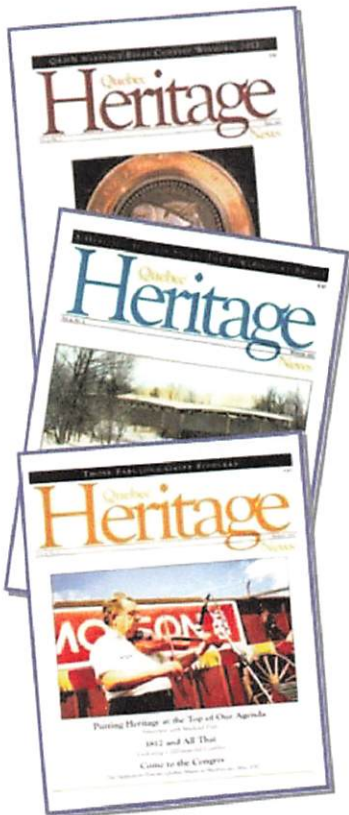


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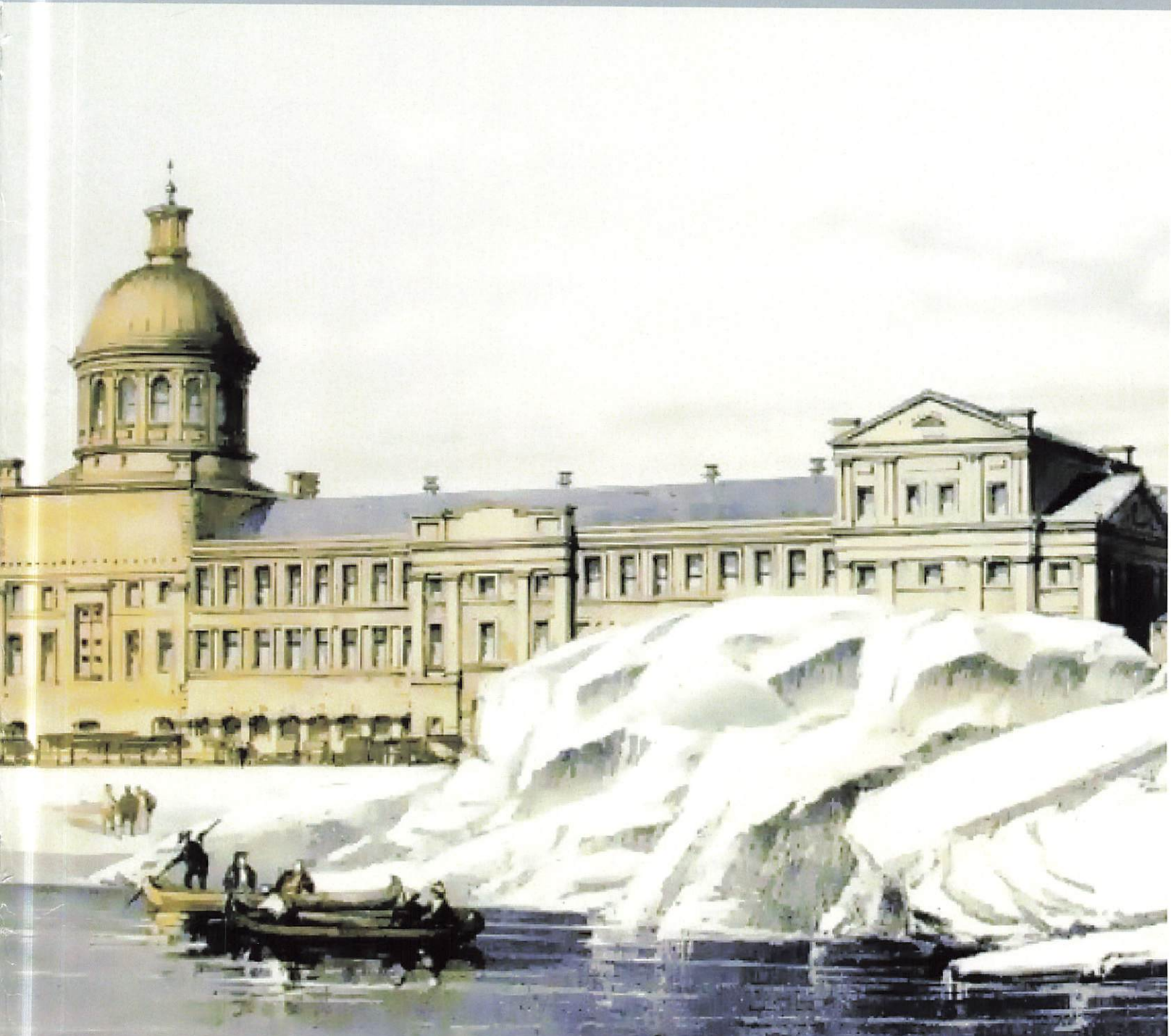
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Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



Winter 2017

Volume 39 Issue 2



Show off your hard work!

"I want to say a huge thank you for the wonderful work done on our visual family tree. It is truly one of the most meaningful and lovely pieces of art in our home. It's hard to put into words the emotions when we see our family members, ancestors, and their relationships so beautifully depicted throughout the generations. It's also the perfect way to show our children, and future grandchildren, where they come from and their important place in our family..."

—Alistair Young,
Langley, BC

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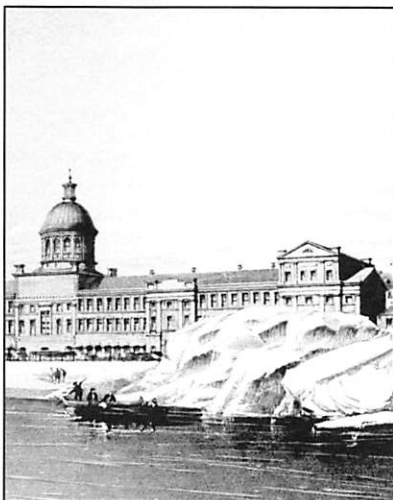
View poster samples at familyancestrees.com

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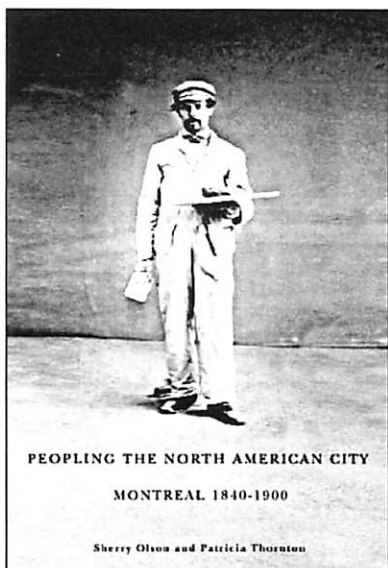
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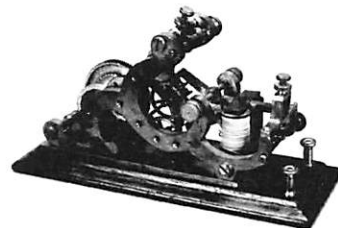


Shoving of ice upon wharves in front of Montreal, 1860, M15934.18
© McCord Museum



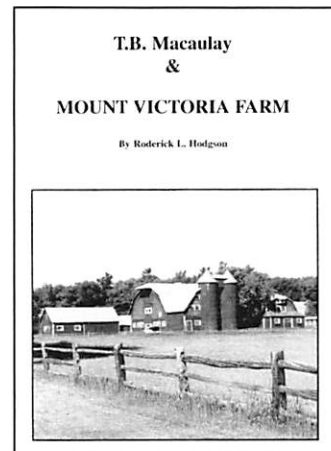
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In just 375 years, Montreal has gone from a fortified Iroquois village to one of the jewels in North America's array of cosmopolitan cities. Thanks to her unique DNA that includes culture, language, infrastructure, climate, location, and politics, Montreal is a city unlike any other. Many of our ancestors

helped make Montreal what it is today. Happy birthday Montreal!

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all members for their Montreal-related contributions included in this issue. I am looking forward to receiving more stories about your ancestors who lived in Montreal or how Montreal affected your family life.

Like Montreal, *Connections* continues to evolve, thanks to your support and input. Due to popular demand, in this issue we have re-introduced a section called "Can You Help?" This space is for members who are unable to bring their research roadblock items to the "Brick Wall" group at the Q.F.H.S. on the second Tuesday of each month. In previous years, "Can You Help?" had a dedicated group of researchers tackling your roadblocks. This time we want to draw on the pool of experienced researchers found near and far in our membership. That would be you! Just send us your genealogical stumbling block or barrier. We will publish it in *Connections* with your coordinates to give our willing and knowledgeable members the opportunity to help you directly. This issue includes our first "Can You Help?" brick wall submitted by Ed Shaughnessy.

In a different context, concerning the question of "Can You Help?", the response is yes, you can definitely help us. In order for the Q.F.H.S. to remain in its current location, and to provide research services, access to our Heritage Centre and to online research sites such as Ancestry, Drouin Institute, and others, the Q.F.H.S. is kicking off a fund raising campaign to help sustain the library and its activities. You can help by participating and donating generously to the Q.F.H.S., a very worthy cause. Help us to continue to help you!

If you have a story to share with us about Montreal or your ancestors, thoughts on a book you have read, some research tips you have come across while doing your own research, a Dear Genie question, or a genealogical roadblock, please send it to qfhs.connections@gmail.com before April 15, 2017 to have it published in the Summer 2017 issue. We would love to hear from you!

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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Email: qfhs@bellnet.ca
Website: www.qfhs.ca

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

Monthly lecture series:
Held on the second Saturday of each month from 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

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Telegram! Telegram!

By Mark W. Gallop, UE

From mid-Victorian times to well into the twentieth century, the arrival of a telegram in a novel or film heightened the drama and signalled a plot turn. In Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Sign of the Four" the events of the case at hand begin with a telegraphed summons. The movie "Saving Private Ryan" starts with the realization that Mrs. Ryan will be receiving three telegrams on the same day advising her of the death of three of her four sons. Telegrams were often similarly dramatic events in our ancestors' lives; their speed and relative cost meant that the news was usually urgent.

Telegramms can be an important source of information for genealogists. They tend to be reliable because they were generally sent in the immediate aftermath of the events they record. However, because the messages were not centrally preserved but delivered in a single physical copy (and sometimes not even that—some telegraphed messages were delivered to the final recipient by telephone) they are often not preserved.

A telegram refers to the message usually transcribed on paper, which had been transmitted by the technique of telegraphy: the transmission at a distance of words and other symbols, especially by electronic means. The telegram's heyday was with cable and then wireless. Transmission and the key components continue to our present day of email, tweets and texting. An understanding of telegrams as a genealogical source provides some guidance with respect to the use and preservation of modern electronic messages.

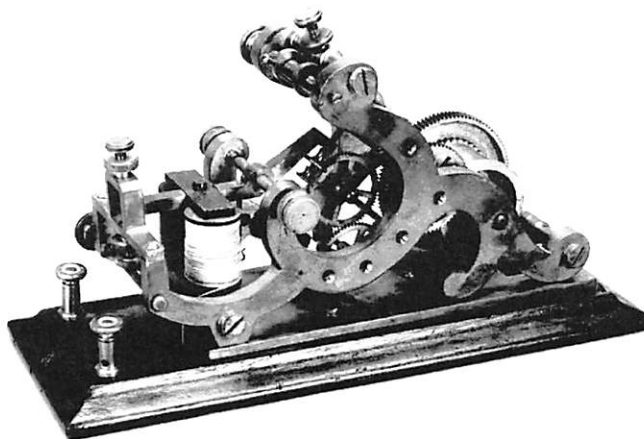
The commercial use of telegraph technology originated in the 1830s following the growth and development of the British railway system. The spread of the railroads provided both the need to communicate between stations and the

rights-of-way to lay or suspend cables. Simultaneous with British developments, Samuel Morse patented his Morse Code in the United States and it quickly replaced most other systems for speedy transmission of text. Telegraphy still required live operators at both ends, at least until 1855 when the printing telegraph was invented.

Thanks to improvements in insulating wires, overland cable technology began to be adapted to water, first across rivers and then with the first cable across the English Channel in 1850. The great oceans were a more substantial challenge, with attempts to lay cable starting in the mid-1850s but only successfully completed in 1866 by the SS Great Eastern across the Atlantic. British commercial interests dominated the following decades, crisscrossing the globe with over-land and under-sea cable lines.

The next substantial development in telegraphy had important Newfoundland and Canadian angles. Guglielmo Marconi was an Italian inventor who experimented with wireless telegraphy as early as 1894. The established cable companies had substantial sunk costs in their established networks, but these didn't help ships at sea, and this was where Marconi first advanced his technology. Successes with British Navy vessels and then with commercial ships led eventually to his greatest triumph: the first wireless transmission across the Atlantic, in

December 1901, to Signal Hill, St. John's. Marconi's desire to quickly develop a commercial application in Newfoundland was delayed by a 50-year monopoly granted to the Anglo-American Cable Company by the Government of Newfoundland in 1854 in exchange for a cables connection across the Cabot Strait between the island and mainland North America. To circumvent the



Morse recorder, from the mid-19th century. This device received Morse code signals. Canadian Museum of History, CN-75 a

Newfoundland monopoly Marconi instead established his first commercial wireless station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton. The Newfoundland station was eventually opened commercially in 1904 at Cape Spear and is best known for its wireless communication during the sinking of the RMS Titanic in 1912.

Telegrams were all about speedy communication, but at a cost. The first commercial messages to be sent on the newly laid trans-Atlantic cables cost £20 for a message of up to 20 words. As competition increased, rates came down rapidly, but this still compared to a charge of pennies for a letter, if one didn't mind the delay with ships taking 10 days or more to cross the Atlantic.

Rates varied through the decades and from company to company but the standard was usually a fixed charge for the first 10 words and then a per word charge for additional text. As a result, in the United States at the turn of the twentieth century the average telegram was 12 words and more than half were 10 words or less. The per word charge for commercial telegrams led to economical word choices, sometimes at the expense of clarity. A reporter tried to confirm the age of the subject of his article with the following query: "HOW OLD CARY GRANT?" The actor is said to have responded: "OLD CARY GRANT FINE. HOW YOU?"

Security and economy were factors for soldiers during the World Wars. Expeditionary Force messages were designed to keep messages short and keep sensitive information from falling into enemy hands. Senders chose from stock phrases in categories such as *Correspondence*, *Greetings*, *Health* and *Bereavement*. For example, number 8 corresponded to "Telegram and Parcel Received Many Thanks". Number 133 was "Rumour Not True"!

Telegrams form an important part of my own family archive. For my mother's family the preserved telegrams are concentrated around one dramatic and historic event. A great-uncle pursued graduate studies in theology in England in 1938 and 1939. His mother, my great-grandmother, travelled over to meet him at the end of his studies, for a "grand tour" of Europe, with the intention of both sailing home in mid-September 1939. The first of the preserved telegrams report their rushed revised booking on the SS Athenia leaving Liverpool on September 2nd, hoping to avoid the impending declarations of war. With every berth on the ship filled with fleeing civilians (mostly Canadians, Americans and Jewish European refugees), German torpedoes

struck the ship off the coast of Ireland as many passengers sat for their first dinner at sea. The SS Athenia took 14 hours to sink and thanks to the

Private collection courtesy of Mark W. Gallop, UE

rescue efforts of several ships, that responded to the distress calls, the death toll was relatively constrained. Of the 1,418 souls aboard, 98 passengers and 19 crew members lost their lives. Fortunately my great-grandmother and great-uncle were not among the casualties. A telegram from Galway, where the majority of the rescued passengers were taken, gave the joyous news, "BOTH SAVED UNINJURED DON'T WORRY." These telegrams, along with related newspaper clippings and memorabilia, such as a letter from the Donaldson Line apologizing for the crowded conditions and annotated, "Handed at dinner 5 minutes before explosion!", are all pasted and preserved in a family scrapbook.

Telegrams played an even more important, if less dramatic, role in the history of my father's fam-

Private collection courtesy of Mark W. Gallop, UE

ily. My paternal grandfather immigrated to Canada in 1922 leaving behind close ties to a father, brother, and cousins in South-West England. Telegrams were sent, received, and preserved when there was urgency to the communication or the event called for special recognition. The earliest preserved telegram dates from within weeks of my grandfather's arrival in Montreal, from his brother who was temporarily also in Canada. Interestingly my grandfather penciled his draft response on the back. Telegrams from later decades sent news of family births, marriages, and deaths, and one congratulated my father on his Confirmation into the Anglican Communion. An interesting series of communications, from June to September 1940, urged British relatives, especially the children, to flee to Canada in anticipation of the coming "Blitz".

While close family connections separated by an ocean made telegrams an important means of communication, there was another family link. My great-grandfather was an employee of the British Postal Service for all of his working life, starting as a teen and retiring as the Chief Superintendent for the South-West region of England. The British Postal Service Appointment Books are searchable via Ancestry.ca, listing employees with hiring dates, locations, and initial roles. My great-grandfather's entry is listed as joining in 1886 in Bristol as a Sorting Clerk & Telegraphist. To my surprise, I also found his future wife, my great-grandmother, listed as joining the service four years later, also in Bristol as a Telegraphist. It is tempting to speculate that this is how they met.

With the growth and reliability of telephones, facsimiles (faxes), the internet and emails, telegrams entered a period of slow decline in the decades following World War II. The British Post Office abolished their telegram service in 1977. In the United States, the last Western Union telegram was sent in 2006. However, a telegram played a final role in my

family history. In January 1985 I was studying at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario, and had just moved into a rented house. A Bell Canada employee strike was delaying connection of a telephone line. My grandfather died in Montreal shortly after the start of term and so my father turned to a hand-delivered "Telepost" message from CNCP Telecommunications to advise and to ask me to call home to discuss the arrangements. This was a fitting way to herald the passing of a man for whom telegrams were an important means to maintain the bonds of family across an ocean.

The Canadian author Alistair MacLeod captures the emotional and archival importance of telegrams in one of his stories. He describes the messages used to herald the deaths of men in mining accidents at distant sites: *"But the yellow telegram is more blunt and more permanent in the starkness of its message and it is never, ever thrown away. It is kept in vases and in Bibles and in dresser drawers beneath white shirts and it is stumbled upon sometimes unexpectedly, years later, sometimes by other hands, in little sandalwood boxes containing locks of the baby's hair or tucked inside the small shoes in which he learned to walk. A simple obituary of a formal kind."* ■



Montreal Historical Photos, www.facebook.com



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.



EYE TEST

By Frank Mackey

Here's a genealogical eye chart. It opens a window on every century from the 18th to the 21st. Take a look.

William Wright and Catherine Guillet marry in Montreal in 1806. They have six children. Only John, their youngest, born 15 October 1823, grows to adulthood. He marries at Quebec in 1865 and has seven children. Only his youngest, Marie Eugenie, born at Ottawa 2 November 1879, makes it out of the 19th century alive. In this family, it seems, the oldest children die young and only the very youngest grow old.

Eugenie and her husband, William Ernest Davies, a Toronto concrete contractor, have four children, the entire fourth generation of Wright descendants. This time, the youngest doesn't outlive the rest. RCAF Flight Sergeant Paul Wright Davies, born at Toronto 18 September 1923, dies in World War II aboard a Lancaster bomber that was blown to bits over



Paul Wright Davies of the Royal Canadian Air Force was killed while serving as a navigator-bomber in World War II. Credit: LAC, RG 24, Service Files of the Second World War, vol. 25172, item 8464

Kallenhardt, Germany, on 7 March 1945, two months before VE Day. He was 21. If not for that war, he might have lasted as long as his siblings—Eugenie Louise, who lived to 88, William George to 79, and Audrey Eileen, who was pushing 103 when she died on 27 September 2013.

ON THE MOVE

The children of William Wright and Catherine Guillet were born at Montreal, and all but John died there. John, a gilder, moved to Quebec around 1854. In the fall of 1865, he married the widow Anna Perrin, a native of Saint-Stanislas, Champlain County. Her first husband, Lazare Trudel, had died in 1864, leaving her with two young sons.

Her first child by Wright, Marie Catherine Anna, known as Anna like her mother, was born at Quebec 1 April 1866. They would have six more children, all born at Ottawa, beginning with John William born 13 April 1867, the year of Confederation. They spent 17-18 years in Ottawa. When they moved to Toronto around 1884, their only surviving kids were Anna and Eugenie, the eldest and the youngest, and Anna, alive in the early 1890s, is thought to have died in Toronto within that decade. The 1901 census found only Wright, his wife, and daughter Eugenie together at Toronto Junction. Wright, re-

JOHN WRIGHT, Carver & Gilder,

MANUFACTURER OF
Picture and Mirror Frames,
WINDOW CORNICES, &c., &c.
CHURCH, STEAMBOAT & GENERAL
DECORATOR,

LOOKING GLASSES RE-SILVERED,
FRAMES REPAIRED & BE-GILT,
Maps, Mounted & Varnished,

and all sorts of job work executed with despatch, in a superior style of workmanship and at the lowest possible remunerating prices.

No. 7,

St. John Street, without.

On moving to Quebec, John Wright published this full-page ad in the city directory. Credit: BANQ, McLaughlin's Quebec Directory, 1855-56

WILLIAM WRIGHT – CATHERINE GUILLET

(c. 1760-1825) (c. 1785-1862)
m. Montreal, 26 May 1806, St Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church

M. Catherine (1807)	William (1808-d. in childhood)	Catherine (1810-1811)	M. Charlotte (1811)	Andrew (1812-1814)	JOHN WRIGHT (1823-1908)
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JOHN WRIGHT – ANNA PERRIN

(1823-1908) (1838-1923)
m. Quebec City, 2 October 1865, Notre-Dame Cathedral (RC)

M. Cath. Anna (1866- <1900)	John William (1867-1874)	Alexander (1868- <1881)	M. Ann Josephine (1871-1875)	Georges Joseph (1874-1883)	M. Josephine (1877-1878)	M. EUGENIE (1879- <1945)
--------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

MARIE EUGENIE WRIGHT – WILLIAM ERNEST DAVIES

(1879- <1945) (1878-1939)
m. Toronto, 13 April 1903, Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr (Angl)

Eugenie Louise (1904-1993) m. Toronto 5 Apr 1924 James Todd Belton (1900-1957) m. (?) 2dly Louis J. Noel	William George (1907-1986) m. (?) Mildred Isobel Springett (1905-2004)	Audrey Eileen (1910-2013) m. (?) Gordon West Haslam (1908-1980)	Paul Wright (1923-1945) unmarried
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tired and supposedly 62 (he was 77), had gone blind. He died on 10 July 1908 at 84. Anna Perrin was 85 when she died on 5 December 1923 at Eugenie's place, 35 Wychwood Ave. That remained Eugenie's home for years. It's where she was in 1945, a widow of 66, when she learned of the death of her son Paul.

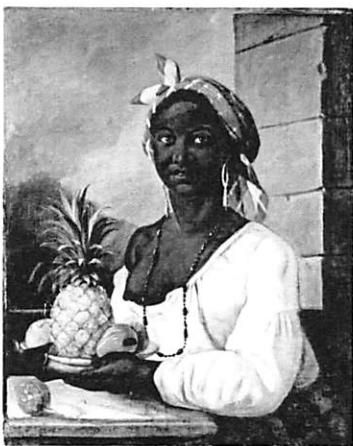
LENS ADJUSTMENT #1

William Wright and his wife were black. Do you see them better now? The family certainly appears in a different light. Their son John was unmistakably black: "*Il est nègre*," a census-taker noted in Ottawa in 1881. His wife Anna Perrin was white, which means their daughter Eugenie was of mixed race. What did her beau, William Davies, make of that? She may have been light-skinned, but the courting William would have met her dad, the gilder, and there was no mistaking *his* colour: "*Il est nègre*." So, in 1903, no golden age in Canadian race relations by any stretch of the emerging nation, a white Anglo-Protestant Hogtown boy married the Catholic daughter of a black *Québécois*. Imagine.

The Davies children never knew their Wright grandfather. He died before Paul and Audrey were born, and when William was just a year old. Only Eugenie Louise, born 14 August 1904, may have had the haziest childhood recollection of sitting in the lap of an old black man who couldn't see her.

LENS ADJUSTMENT #2

John Wright's parents were slaves. Does that sharpen the image? Do they stand out more clearly now? They were slaves in Montreal until about



Portrait of a Haitian Woman, by François Malepart de Beaucourt. Credit: McCord Museum, Montreal, M12067-P1

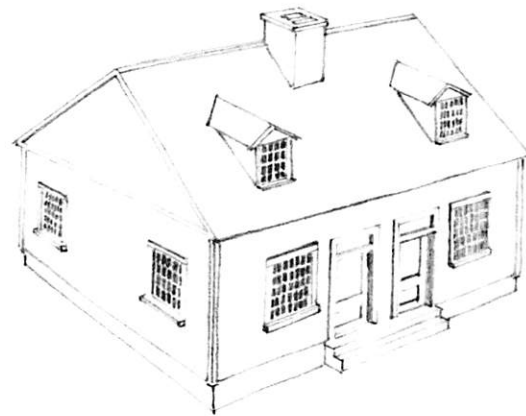
1803. William Wright belonged to businessman James Dunlop, a United Empire Loyalist. Once free, he worked for Dunlop as a paid servant, probably until Dunlop's death in 1815. Catherine Guillet, sometimes called Catherine Cora or Curra, born to African parents in Saint-Domingue (Haiti), belonged to the Canadian artist François Malepart de Beaucourt and his French

Beaucourt was living in the French West Indies, has often been used to illustrate works on black Canadians.

An article in the Summer 2016 *Connections* entitled "Slavery in our back yard" focused on descendants of ex-slave John Trim. It happens that Catherine Guillet worked as a servant for Trim and his first wife, Charlotte, for about 15 years. She left the Trims in 1820 when her husband hit the jackpot. On 4 July, he was paid the hefty sum of almost 63 pounds in back wages by Dunlop's estate, and on the same day, two benefactors gave him a house, declaring that—

... feeling a friendship for William Wright, a negro, of this city, and commiserating his helpless state after spending or [sic] life as a servant, and his present age threatening a want, they the said Adam Ann Gordon and Charles F. Hooffstetter of their free will have determined to ensure as much as in their power a competency against too great distress in his said Wm. Wright's old age.

The gift house stood at the southwest corner of present-day St-Paul and Inspector streets. The Wrights moved in that September. Their first five children



Sketch of William Wright's house, drawn from the builder's specifications found in the BAnQ records of notary André Jobin, deed no. 1938, 30 June 1820. Credit: Courtesy of Robert Lemire

had died by then. John, their last, was born three years later. William Wright did not see him grow up—he died on 10 February 1825, supposedly 66.

On 16 October 1826, Catherine Guillet remarried. Her second husband, widower Jacob Abdella, was said at different times to have hailed from Gibraltar, Italy, Malta Near the end of his life, he claimed to be of Bedouin origin, born in Palestine, over 100 years old, and to have fought under Lord Nelson at Trafalgar in 1805. He and Catherine

Guillet had three children—Marguerite in 1827, Pierre in 1829 and Jacob in 1833. None made it to age 2. John Wright remained an only child. In 1839, they apprenticed him to a gilder. He had been working at this craft for several years by 1848 when Abdella hightailed it to Upper Canada, deserting wife and stepson.

When John Wright moved to Quebec, his mother followed. The 1861 census recorded them in Upper Town St-Jean Ward. A note written on the census card on behalf of the illiterate Guillet said: “My second husband is in U.C. some where onley my son and my self together.” She was supposedly 68, but at her death on 14 November 1862, she was said to be 77, which was probably closer to the truth. She was buried in Notre-Dame-de-Belmont Cemetery. No trace of her grave survives.

In Ottawa, oddly enough, her son reconnected with his stepfather. Abdella turned up there in the 1870s. When he died on 29 June 1883, the register of Notre-Dame Basilica identified him as Jacob Adelah, “a negroe,” 104 years old—“He is said to be married but has few if any friends in America.” John Wright was a witness at his funeral.

LENS ADJUSTMENT #3

Audrey Eileen Davies, last great-grandchild of onetime slaves William Wright and Catherine Guillet, died in Kitchener, Ontario, three years ago. Seen through this lens, slavery is rather uncomfortably close, isn't it? But now we have to adjust our colour perception as the Wrights turn white. While the 1881 census identified John Wright as black, there is no later record that anyone in the family was of “African” descent. In 1901, Wright's last census, he, his wife and daughter were all counted as white.

Under the “one-drop rule,” which, in the days of out-and-out segregation, saw many Americans with the just faintest trace of “Negro blood” officially classified as black, John Wright's grandchildren would have been reckoned black. Yet one look at Audrey and Paul Davies tells us we would have to be blind to see them as black, and any law requiring us to do so would be an ass. It would be just as ab-

surd to claim they were “passing,” i.e., posing as white. They *were* white. They had black roots, but they weren't black, any more than they were French-Canadian, although that too was in their genes.

HASLAM, Audrey Eileen
Published: Sep 30, 2013
Event Date: Sep 27, 2013

PHOTOS

ERB GOOD
FAMILY FUNERAL HOME
Audrey Eileen HASLAM (nee Davies)

HASLAM, Audrey Eileen (nee Davies) 1910 - 2013 Audrey passed away peacefully at Columbia Forest Long Term Care Centre on Friday, September 27, 2013. She was two months away from her 103rd birthday. Born in Toronto, she came to Kitchener in 1947 after living in Halifax and St. John's where she assisted in military hospitals while her husband Gordon served in the north Atlantic with the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War. Ever the consummate hostess, she never knew how many servicemen would be coming to dinner when the ships returned to port. Audrey was a master bridge player, and she and Gordon had a wide circle of friends. They enjoyed traveling and spending time at the Westmount Golf Club. She was Mom to Paul and his wife Barb and Peter and his wife Lorna, Grandma to Heather and Meredith and Great-Nana to little Hunter. As Great-Aunt Audrey, she was proud to be the matriarch of a large extended family in both Canada and the United States. Her husband Gordon, her brothers William and Paul, and her sister Eugenia, all predeceased her. The family would like to thank the staff at Lanark-Heights Retirement Home and at Columbia Forest for the excellent care and kindness she received. Audrey faced her many medical challenges with dignity and maintained her strong independent spirit to the end. We will miss her. Friends are invited to share their memories of Audrey with her family during a memorial visitation at the **Erb & Good Family Funeral Home**, 171 King St. S., Waterloo, on Thursday, October 3, 2013 from 7-9 p.m. A private family service to celebrate her life and faith will be held on Friday, October 4, 2013. Condolences for the family and donations to St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church, Kitchener or the Grand River Regional Cancer Centre may be arranged through the funeral home at www.erbgood.com or 519.745.8445.

Category: Obituaries & Death Notices
Newspaper(s): Waterloo Region Record
Location: Kitchener





Obituary with photo of Audrey Eileen Davies accessed online 22 September 2016 at www.lifenews.ca/announcement/4131756-haslam-audrey-eileen

It sometimes seems that old-time black Quebecers vanished without a trace. Here is part of the explanation: Some died very young, others, like Abdella, lived long but died childless or, like Catherine Guillet, lie buried in unmarked graves. Some families moved away, some turned white through intermarriage, and some, like the Wrights, did both.

By the way, do you suppose Paul Wright Davies' middle name honoured his mother, his grandfather, or a long line of ancestors stretching back through Africa to Adam? ■



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* (2010), 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.

Can That Really Be True?

By Anne Goulding Joseph

One of the biggest problems for many family historians is that they have not had any contact with people who could tell stories of earlier generations. Luckier family historians either know (or knew) people willing to share stories from the past through either personal knowledge or hearsay. To my great delight, the first three decades of my life were enriched by a close and loving relationship with several of my father's sisters, all of whom were at least 50 years older than I was and deeply attached to family. Lucky me, you say? I wish. The trouble was that these aunts were world-class silent guardians of earlier family life.

My father, John Goulding, was the youngest of Martin Goulding's children, whose birth order was roughly boys, girls, and then John. And so it happened that he was kept in the dark about all but the most ho-hum bits of information concerning his family's earlier years. He learned that his father had fled the Irish potato famine as a young teenager in the mid 1840s and in time married and settled in Tarporley, Cheshire. He also learned that he had been born in the family home in 1887, had seven older sisters and six older brothers, two of whom had been born to his father's first wife—whose name was apparently unknown.

It was in the spring of 2000 that I began seriously researching the past, by which time I had become matriarch of the family. The obvious beginning was to track down dates of birth from various sources for all Martin Goulding's children, and it did not take long for me to stumble upon the first stunning surprise. There were 17, not 14, children.



John Goulding (1887-1958)

CAN THAT REALLY BE TRUE? I had an overwhelming sense of sadness when I realized that my father had died at the age of 71 without ever knowing that he had one more older brother and two more older sisters. His mother, widowed when my father was four years old, certainly knew them: indeed, she raised her stepchildren from the time the eldest of them was just seven years old. And my aunts all knew them, the older ones having lived in the same house with them in their early years, all together as a blended family. My uncles also either knew them or knew of them, but for whatever reason, did not tell even their own children about their oldest uncle and aunts. Somehow, my father tragically missed out on all this knowledge. He was sent to boarding school at an early age, and immediately afterwards began a 16 year career in the Royal Navy. Even so, surely someone could have said something. I am both mystified and, yes, a mite angry about this. By the time my father was in his twenties (maybe even older), both of his half-sisters were still alive and in at least sporadic contact with the family. After years and years of thinking about this and wondering why it was all such a secret, I am still as puzzled and sad as ever.

And so the hunt began.

Baby Martin's Story - 2 October 1855 to 21 December 1855

Online records showed that Martin Goulding's first wife Mary Hunter Goulding gave birth to twins in Tarporley on 2 October 1855. Their births were registered on 8 October, authenticated by the mark of Martin Goulding, father, described as a lodging housekeeper. Baby Martin's name is followed in the register by that of his sister Mary, suggesting that the boy was born first. The twins were baptized on 4 November 1855 at St. Werburgh's Church in Chester.

It was only a few weeks later that tragedy overtook the young Goulding family. Baby Martin died on 21 December 1855. The death certificate states the cause of death to have been *Convulsions 3 days Certified*. Whatever that means. His father was noted as having been present at the death in Tarporley, and while

CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY OF DEATH
Pursuant to the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1953

HD 217721

Registration District <i>Nantwich</i>									
1855. Death in the Sub-district of <i>Bunbury</i>					in the <i>County of Chester</i>				
No.	Where and when died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description, and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of Registrar
357	<i>Twenty First December 1855 Tarporley</i>	<i>Martin GOULDING</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>9 weeks</i>	<i>Son of Martin GOULDING a Smallware Dealer</i>	<i>Convulsions 3 Days Certified</i>	<i>X The Mother of Martin Goulding Present at the death Tarporley</i>	<i>Twenty Third December 1855</i>	<i>Peter Smith</i>

Certified to be a true copy of an entry in a register in my custody.

J. Lamm Deputy Superintendent Registrar
27 March 2012.

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. "CROWN COPYRIGHT" WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

there is a record that the burial took place in Tarporley on 23 December 1855, I have not been able to find the gravesite. As it happened, only baby Martin died in infancy, with the remaining 16 of patriarch Martin's 17 children all growing to maturity and onward.

Mary's Story - 2 October 1855 to after 14 December 1891

The baby Mary grew up with her parents and over the next few years was joined by another sister and two more brothers—Elizabeth, Peter, and Michael. Tragedy struck again on 25 August 1862 when Mary Hunter Goulding also died. Four months after the death of their mother, the four youngsters had a step-mother when their father married Catherine Hanley, who went on to give birth to 12 more children for Martin Goulding. The blended family grew up together until at least 1871, as noted in the census, but by the time the 1881 census was taken Mary's name had disappeared. She had most likely gone into domestic service.

Sadly, I could not find anything definitive about Mary's adult life beyond the fact that she was named by her father in his will dated July 1891, and at the age of 36 in December 1891, she received an inheritance of £100 from her father three months after his death. She was also named in his will to inherit more when Martin Goulding's Trust ended on 8 May 1908, which was the 21st birthday of the youngest child, John. Of interest is the fact that Mary's brother Michael and half-brother Martin (yes, yet another Martin) were the trustees of patriarch Martin's will. Yet another example of the care my grandfather took to ensure that all his children were equally represented, regardless of whether the mother was his first or second wife. So far, I have not been able to trace any official documentation of the distribution of bequests when the Trust ended in May 1908.

In the realm of possibly wild speculation, I spent huge amounts of time searching the internet trying to sort out the gazillions of Mary Gouldings living in Cheshire and Lancashire at this time. The most likely lead turned up in the 1891 census for Manchester, which shows a household of three living at 14 Florence Street in the parish of Gorton. The head, Mary Goulding, is described as a 36-year-old charwoman who had been born in Tarporley in 1855. That matches. The census also shows that Mary's 5-year-old Manchester-born daughter Elizabeth was living with her, along with a lodger. Mary is described as a widow, but in those days, women with a child born out of wedlock often did this to protect their reputation.

What are the odds that another girl named Mary would have been born in the tiny village of Tarporley (population under 1,200) in 1855 who grew up to marry a man named Goulding? My belief is that my unmarried aunt, Mary Goulding, who named her daughter after her sister, was living in Manchester and inherited a bequest from her father in 1891.

Elizabeth's Story - 28 August 1857 to after 14 December 1891

Elizabeth's life in Tarporley paralleled that of her elder sister Mary, until she left home sometime in her mid to late teens (before the 1881 census was taken) and would almost certainly have gone into domestic service. Every indication is that her father, Martin Goulding, cared deeply for all his children, as demonstrated by the carefully considered provisions for their ongoing welfare made in his will, written in July

1891.

The provisions made by Martin for his daughter Elizabeth differ from those of his other three adult daughters. Martin directed his trustees to pay Elizabeth the same amount of £100, but whereas the others were to get theirs as a lump sum, Elizabeth was to be paid at the rate of 12 pounds 10 shillings every six months.

Why? Could Elizabeth have been married? Half-sisters Winifred and Catherine were both still single in 1891, and it seems most likely that sister Mary was also single. Married women did not retain their independence in those days, and if Martin knew that Elizabeth had a husband, he may well have thought that his son-in-law would be more inclined to let Elizabeth keep a smaller sum of money at intervals than a larger chunk all at once. Who knows?

That is the last of the proven news of Elizabeth. Or is it? As for her sister Mary, I spent a huge amount of time scouring the internet for clues and came up with the following as what I dare to classify as “a reasonable possibility”.

The 1881 census records that a 22-year-old Tarporley-born girl named Elizabeth Goulding was living in the household of Charles Bradbury at Carlton Villa, Heaton Road, Withington, Lancashire as a domestic servant. The name and place of birth are right, and the age of 22 almost right: she was actually 23.

Eventually I found a certificate recording the marriage of Elizabeth Goulding, 30-year-old spinster daughter of Martin Goulding, General Dealer, to John Nunnerley Roden, 32-year-old bachelor. The mar-

1888. Marriage solemnized at Bootle Chapel in the Parish of Walton on the Hill in the County of Lancaster

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
8	8th July 1888.	John Nunnerley Roden	32	Bachelor	Wagoner	and 45 Fairfield Street Boote	Edward Roden (deceased)	Coffee Roaster
		Elizabeth Goulding	30	Spinster		45 Fairfield Street Boote	Martin Goulding	General Dealer

Married in the Chapel of St. Mary according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by Licence or after _____ by me,

This Marriage was solemnized between us, John Nunnerley Roden in the Presence of us, Edward Roden Mary Ann Roden her X mark Edw. F. Nepe m. a. Incumbent.

riage was solemnized on 8 July 1888 according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church. Established Church? A mixed marriage? That would really upset Martin Goulding, but never to the point of cutting his daughter off completely. In 1891, Elizabeth Goulding Roden was living with her husband and two children in Kirkdale Lancashire.

And that is all I could find. No proof. But it could be the story of my Aunt Elizabeth. ■



Anne Goulding Joseph, born in England in 1935, arrived in Montreal in February 1959. She married a 7th generation Quebecer, William K. Joseph, and her book on his family was published in 1995 by Septentrion in Sainte-Foy, Quebec. Even though the stories emanating from research of the Joseph and Goulding families proved to be refreshingly different, the same search techniques applied: that is, logic and innovative thinking, aided by patience and good luck. Anne has been a member of the Q.F.H.S. for 20 years.

A Family Affair

By René Péron



Many are the families which have seen more than one generation pass through the portals of Lower Canada College (L.C.C.), that august institution, be it as students, teachers, or both. Nonetheless, it behoves one to put down the souvenirs of one family in particular, a family, the presence of which was felt for over half a century, and which in return has profited so much from the milieu, which the said institution provided.

The family in question being that bearing an old French name closely tied to the beginnings of our country as it was then called, namely Nouvelle-France. The Peron (note, one “r” and no “é”) family was instrumental in bringing indentured colonists during the middle of the 17th century to that area of the North American continent which, under the English regime, became better known as Lower Canada (*le Bas Canada*) and eventually Quebec.

The said Peron family, now numbering close to 100,000 descendants throughout North America, became an integral part of the web and woof of the country it lived in, adopting its laws, customs and religion. Thus, from a Huguenot or Calvinist background, from La Rochelle, France, Peron folk became Perron in Lower Canada, Kébec or Québec; they also became Roman Catholic to conform to the laws of the land and to be able to settle in the new continent. It was only towards the 1850s that a branch of these same Perons converted back to Protestantism under the influence of French and Swiss missionaries; let us note that at that same period in history, denominational differences did not carry much weight with the newly converted. By coincidence the name also reverted in spelling save that an “*accent aigu*” was added to the “*é*”.

A person is an ethnic entity, which is a composite of his or her genealogical background, influences at home, at school and in society. Yours truly approached Lower Canada College with trepidation as the very bastion of “Englishness”. But where did he come from? Let us, through his eyes and mental recollections, look back at one family and its very long association with the life of and at Lower Canada College.

Though brought up in the Baptist tradition, having lived and studied in French in Quebec’s south eastern region, in English in Worcester, Massachusetts, gone to McGill and graduated from McMaster University (in Toronto at the time), stud-

ied in Paris under the auspices of the Alliance Française, Dad’s first teaching job, as far as I know, was at l’École de Sabrevois, a French language Anglican school on Chatham Street in Montreal.

I believe that it was at Sabrevois that he came to know the Reverend Father Henri Benoit, priest and pastor of the French language Anglican Church l’Église du Rédempteur. And the Reverend Henri Benoit, possibly through a connection with St John the Divine Anglican Church, knew Doctor Fosbery and had heard of his need for a French teacher at his relatively new school for boys. Thus began a near 50-year Péron presence at Lower Canada College.



Charles S. Fosbery, L.C.C.’s founder and first headmaster.

My recollections therefore go before and beyond my years as a student at Lower Canada. They are not the stuff of history but they are part of my history at the school as well as that of the school.

As far as I know with any accuracy, when my father went to teach there he took up residence in a room in one of the brick houses which

the school owned at the south end of what was then the main and only building. Said house has now disappeared. Also, if I understand correctly, there were still plank sidewalks on Royal Avenue at the time. Always an avid musician, as was Dr. Fosbery, I believe it was also then that he purchased his piano, a Karn.

Upon marrying my mother, another French speaking Protestant teacher, he moved to a rented flat, right next to the railway tracks on Girouard Avenue, where the underpass now exists. This is where I was born and my first and still vivid recollection is of running to the side window of our home to watch the steam trains rumble by. Shortly thereafter, we moved to Old Orchard Avenue, between Monkland and Terrebonne, which to our delight was dotted with apple trees. In those days this brought us within a mile of the school, a comfortable walking distance to and from work for Dad and

also for students. Come summer heat, rain and wind, snow and bitter cold in winter, both teacher and student had to be on time and ready before the assembly bell rang.

If the sidewalk on the west or north side of Monkland Avenue could talk it would tell of the 10,000 or so foot excursions taken over that same route by one "Pitt" Péron, not to count those by his two sons during their combined years at L. C. C. Perish the thought of going by car or streetcar, it would have been too expensive and the exercise was good for one. Only two other students come to mind, who undertook such a task which would be considered abusive by standards of this century.

There were probably others, but I mention in particular the long deceased brothers Paul and Robert Noël, as they lived only a few doors away from our home. If it rained you arrived partly damp to say the least; if it was hot you still wore your stan-

standard dress uniform no matter that, in and of itself, it was far from being cool; if it was cold, mitts, turtleneck and scarf, all in the school colours of course, had to suffice; over all was the invariable school bag full of books.

Our language in the home, at our Baptist church, in family, and in social gatherings was French, whereas English was the means of communication with "les autres" or the balance of the community. We lived in a perfectly bilingual milieu where respect and toleration were the order of the day. French, English, Roman Catholic or Protestant, all deserved and received such; each and every facet of these cultural influences provided an enriching environment for the Péron family.

We lived in this aesthetically diverse milieu from pre-school to post university, even into our work and married years. The Masonic order, with its English and French speaking units, provided our father with a social community, and our mother found such in her work within the French and English language churches of all denominations. It was a truly ecumenical as well as bilingual background.

Interestingly, in all of this, two things stand out

in my memory as they must have affected the family relationship ever so subtly within the greater whole as represented by Lower Canada College.

Early on in Dad's career it would appear that Dr. Fosbery instituted either faculty meetings or general ones with both faculty and parents being present. Teachers' spouses were also invited to attend such. Mother, though perfectly bilingual and a teacher in her own right, was always a humble and timid soul, ready to help others but reticent in putting herself forward in any way. It would appear that upon presenting herself at one of these functions she felt snubbed, for an unknown reason, by

some of the assembled guests. She subsequently refused to attend any further such formalities, thus leaving Dad to fend for himself within that context, even to the end of his teaching career.

Coming from a 100% purely French speaking Canadian and Quebec background, Dad, at certain intervals in his life, could perhaps (oh heresy!) have entertained thoughts some of which are the basis of many separatist philosophies



Lower Canada College. First year on Royal Avenue, 1909-1910 McCord Museum

of this day. However, he was always cognizant and acknowledged that his family's livelihood was indeed provided and assured by the very society which he may have questioned in his younger days. He thus developed great respect for what it stood for and became a staunch and strong supporter of the School. This very spark of concern regarding the relationship between French and English speaking elements in Montreal, and in the School in particular, may well be what Hugh MacLennan had been able to use to advantage in his writing of *Two Solitudes*; this as it was expressed in one of his letters *Mother* on the occasion of one of their wedding anniversaries

Via L.C.C. connections with the St. James Club, Dad and Mother had intimate friends in the Earl of Eastwood and his good wife. Through them, many a pleasant musical evening was had in our home with invited soloist guests whom Dad found pleasure in accompanying at his upright grand. Teaching was Dad's vocation, but his avocation was organ music; for many a year, from his young university days at McGill and McMaster till late in life, he took much pleasure in acting as a volunteer organist in any

French language Protestant church which might invoke his services, be it of one denomination or another.

Seemingly, we were “sitting on the fence” in sympathy or empathy with the two cultures of our native “*Province de Québec*”. We were “*pas comme les autres*” and lived that way and in that atmosphere, ghetto-like at times and yet very nurturing, reaching out and still very self sufficient.

And, one may ask, what followed those years at Lower Canada College?

Dad’s retirement was one of quiet and rest. Winter in Montreal, reading voraciously as usual, meeting with friends, volunteering much of his time and effort during several years as secretary of a local revue addressed to French speaking Protestants in Canada and the United States called “*L’Aurore*”, which is now defunct, still practising and occasionally playing the organ. Summers were a truly calm period spent in his country residence with his wife of many a year, a place which was the “*berceau*” of many a French speaking Protestant family and where they both attended elementary and high school at l’Institut Feller. He lived a good long life under the watchful medical care of one of his former pupils, Dr Richard Harbert. Alzheimer’s disease finally claimed its victim after devastating his mental and musical abilities as well as causing him many a frustration.

My brother Fernand went on to obtain his Ph. D. in biochemistry at McGill. Progressively, after serving as Laboratory Head in a Puerto Rico pharmaceutical firm, he worked his way into the ranks of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in Worcester, Massachusetts. There, as Senior Research Scientist, he was supported by grants and a Career Research Award from N. I. H. (U. S. A.). At this institution, led by Gregory Pincus of so-called “pink-pill contraceptive” fame, many of his research papers on adrenal physiology were published in accredited scientific journals as well as presented personally at Symposia in Europe and in the U. S. A. Long retired, he and his wife live in his native Quebec where they enjoy a sedentary but also busy lifestyle on their 15 acre estate in Sutton.



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.

Yours truly, after McGill, the Canadian Officers Training Corps (C. O. T. C.), and a short stint in the army, discontinuing teaching after one year, became involved in technical sales assisting engineers and architects to correctly make use of specialized building equipment or materials in the design of commercial and industrial buildings. Now retired for over 25 years, presently living in Ontario, his avocations have been, organ music following his father’s example, translation into our country’s two official languages, and more recently genealogical research. Not content with these, as member of the Association des familles Perron d’Amérique inc., the Société d’histoire du protestantisme français au Québec, the Canadian Huguenot Society, the National Huguenot Society (U.S.A), the Quebec Family History Society, a former director of the Missisquoi Historical Society, his local Masonic lodges, he contributes notes, memoirs, historical data, books, papers and the odd lecture hoping and trusting that some of the Peron/Perron/Péron legacy may prove of use or interest to someone, sometime in the future.

Son Pierre, who benefited greatly from Dr. Penton’s advice, went on to study commerce at Concordia. A stint on the Old Boys Executive and the hockey team were his continued interests before leaving for Ottawa where he gravitated into the ranks of the federal government bureaucracy using to advantage his bilingualism as well as his natural bent for “*computereze*”. He retired in the summer of 2006. Though his avocations are many he spends much of his time and thoughts keeping a watchful eye on his aging parents.

Three of the writer’s nephews, Douglas, George and Henry, also graced L. C. C.’s portals and benefited from its educational and social milieu. They are all very successful in their chosen vocations. ■

Voilà, j’ai dit.

Long life to L. C. C.

“Pitt II”, René E. S. Péron

Class of 1938

A Meeting Postponed for 275 Years

By Robert I. Perrault and Louise Morel de La Durantaye
1685–1960

My paternal ancestor in Canada

My ancestor, Nicolas Perrot was born in Darcey, Burgundy, France about 1644, and came to “Nouvelle France” in 1660 as a “*donné*” of the Jesuits, who sponsored young men to the new world on condition of becoming general helpers and religious promoters for a certain period of time at their service. He became an explorer, a fur trader with the Indians, a diplomat, and interpreter of the tribal languages.

In 1665, he joined a number of expeditions in “*Les pays d’en haut*” and in the west as far as Wisconsin, the Mississippi, and surrounding regions. There he became acquainted with the tribes and acted as peacemaker between them and the French explorers active in the area.

He became a “*Coureur des bois*” and was active in that capacity most of his life. The Indians knew him as “*Metamines*” and nicknamed him “*Iron Legs*” for his physical strength. He could walk and portage for very long periods in the worst weather conditions. During these years, he amassed considerable pelts which were stored in various Jesuit forts or missions and were the main source for financing these expeditions.

In 1667, he formed a trading company with three other Montreal settlers. In 1670, he became an official translator for Simon François Daumont de Saint Lusson, a military officer and deputy of Intendant Jean Talon. Perrot later returned to his home in Bécancour and married Magdeleine Raclot, a “*fille du roi*” on November 11, 1671 in Trois Rivières. Over his lifetime he eventually had 11 children.

In the spring of 1685, governor Joseph Antoine Le Febvre de La Barre appointed him commandant-in-chief of *Baie des Puants*, present day Green Bay. Shortly afterwards, Perrot was put under the authority of Olivier Morel de La Durantaye who was a Captain in the famous French regiment of Carignan-Salières. In the spring of 1687, while he was in the Detroit area, a fire broke out in the Jesuit mission in *Baie Des Puants*, and 40,000 pounds of his pelts were destroyed which left him financially ruined.

On May 8, 1689 after building Fort Saint-Nicolas at the mouth of the Wisconsin River and establishing peace among area tribes, he took possession, in the name of King Louis XIV, of a huge territory including the Mississippi river.

The following year after the Lachine massacre, Governor General Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, instructed him to establish peace with all the Indian tribes before they joined the Iroquois. He was also involved in the discovery of lead mines in later years, because of help from Miami tribe chiefs. Later, he returned to his home in Bécancour. At the request of Governor Hector de Callières he was called upon as interpreter to help bring together over 40 Indian tribes with 1,300 aboriginal representatives assembled, in order to ratify the Great Peace Treaty of 1701 in Montreal on August 4th. He never recovered financially from his loss of 1687 and remained indebted to his dying days.

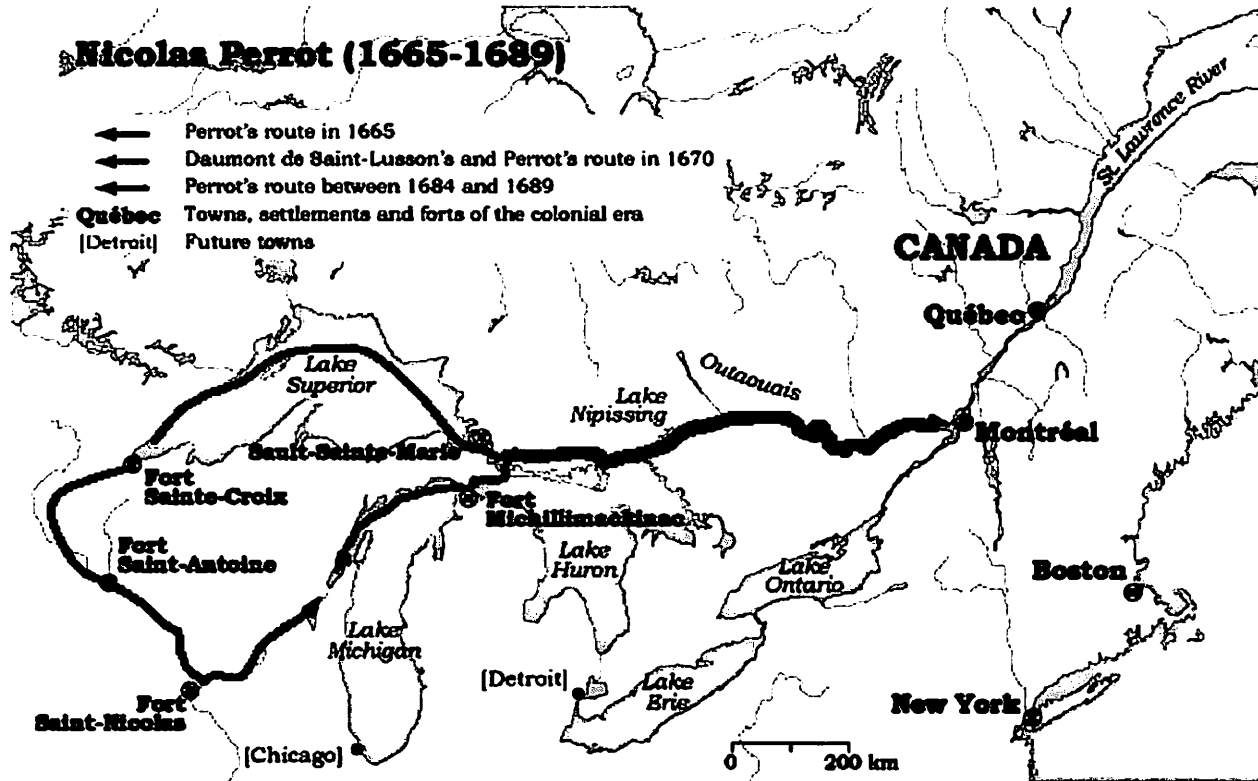
In 1710, Governor Philippe de Rigaud de



Nicolas Perrot on right. www.alchetron.com

Vaudreuil appointed him Captain of Côte de Bécan-cour in an effort to assist him financially for all services rendered to France over the years. Perrot was the best-known Frenchman east of the Mississippi and monuments were erected to his memory in Wisconsin, Michigan, and Ontario. He was buried in Bécan-cour on August 8, 1717, his very patient wife Magdeleine died in Trois Rivières on July 8, 1724.

France, on family matters, and later came back to Quebec in 1670 to remain permanently. On September 14, 1670, he married Françoise Duquet in Quebec City where he established his home. He was given the concession of the “Seigneurie de La Durantaye” in 1672, augmented in 1693 and again in 1696. He was also given the concession of the “Seigneurie de Kamouraska” in 1674. In 1683, at



Nicolas Perrot map, www.historymuseum.ca

Louise's paternal ancestor in Canada

Louise's ancestor, Olivier Morel, Sieur de La Durantaye was born in La Grave, Loire, Brittany, France on February 17, 1640, at the Manoir de la Chaussée. His family linked to the chivalrous noble dukedom of Brittany. At the death of his father when he was only 14 years old, he joined the army as a cadet, and eight years later in 1662, he attained the level of ensign. He became Lieutenant of an infantry company, “Chambellé.” His company, along with four others, travelled to “Nouvelle France” on the 54 gun, 800-ton military vessel “Le Brézé”, leaving the port of La Rochelle on February 26, 1664. After an expedition to the West Indies, they arrived in Percé on June 18, 1665. “Le Brézé” travelled onward to Tadoussac but no further due to its draft. From there, they travelled to Quebec on two smaller vessels and finally arrived on June 30, 1665. On December 10, 1665, Olivier was promoted to Captain of his company which then became known as the “Régiment La Durantaye.” In 1668, he returned to

“Fort De Buade”, Olivier was put in command of the French forts in the North West, “Fort Saint-Louis” (Utica Illinois), “Fort Kaministigoya” (Thunder Bay Ont.) and “Fort La Tourelle” (Lake Nipigon, Ont.). In 1684, Governor De la Barre organized an expedition against the Iroquois and named Olivier at the head of the operations. With Daniel Greysolon Dulhut and Nicolas Perrot, Olivier put together a small army of 500 men, who had been convinced to join by Father Jean Enjalran, but a confrontation did not take place as a peace treaty had been signed. He was again sent back west to “Les Pays d'en Haut” as the military representative of France in the region of “La Baie des Puants” for which he was responsible, as “Capitaine réformé”, from 1687 to 1690 at the fort of Michilimackinac from where Nicolas Perrot operated. In 1694, he was promoted to “Capitaine en Canada” and in the same year “Garde-Marine” (a great honour). He was named councillor of the “Sovereign Council” in 1703. He returned to his home in Quebec City where he died on September

28, 1716. He had nine children. His wife Françoise died on May 14, 1719, also in Quebec City. Olivier was buried in the cemetery of "Ladurantaye" a small village situated on the south shore of the St Lawrence, just east of Levis and St. Michel, which was named after him. A few plaques and a monument exist commemorating his contribution to the foundation of "Nouvelle France" and his efforts in establishing a lasting peace with the Indian tribes in the west countries with Nicolas Perrot.

Meeting of the two

Both of our ancestors date back nine generations in Canada and practically all of their descendants have remained in Quebec. The spelling of Perrot has changed since the 1720s to Perrault or more commonly to Perreault. There are 11 different Perreault families in Quebec, descending from apparently unrelated sets of immigrant ancestors, and Nicolas Perrot was the first one to arrive.

In 1960, a mutual friend of Louise and me introduced us and it was not long before we got married in April of 1962. At that time, I was not involved in genealogy, which I only got interested in 1992. Neither of us had a clue that both of our ancestors had arrived in "Nouvelle France" within a few years of one another, and that they eventually met in 1685, in Fort Michilimackinac, which is present day Mackinac, a small island between lakes Huron and Michigan. Olivier would be the military man responsible for the region where Nicolas, the "Coureur des Bois", was the translator and negotiator for the Indian tribes, and they both were involved in fur trading. It is an extraordinary co-incidence that such a situation has occurred.

Who could have predicted such a postponed meeting?



Robert was born in London England, as his French Canadian Montrealer parents had been on a two-year trip to Europe. They returned to Canada on the Cunard Line ship "RMS Ausonia" when Robert was only three months old, which might have been a contributing factor to his eventual life long career in the marine, shipyard, and shipping industries. He attended Mont St. Louis College, the Montreal Institute of Technology, and civil engineering studies at Laval University in Quebec City. He became interested in genealogy in 1992 at which time the internet had only one year of existence.

Louise's father was born in Cap St. Ignace, and her mother was born in Manchester N.H. from French Canadian parents originally from the Chicoutimi area. She attended Villa Maria Academy, in NDG, then École des Beaux Arts and Sir George William University (now Concordia) in Montreal. She was the classified ads manager of six weekly newspapers, among which was the West Island "News and Chronicle" for 15 years and then was an administrator and the "voice" of John Abbott College in Ste. Anne De Bellevue for 15 years. She and Robert have two grown children and three grandchildren all living in the West Island of Montreal. Robert and Louise have been members of the Q.F.H.S. since March 2016.

Can You Help?

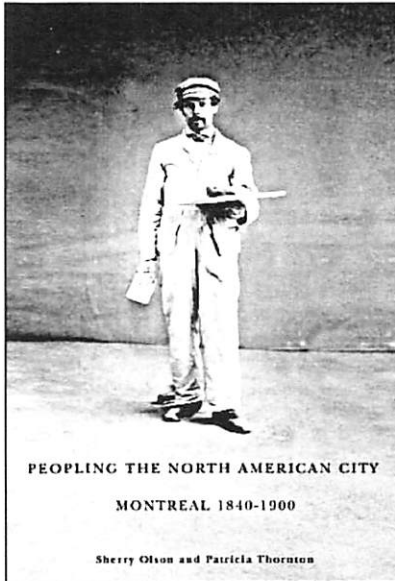
This section is for all members to share their research questions or brick walls. If anyone can help, please contact the originator directly.

I am stumped by the difficulty of uncovering my great-grandfather's past in Montreal. His name was Edward J. O'Shaughnessy. He said he was born in Montreal March 31, 1848, but no record has been found to confirm that. The earliest proof of his life in Montreal is in the Drouin Collection when in 1863 he signs the registry as a witness to the baptism of his niece. He has a fine signature. An 1889 editorial comment in the Catholic newspaper *The True Witness* recalls his education by the Christian Brothers at the school on Côté Street, but no school records can be located. About the time when he should have completed his education, something happened to cause his parents to take him from Montreal to the U.S. His story was that he wanted to leave Montreal and Canada in 1865 to avoid imprisonment because of his Fenian activities, but no records have been found. His parents would eventually leave him in the U.S. and return to Montreal. I have contacted several authorities and agencies for help, but source documents have remained elusive.

If you have any information on Edward J. O'Shaughnessy, please contact Ed O'Shaughnessy at ejos@comcast.net.

Peopling the North American City: Montreal 1840-1900

By Jacques Gagné



Extracted from McGill-Queen's University Press

Many North American cities trace their population booms to the 19th century when people flooded into emerging industrializing urban centres in search of better lives. *Peopling the North American City* examines this phenomenon in Montreal, using information from a thousand couples to construct both an intimate portrait and a compelling overview of life in the 19th century metropolis.

Benefiting from Montreal's remarkable archival records, Sherry Olson and Patricia Thornton use an ingenious sampling of 12 surnames to track the comings and goings, births, deaths, and marriages of the city's inhabitants. The book demonstrates the importance of individual decisions by outlining the circumstances in which people decided where to move, when to marry, and what work to do. Integrating social and spatial analysis, the authors provide insights into the relationships among the city's three cultural communities; show how inequalities of voice, purchasing power, and access to real property were maintained; and provide first-hand evidence of the impact of city living and poverty on families,

health, and futures. Their findings—the culmination of 25 years of work—challenge presumptions about the cultural “assimilation” of migrants as well as our understanding of urban life in 19th century North America.

Peopling the North American City is an illuminating look at the humanity of cities and the elements that determine whether their citizens will thrive or merely survive.

Book Information

Authors: Sherry Olson and Patricia Thornton

Publisher: McGill-Queen's University Press

Hardcover: \$110

Softcover: \$47.12

Print Length: 544 pages

Available at: Q.F.H.S. Library CIR-HG-151.01-O4-2011 and on www.amazon.ca

ISBN: 978-0-7735-3831-3



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.

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 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.

Citation à l'ordre du jour — mentioned in dispatches—military, gives recognition from a senior commander for acts of brave or meritorious service, normally in the field. The Mention in dispatches is among the list of awards presented by the Governor General of Canada. The question comes from a friend who was researching her black sheep uncle, when she came across these terms in his military record and wondered how much trouble he had been in; she didn't need to worry, it is an honour, and many medals cannot be awarded unless the recipient has already been *mentioned in dispatches*.

More family terminology:



Cousin germain — first cousin.

Belle-mère, beau-père — mother-in-law, father-in-law

Belle-sœur, beau-frère — sister-in-law, brother-in-law

Bru—daughter-in-law, **gendre** — son-in-law

Cadet, enfant cadet — younger/youngest son, as in « c'est mon frère cadet » he's my younger brother, or « c'est la cadette », she's the youngest girl

Mari — husband, **Femme** — wife (also used for woman)

Époux, Épouse — spouse

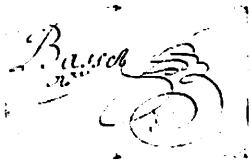
Patronyme — family name

Premier lit/ deuxième lit — literally, first bed, second bed: refers to the children of a first marriage, or a second marriage.

Bedeau — church warden—a parish employee taking care of non-religious tasks; Johanne found this in a burial notice, where the parish priest and the bedeau were the only ones present at a burial; so in this parish, he also must have dug the graves.

Faux-saulniers — false salt workers, i.e salt smugglers; in 18th century France, salt was expensive, sometimes highly taxed, penalties were severe for smuggling and some of these men were sent to Canada.

Notarial terms: note that some of the expressions also have other uses; the ones cited here are often seen in old documents.



Testament — will

Procuration — power of attorney

Partage — sharing

Achat — purchase

Vente — sale

Bail — rent

Tutelle — guardianship

Renonciation — surrender, of a claim

Quittance — discharge from a debt or obligation

Engagement — agreement, ex. to take on an apprentice

Donation — gift of property, often seen when parents give their farm to a son, and retire to a nearby village or town.

Centralized Archive of Notarized Acts in Paris, France

By Jacques Gagné

The Centralized Archive of Notarized Acts in Paris (Minutier central des notaires de Paris), a division of the Archives nationales de France in Paris, has recently opened its registers of Notarial Acts to Jean-Paul Macouin, a French historian.

Mr. Macouin joined forces with Marcel Fournier, the most distinguished historian on the origin of French Canadians in France (based in Longueuil, Quebec), in offering Notarial Records (Minutes des Notaires) of the City of Paris from the earliest days of New France.

The Centralized archive of notarized acts addresses in part the pioneer families of New France who originated from the Paris region from the early 17th century to about 1759. It is estimated that close to 900 families or individuals who settled in New France came from the Paris area including 327 Filles du Roi.

On May 23rd, 1871, in the Commune of Paris, a major fire destroyed the Parish Registers, dated from the 16th century to 1865. Both the original parish registers and their second copy went up in flames.

For over 200 years, those who cared to research family lineages in the Paris region, constructed their ancestral lines by referring to these parish registers. After the Paris fire, this option no longer existed.

Currently the Fichier Origine, the best online search engine for pioneers to New France, lists only 69 documents for pioneer families to New France with a home address in the Paris region. The database of the Fichier Origine will only accept pioneer individuals for whom an actual Act of baptism has been found, reproduced, and digitized in France. In regard to the City of Paris, Fichier Origine could not access the parish registers of families relating to New France, since these parish registers had been destroyed by fire.

Finalized in 2016, Jean-Paul Macouin's and Marcel Fournier's online database "Les familles pionnières de la Nouvelle France dans les archives du Minutier central des notaires de Paris" has reproduced hundreds of files listing the pioneer families of New France who originated from Paris and its suburbs.

This data, free to all users, is listed on the following pdf:

http://www.sgq.qc.ca/images/SGQ/BD_web_libre/Actes_notaries_des_pionniers_de_Paris.pdf

It includes an index of all pioneers of Parisian origin followed by details of their notarized document.

Index des pionniers d'origine parisienne

Abraham, Marguerite, 11
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Blouffe, Jean,
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Bornay, Edm
Boucault de C
Boucault de C

ABRAHAM, Marguerite, baptisée à Paris (Saint-Eustache) le 05.01.1637, fille du roi arrivée au Canada en 1665. Fille de Godegrand Abraham et de Denise Fleury. (DGFQ, p. 844) (FO-240002)

Frère : Simon né à Paris vers 1635.

Contrat de mariage de sa mère :

Le 13.02.1639 devant Simon Le Mercier et Jean Chapelain, Étude VII
Antoine Hullot, tailleur d'habits, demeurant rue du Chantre, paroisse Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois avec Denise Fleury, veuve de Godegrand Abraham, vivant maître pourpointier, demeurant boulevard de la Tonnellerie à la Pointe et la paroisse Saint-Eustache. 100 livres de dot. On mentionne les noms de deux enfants du premier lit : Simon et Marguerite, qui seront nourris et logés. Denise Fleury ne sait pas signer.

Inventaire après décès de sa mère :

Le 22.02.1639 devant Simon Le Mercier et Jean Chapelain, Étude VII
Inventaire de Denise Fleury. On n'y mentionne pas de contrat de mariage dans cet acte.

Dear Genie

Q: I had my DNA tested by Family Tree DNA and I was wondering how to interpret a centiMorgan.

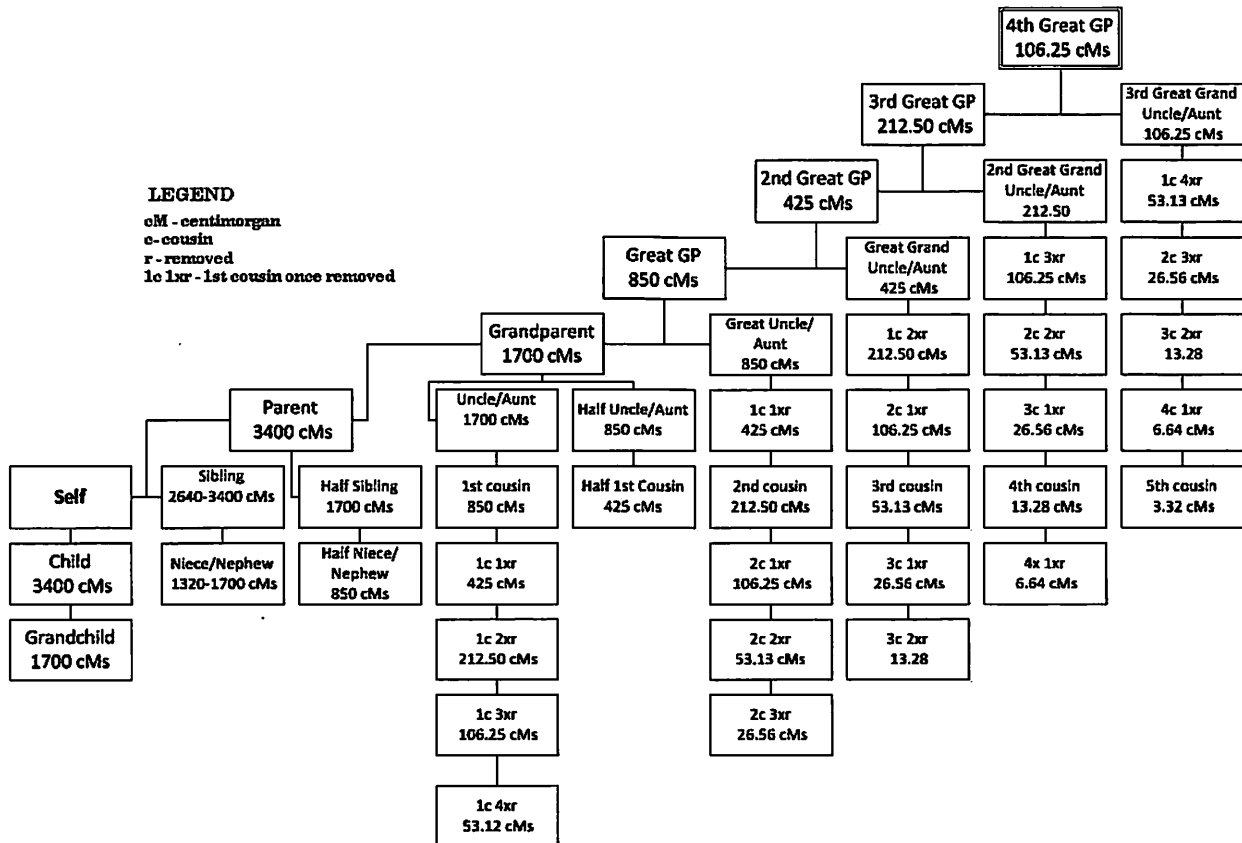
A: The centiMorgan is named after the pioneering and Nobel Prize winning geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan. In genetics, a centiMorgan (abbreviated cM) is a unit for measuring genetic linkage.

DNA results that have a large number of centiMorgans in common with you are more likely to be of significance to you since they can indicate a close common ancestor or relative.

CentiMorgans denote the size of matching DNA segments in autosomal DNA tests. Autosomal DNA tests are used to confirm relationships with a high level of accuracy for parent/child relationships and all relationships up to the second cousin level. For all relationships other than parent/child relationships, additional background and genealogical information is required to confirm the nature of the relationship.

The chart below shows the average estimated centiMorgans of autosomal DNA shared with relatives. Second cousins on average share 212.5 centiMorgans; however, so does a first cousin twice removed, a third great-grandparent and a second great-granduncle or aunt. As with any DNA test related to genealogy, you should use test results in combination with your genealogical research.

If you and your family or relatives have used different companies for DNA testing, the data can be uploaded to GedMatch, which is a free third-party tool allowing users to search for and compare matches with people who have tested with different companies (www.gedmatch.com). The site accepts raw data from 23andMe, AncestryDNA, and Family Tree DNA's Family Finder test. You can then extract/review the centiMorgan data to help with your family comparisons and to check relationships.



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.

Computree

By Lorraine Gosselin

Tip on searching large databases

The Legacy website points out a couple of the problems in searching large databases and illustrates how to overcome them; one is the date range and the second, and most important to keep in mind, is that large databases are usually made up of many small databases. See http://news.legacyfamilytree.com/legacy_news/2016/11/where-is-my-ancestor-hiding-in-that-big-database.html

Historic maps—Eastern Townships

Historic Map Works, LLC is an Internet company formed to create a historic digital map database of North America and the world. www.historicmapworks.com/Atlas/CA/33/Eastern+Townships+and+South+Western+Quebec+1881/

The New Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland



It contains 45,000 English and Irish Surnames. Among the many interesting features, it explains many surnames never previously explained and corrects many widely believed errors in the light of new evidence

<https://global.oup.com/academic/product/the-oxford-dictionary-of-family-names-in-britain-and-ireland-9780199677764?cc=us&lang=en&>

Expected to be available December 2017, it comes in four massive volumes and it can be preordered from Amazon for only \$600 US (sorry for the letdown).

Ships' logs of *The Honourable East India Company* going on line

Thanks to Dick Eastman for this information. Only a few, so far, of the thousands of logs are available online at www.heicshipslogs.co.uk. These ships carried hundreds of crew and passengers and the logs list their names, rank, destinations, children are recorded.



Dating old family photographs

There is a great deal of interest of late in dating, classifying, and scanning old photographs. Here, from *Cyndi's list*, a page full of sites devoted to dating, identifying and preserving vintage photographs www.cyndislist.com/photos/dating

Passenger lists from France

From Q.F.H.S. Facebook page, Diane Ada Lemery Troup provided Passenger Lists from France. Some date from the 16th century and are quite specific, such as mentioning First Nations passengers returning home.

[www.freegenedata.com/Passenger Lists/From France/](http://www.freegenedata.com/Passenger+Lists/From+France/)

Citing DNA evidence

DNA has become a very important issue in genealogical research. Here is a lesson, from *Evidence Explained*, on five ground rules to observe when citing DNA evidence

www.evidenceexplained.com/content/quicklesson-21-citing-dna-evidence-five-ground-rules

Genealogical Society of Ireland journals and publications go online at Findmypast

"Ireland's most active genealogical organization" <http://familyhistory.ie/wp/>

The announcement states:

- All Society journals from 1992 to 2016 including over 800 individual articles
- All Society publications including extensive collections of gravestone inscriptions, historic records and surname studies.
- Released online for the first time



Website **Findmypast**, has announced the online publication of all the Society's journals dating from 1992 to 2016. These journals will be joined by the expansive range of other Genealogical Society of Ireland publications over the coming weeks. The publications consists of a wide range of documents including transcripts of original records, memorial inscriptions, local and surname studies and collections of specialist sources and guides. The information dates back to 1798 and covers many counties in Ireland including Cavan, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Laois, Louth, Offaly and Wicklow.

Ten things to know about Quebec notarial records

Ancestry has posted this information note at <http://blogs.ancestry.com/ancestry/2016/10/20/10-things-to-know-about-quebec-notarial-records/> which will help you navigate their recently acquired data base of Quebec notarial records at

<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=61062> (Note that these notarial records are also available at the National Archives of Quebec site, but both sets do not seem to be in sync ... yet.)

Also see this issue's *Lexicon* column for notarial and family terms you might encounter in these records.



Canadian Historical Census of 1825

www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1825/Pages/1825.aspx

Note that this is a nominal census, i.e. heads of households only are named. Also the towns and villages listed are not always under the same groupings we see today, ex Compton is under Richelieu.

U.K. National Archives — How to look for records of...

How to search their online collections—66 guides available at:

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/help-with-your-research/research-guides/?letter=&search=&research-category=online

National Archives of France now available in English (and Spanish)



There are considerable explanations of services in English, as well as how to create your own personal space. The references to the data itself appear to be only in French.

www.archives-nationales.culture.gouv.fr/en/web/guest/home

Ireland—Valuation Office books 1824-1856 (Recent release!)



The National Archives of Ireland have recently released these records. They were previously scattered on different collections and not digitized. <http://census.nationalarchives.ie/search/vob/home.jsp> Many are familiar with Griffith's Valuation, Ireland's first comprehensive property tax and a major tool for Irish research. They are available online on many sites.

The *Valuation Office Books* contain more detailed information about households and landholdings, in other words, they underlie the information in the Valuation itself. To understand what they contain and how to use them, start by reading the explanations of a person who has worked with them for years. Since they contain over 2 million names this is a major release. "The books reveal where and when individuals rented or owned property and provide rare glimpses of life in pre-famine Ireland."

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



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

Roots Magic—special arrangement with Ancestry



Another Family Tree Maker replacement, Roots Magic, announces a special agreement with Ancestry. They also state that this is a direct replacement, i.e. not necessary to convert to GEDCOM, and you will be able to sync with information on Ancestry. However, no date is currently given for this new version of their program; check it out, as this is written several months before **Connections** appears in your mailbox.

www.rootsmagic.com/ancestry

Downloading your Ancestry-based Family Tree Maker info to another program

These instructions are for those whose only copy of FTM is sitting on Ancestry's site and want to move the data into a desk-based system: <http://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/yes-you-can-download-your-tree-from-ancestry-com-heres-how>

Jewish genealogy software

I was recently asked if I knew of a genealogy software package that would accommodate data entry in Hebrew. After a bit of research, I found Doro Tree

DoroTree - Jewish Genealogy Software

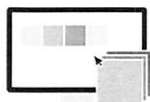
“A multi-language software program for Jewish genealogy with user interfaces in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese and Hebrew. The only software on the market that enables the user to enter information in both Latin and Hebrew (Yiddish) characters, without a need for Hebrew Windows. Automatic name conversion from English to Hebrew/Yiddish, advanced Hebrew calendar, Bar/Bat Mitsva calculator, built-in links to Jewish genealogy sites, printing trees in both Latin and Hebrew characters etc.”



Wondering about the best genealogy database websites?

Here is an evaluation of the best database websites: Ancestry, Find My Past, My Heritage, and others with pros and cons for each. www.exploringlifemysteries.com/myheritage-vs-ancestry-vs-findmypast. The evaluation is posted by the website *Exploring life's mysteries*.

Scan and correct old photos with a phone app—no scanner needed



Don't just take a picture of a picture. Create enhanced digital scans, with automatic edge detection, perspective correction, and smart rotation.

www.google.com/photos/scan/

Placing an icon on your desktop

To place an Internet icon on your desktop, for example Ancestry's, *copy* the URL from the address bar, go to your desktop and right click in an empty space, and a form will appear in which you can *paste* the address you just copied. Just follow the rest of the instructions. (Note this is for Windows 10, I'm unaware how this works for other versions but I'm sure the facility is there). A reminder, right-clicking always brings up interesting features you might have forgotten or not be aware of if you changed software.

What is a genogram?

A **genogram** is a “graphic representation of a family tree that displays detailed data on relationships among individuals. It goes beyond a traditional family tree by allowing the user to analyze hereditary patterns and psychological factors that punctuate relationships.” More to come about this in the future ...



BIBLIOTHÈQUE
ET ARCHIVES
NATIONALES
DU QUÉBEC

By Lorraine Gosselin

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.

Doing a Full Text Search of digitized Quebec newspapers

Newspapers can give you genealogical information that is not yet available in civil records or notarial records because of availability, but also because small-town newspapers are often filled with local gossip, such as who came to a tea-party, or travelled from a distant place for a funeral, or who was present at an event, where they are living, their family relationships, etc. Think of them as the Facebook of the 20th century! People loved to see their name in print and newspapers kept their subscribers.

Many historical newspapers have been digitized and are searchable—you can do this one issue at a time for a specific newspaper if you wish, but there is a method of searching all of the available ones at once.

Note that the digitization process is an ongoing one and if you are looking for a newspaper that hasn't yet been processed, it's a good idea to check back every few months.

Here are the steps to follow for this “recherche en texte intégral” search (called a *full-text search* in English) and meaning it will try to match the term(s) you provide in all the documents in a specific database.

www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collection_numerique/journaux-revues/#

Revue et journaux québécois Partage

La collection numérique **Revue et journaux québécois** de BANQ regroupe un nombre toujours grandissant de titres, dont certains peuvent faire l'objet de recherche en texte intégral. Issus des collections patrimoniales de BANQ, ces revues et journaux témoignent de la vie quotidienne, culturelle, politique, économique et scientifique du Québec. Pour voir l'ensemble des titres, cliquez sur l'onglet « Liste des titres ».

Recherche en texte intégral Liste des titres

 expression exacte **Chercher** Préciser la recherche

Enter your word (family name or village in the slot above). Click on **chercher** and this will search all the digitized papers; this may bring hundreds, or even thousands of answers for common names.

Alternately, click on **Préciser la recherche** and select one or more of the dozens of newspapers that will be presented on the next screen. As an example, I tried Gosselin with the first method, and received thousands of responses, but when I selected a newspaper that was published in the next large town to the village I was researching (*Le Canadien Français* in St-Jean) I found the obit for my grandfather, the description of the funeral, and his relatives, including me as one of his grandchildren!

You may have to play around a bit but it's worth it if you have ancestors in Quebec. One suggestion is to put the first and family name within double quotes to do the search, which will reduce the number of responses. You can also search for a village even if it didn't have a newspaper, as the nearest town's newspaper often had a column of local news for each village in the area.

Reading several descriptions of funerals in the 1920s and 1944s helped untangle three generations of the women of the Wehr family whose photos I've recently received.



Q.F.H.S Book Store

By Deborah Robertson

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

1. Send in an order form 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

NEW—Gift Certificates Now Available

Gift Certificates of \$25, \$40, and \$75 may be purchased at the Q.F.H.S. Heritage Centre in Pointe-Claire or online to use towards membership, seminars, books, and research.

Certificates purchased online can be sent via email, at no extra charge, or via Canada Post for a \$2.00 fee.

	Quebec Family History Society Gift Certificate
	To: _____
	From: _____
	Message: _____
	Value of: \$25/40/75.00
Redeemable for research, seminars, membership, or books Not redeemable for cash No expiry date	
173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec H9S 4R9 (514) 895-1502 www.qfhs.ca	
Issue Number: XXX	

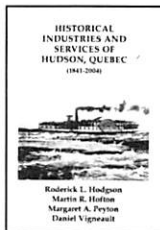
Featuring a collection of books related to Hudson, Quebec

1. A0700 - Glimpses of Old St. Henry Author: Lois L. Stephenson – 80 pp.; softcover \$8.00



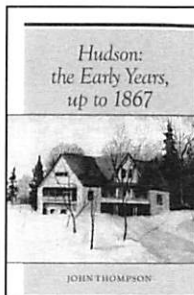
St. Henry, created in 1831, in the seigneurie of Rigaud was settled largely by families from Cumberland, England. This book recounts the history and tells stories about life in the now vanished settlement. Published by the Hudson Historical Society. 1994, second printing.

2. A0750 - Historical Industries & Services of Hudson, Quebec (1841-2004) Authors: Rod L. Hodgson, Margaret A. Peyton, Daniel Vigneault and Martin Hofton – 179 pp.; softcover \$22.00



A collection of five short historical studies on: The Ottawa River Navigation Company; The Hudson Water Works System; The Hudson Police Department; Hodgson Brothers' Sawmill and Hudson Hosiery. Published the Hudson Historical Society, 2007

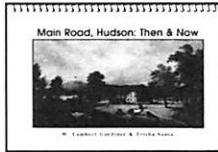
3. A0850 - Hudson: The Early Years up to 1867 Authors: John Thompson – 104 pp.; softcover \$22.00



Based on a Master's Thesis titled: "The Evolution of an English-speaking Community in Rural French Canada 1820-1867" this book focuses exclusively on the English families who lived in the Hudson area. Contains genealogical information on many of the families who arrived between 1801 and 1838. Published by the Hudson Historical Society, 2004

BOOKSTORE

4. A0950 - Main Road Hudson: Then and Now



Authors: W.L. Gardiner and Trisha Santa – about 84 pp.; softcover, coil binding. Published by Scot & Siliclone Inc, Hudson Heights, Quebec \$10.00

A pictorial tour of Main Road Hudson with historical captions.

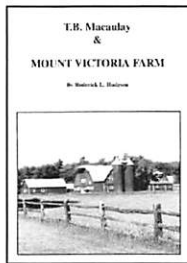
5. A1450 - Steam, Fire, Ice and TNT!



Authors: Rod L. Hodgson and Martin R. Hofton – 217 pp.; softcover. \$20.00

A collection of four short histories of the Hudson Fire Department, the C.P.R. rail line from Montreal through Hudson to Rigaud, Ice Harvesting on the Ottawa River (1906-1960) and the explosion at the Curtis & Harvey Munitions plant in Dragon in 1917. Published by the Hudson Historical Society, 3rd edition, 2009.

6. A1730 - T.B. Macaulay and Mount Victoria Farm



Authors: Rod L. Hodgson – 34 pp.; softcover. \$8.00

Thomas Bassett Macaulay was an insurance executive (Sun Life Assurance) and gentleman farmer. Descendants of his herd of Holsteins can be found throughout the world. Published by the Hudson Historical Society, 1997.

This is a partial list of books available at the Q.F.H.S. For a complete list, please go to the Book Store page on the Q.F.H.S. website.

QFHS Code	Church Register Transcriptions	Quantity ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to US	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	Coteau du Lac Christ Church Anglican 1829-1857 BMD		\$27.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	
E6042cd	Quyon 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	

QFHS Code	Marriage Indexes	Quantity ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to US	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	
				Grand Total		

QFHS Code	Monument Inscriptions	Quantity ordered	Price	S & H within Canada	S & H to US	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 (used condition)		\$25.00	\$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 Cty – 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	
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	



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



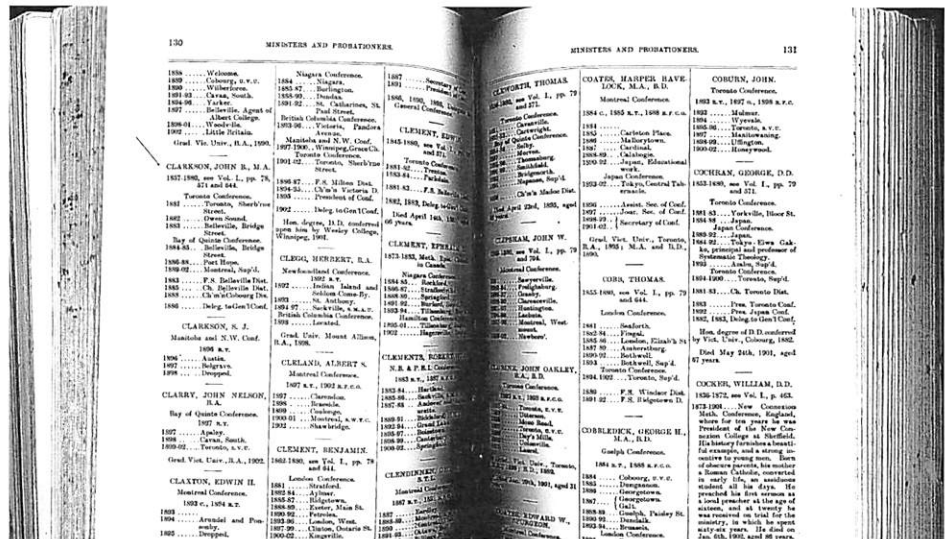
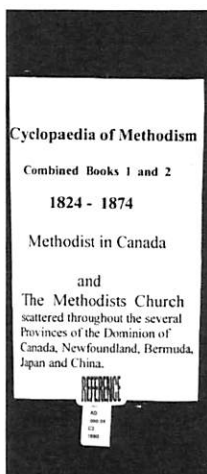
The Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre has in its library a unique compilation of information concerning the Methodist Church in Canada and other parts of the world. This is a bound volume containing Books 1 and 2 of the Cyclopaedia of Methodism with over 1,000 pages of information on the Methodist Church in Canada, the names of the Methodist places of worship as well as information on the individual Ministers ranging from 1824 until 1903.



Reverend John Brunskill Clarkson (1835-1904)

One of my relatives was the Reverend John Brunskill Clarkson (1835-1904) the son of Thomas Clarkson (1802-1874) by his second wife Carrie Mary Brunskill (1815-1843). Thomas Clarkson among many other things was founder of the Bank of Toronto. John Brunskill Clarkson married Louisa Scarff (1854-1935) whose family came from Clare in Suffolk. Using the Cyclopaedia, I was able to discover that he was a graduate of Victoria University, B.A. 1863, and M.A. 1873.

I was able to follow his entire career as a Methodist Minister from Frankford in 1856 through Trenton, Cobourg, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Galt, London, Toronto, Owen Sound, Belleville, Port Hope, Montreal, Belleville, and Cobourg, until his retirement. This is a must work for anybody interested in the Methodist Church in Canada. ■

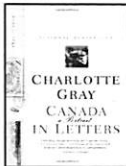
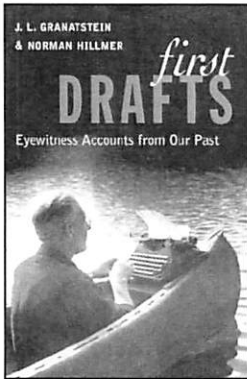
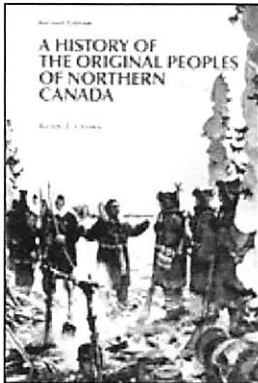


Gary Schroder has been the President of the Q.F.H.S. since 1995 and has taught family history courses at various institutions including McGill University, Champlain College, and the Pointe Claire Public Library. He has given lectures on numerous genealogical topics from Victoria in British Columbia to 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.

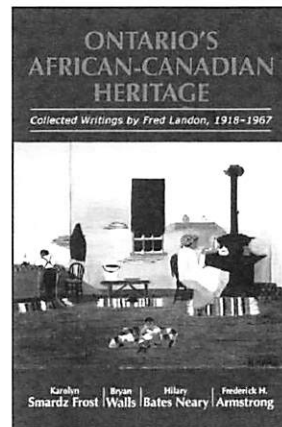
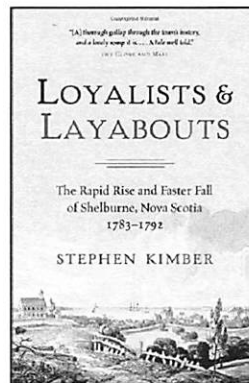
New Acquisitions

By Cecilia Karwowski

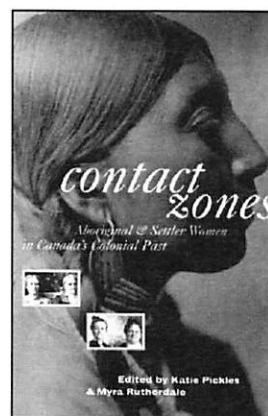
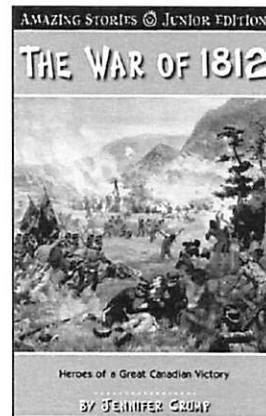
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| 15. Historical Atlas of Canada Volume I: From the Beginning to 1800
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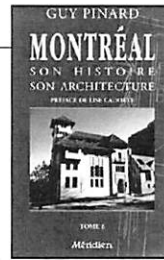
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53. Men of Today in the Eastern Townships 1917
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54. The Eastern Townships Gazetteer & General Business Directory
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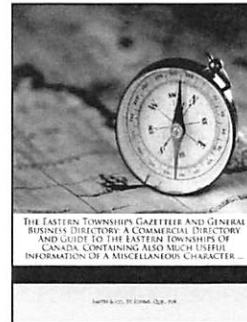
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Cecilia Karwowski is currently Vice-President of the Q.F.H.S. and the head librarian. She lives in Dollard-des-Ormeaux, Quebec and has been a Q.F.H.S. member for almost 30 years!

Dawn Miller Ouellette 1943-2016



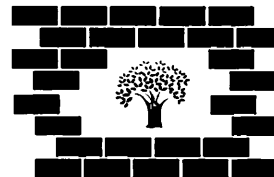
The Quebec Family History Society has lost a cherished member of the Quebec genealogical community. Dawn Miller Ouellette died on November 3, 2016 after a two year courageous battle with cancer. She was the editor of *Connections* for 20 years, long time Vice-President of the Q.F.H.S. and Director of Publicity for numerous Roots Conferences. She was a dedicated volunteer for the society and a kind and intelligent person. It was an honour to know her and an even greater honour to be her friend. She leaves behind her husband Gilles, her daughter Claudia, her sons Gilles and Justin, plus numerous grandchildren, friends, and other family members.

The family has asked that any donations in her memory be made out to the Quebec Family History Society.

—Gary Schroder

Brick Wall Group

For Q.F.H.S. members only



Time: 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Place: Quebec Family History Heritage Centre

Dates: The second Tuesday of each month beginning January 10, 2017

Cost: FREE

Hit a brick wall in your research? Various Q.F.H.S. members will be there to discuss your genealogical problems and offer advice to help you overcome your research brick walls.

Upcoming FREE Public Lectures

When: Saturdays 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

Place: Briarwood Presbyterian Church Hall, 70 Beaconsfield Blvd., Beaconsfield

Canadian Centre for the Great War

Date: March 11, 2017

Speaker: Caitlin Bailey, Curator of Canadian Centre for the Great War

The Canadian Centre for the Great War is a Montreal-based historical organization that tells the story of Canada's social history during the First World War. Curator and Executive Director Caitlin Bailey will present an overview of the Centre's holdings and activities, as well as information on how local genealogists can use them. She will also speak about the importance of conserving local historical monuments to the First World War and the Centre's efforts to raise awareness of them.

For more information or to learn more about the CCGW, please visit www.greatwarcentre.com

McCord Museum

Date: April 8, 2017

Speaker: Heather McNabb, McCord Museum

What family historians can expect to find at the McCord Museum, the Notman photo collection, and more.

Stories of Montreal's Past

Date: May 13, 2017

Speaker: Kristian Gravenor, journalist and creator of Coolopolis

Kristian Gravenor will talk about interesting little known stories of Montreal's past.

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Seminars 2017

Cost: \$20.00 for Members, \$25.00 Non-Members

When: Saturdays 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Where: Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre

Note: Reservations required as space is limited

What's New in the World of Scottish Genealogy?

Date: February 25, 2017

With: Jackie Billingham, Deborah Robertson, and Gary Schroder

Come and find out the newest and easiest ways of finding your Scottish ancestors.

Family Tree Maker—What Do I Do Now?

Date: April 1, 2017

With: Lorraine Gosselin

The surprise move by Ancestry to discontinue support of the stand-alone version of Family Tree Maker has provoked many questions and worries among family historians. Various options will be presented, including choosing a new program, moving trees off the Ancestry site, and looking at new competitive choices from several program sellers.

How Can Ancestry's DNA Tests Help Find Your Ancestors?

Date: April 29, 2017

With: Lesley Anderson

Ancestry's DNA Tests have become one of the fastest growing products in the genealogical world. Come and learn about DNA genealogical tests and how they can help you to find long lost ancestors.

OPEN HOUSE

Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre

Date: Wednesday May 17, 2017

Time: 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Bring your friends and find out about the 20 billion family history records for Quebec, Canada, the United States, the British Isles, and many other parts of the world that are available in the Q.F.H.S. Library. Various members will be there to answer your genealogical questions. Everyone is welcome.

Preserving Your Family Photographs and Family Documents

Date: May 6, 2017

With: Kyla Ubbink of Ubbink Book and Paper Conservation

Learn how to care for and preserve your family documents, memorabilia, photographs, and artifacts through preventative conservation measures that can be applied at home.

How to Find Your Irish Ancestors?

Date: June 3, 2017

With: Gary Schroder

Come and learn how to find your Irish ancestors using the excellent resources that are available at the Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre.





Fundraising

The Quebec Family History Society has to raise more than \$30,000 to pay the rent and taxes on our Heritage Centre. Membership fees do not entirely cover these costs, therefore every year we must raise additional funds.

Employee Volunteer Grant Program

Some major corporations reward employees and retirees for their volunteer work with charitable organizations by donating money to their organization of choice. CN, the Royal Bank and others have been kind enough to donate \$500 a year to the QFHS to support those who give of their time to volunteer for us. Are you an employee or retiree of one of these generous corporations and volunteer your time at the Q.F.H.S.?



FundScrip

Fundscrip is an easy-to-use, innovative program that lets you earn cash rebates for our group based on things you buy everyday like groceries, gas and other household items. Every month you spend hundreds of dollars for things like food, gas, clothing, pharmacy, restaurants, electronics, home renovations, department stores, and so on. All you have to do is pay for some or all of your purchases using GIFT CARDS bought at face value from FundScrip participating retailers and a percentage of every gift card purchased is contributed to the Q.F.H.S.

Check it out at: <https://www.fundscrip.com/>

If you are ready to go ahead, our Invitation Code is: HHEVDE



To find out more on how to donate to the Q.F.H.S., call (514) 695-1502 or access our website at www.qfhs.ca

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