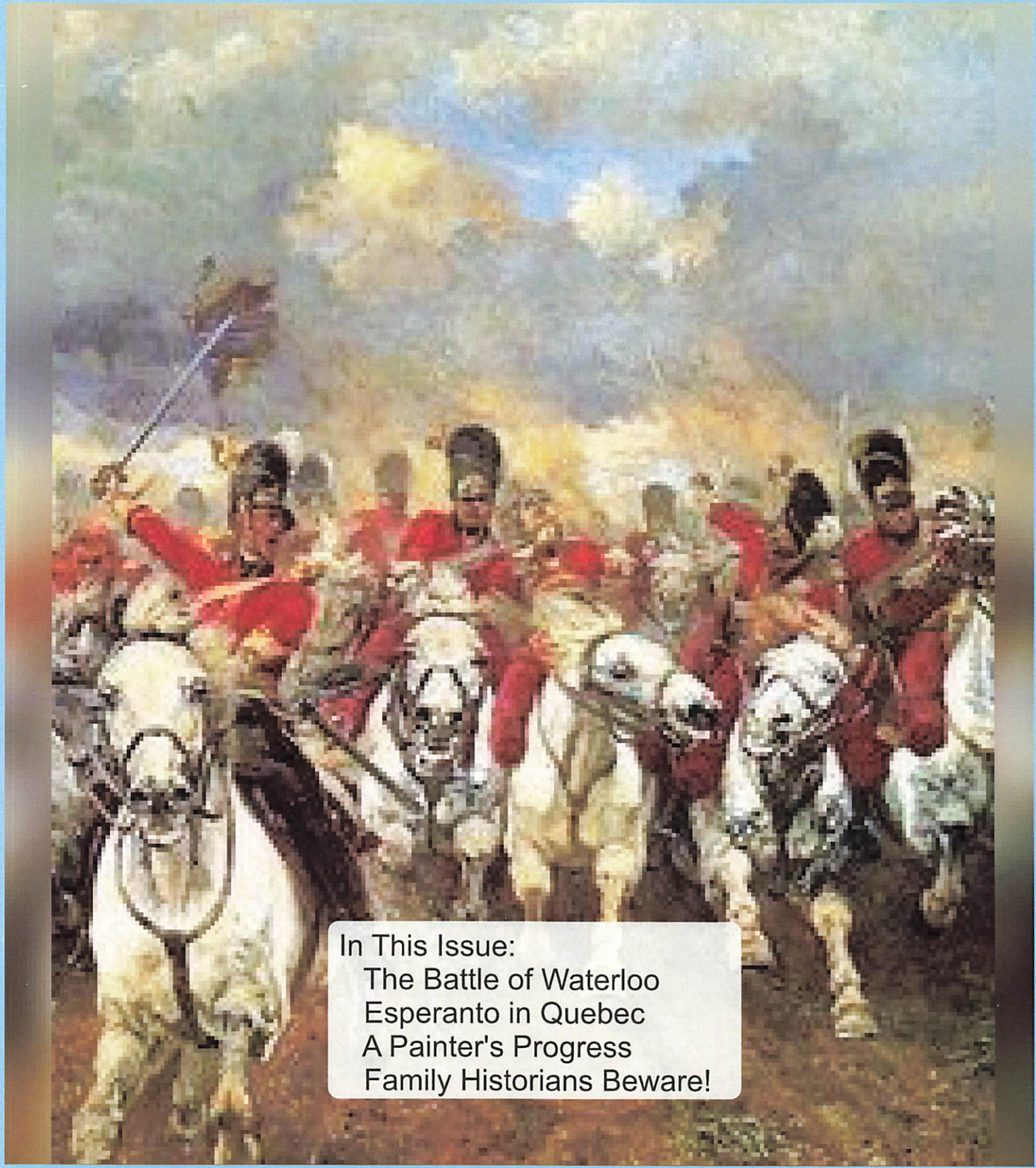


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# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society, June 2017



In This Issue:  
The Battle of Waterloo  
Esperanto in Quebec  
A Painter's Progress  
Family Historians Beware!





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# QFHS News



Dawn Miller Ouellette

As announced in the previous issue of *Connections*, Dawn Miller Ouellette, a former editor of this magazine for 20 years, passed away last November. This column is an ideal place to quote Dawn herself as she reminisced about her tenure in the last issue she guided to the printers....."Thanks to everyone who has submitted the articles and filler that have made *Connections* the outstanding genealogical journal it is today!"

I am sure Dawn's many friends and colleagues would paraphrase her and say it was her decades of devotion that have made *Connections* the outstanding journal it is today.

Johanne Gervais followed in Dawn's footsteps as *Connections* editor. After two years she has now handed the reins over to me. QFHS

thanks her for her contribution and efforts.

We must also note that long-time member Marianne Kathleen Davis passed away on March 23, 2017, at the Montreal General Hospital in her 101st year. For further details, see the Gazette Obituaries, March 24th and 25th.

Here are two dates for your summer calendar:

**Saturday, June 3** How to Find Your Irish Ancestors 1:00 pm to 4:00 pm, QFHS Heritage Centre,  
**Friday, July 28th.** The QFHS Heritage Centre will host a Quebec All Day Genealogical Seminar. See YOUR QFHS page in this issue for further details.

The library and computers at the Quebec Family History Society are seeing more business than ever. We have therefore decided to extend the summer opening hours:

**Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday: 10:00 am to 3:00 pm., June 27th to Sept. 5th.** Also, to accomodate out-of-towners and holiday drop-ins, we will also open by appointment; please refer to phone number and email address below for this service.

Nicholas Barker

## Quebec Family History Society

173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada  
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Library hours:

Monday to Friday

Wednesday evening

Sunday

Saturday

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

1:00 pm - 4:00pm

Closed

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# A FUTURE QUEBECKER AT WATERLOO: Sergeant Robert Heather

By Rodney Heather



*The Duke of Wellington directing the battle. (www.history.com)*

**M**y ancestors, Sergeant John Heather and his three sons, Sergeant Robert Heather, Sergeant John Heather Jr., and Wilford Heather emigrated from County Armagh, Ireland in 1822 to Kildare Township, which in 1825 is described as La Paroisse de Saint-Ambroise-de-Kildare in what was then called Warwick County in Lower Canada and which today is known as Joliette County in Quebec. It appears from records that the father was originally stationed at Fort Charlemont, his home army barracks, the greater part of his life, in County Armagh, and his sons were born there or more likely in the nearby town of Loughgall.

John Junior's discharge papers from the 9th Battalion, Royal Regiment of Artillery,<sup>1</sup> gives us his birth year of 1785, place of birth as Loughgall, Armagh, and his discharge year at Woolwich of 1824.<sup>2</sup> It is assumed that he fought under the Duke of Wellington since Wellington

was Colonel of his Regiment.<sup>3</sup>

While John's presence at Waterloo is unclear, we know for certain that Robert was there. He was a career soldier in the 1st Battalion 4th (Kings Own) Regiment in Captain Anwyls' Company No. 2 and went with his Regiment on various campaigns for England and her allies in different parts of the world.<sup>4</sup> His Waterloo medal record shows that he enlisted in the 4th Foot in 1793 as a non-pensioner.<sup>5</sup> Robert is estimated to have turned 18 years of age when he joined the military which makes his year of birth 1775. This shows him to be 10 years older than his brother John.<sup>6</sup> The records show that he had fought in two previous Napoleonic wars with the 4th Foot in Europe for which he received medals – Badajoz: Salamanca in 1812 and Sans Sebastien in 1813.<sup>7</sup>

In 1815, he was involved in the capture of

---

<sup>1</sup>Great Britain Military-WO97-1235-211-001

<sup>2</sup>The Irish Settlement of Kildare, Quebec, Dr. Donald A. Porter, Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Ed., 2008.

<sup>3</sup>Great Britain Military-WO97-1235-211-001

<sup>4</sup>Waterloo Soldier by: City of London Academy, Private John Morris and the History of the King's Own Regiment, theonlinebookcompany.com, 2015.

<sup>5</sup>UK Military Campaign Medals and Award Rolls, 1793-1949 (database on-line). Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.co Operations, Inc., 2010. (Original data: WO 100, Piece: 11).

<sup>6</sup>John's age is calculated from his birth year given on his discharge papers from the Royal Army Hospital at Woolwich, Greenwich/Kent, England.

<sup>7</sup>Ancestry.com. UK, Military Campaign Medal and Award Rolls, 1793-1949 [database on-line], Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 20107

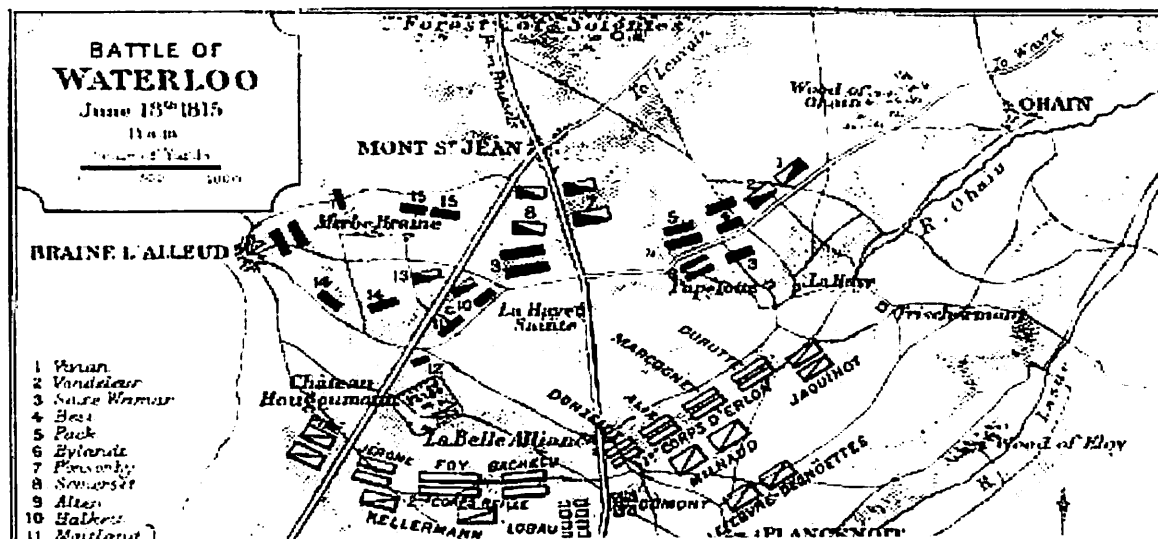


Fort Bowyer, New Orleans, Louisiana and returned to England in May only to be shipped out to Antwerp, Belgium where he arrived with the 4th Foot on June 12th.<sup>8</sup> It was written in the London papers that the officers and men of the 4th Foot appeared to be in such dismal condition from their battles in the American Campaign that they were in need of new uniforms and boots as they boarded ships for Belgium.<sup>9</sup>

The Battle of Waterloo was fought on

for a total of 67,000 men.<sup>10</sup>

Once the 4th Regiment arrived in Antwerp, Robert Heather and his fellow foot soldiers marched to the fields at Waterloo, a farming district, about 80 kilometers north of Brussels. There, he saw the forces under Wellington deployed into defensive battalions along a ridge about 4 km long (2.5 miles) that blocked the main road to Brussels going through the middle of it.<sup>11</sup> Three principal positions along the ridge were: to the right, the fortified Chateau at



(British Library, www.bl.uk)

Sunday, June 18th against Napoleon's Armée du Nord by two allied armies. One was an allied army in itself, led by Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, made up of British, Belgian, Dutch and German troops. The other was a Prussian army under the command of Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher, Prince of Wahlstatt. The French army consisted of 48,000 infantry, 14,000 cavalry, and 7,000 artillery with 250 guns for a total of 69,000 men. These troops were mainly veterans with a deep devotion to their Emperor. Wellington's troops, on the other hand, consisted of 50,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery men with 150 guns,

Hougoumont, to the left, the hamlet of Papelot that controlled the road by which the Prussians would eventually come, and in the centre, the walled orchard and farmhouse of La Haie Sainte where Wellington employed 400 German sharpshooters.

Wellington's line across the fields was set up in the tactical manner of the time with foot regiments in three rows of soldiers forming the front line. Many more regiments of foot soldiers, along with cavalry and artillery formed across the fields behind the line on the reverse slope. Robert Heather's 1st Battalion King's Own Regiment of 677 men, under Lt Col. Brooke

<sup>8</sup>Military Subjects: Organization, Strategy and Tactics, British Regiments and the Men Who Led Them, 1793-1815. 4th Regiment of foot, The Napoleon Series, 2009.

<sup>9</sup>Waterloo soldier by: City of London Academy, Private John Morris and the history of the King's Own Regiment, The Online book company.com, 2015

<sup>10</sup>en. wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\_of\_Waterloo. Prelude and Armies. Napoléon had defeated the Prussian Army two days before on June 16th but was not able to destroy it. When the remaining Prussian Army of about 30,000 is included, the total number of soldiers in the coalition forces is 100,000 men.

<sup>11</sup>The description of the June 18th Order of Battle relevant to the life of Robert Heather is derived from Wikipedia at: en. wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle\_of\_Waterloo.



was brigaded with the 27th and the 40th regiments as the 10th Brigade under Maj-General Sir John Lambert behind the line, in the centre at La Haie Sainte.<sup>12</sup> Napoleon formed his army on an opposite ridge to the south, symmetrically in opposition to those of Wellington.

The first shots from Napoleon and his army were heard at 11:50 hrs., just before noon, however, the movement of his battalions began around 13:00 hrs. Four divisions of 4,000 infantry, each consisting of two brigades or eight battalions of about 500 men, marched toward Wellington's line at La Haie Saint. There, the fortified farmhouse, defended by the King's German Legion was successful in holding off the French attack but was cut off from the rest of Wellington's forces as the French forces advanced beyond La Haie Sainte.

At 14:00 hrs. two brigades of British heavy cavalry were pressed into service to support the Scottish infantry. The Household Brigade and the Union Brigade swept through the attacking French lines and artillery batteries and routed them. Seeing what was happening to his brigades, Napoleon responded with a counter-attack by two of his cuirassier brigades and two lancer brigades. These brigades drove the British cavalry from the valley. A counter-charge by British and Dutch-Belgian cavalry then repelled the French cavalry but heavy losses had been

sustained by the Household Brigade and the Union Brigade to the amount of 1,200 troopers and 1,300 horses. The 6th Division, held in reserve under Sir John Lambert, in which Robert Heather was a foot soldier, was moved up to the front line in the centre to support what

was left of the 5th Division at 15:00 hrs.<sup>13</sup>

Around 16:00 hrs., Marshal Ney mistook the removal of injured from Wellington's centre as a retreat and sought to gain advantage by bringing up 9,000 cavalry. When attacked, Wellington's infantry responded by forming squares of 500 men which along with artillery, repelled the French cavalry. Wellington then counter-charged with his light cavalry regiments and the Dutch heavy cavalry brigade which inflicted further casualties. The loss to the French was 1,612 cavalry or 47%.

Marshal Ney then ordered a combined arms-attack of infantry and artillery on the centre of Wellington's line at the La Haie Saint farmhouse. This time, Ney was took the farmhouse due to the King's German Legion's running out of ammunition. The remaining French cavalry became masters of the field, forcing the Anglo-Allied infantry to remain in squares. The French artillery fired heavily into the squares. Pinned down by cavalry and artillery, the French skirmishers caused heavy casualties to one notable regiment, nearly annihilating the 27th Foot, the Inniskillings who were reduced to one-third their strength.

Robert Heather's 4th Regiment was in the same 6th Division as the 27th Foot and was fortunate not to be positioned in this square during this round of attacks. Nevertheless, all around him, he must have witnessed bloody fighting.

At about this time, Napoleon saw that La Haie Sainte had fallen and that the Plancenoit front was stabilized. With this, he ordered his Imperial Guard infantry to attack Wellington's centre and cut off his line from the Prussians. He had the Middle Guard form into four battalion squares, each with 550 men, and the 4th Chasseurs form a large single square of 800 soldiers. Two batteries of Imperial Horse



*Photo of a French veteran from the Armée du Nord's 8th Dragoons, in full uniform, circa 1858. (www.mashable.com)*

<sup>12</sup>Private John Morris, 1st Battalion (or King's Own) Regiment, Captain Anwyls Company No. 2: [www.theonlinebookcompany.com](http://www.theonlinebookcompany.com)

<sup>13</sup>[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_Lambert\\_\(British\\_Army\\_Officer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lambert_(British_Army_Officer)).



Guard Artillery accompanied them between the squares. Allied troops began to fire on the advancing battalions but the Allies were driven back and their centre was in danger of being destroyed. At this point in time, Dutch General Chassé with his fresh division of infantry accompanied by Dutch horse-artillery opened fire on Napoleon's flank then ordered his men to charge the battalions with bayonets. The French faltered, broke rank and retreated.

To the left of the Guards, two squares of Chasseurs advanced to the top of the ridge where they were surprised by 1,550 British Foot Guards who shot volleys into the Chasseurs with great devastation. A bayonet charge broke the Chasseurs who then fell back. The regrouped 4th Chasseurs battalion now encountered the British Foot Guards and chased them back. British skirmishers then fired upon the Chasseurs but the Chasseurs repelled them only to be met by the 52nd Light Infantry which poured a devastating volley into them before charging them with fixed bayonets and causing the Chasseurs to break.

This was the last of the Guard to retreat and panic spread through the French lines as news spread. The last reserve of the Imperial Guard rallied just south of La Haie Sainte but Dutch infantry and cavalry attacked them and drove them into confusion.

Meanwhile, the Prussian 5th, 14th, and 16th Brigades were in their 3rd assault of the day storming Plancenoit. Five Guard battalions were

now committed in defense of Plancenoit. Up against the Prussians, The French retreated in orderly fashion until they merged with the French forces retreating under British pursuit. The French forces, in being routed, abandoned large amounts of artillery, ammunition wagons and equipment. The French right, left and centre had been lost and thousands of fleeing men signified the end of battle. The Prussian arrival had turned the tide against the French. That night, Field Marshal Blucher and Lord

Wellington met at the farm on the right flank called La Belle Alliance to salute each other and savour victory.

Where was Robert Heather in all of this? We can see that he was in the midst of the battles that took place in the centre around La Haie Sainte. His regiment was in place on the front line after being called up from a

reserve position at 15:00 hrs. He must have fought the Guards and the Chasseurs at some point, driving them off the ridge in face-to-face combat with only a bayonet or a sword to use to protect his own life. Of the 614 men in his Regiment, 10 officers, 114 men were killed or wounded. Fortunately, he lived to serve in the occupation army at Paris until 1818, at which time, he obtained his discharge and heard the call to immigrate to St-Ambroise-de-Kildare, Canada East (Quebec) where he obtained a land grant and married.



*General Blucher hurrys to the battle.*

*(British Library, www.bl.uk)*

***Rodney Heather is a retired teacher in Visual Art and Digital Media. He taught 38 years with the Lakeshore School Board, spending most of his career at Beaconsfield High School. For several years, he gave workshops in the evenings at McGill University on camera, lighting and darkroom techniques, as well as at Concordia University on Photoshop. His interest in family genealogy took off in 2006 when he joined the QFHS. He holds coaching certification in four sports and in the wintertime can be found playing hockey in local arenas and in the summer, cycling on country roads. This is his first article for Connections.***



Cover: A detail from *Scotland Forever!*, an 1881 oil painting by Lady Butler depicting the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at Waterloo.

# Pioneers of Esperanto in Quebec

By Bill Chapman



*A zeppelin illustration is used to publicise the Esperanto language*

Esperanto was first published in 1887 by Dr L.L. Zamenhof (1859-1917), an idealistic Jew living in Poland. Its first adepts lived in the then Russian Empire. 2017 is the 130th anniversary of the language and a century since the death of its founder.

The history of the Canadian Esperanto movement began with F. X. Solis (Francois Xavier Isaie SOLY, 1832-1903), an elderly Catholic priest at the seminary of Saint Hyacinthe in Montreal. He became the first Esperantist in Canada, learning the new language in 1892. He managed to recruit a number of Esperanto speakers who gathered in a group under his chairmanship in 1901. He corresponded with Polish pioneer Antoni Grabowski, and with French pioneers René Lemaire and Louis de Beaufront. He founded a magazine in 1901, *L'Espérantiste Canadien*, which, a year later, changed its name to *La Lumo* (The Light). This was the first Esperanto magazine in North America.

The names and addresses of sixteen early speakers of Esperanto in Quebec with their registration numbers are as follows in the

*Adresaro de Esperantistoj* (collection of addresses of Esperantists) of January 1903 to January 1904 (Series XXIV) to January 1908 to January 1909 (Series XXIX). All but one of the following are listed in Kanado, i.e. Canada.

Each individual is ascribed a unique number, which I do not reproduce here. Indeed, early users of the language frequently signed articles and even postcards with that number alone, knowing that anyone wanting to contact them could easily find their address in the published *Adresaro*.

These listings contain occasional spelling errors because each individual filled in a pre-printed form in their own handwriting. I reproduce the addresses as they appear. Two names are duplicated, perhaps because the individuals concerned had changed address.

Here are the names of those Quebec pioneers of over a century ago:

Herbart G. CHEVALIER, Klubo "Progreso",  
Montreal, Kanado, Ameriko

Joseph BOURGEOIS, stenografiisto. kasisto



de la klubo "Progreso", 137a rue Ste. Elisabeth,  
Montreal, Kanado, Ameriko

Ludger LAROSE, 813, avenue du Mont-  
Royal, Montreal, Kanado, Ameriko

(Series XXIII 1902-01-01 to 1903-01-01)

J. W. M. WALLACE, 25, Stanislas str.,  
Quebec, Kanado

F. H. TURNOCK, esq., 45, Mc Gill College  
av., Montreal, P. Q., Canada

(Series XXIV 1903-01-01 to 1904-01-01)

W. H. PIERS, c/o Furness Steamship Line,  
Montreal, Kanado

Edmond N. CUSSON, 894, r. Ontario,  
Montreal, Kanado

Joseph LAROSE, 359, r. Mentana,  
Montreal, Kanado

W. H. PIERS, C/O Farness, Withy & Co Ld.,  
Montreal, Kanado

(Series XXV 1904-01-01 to 1905-01-01)

J. W. M. WALLACE, Wallace College,  
Quebec, Kanado

L. LAROSE, 207, Avenue Laval, Montreal,  
Kanado

(Series XXVI, 1905-01-01 to 1906-01-01)

J. E. WALLACE, 25, Stanislas Street,  
Quebec, Kanado

H. D. DUCHÊNE, 134, St.-Augustine St,  
Quebec, Kanado

H. G. ODELL, 116, St.-Augustine St.,  
Quebec, Kanado

F-ino (=Miss) M. B. ROBITAILLE, 25,  
Stanislas Street, Quebec, Kanado

J. L. PAQUET, 1, Charlevoix Street, Quebec,

Kanado

F-ino (=Miss) M. L. LAPINE, 805, St.-Valier,  
Quebec, Kanado

Joliette LEMIEUX, 83, Lachevrotière,  
Quebec, Kanado

(Series XXVII, 1906-01-01 to 1907-01-01)

*En multaj lokoj de Ĉinio estis temploj de drako-  
reĝo. Dum trosekeco oni preĝis en la temploj, ke la  
drako-reĝo donu pluvon al la homa mondo. Tiam  
drako estis simbolo de la supernatura estaĵo. Kaj  
pli poste, ĝi fariĝis prapatro de la plej altaj regantoj  
kaj simbolis la absolutan aŭtoritaton de feŭda  
imperiestro.*

Translation:

**In many places in China there were temples of  
the dragon king. During times of drought,  
people prayed in the temples, that the dragon  
king would give rain to the human world. At  
that time the dragon was a symbol of the  
supernatural. Later on, it became the ancestor  
of the highest rulers and symbolised the  
absolute authority of the feudal emperor.**

*An example of written Esperanto.  
(101languages.net)*

After about 1908, there was no longer any  
need to 'sign up' to Esperanto, and text books  
about Esperanto in a variety of languages,  
including both French and English, were  
becoming more common. An increasingly large  
number of magazines catered for users of the  
language seeking contacts in other countries.

While not much is known to me about many  
of those listed, a small number can be traced.  
Three leading pioneers, Solis, Beauchemin,  
and Saint-Martin pre-dated the system of the  
address books.

In 1900 Solis translated some Quebecois  
stories, and the novel L'oublié (The Forgotten)  
by the French Canadian author Laure Conan.  
Pastor Solis fought for the new language when  
the newspaper *La Presse* published, on April 1,  
1899, an article by André Theuriet against

Esperanto. He, the only Esperantist in Canada at the time, responded vigorously on April 8th. A few weeks later he began to publish in *Le Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe* a series of articles about Esperanto.

Albert Frédéric RAMBERT, known as SAINT-MARTIN (1865-1947) was born in the working class neighbourhood of Hochelaga in Montreal, married to Emma Marie Dufresne, had two children, Théode (1888-1952) and Berthe (1891-1980), but the couple broke up between 1915 and 1916. Both children, Berthe and Théode, became active Esperanto speakers.

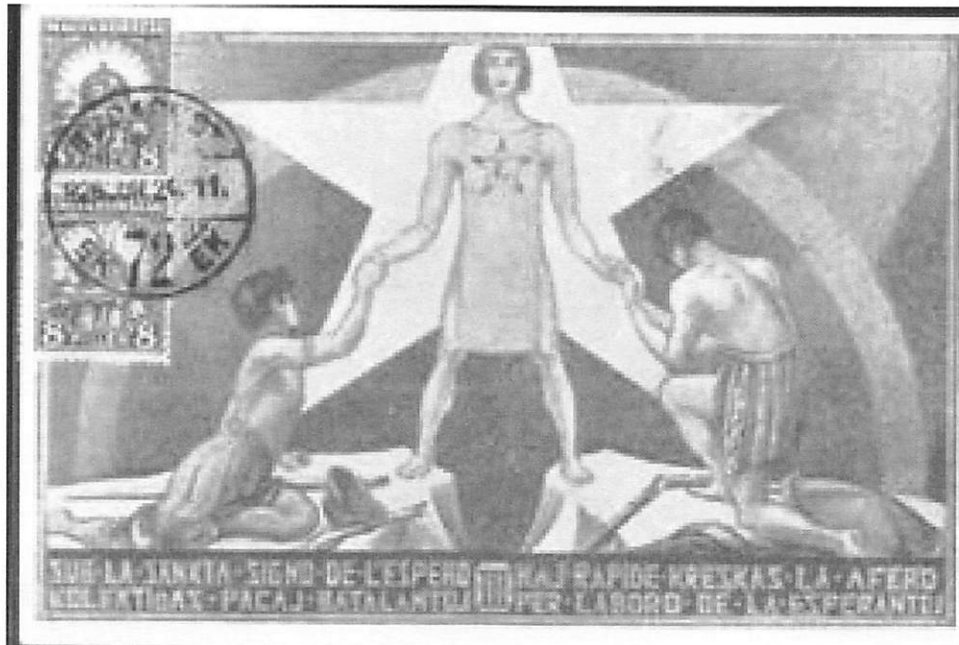
Saint-Martin was passionately committed to social justice. In 1906 during a meeting of socialists, he made a speech in three languages: French, English and Esperanto. He gave lectures, taught Esperanto and founded a publishing house. He financed the publication of the magazine *La Lumo* for two years.

He worked professionally as a stenographer at the Supreme Court and was one of the most active Esperanto speakers in Montreal between 1902 and 1925.

The secretary of that group, A. Pierre Beauchemin (1869–1952) continued sending information to the local press and in 1901 founded the modest magazine *L'Espérantiste Canadien*, which in 1902 changed to *La Lumo*.

Ludger Larose (1868 – 1915) who appears in the *Adresaro* was a painter, drawing instructor and anti-clerical intellectual. As a freemason, Larose supported causes seen as subversive by the Catholic Church, particularly freedom of expression and the secularization of institutions. F. H. Turnock was an historian with a particular interest in the British Empire.

One wonders whether any of these early enthusiasts passed on letters or postcards in the language to later generations?



*A postcard from the early 20th Century celebrates Esperanto as an instrument for peace.*



***Bill Chapman is researching his family history in England and Wales. He is Deputy Mayor of the medieval town of Conwy in north Wales and a local magistrate / Justice of the Peace. As a linguist he has a particular interest in sources of information on genealogy in languages other than English. He sees family history as more than just collecting names but as a way of gaining an insight into social history.***



# A PAINTER'S PROGRESS

By Frank MacKey

**H**arriet Anderson Stubbs' main claim to fame is the official White House portrait she painted of William McKinley, the 25th U.S. president, assassinated at Buffalo, N.Y., in 1901. The selection of her work in March 1903 took everyone by surprise because a) she was unknown; b) she had never set eyes on McKinley – her portrait was based on photographs, yet it was judged the best likeness of the murdered president; c) it was the first official presidential portrait by a woman artist; d) and it beat out submissions from established male artists. She was paid \$2,500. The commissions then poured in. At 51, she was launched on her career as the “painter of official portraits,” paid handsomely to immortalize on canvas presidents and governors, admirals and generals, judges, captains of industry, civic officials, etc.

## Curiouser and curiouser

Curious fact #1: She signed her works W.D. Murphy. This was the name of her husband, photographer William Daniel Murphy (1834-1928). The press generally referred to the painter of the McKinley portrait as “he,” although several small papers did pick up a New York Herald article, featuring a picture of her, that emphatically identified the artist as a “she.” But as late as the 1970s, her granddaughter, Harriet Anderson Murphy Ross, was on a mission to convince everyone that



*Harriet Anderson Stubbs by James George Parks, Montreal, 1878.*

*(Courtesy of the artist's great-grandson, William Ross)*

*Harriet Anderson Stubbs' official portrait of President William McKinley, painted in 1902, still hangs in the East Room of the White House today. (<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>)*

W.D. Murphy was indeed a woman.

Curious fact #2: The photo of Harriet in the Herald was as misleading as her signature. It was taken by photographer J.G. Parks in Montreal in 1878 when she was 26. In 1903, she was 51 – why hand out a 25-year-old picture? It would have been a snap for her husband and agent, the professional photographer, to produce a new one.

The most curious fact: Moving from Montreal to Manhattan in the 1880s, she married a former Confederate soldier, the son of a slave-owning family, and had two children by him. In Montreal, she had married a “colored man” and borne him two children. Does that compute? Imagine the fuss had word got out that the painter of America's elite, married to a Southerner, had been the wife of a “mulatto.”

## From Liverpool to Montreal

She was born in Liverpool, England, on 16 March 1852 to bookkeeper Charles Stubbs and his white Trinidad-born wife, Henrietta Margaret Jane Jones. Around 1864, Harriet her mother and brother, Francis, born in 1859, immigrated to Canada. At her death on 23 September 1935, news-papers reported that she had begun working as an artist at age 12 in a Montreal photo studio. In fact, on 6 February 1865, 12-year-old Harriet was apprenticed by her mother to Montreal milliner-dressmaker Catherine Dennie for three years.

On 21 November 1867, shortly before the three years were up, she married Fountain William Rudd, "barber and champion haircutter, Young Canada hair cutting room," as he billed himself in that year of Canadian confederation. She was 15, he was 27. He had reached Montreal a year or so before her, coming from Kingston, Ont. Barber Henry Barr, a fugitive slave from Kentucky, had helped him get his bearings; they had worked together as Barr and Co. in early 1863. Then Rudd had partnered with Leonard Bosworth, an African American his own age who had grown up at Saint-Hyacinthe, where his father had worked as a coachman and gardener. Once the Civil War had ended in 1865, Barr and Bosworth had returned to the U.S., Barr to Watertown, N.Y., Bosworth to Boston. Harriet may never have known them, but she did meet another of her husband's friends, the young black barber Henry Hall, a native of Baltimore. He was a witness at their wedding.

### Lightning Strikes

The next few years flash by like lightning in a nightmare. On 31 October 1868, she and Rudd had a daughter named Grace Harriet, who died of "diarrhoea" at eight months, on 11 July 1869. They had a son, Frederick William, in September 1870; he died of hydrocephalus on 28 April 1872. And on 23 January 1873, Fountain Rudd died of a "strumous tumor" at 33. In a little more than four years, lightning had struck three times, wiping out her family – and her not yet 21.

Her mother and brother had lived with her and her husband, lately in a flat on Craig (Saint-Antoine) St. In May 1875, her mother rented a house in suburban Saint-Henri from black barber John Watkins. Presumably, Harriet and Francis, who turned 16 that month, moved in with her. Other than that, we see nothing of Harriet for several years except for the photographs that James George Parks took of

*Marriage* On this the twenty first day of Nov  
*(F.)* her brother and eight hundred  
*Rudd &* and eight seven Fountain William  
*Stubbs.* Rudd of his City haircutter  
*21 Nov* great Anderson Stubbs of this City of his  
*-* she was in winter of a year  
 united in Holy Matrimony in the  
 presence of the following wit-  
 nesses by the  
 S. M. Rudd. J. M. Barr  
 Henry Hall  
 John H. Young

*Record of the wedding of Harriet Anderson Stubbs and Fountain William Rudd, from the register of the East End Methodist Church, Montreal, 21 November 1867.*

her in 1878.

The Parks connection is intriguing. Hailing from Saratoga, N.Y., he had set up shop in Montreal in 1864, around the time when Harriet reached the city. If she did work for a Montreal photographer, it may well have been for him, in the late 1870s when he took those pictures of her. (The famous Notman studio also employed artists, but its wage books do not list her as an employee.)

"The services of competent artists having been secured, all orders for photos, finished in India ink, sepia or water colors, can be executed with entire satisfaction," Parks boasted in 1880. The widowed Harriet Rudd may have been one of those artists. She needed an income, and if she had been drawing and painting since early childhood, as was later said, she may have had the skills needed to hand-colour photographs, paint backdrops, etc. Working for an American photographer might also have inspired her to seek her fortune across the border.

### On to New York

The earliest we hear of such a move comes in July 1883 when her brother's first child was born – in Manhattan. Francis, a printer, had married in Montreal in June 1880. The Montreal city directory for 1881-82 located him on St Lawrence St. (St-Laurent Blvd.) above



Sherbrooke. The New York city directory listed him for the first time in 1883 as Frank Stubbs, printer, 425 East 11th St. Harriet and her mother probably lived with him at both locations.

William Daniel Murphy also reached New York around this time. Born in Alabama on 11 March 1834, he had been raised on a farm near Huntsville. His family had owned five slaves at the time of the 1850 census. For a year in the mid-1850s, he had attended Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tenn., then taught school before serving as a sergeant in the 9th Arkansas Infantry in the Civil War.

He lost a brother, Thomas, in the war, "Sacrificed upon the alter [sic] of our beloved South," as he put it. His own soldiering had

proved less lethal: He had enlisted for one year in July 1861 and been discharged in May 1862 "by reason of chronic inflammation [sic] of the liver."

He had then bounced around the South as a photographer – in Nashville and

Pulaski, Tenn., Huntsville and Mobile, Ala., Rome, Ga., etc. – before heading north to Philadelphia in 1876 in search of richer prospects, and finally to New York in 1883.

He apparently found work with the Excelsior Portrait Co.; Harriet may also have worked there briefly. "All kinds of Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged, finished in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors, Crayon, &c.," the company letterhead proclaimed. William and Harriet met in 1884. He proposed the following year and they married on 31 October 1887 when she was 35 and he 53. Recognizing that she was the better artist, he

put away his palette and became her agent and business manager. Between brush strokes, meanwhile, she raised two children, Albert John (1888-1965) and Una Jean (1890-1952).

## Who knew?

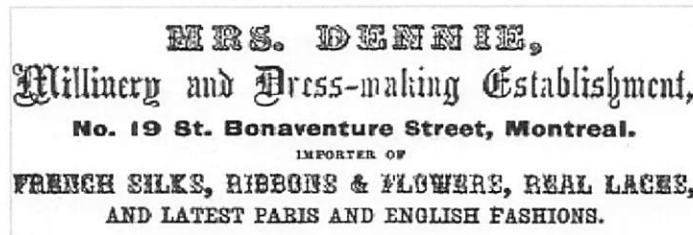
Did Mrs. Murphy tell her husband all about Mrs. Rudd? Hard to believe she would have withheld details of her past from him. The great mutual affection they expressed in their letters would suggest that they kept no secrets from each other. Yet it is also difficult to picture a man of his day and his background marrying the widow of a "colored man," who had given birth to two mixed-race children. A suspicion lingers that she

never did disclose the full story to her American family. Other than fleeting references to a former spouse named Rudd, there is not a word about her first family in the collections of Stubbs-Murphy family papers at the Smithsonian Institution's Archives of American Art and the Frick Art Reference Library in New York. A

descendant who is the custodian of the family's history was surprised last year to hear these details of her life in Montreal.

Her mother knew all about it, but she had died in Manhattan on 1 October 1902, before the press had any reason to write about Harriet. Francis, her brother, knew, but he died in Brooklyn on 10 July 1903 as her career took off.

And in Montreal, who remembered the Rudds? Mrs. Rudd had carried that memory off to New York and it died with her.



*At age 12, Harriet Anderson Stubbs was apprenticed for three years to Montreal milliner-dressmaker Catherine Dennie. (Advertisement from Lovell's Montreal city directory, 1865-66)*



*A native Queber, Frank MacKey retired in 2008 after nearly 40 years of newspapering. He joined QFHS 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.*

# *Family Historians - Beware and be Aware!*

*Some research pitfalls and blind alleys*

By René Péron

**T**racing one's ancestors, placing them in context, what a fascinating task even though oft times difficult and disappointing. In the first days of Nouvelle France that part of our history was often falsified, be it inadvertently, through ignorance, or intentionally. And that happened without touching on the problems of translation as some of these said ancestors were later to emigrate to regions where the English language was predominant, be it in the United States of America or in other provinces of our beautiful Canada. I will delve into but a few facets of the matter.

First of all: we know that from the very beginnings of the colony few of our ancestors, proportionally, were literate and that those persons assigned to secular or religious registrations were little better. Family names, were they known, were inscribed on various documents in accordance with each and everyone's interpretation. Following such causes many variants occurred.

To give a few examples: Peron was modified into Perron and subsequently reverted to Péron for a few folk; Frichet, Freschet, as well as other forms became Fréchette; Boivin became Drinkwine; St Jorge instead of Saint George; and so forth.....

Then there are those, often well intentioned who follow Tanguay's method. The latter in effect trying to circumvent the hazards occurring as a result of the imbrolios noted above began to give a uniform spelling to family names. However in his so useful work, he took care to insert explanatory notes where the variations in a name were clearly enumerated.

A problem often arises with more recent researchers who quite simply transpose information culled from census documents,

prior compendia, religious or civil records, without taking the aforesaid precaution of making note of the possible variations or even of the questions raised by a previous researcher. Whether they use a uniform spelling or copy the errors of predecessors they often spread confusion amidst those who had the misfortune of coming across their inaccurate data.

Possible errors could be aggravated through the inscription covering the registration or baptism of a child, a marriage or a burial. Be it in one language or the other, in one or another religious faith, the pastor, the priest, the person assigned to the registration, would not always indicate clearly or not at all where the event had taken place; this was often aggravated by the fact that said event had occurred in an undefined area, at times quite distant, whilst often being registered at a later date in a register quite foreign or distant geographically. The registers of Protestant churches, of one language or the other, were in this respect more faulty or ambiguous than those of the Roman Catholic church. Furthermore, for those who must refer to documents written in English pose or create misinterpretations regarding whichever fact is registered: take for example the letter "B" which can well mean "born", "baptism" or "burial".

Lastly, I must mention certain more or less shady enterprises said to be "genealogical" which take advantage of neophytes in this research domain. They often try to lure some folk by offering crests, coats of arms, ready prepared genealogical "trees", and thus incite some to purchase these in exchange for quite substantial amounts. To say the least being exact is not their forte, and at least one of these

enterprises, which has existed in the past under various corporate names before the electronic age, incurred an injunction at the behest of the U.S.A.'s postal bureau. Nowadays, the diffusion of information, be it real or invented, is no longer under judicial or other control of any sort. Some now take advantage and profit greatly from the occasion which is given them to victimize even well intentioned searchers.

One must then say that in this search domain, where there are no norms or controls, whilst being observant and taking notes of information or history (stories) one must be somewhat questioning and therefore well-intentioned, even closely disciplined, whilst verifying any given data.

Rummaging in ancient documents, throwing light on certain stories, recapping what has already been covered, can be interesting, even passionately interesting, but one must also be, if not suspicious, skeptical and cautious. Your history, that of your parents, of your ancestors, merits being something of which you can be proud. Take your time, consult, ask questions, and when in doubt say so!



***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.***



***Here are four family crests for an English family, Palmer. Three are pulled from websites assuring customers of their authenticity, but offering no source information. Palmer is a common name and many crests have been "created." The other one is the result of primary documents research.***

***Printed mugs, anyone?***





# Tracking the Drift From Surname POUND of My Ancestors to POUNDS

By Derrick Pounds

While a teenager my father Walter Pounds worked for 10 months as a gamekeeper on the King's estate at Windsor Great Park, living in Englefield Green, Surrey, until 2 December 1914 when he enlisted in the Army. He saw the small aircraft from Germany carrying a nephew of Queen Victoria, land in Windsor Great Park for a brief visit just before the outbreak of war. Walter Pounds M.M., served his country in both World Wars, as a soldier for 4¼ years in W.W.I (ID tag # 56258) and as a Special Police Sergeant in W.W.II. He fought with the British Army, Royal Garrison Artillery in France and Belgium 1914-1918, was wounded twice, was shelled, gassed and bombed by aircraft. He received campaign ribbons and four medals including the Military Medal (M.M.), the British Army's second-highest commendation for valour.

He convalesced at the Caird Rest Hospital in Dundee, Scotland for four weeks after suffering head and shoulder shrapnel wounds at Ypres (Leper, Flanders) on June 3, 1916, whilst serving with the 71st Heavy Artillery battery. On May 6, 1917 his "285" Siege Battery gun was blown up by a German shell. Buried by debris and hit by shrapnel, my father suffered an upper leg wound requiring treatment at Cornelia Hospital, Poole, Dorset before again volunteering to fight in France

Walter Pounds M.M. was Head Gamekeeper and Woodsman on the Ratcliff estate at Newton Solney for over 50 years, starting as a stable boy on his 13th birthday January 11, 1908. My mother died at age 58 of a stroke on July 30, 1952, while my father died at age 96 on March 15, 1991. They are buried together at the Newton Solney parish Church. Their grave is near the gate at the Trent Lane

end of the graveyard, on the opposite side of the path and a few feet away from the granite crosses marking the Ratcliffs' graves. Dad was an expert outdoorsman, marksman, trapper, woodsman, keen fisherman, and gardener.

Walter Pounds M.M. recorded, throughout his life, the highlights of daily events by writing in large ledgers and small diaries. An entry that he made on Saturday, May 21, 1927, in a "Boots"-type legal-size ledger that noted Lindbergh's feat, without writing the pilot's name. He wrote, "An American flew from New York to Paris in 33½ hours, landed in Paris Saturday night 9:20 p.m."

He was usually focused on his responsibilities and estate work to record the presence of wild game, pheasant and partridge rearing activities, vermin culled, poachers apprehended etc. Dad included family and work with his entry in one tiny diary recording my birth on March 28, 1935 "son born at 4:30, followed by "115 rats killed at Bladon farm." Bess, our Yorkshire terrier, was very quick at catching and killing rats.

In early February 1927 Dad noted that his grandfather William was sick, had died on February 10, 1927, and he attended his grandfather's funeral.

With this information, on April 15, 1988, I wrote to the Vicar of Repton, Julian Barker who passed my letter to Colin Kitching, the Chairman of the local History group who wrote on May 6, 1988:

"Rather to my surprise we have actually located WILLIAM POUND'S (not POUNDS') grave in the "new' section of the churchyard. It is sited-roughly -8 paces from the cliff fence and 37 paces from the shed.

The inscription reads (on one side of the kerb)

In loving memory of William Pound, at rest  
Feb. 10th, 1927, age 81 years.

On the opposite kerb:

Ellen Pound, who fell asleep March 24th,  
1931, age 78 years.



*"Study from Life" shows, very faintly, D.M. Oppenheim's signature in the bottom border. Check the likeness with the author on preceding page.*

My great grandfather William Pound posed in 1922 for this "Study from Life" portrait sketched and signed by D. M. Oppenheim, a student at Repton School. The artist had an extremely distinguished career after leaving Repton receiving a Knighthood from Queen Elizabeth II in 1960. Among other accomplishments, Sir Duncan M. Oppenheim became a practicing artist of considerable distinction and a Senior Fellow of the Royal College of Art.

In a signed handwritten letter to me dated 10 March 1973, the artist wrote:

*"Thank you so much for sending a photo. of my drawing of your great grandfather. When the headmaster of Repton showed me the one you sent him I did not immediately remember, having been done so long ago; but soon I did remember doing it & either he or his wife being pleased*

*with it & asking to keep it. In those days the art master, Arthur Foxley Norris, used to induce people from the village & the neighbourhood to act as models in the art school. Whether for payment or for the fun of the experience I do not know.*

*Your great-grandfather may have been head gardener or gamekeeper at Foremark, but I do not remember the circumstances of his sitting. The way it was mounted shows that it was exhibited in the speech day art exhibition & it may have won a prize! I am very glad to have the photo to add to the one or two drawings from those days I still have.*

*Foremark Hall, as you probably know has for some time been the preparatory or junior school for Repton & is a very beautiful house. Thank you again for sending me the photograph*

*Yours sincerely*

*Duncan Oppenheim*

William Pound died at age 80 on February 10 1927, and is buried with his second wife Ellen in St Wystan's, Repton churchyard with a white marble kerbstone around their grave at location E111 inscribed POUND.

My great great grandfather Thomas Pound was also gamekeeper and woodsman serving from circa 1840 to 1885 on the estates of Sir Francis Burdett at Ramsbury, Wiltshire and Foremarke, Derbyshire. Thomas Pound died age 72 and was buried at St. Saviour's Church Foremarke on 10 August 1885. His family grave with inscribed headstone is at the right rear of the tiny churchyard under a yew tree, in which pheasants go to roost.

Thomas Pound (on pony) who was born in 1813 and sons John, James, Arthur and my great grandfather William Pound outside Foremarke Hall circa 1870. All five men worked on the Foremarke estate.

"Abide ye there while I come round unto thee" was a commonly spoken command delivered by Thomas Pound (d. 1885) to trespassers apprehended on the other side of hedgerows during patrols on horseback around the Foremarke estate.

Foremarke Hall, the four stories high stately home, was built in 1760 by Francis Burdett's (b.1770-d1844) father Robert and in the 1990s



*Photo taken taken circa 1870 , Thomas Pound on a horse with his four sons at Foremarke Hall.*

became a boarding and day school for 450 boys and girls aged 3-13. Francis's son Baronet Robert Burdett (b1835-d1895) inherited the estate in 1844 which had been owned by the family for centuries, since 1327 listed as the Burdett game park.

St. Saviours Church, built on the Foremarke estate in 1662 by the Burdett family, has a large dilapidated Burdett burial site on the right hand side about the middle of the small church graveyard a few feet forward from the gravestone of my 'Pound' ancestors, which on my last visit was in pristine condition. The nicely engraved Pound headstone is full with names however Thomas is not listed I suspect because when he died in 1885 there was no more room for my great great grandfather's name to be engraved.

On a visit to Foremarke with my father circa 1980 the Foremarke gamekeeper walked with us around the estate and among other

things showed us about eight Viking graves associated with the arrival of four Viking armies in Repton in 873 AD which brought the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia to an end. The unmarked graves were just mounds of soil a few inches high about six feet long and randomly spaced, pointing in several directions. According to the gamekeeper the soldiers had been buried where they had fallen in full battle gear and it was forbidden to touch the grave sites which were in an area of a wood amongst young growth trees.

In 1982 a major archaeological dig around Repton's St. Wystan's Parish Church unearthed a Viking burial mound in the present Vicarage garden. Two hundred Viking warriors were found buried there, together with 49 women of Anglo-Saxon build. It is rather extraordinary that the only known Viking burials in England should be within a few miles of each other.



***Derrick P.W Pounds Eng. is a retired mechanical engineer who grew up, with his parents and sisters, on the Ratcliff estate in Newton Solney, Derbyshire, England. He emigrated to Canada in 1957 working for Rolls-Royce in Canada and the USA, as their technical representative during the overhaul of aircraft engines. In 1965 he joined the Pulp and Paper industry where he spent 25 years as project engineer, manager and director of several large projects before 5 years working with Environment Canada, during the implementation of effluent regulations at 110 Canadian Pulp and Paper mills.***



# Your QFHS

## Connections Needs You!

Summer is the time when the seminars, lectures and group meetings at QFHS take a break - a full schedule will be back in September. However, here is a suggestion for those long, hot summer months ahead why not write something for *Connections*? This is your magazine and the more members who contribute the better it will be.

Alas, you may say, not everybody can produce a piece written and researched to the standard of the articles that appear in *Connections*; well, here are some suggestions:

- \* Your contribution does not have to be three pages long - it can be a few paragraphs, it can be a couple of pictures with a brief explanation, it can describe an emotional moment in your research. What is important is that it is of interest to you and you wish to share. We can help you edit and format your contribution if you wish.

- \* Had a jaw-dropping moment when your DNA analysis came back? Let us know about it.

- \* Is there a book or document in our library which made all the difference in your research? Tell us about it.

- \* Read a good (newly published) book lately? Write a review for *Connections*.

- \* Would you like to discuss your idea before putting finger to keyboard?

Contact us with any suggestions or ideas at [qfhseditor@gmail.com](mailto:qfhseditor@gmail.com)

## Membership Renewal

Sometimes no change is good: the membership fees for the 2017-18 year remain the same as the previous two years. Please see the form in this issue for prices and ways to

pay. The income from membership fees does not cover the cost of running the Society, but your Executive is working hard on creative ways to make up the difference. Don't forget that you can always donate to QFHS, as well - refer to the fund-raising info in this issue.

## Scanning

Big bulky books and fragile documents can be difficult to scan using a standard home printer. In the library we have specialised scanners which will not only handle such tasks with ease but also produce clearer, sharper images. We can also handle negatives, photos and slides.

Contact Deborah Robertson at [qfhs.booksales@bellnet.ca](mailto:qfhs.booksales@bellnet.ca) for an estimate or to arrange a meeting. All fees help support our

library and heritage centre.

## Quebec All Day Genealogical Seminar

Date: Friday July 28, 2017

Time: 10:00 to 16:00

Place: QFHS Heritage Centre 173 Cartier, Pointe Claire

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

With Gary Schroder and Jackie Billingham

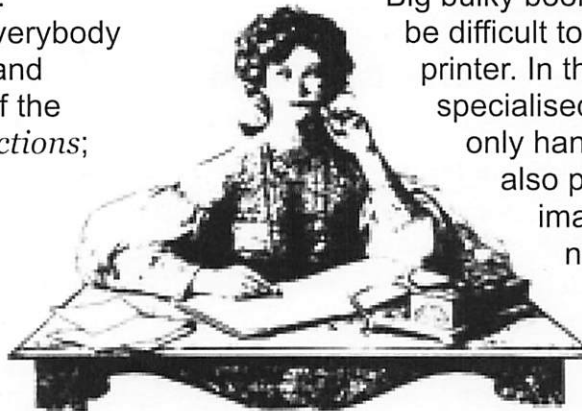
This will be an extensive all day Seminar on how to find your ancestors in Quebec using church records, censuses, notarial records, land records, coroners and other legal records, plus practical techniques if you wish to put your Quebec or other family trees on Ancestry.

Reservations are required as space is limited:

Telephone: 514-695-1502

email: [qfhs@bellnet.ca](mailto:qfhs@bellnet.ca)

BRING A LUNCH



# Book Review

## GREENBANK: IN THE COUNTRY OF THE PAST

By W.H. Graham

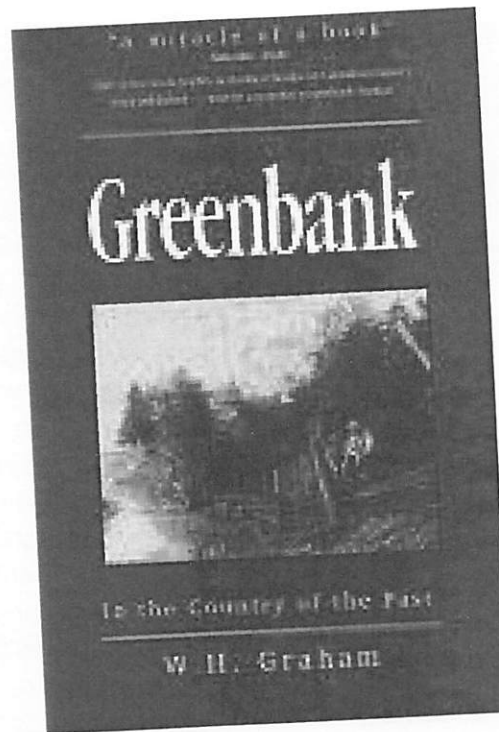
Peterborough, Ontario: Broadview Press, 1988. 326p.

Review by Doug Armstrong

Local history gets us as close to the lives of our obscure ancestors as is possible. If we are lucky they are included in the history of their communities, but the lives of other members of community will provide a glimpse of the economic and social life of that area. Most local histories contain family histories, some genealogy, reminiscence of what the families want remembered.

Greenbank by W.H. Graham is a very different book. It examines the economic, social, and intellectual life of the community. It is thoroughly researched using family archival sources, data from the agricultural censuses, government publications, a wide range of published books and articles. Graham poses probing and sometimes unanswerable questions, but he appreciates the circumstances of his subjects lives and his judgements are fair and compassionate. In many ways his vivid depictions of the lives of ordinary people are reminiscent of the work of the French Annalist historians.

Greenbank was an undistinguished settlement in Reach township, Ontario County north of Whitby. Although the land was good, it was remote,



poorly served by roads, hemmed in by swamps. For a long time even when the farmers had surplus produce to sell it was very difficult to get it to market.

The book goes from the first settlement and the clearing of the forests in the 1830s to the eve of World War Two, but focuses on the 19th century. The area was for the most part settled by Non Conformists from the North of England. Graham identified four phases of economic development: settlement and clearing the land, the

boom years, stagnation, and revitalization by moving to mixed farming. In each of these time periods Graham uses one family - usually a mover and shaker family that was emblematic of the era. Taking an interest of present subject he segues into a detailed and often broadly researched account of schooling in the area, temperance and religion and the condition

and rights of women. It is these digressions that fit the folks of Green-bank into the broader context of 19th century Canada. The biographies are vivid, en-gaging, sym-pathetic of individuals who were

***It has been said that the past is another country and in this case that is certainly true.. The people at Greenback endured drudgery, hardships, and low expectations for this life and worried about the next.***

driven but not often likeable..

Greenbank was a farming community and to a large extent this is an agricultural history. Once the war against the forests had been won, there was the problem of learning to farm in a new country. For the middle third of the 19th century Ontario was wheat country, a single unvarying crop that initially produced bumper crops but depleted the soil. The 70s and 80s were for the most part long periods of decline as grain production fell and American markets opened and closed. Improved agricultural equipment, better roads and access to railroads, the introduction of superior grains and farm animals and the gradual acceptance of the idea of mixed farming brought a return to prosperity in the period before the First World War.

I was astounded to read that generally for most of the 19th century that while horses and oxen were provided with shelter and fed, cows which were less valued were left outside to forage during the Canadian winter. For the most part it was simply that cattle were not economically important, did not figure largely in the diet, and were an awful lot of work.

Life at Greenbank was hard, bleak, frequently belligerent, and ungenerous. Their schooling and religion did little to mitigate these attitudes. Their textbooks stressed acceptance of one's lot, respect for authority, and not to expect too much of life. There was an acceptance of a high level of brutality. Evangelical religion stressed the centrality of personal salvation and offered little consolation while one struggled through this vale of tears.

***Graham poses probing and  
sometimes unanswerable questions,  
but he appreciates the circumstances of  
his subjects lives.***

Their Protestantism embraced plainness and rejected decoration, beauty, and the arts as a distraction to salvation. Their churches, of which there were many, were the single flourish of community pride. On the other hand the people of Greenbank were great churchgoers, attending several establishments on Sundays. The church picnics were the great social events of the year. Closely allied to the churches was the Temperance movement to close the taverns and prohibit the sale of alcohol.

It has been said that the past is another country and in this case that is certainly true. The people at Greenbank endured drudgery, hardships, and low expectations for this life and worried about the next one. It is also true that conditions and attitudes did evolve in the course of long nineteenth century. By the end of the century the township was less isolated, had better transportation, was exposed to far more secular ideas and there was the possibility of escape to the cities, the west, and the USA. Although theirs was not an easy or comfortable world, the settlers of the township are vibrant characters and very much at home in that milieu. In the course of the 19th century they learned to live in a new land and they changed accordingly. Although Greenbank depicts life in an isolated Ontario community, I suspect that much would also be largely true of life in rural Protestant Quebec.

It is a remarkable book and deserves to be far better known.

***This book is available at the QFHS  
library HG 165.99 .c7 1988***

***Doug Armstrong spent almost all his working years at John Abbott College as reference librarian. He has been researching the anglos of County Argenteuil for a long time.***





# Research Tips

## Lexicon

By Lorraine Gosselin

*This lists some French, Latin, and even some English words you may encounter on the website of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec at [www.banq.qc.ca](http://www.banq.qc.ca) or in 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.*

***en foi de quoi je signe*** - found on a 1718 marriage record where the priest signs—**In witness whereof, I have signed**

***Ecuyer***—esquire (from Johanne Gervais)

born on the 25th ***ultimo***: 25th of last month (Query on our Facebook page)

### Families

***Belle-fille***—daughter-in-law or step-daughter

***Beau-fils***—son-in-law

***Bru***—daughter-in-law

***Gendre***—son-in-law

### Church terms

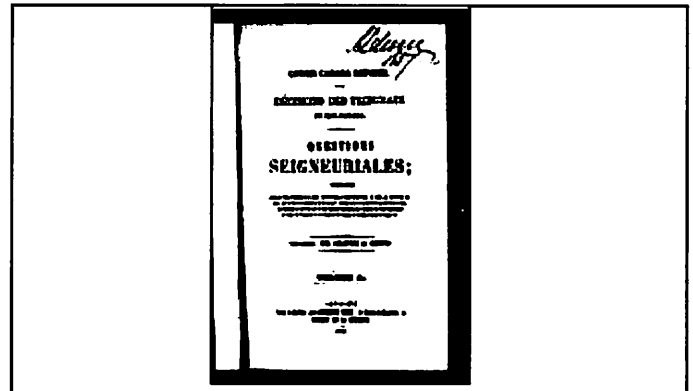
***Religieuse***: nun

***Sœur***: sister or nun, depending on context

***Évêque***: bishop

### Legal/notarial terms

***Cadastre***: a register of property showing the extent, value, and ownership of land for taxation.



***Cadastres abrégés (des seigneuries)***: from its origins in the French regime, Quebec land ownership system followed the Old French Seigneurial system. In this system, large areas of land called "Seigneuries" were granted as rewards for services rendered. The owners were called "Seigneurs". In return for the land, they were obligated to grant lots to settlers on a lease basis and to support these settlers with services like flour mills and roads. The settlers in turn had to pay an annual "rentes et cens" in cash and produce to the Seigneur, use the Seigneur's mills to grind their grain and carry out certain improvements within the first few years.

***Concession***: land grant

***Marché***: business agreement, deal, market (note many of these terms have multiple uses)

### Nationalities (From Abbé Tanguay's dictionary)

***Gallois***: Welsh

***Gaélique***: Gaelic

***Hibernois***: Irish

***Irlandois***: Irish

# Dear Genie

**Dear Genie,**

I'm writing to ask for suggestions on where to look for my great grandfather's birth records.

Here's what I know;

Great Grandfather's name: Edward William Brennan - per marriage record of 1897. This record identifies his parents as Patrick Brannan and Margaret Newtown.

My Questions are;

Do you know if there was a particular place in the US that people went to for work? If a child was born in the US, of Canadian parents, would there have been any documentation required to file in Canada?

If there's no documentation in Canada and I have to search the US, can you suggest a good place to start?

Appreciate any information you can offer, thank you.

Lorraine Ritter, Member Number 4221

## **Genie Answers:**

Lorraine, you have a complicated genealogical road to travel!

Tens of thousands of Canadians went to live in the United States for economic reasons after the Civil War ended. If the family came back to Quebec after some of the children were born the father may have worked briefly in any of the major cities or smaller cities in the United States. People born in Canada were all over the United States obviously more in the Northern half of the country.

If your ancestors lived in the United States between 1871 and 1881 then you should find them somewhere on the 1880 U.S. census. However, if they moved back to Canada in 1880 you may be out of luck. Formal Borders between the United States and Canada only



began to be established in the mid 1890's so there are no Border Crossing records for this time period and there was no need to register births either with the Canadian government as the father was a Canadian citizen. Look for any state registrations of birth or any American baptismal indexes for Catholics that may be online assuming the Brennans were Catholic.

Check the death certificate for ggf Edward William Brennan, his place of birth might well be listed there.

## **Dear Genie**

My father-in-law arrived in Canada in 1929 from Poland. He actually was Ukrainian by birth. During the 1950's through the early 1970's, he exchanged letters with other members of his family who had remained in what was then the U.S.S.R.

I am interested in having some of the letters

translated into English. Any suggestions?

Charles James

If any of the QFHS staff and volunteers can decipher the place name and have heard its location near Montreal I would be so grateful for the information.

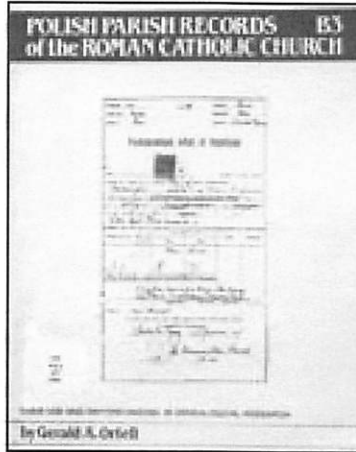
I am hoping someone can interpret the place name and location causing my brick wall.

Elizabeth Waymann

**Genie Answers:**

The Genie struggles with Polish! Are there any members who could assist Charles?

The Genie can tell you that in the library, there is an 86 page book "Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church - Their Use and Understanding in Genealogical Research." It might explain why your father-in-law was born in the Ukraine. It will explain the peculiarities of Polish writing. Big help for a do-it-yourself person.



**Genie Answers:**

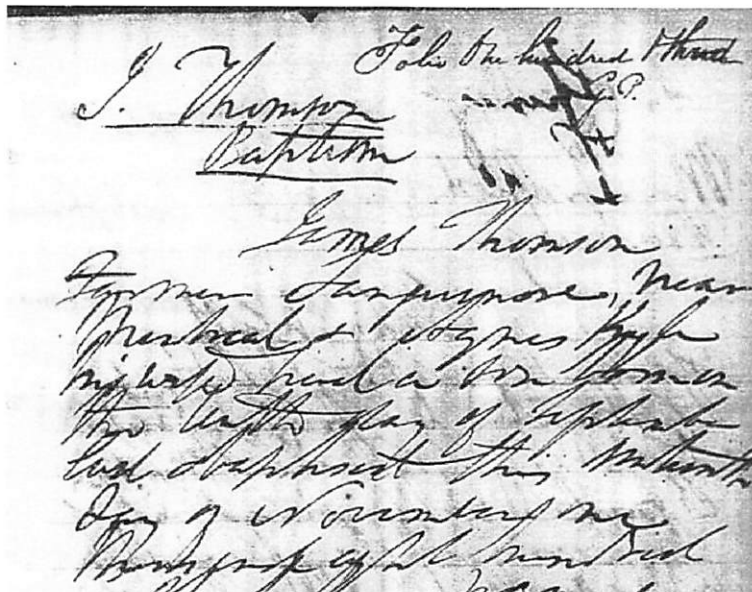
Another tough one: which ever way you spell it, it does not suggest any outlying area of Montreal that we know of. It might be a long-forgotten hamlet, maybe even the name of the farm. The birth certificates for any of James' siblings might shed some light. Drouin also shows another, earlier, marriage for a James Thompson (of La Prairie), performed at the same church.

Perhaps there is someone out there smarter than the Genie? If you believe you can decipher this place name, send your answer to the email below and we will publish your achievement in the next issue! (Use a pseudonym if you are shy.)

qfhseditor@gmail.com.

**Dear Genie**

This is an enlarged portion of an 1835 baptism document for James Thompson Jr. (pictured below). The writing is that of Rev. Esson of St. Gabriel's Presbyterian Church, Montreal. The portion shown includes the names of parents, "James Thomson, Farmer of ??????, near Montreal and Agnes Kyle his wife."





# Technology



By Lorraine Gosselin

## **An abundance of dictionaries**

Dozens of dictionaries in several languages can be found for both adults and children. The list is too long to include here; just enter the language and/or subject that interests you, or even just dictionary in the search box.

## **Multidictionnaire de la langue française**

A great Canadian dictionary with correct current usage of French. The blogger lists it as one of her favorite books. If you wish to improve your French and make sure you are using terms correctly when exchanging genealogical information with family, this is the one to use.

[blogues.banq.qc.ca/chezmoi/2016/11/17/multi-dictionnaire-de-langue-francaise/](http://blogues.banq.qc.ca/chezmoi/2016/11/17/multi-dictionnaire-de-langue-francaise/)

## **The genealogist's favorite dictionary, the Tanguay**

A reminder that this famous Quebec dictionary by l'abbé Cyprien Tanguay does not contain only French names: there are several Irish entries during the Nouvelle France era, in the early 1700's, as well as several Scots names.

[http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/dicoGenealogie/?language\\_id=3](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/dicoGenealogie/?language_id=3)

## **Map collections**

BANQ has over 55,000 maps available for consultation at their Petite Patrie location and online. Address and hours also appear here.

[www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collections\\_patriomoniales/collections\\_speciales/documents\\_](http://www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collections_patriomoniales/collections_speciales/documents_)

[cartgraphiques/index.html?language\\_id=1](http://cartgraphiques/index.html?language_id=1)

## **Mes aieux—Quebec marriages and families from the beginning of New France**

<http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/ressources/details/5489>

You need to be at least a Distant Member (instructions on the site) to access this information. (In French)

Genealogy data bases of the marriages from the beginning of New France until the twentieth century. Includes all Quebec regions except Bonaventure and Îles-de-la-Madeleine.

## **Biography and genealogy Master Index**

This index contains nearly 12 million biographical notices extracted from over 2,700 international reference sources. Each notice carries the birth and death date of the person and where they are referenced. In English. <http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/ressources/details/5254>

## **QUESTION AN ARCHIVIST**

If you have a question for an archivist, here is the form to prepare and send:

[www.banq.qc.ca/formulaires/formulaire\\_reference/index.html?language\\_id=1](http://www.banq.qc.ca/formulaires/formulaire_reference/index.html?language_id=1)

Reminder: if you are stopped at any point and told you must be a member, the instructions for this are at the bottom of the home page. Free for all residents of Quebec.

# Computree

by Lorraine Gosselin

## Northern Ireland map viewer

Search and browse a range of historical Ordnance Surveys of Northern Ireland (OSNI) maps and find information on sites, buildings and landmarks of historical interest.

<https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/services/search-proni-historical-maps-viewer>

## A warning: Some “genealogical sites” are posting personal information

Dick Eastman advises about certain sites which profess to be genealogical sites, and will publish your name, address, telephone number, etc. Just be aware if you are dealing with an unfamiliar site and don't volunteer personal information. No matter how boring this is, it is a good idea to read all agreements you are sent... there have been unfortunate circumstances reported lately.

## Irish early town atlases available online

Published by The Royal Irish Academy. Early modern Gaelic and plantation towns—you can easily see which atlases have been published and what remains to be done. A great deal of interesting historical information about these atlases and the places they depict.

<https://www.ria.ie/early-modern-gaelic-and-plantation-towns>

## Irish genealogy Tool Kit

Claire Santry's Tool kit merits a visit for anyone working on Irish genealogy, experienced or not you will learn something.

[www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com](http://www.irish-genealogy-toolkit.com)

**Claire Santry: updates to her site and e-book**



Her ebook has been updated and released. If you haven't purchased the previous version, this new one adds the 2016 updates. There are sections on many aspects of Irish genealogy research, but what may be most useful to you are the pages devoted to each county, and the particular files that are available. All the addresses are live, so you can go directly to the sites that interest you. The cost is about \$9 US. The address is on the same page as the Tool kit, see above.

## Canadian Historical Newspapers

The Ancestor Hunt announced that their Canadian newspaper lists have been updated. [www.theancestorhunt.com/newspapers.html](http://www.theancestorhunt.com/newspapers.html) There are also other newspapers from around the world on this site.

## County Clare genmaps

Match up historical maps with current ones—this example is for County Clare and appears to be a very clever tool. You may have to invest a bit of patience to use it, but it should be worthwhile!

<http://www.clarelibrary.ie/eolas/coclare/maps/index.htm>

## British Newspaper Archive

The British Newspaper Archive now contains over 18.7 million pages from 747 titles from England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland and spans nearly 300 (1709-2003) years local, national and world history.

For those doing Irish research, new Irish newspapers have been added to the collection, which includes Northern Ireland.

**The British  
NEWSPAPER  
Archive**

[www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk)

### **New standalone scanner**

Thanks to Johanne Gervais for this tip: the Doxie Q standalone scanner was highly praised in one of the genealogical magazines; it's rechargeable, does not need a computer.

<http://www.getdoxie.com/product/doxie-q/>

### **Search Historical Newspaper Archives withElephind.com**

From Dick Eastman: "Elephind can be a great free resource for anyone who wishes to search old newspapers. The purpose of elephind.com is to make it possible to search all of the world's digital newspapers from one place and at one time. Elephind.com allows you to simultaneously search across thousands of articles using key words and phrases. Elephind presently contains 174,143,178 items from 3,306 newspaper titles." [elephind.com](http://elephind.com)

### **AncestryDNA's New Genetic Communities**

No doubt, you've started to hear a lot about this, see Ancestry's own video to learn more <https://www.ancestry.ca/dna/insights/CE92C16B-83EE-489D-B8FA-3066E2A56943> and here is their definition "Genetic Communities are groups of AncestryDNA® members who are connected through DNA most likely because they descend from a population of shared ancestors, even if they no longer live in the area where those ancestors once lived."

### **U.K. war records: free tutorials**

The Forces War Records & Military Genealogy site has made available five tutorials, including:

Understanding Your Ancestor's Military



Records, How To Trace your POW Ancestor, and Quick Guide To Requesting WA2 Records.

<https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/free-tutorials>

### **Two centuries of US immigration animated map**

Posted by Mark Gallop on the QFHS Facebook page: watch the immigration waves and where they came from: <http://metrocosm.com/us-immigration-history-map.html>

### **Immigrants to Canada before 1865**

"In 1803, the British Parliament enacted legislation to regulate vessels carrying emigrants to North America. The master of the vessel was required to prepare a list of passengers and to deposit it at the port of departure. Unfortunately, few remain today so there are no comprehensive nominal lists of immigrants arriving in Canada before 1865.

Many of the records relate to immigrants from the British Isles to Quebec and Ontario, but there are also references to settlers in other provinces. The database also includes other types of records such as declarations of aliens and names of some Irish orphans." More details and how to interpret the results of searching the database can be found on Library and Archives Canada site at <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/immigrants-before1865/Pages/introduction.aspx>

*E-mail your genealogical computer questions/ tips/ reviews etc to [computree"at" yahoo.com](mailto:computree@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 Joseph Drouin. A QFHS member since 1990, she has given numerous seminars for the Society on a wide variety of topics as well as lectures in French and English to genealogical and historical societies across Quebec.*





## GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

By Lorraine Gosselin

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



### Family Tree Maker 2017

This much-awaited new version of FTM was launched March 31st 2017 by the Mackiev company ([www.mackiev.com/ftm](http://www.mackiev.com/ftm)). The

site has excellent explanations. By the time you read this, there still might be some deals, especially if you have the 2014 version of FTM.

They have stated they will support all versions of FTM.

At the same time, FamilySync was announced as their replacement for TreeSync which Ancestry was cancelling. (Note there was a delay at time of writing -April- due to software problems).

their system. Many offer free trial versions. See

[www.toptenreviews.com/software/home/best-genealogy-software](http://www.toptenreviews.com/software/home/best-genealogy-software)

Integration is often done by converting to GEDCOM, which does not handle all items, such as notes and pictures, but several programs will do integration directly. A good point to consider if you want to avoid a lot of work, if you have many items that cannot be converted and have to be moved manually.

### A typical example: importing Family Tree Maker into Legacy Family Tree

Follow the steps on this page:

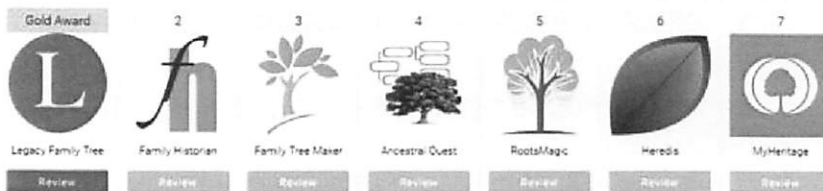
<http://familytreewebinars.com/pdf/webinar-free1449630824.pdf>

### Roots Magic

RootsMagic has announced an agreement with Ancestry to “be a new home for Family Tree Maker” and offers integration without having to convert to GEDCOM.

<http://rootsmagic.com/FTM/default.aspx>

At the time of this writing, special pricing was still available.



### 2017 Ratings for genealogical software

If you still are undecided what to do about your FTM, or are looking for a new program, see this list of many genealogical programs, with overall ratings for each one, links to all of them, and comparison of features. In general, these companies are very aware of the problems facing many genealogists concerning Family Tree Maker, and many, if not most, are offering specials, both in price and in help to move to

### Downloading your FTM from the Ancestry website to another program

Yes you can download your tree from Ancestry— follow the steps here:

<http://familyhistorydaily.com/genealogy-help-and-how-to/yes-you-can-download-your-tree-from-ancestry-com-heres-how>

# Library

## New Aquisitions by Cecilia Karwowski

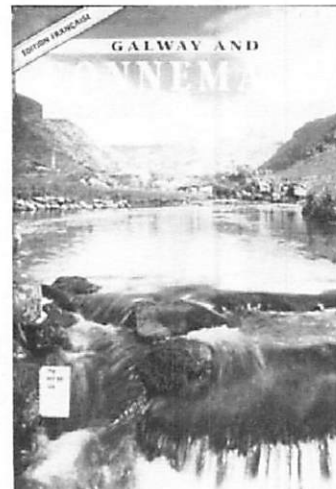
Familia: Ulster Genealogical Review by Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild  
HG/461.7/U4/1986

Remembrance by Edith B. Mills  
HG/155.9/M5/1952

Blarney Castle: A Souvenir Guide Book  
HG/426.88/C6

Carlisle Castle by Colin Platt and Mike McCarthy  
HG/439.88/P6/1992

Galway and Connemara John Hinde, publishers  
HG/467.88/H5

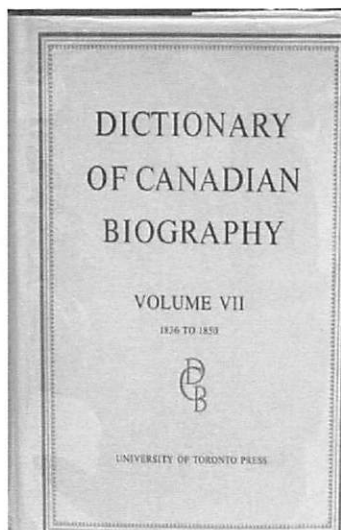


Worchestershire: Painted by Thomas Tyndale, described by A.G.Bradley  
HG/434.9/B7/1909

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume V (1801-1820)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1983

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VI (1821-1835)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1983

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VII (1836-1850)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1983



Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume VIII (1851-1860)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1985

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume IX (1861-1870)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1976

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume X (1871-1880)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1972

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XI (1881-1890)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1982

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XII (1891-1900)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1990

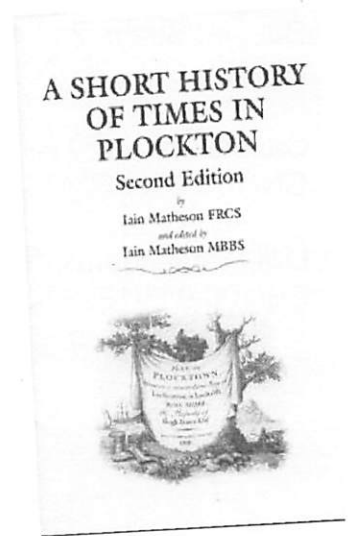
Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XIII (1901-1910)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1994

Dictionary of Canadian Biography Volume XIV (1911-1920)  
REF/BG/100.6/H3/1998

Upper Canada Justices and the Presbyterian Church in Canada  
HG/160.3A7/2007

From Ayrshire, Scotland to Canada: The History of a Hutchison  
Family in Scotland and Canada 1650 to 2009 by J. L. Hutchinson  
FH/151.33/H8/2009

Dominion of Canada: Canadian Handbook by George Johnson  
HG/100.9/J6/1904



A Short History of Times in Plockton (Ross & Cromarty co.)  
HG/458.1/M3

Ullapool and Area by Lockbroom Community Council  
HG/458.1/U4

Canada's Smallest Province: a history of Prince Edward  
Island by F.W.P. Bolger  
HG/140.99/B6/1973

Histoire d'Outremont (1875-1975) Robert Rumilly  
HG/151.99/R8/1975

Jean-Baptiste Perrault: marchand, voyageur parti de  
Montréal le 28e de mai 1782 by Louis Cormier  
HG/010/C8/1978

The Legacy of Waterville  
HG/153.9/W3

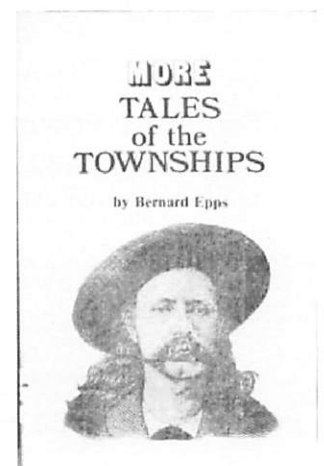
"Church Union" and the Presbyterian Church in Canada by Ephraim Scott  
HG/100.44/S3/1928

Tales of the Townships by Bernard Epps  
HG/153.66/E66/1980

More Tales of the Townships by Bernard Epps  
HG/153.66/E66/1985

Vaudreuil: notes historiques par Chanoine Adhemar Jeannotte  
HG/152.99/J4/1963

The Black Watch: record of an historic regiment by Archibald Forbes  
MH/450.99/F6/1910

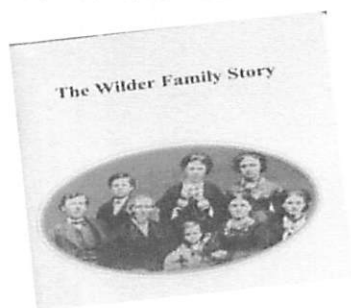




Québec Strays 2nd ed. By Bruce Henderson  
GN/150.1/H4/2002

Canadian Family History in the 21st Century by Fawne Stratford-Devan  
GN/100.1/S8/2003

Les Descendants de André Mignier par Jean Lagassé & Raymond Lagacé  
FH/100.9/I3/1989



Biography: Alvine G. Jolis recalls; Roland Joncas writes  
BG/100.9/J6/2006

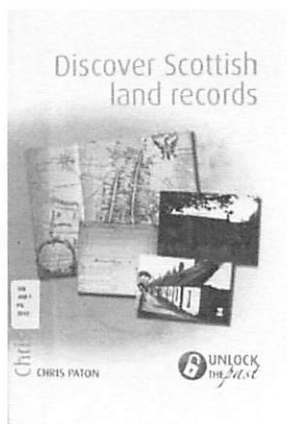
The History of Kellaloe Station by Martin Garvey  
HG/166.88/G3.1967

The Wilder Family Story by Dorothy Smith  
FH/2209/S56/2009

Histoire du 22e Bataillon canadien-français by Charles-Marie Boissonnault  
MH/150.99/B6/1964

The Electric City: The Stehelins of New France by Paul H. Stehelin  
FH/120.99/S8/1983

Hopper-Caldwell-Yates and Allied Families in the Ottawa Valley by Douglas Eaton Eagles and Elizabeth Joan (Yates) Eagles  
FH/167.99/E3/1987



My Canadian Ancestry in Retrospect by Leander Judson Cole  
FH/150.99/C6/1979

Scottish Genealogy 3rd ed. by Buce Durie  
GN/450.1/D8/2012

Discover Scottish land records by Chris Paton  
GS/450.1/P3/2012

Discover Scottish civil registration records by Chris Paton  
GS/450.1/P3/2013

Scotland's People: The place to launch your Scottish research 2nd.ed. by Rosemary Kopettke  
GS/450.1/K67/2015

Researching in German Civil and Church Records by Eric Kopettke  
GS/310.1/K67/2015

Discover Scottish Church Records 2nd ed. By Chris Paton  
GS/450.1/P3/2016



*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!*

# Hidden Treasures

by Gary Schoder



One of the genealogical gems in our library is a rather bland looking oversized book with a simple title “**Old French Papers**” by **B.C. Payette**.

He is described as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Pacific Northwest Indian Centre, Inc. on Gonzaga University Campus, Spokane Washington. The book was printed privately in 1966 for the Payette Radio Limited, 730 St. James Street West, Montreal 3, Canada.

However, once the book is open the genealogical treasures begin to emerge. There are detailed maps of Montreal showing who and where various persons were living in the 17th and the 18th centuries. There are maps of Montreal for 1673-1687, 1687-1723, 1724-1760. In 1682 there was an Irishman named Duffy living on Lot 195. In 1694 there was an Anne Archambault living on Lot 268. There are a series of eclectic lists and articles. Here are just some of them:

1: The Irish and The Viking in the Gulf of

the St.Lawrence.

2: Marriage Contract of Samuel de Champlain

3: List of Members of the Company of One Hundred Associates

4: First Official List of Land Owners in the Seigniorship of the Island of Montreal, Subject to Taxation For the Purpose of the Maintenance of Soldiers in Duty at Ville-Marie 1673

5: Fur Trading Contracts for the Judicial District of Montreal 1670-1692: An Index

6: Fur Trading Contracts for the Nipigon Trading Post 1730-1740: An Index

7: Brief Genealogy of the Family of Dr. John McCloughlin who lived at one point in the parish of Saint Louis de Kamouraska during the 1780's.

8: List of Continental Army Prisoners at Fort Les Cedres during the American Revolutionary War.

The book is written in French but anyone who has a brief knowledge of French and common sense will be able to make good use of this very interesting collection of genealogical treasures. Reference Section of the QFHS Heritage Centre Ref-HG-100.01-F39-1966



Detail from a fold out map in "Old French Papers"

**Gary Schroder has been President of the QFHS since 1995 and has taught family history courses at many institutions including McGill University. He has given lectures on genealogical topics from Victoria, B. C., to Trinity College in Dublin. Gary was a member of the Advisory Board of Library 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 QFHS since 1986.**



# Book Store

## Used Books

By Deborah Robertson



### **History of the Eastern townships, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Civil and Descriptive in Three Parts**

**Author : Mrs. C.M. Day.** Hardcover. 475pp plus index. Spine in front cracked but not separated. Gutters sound. Clean crisp copy.

From the 1989 Introduction: "This southern part of Quebec was one of the oldest English parts of Canada having been opened up for settlement by the British government as early as 1792. The book describes these early times covering all political, social, judicial and religious aspects of the period." 1st published Montreal: Printed by John Lovell, St. Nicholas Street, 1869.

Mika Publishing Company, Belleville, Ontario. 1989 reprint. \$20.00

### **With Heart and Hands and Voices – Histories of Protestant Churches of Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford and surrounding areas.**

**Author: Phyllis Hamilton** Softcover. 315pp. A portion of the title page is cut out.

With brief histories of Anglicanism, Baptist, Congregationalism, and Methodism, some 77 churches are covered between Chambly on the Richelieu River in the north west and Lake Memphramagog in the southeast of the district.

Price-Patterson Ltd., Montreal, Quebec. 1996. \$25.00

### **Pioneers in South Africa – Pioneers of Empire Series**

**Author: Sir Harry Johnston.** Hardcover. 316pp. Frontispiece Loose – Front Gutter loose but not separated

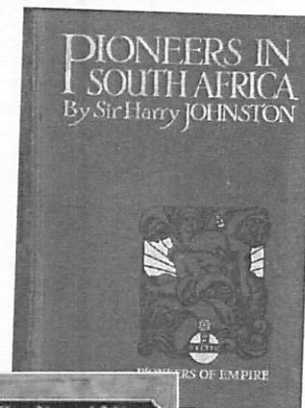
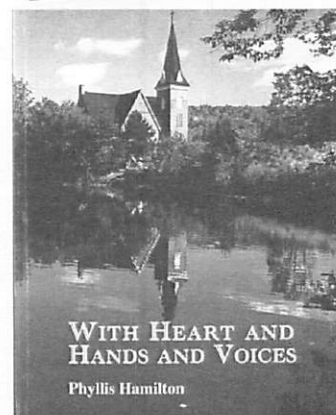
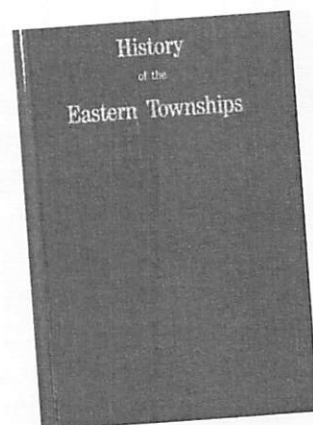
With eight coloured illustrations by Wal Paget.

Contents: South Africa as the White Man First Saw it; Prehistorica South Africa; The Portuguese Reveal southern Africa; The Portuguese in south Central Africa; The Explorations of the Dutch; Paterson's Journeys; Missionary Pioneers; Moffat and Bechuanaland; Mosilikatsi and the Boers; Livingstone and Oswell; Livingstone's Great Journeys; The Explorers of South-West Africa.

Blackie and Son Limited, London, Glasgow, Bombay. 1914. \$15.00

**The Royal Vic – The Story of Montreal's Royal Victoria Hospital 1894-1994** Author : Neville Terry. Hardcover. 276 pp.

Commemorate the first one hundred years of the Royal Vic. A tribute to a great Montreal landmark and the people responsible for its greatness.





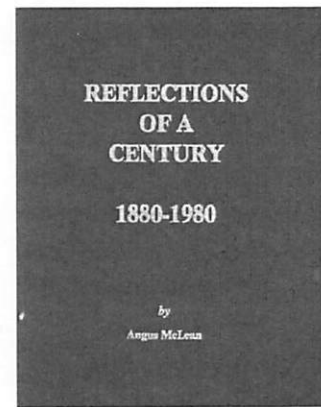
McGill-Queen's University Press. 1994 \$15.00

Reflections of a Century 1880-1980

Author: Angus McLean. *Hardcover. With usual Library markings. Signed by the author. Unnumbered pages.*

The author was born in Alvinston, Ontario in 1895 and spent his entire life in the village. He was editor and publisher of "The Alvinston Free Press" for 45 years. – 1918-1963. Among the topics covered in the 20 chapters of this book are, the History of the Town of Alvinston, Business and Industry, Cemeteries and Graves, the Village Churches, the Editorial Pages, Memories of Pioneer Days and more.

Alvinston Rotary Club. 1980. \$25.00

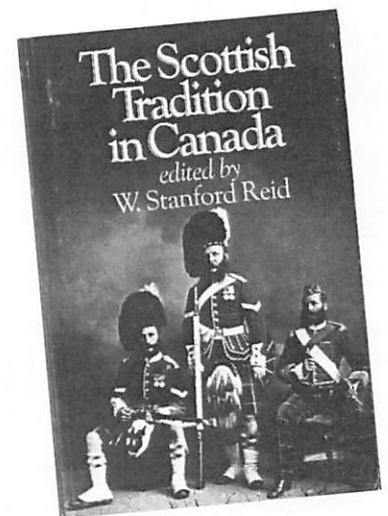


The Scottish Tradition in Canada edited by W. Stanford Reid

Published by Editor : W. Stanford Reid. *Softcover. 324pp.*

Chapters: The Scottish background, "The Auld Alliance", The Scot in the Fur Trade, Patterns of Settlement in the East, Scottish Settlement of the West, The Highland Catholic Tradition in Canada, The Scottish Protestant Tradition, The Scottish Military Tradition, The Scot as Farmer and Artisan, the Scot as Businessman, The Lowland Tradition in Canadian Literature, The Gaelic Tradition in Canadian Culture; The Scottish Tradition in Higher Education, The Scot as Politician, the Scot and Canadian Identity, Scottish Place-Names in Canada.

McClelland and Stewart in association with the Multiculturalism Program, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada and the Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada. Toronto. 1979.



We have another copy of:

Ten Rings on the Oak 1847-1856 Mountain – Nicolls Family Story  
Authors: Donald C. Masters and Marjorie W. Masters *Soft cover. 327 pp.*

George Jehosaphat Mountain, Bishop of Quebec, and Gustavus Nicolls, Captain of the Royal Engineers in Canada married sisters who were daughters of a British official in Quebec. Nicoll's third son and Mountain's daughter, cousins, married in 1847. The book is based on the ample correspondence that passed between the homes of the Mountain family of Quebec City and the Nicolls family of Lennoxville.

Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec 1987

\$20.00



**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 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 member of QFHS since 2000.**

# 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. To find out more on how to donate, call (514) 695-1502 or visit online at [www.qfhs.ca](http://www.qfhs.ca)

I have tried raising money by asking for it, and by not asking for it. I always got more by asking for it.

Millard Fuller



**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

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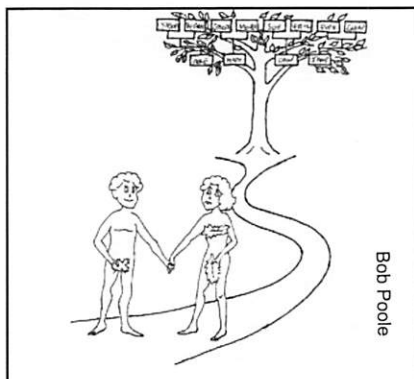
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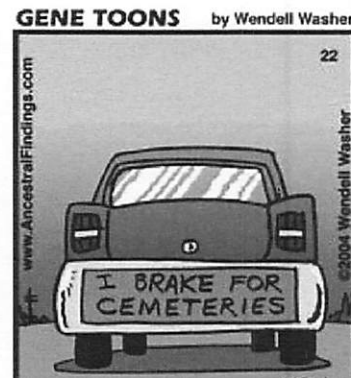
Check it out at: <https://www.fundscrip.com/>. If you are ready to go ahead, our Invitation Code is: HHEVDE

---

## Raising a Chuckle....



"I told you, Eve, this would be fun!"



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Religion \_\_\_\_\_

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Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Circa date of death \_\_\_\_\_ Place of death \_\_\_\_\_

Place or region of Quebec where person/family lived \_\_\_\_\_

What specific or general information are you seeking?

\_\_\_\_\_  
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# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society, Sept. 2017



**Geography and Genealogy**  
 "The Future of the Past"



**Examine Your Mailing Label.....Expired? This will be the last copy of Connections you will receive. To continue receiving: refer to registration options on Page 35.**





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# Connections

September Issue 2017



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# QFHS News

This fall marks the 40th anniversary of **The Quebec Family History Society**, the largest English genealogical organization in the province. We decided to celebrate with some research into the roots of QHFS, and the findings are detailed on the preceding pages of QFHS News. One surprising discovery was that of a missing president! Gwen P. King was elected in 1977, before making way in 1978 for Margaret Stead, who remained President for first few years of the fledgling group.

The lead-in article for this issue, Geography and Genealogy, is written by one of our regular contributors, **Mark Gallop**, and he was recently named a Fellow of the Royal Canadian Geographic Society (FRCGS). Marks comments, "The commitment of Fellows to expand geographic knowledge and literacy inspired this article." Our congratulations go out to Mr. Gallop.

Local author, **Robert N. Wilkins**, will be holding a book-signing event for his latest work, "Montreal 1909", at the Briarwood Presbyterian Church on September 16th. See Your QFHS section for further details.

**ROOTS 2018, An International Conference on Family History** will be held next June in Montreal. We will keep you informed as planning progresses.



## Quebec Family History Society

173 Cartier Avenue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec, Canada  
QFHS is a registered Canadian charity founded in 1978 and incorporated in 1988.

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Telephone: (514) 695-1502

Email: [qfhs@bellnet.ca](mailto:qfhs@bellnet.ca)

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Wednesday evening 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm

Sunday 1:00 pm - 4:00pm

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## Connections

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# QFHS News

***Delving into the family history of the Quebec Family History Society, we found the following extracts in the President's reports, newspaper articles and, in what appears to be a forerunner of Connections, Bits and Pieces, which chronicles the birth and early years of our Society.***

**"In June 1977, a**  
Genealogical Seminar was presented in the Council Chambers at Beaconsfield City Hall sponsored by the Library. guest speakers were Marion Hynkle and Doris McIntosh.....sufficient interest was indicated by the group that evening that a meeting in the fall was scheduled."  
*Bits and Pieces, September 1982*



Margaret Stead (left) and Teri Shaw are the backbone of the Family History Society

**Tracking down your roots  
is a Pointe Claire specialty**

*Taken from an article in The Gazette, Jan. 11th, 1979, featuring Margaret Stead (left) and librarian Teri Shaw.*

**September 1977** - ...."with eight people in attendance, a very lively discussion was guided to the consensus that a Genealogical Society was needed and would be most valuable."

February 1978 - "Margaret Mead discovered that a Quebec Genealogical Society was already in existence. Mrs. King made a telephone survey and the name The Quebec Family History Society was chosen."

March 1978 - "...anyone who is a member of the society as of the 1st September, 1978 will be considered a charter member of the society"

[48 names were recorded as Charter Members. 16 of these were "given the significant distinction of being, in addition, Founding Members of The Quebec Family History Society."]  
*President Gwen King's Report at the AGM of QFHS, June 1978.*

***continued on next page....***



# QFHS News

**The first seminar:** A "Beginner's Course in Genealogy" was given over 5 sessions during March and April 1978. Gwen Trask and Margaret Stead taught this course and 23 people were registered. Nearly half of the participants had no experience in genealogy.

A final comment from a participant: "Terrific course well done! hope there will be more." [He was right.]

*Gwen P. King, President's Report, 1978*

**Genealogy and Geography:** "At the March meeting of The Quebec Family History Society, Pat Thornton will show how genealogy is related to geography. She is interested in migrations and environmental effects on population distribution. Most of her research has been collected through the study of individual parishes.

[Compare these research tools with those of Mark Burnett in his article **Geography and Genealogy** in this issue.]

*News & Chronicle, February 28th,*

**"No true genealogist is stumped for long....**Stead and McIntosh suggest these sources: local maps; commercial directories; wills; local histories; and for Protestants, the Diocese of Montreal Library at the Anglican Christ Church Cathedral."

*Article in The Gazette, January, 1979*

**May 16th, 1978**

Gwen King read a letter from Teri Shaw accepting her honorary membership.

La Regie de la Langue Française has approved the French translation of our name "La Société de l'histoire des familles du Québec."

*Glen Gourlay, Bits and Pieces, abstraction from President's Report, 1978*

*These are the days that the QFHS will be open as of Tuesday September 5th 2017.*

*Tuesdays to Fridays  
10:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.*

*Wednesday Evenings  
6:30 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.*

*Sunday  
1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.*

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

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, November 11th, 2017, 10:30 am

### Agenda

Approval of Minutes of the previous meeting  
Presentation of Board of director's Report  
Presentation of Financial Statements  
Election of the Board of Directors for 2017 - 2018  
Varia

Kelley O'Rourke Q.F.H.S. Corporate & Recording

# GEOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY

## -The Future of the Past-

By Mark W. Gallop, UE, FRCGS

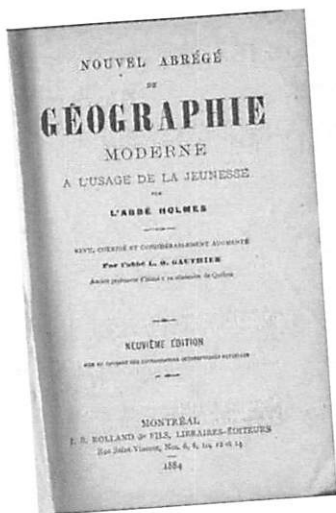


It was Prime Minister Mackenzie King who said in 1936 that “if some countries have too much history, Canada has too much geography.” We have added eighty years of events to our history since then but that doesn’t discount the crucial role that geography has played in our historical evolution. This is particularly true for family historians.

Unless our ancestors were eminent figures, the written record of their passage from birth to burial is usually slim, sometimes not amounting to much more than a few mentions in a church register, land records or on a tombstone. Our understanding of our ancestors’ lives can be deepened by placing these historical facts in a geographical context. Ideally we would walk the paths that our forebears took or drive the routes they rode to market or in migration. But the internet now gives us many tools to explore our ancestors’ terrain by virtual means if we can’t plant our feet on the actual ground.

Geography is a relatively new field of systematic instruction. It was only in the 1960s that it began to be considered a distinct specialty, but the emphasis varied from province to province, sometimes combining it into a broader social studies programme. In the nineteenth century geography was studied but as a sub-set of other subjects such as history. I have tangible evidence of this in Quebec in my own library with an 1884 edition of *Nouvel abrégé de géographie moderne à l’usage de la jeunesse* (“Abridged Modern Geography for Youth”), by l’Abbé Jean Holmes. According to an inscription on the flyleaf, my copy was used by my great grandmother, Anna Stevens, and by her sister, Ruth, while studying to be teachers at McGill Normal School.

But what is Geography? McGill’s Department of Geography defines it as “the study of physical environments and human habitats”. We might think of it



*Nouvel abrégé de géographie moderne à l’usage de la jeunesse* (“Abridged Modern Geography for Youth”), by l’Abbé Jean Holmes.

as Cartography, Geology, Climatology, Ecology or Demography. In fact, it is all of these things and more.

Maps and mapmaking (cartography) are a fundamental part of this field of study and should be a regular tool for the genealogist. I remember in my earliest days as a family historian, driving around the back roads of the St. Francis Valley with my great uncle, Wynne Dickson (Anna's son), who shared my interest and enthusiasm. I'd purchased a large scale map (1:50,000) of the area published by the Federal Government's Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (as it was then called). While he drove I sat with the map on my lap, marking the sites of family homesteads, businesses, churches and cemeteries as he pointed them out to me. I later found out that some of the territory we covered that day was surveyed in the early nineteenth century by an ancestor, William Trenholm, who supplemented his income as a school teacher with surveying work.

As with so much else in genealogy, the advent of the internet has changed everything. On-line collections make historic maps much more accessible. For Quebec, good starting points for searches are the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec (BAnQ) and McGill Library sites. For U.S. and international locations (including Canada), the best known historic map portal is the David Rumsey Map Collection.

**Maps and mapmaking (cartography) are a fundamental part of this field of study and should be a regular tool for the genealogist.**

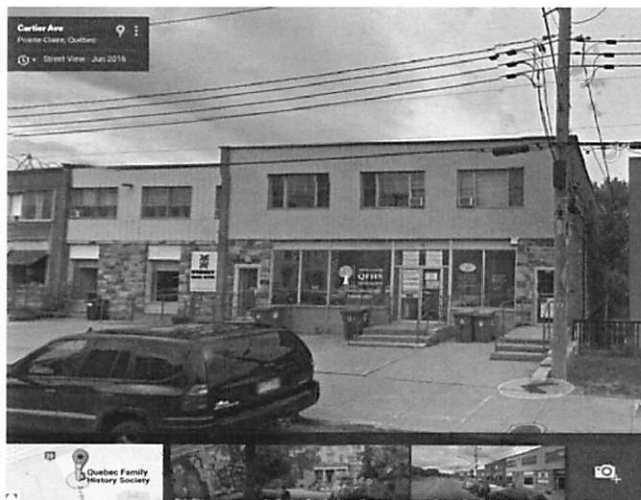
But with the internet we are no longer limited to static maps and atlases, whether in paper or digital form. While not the only on-line tool, Google Maps is the dominant web mapping service. Google Street View is a component of Google Maps launched in 2007 and is gradually covering more and

more of the world.

It provides panoramic ground-level views with the ability to pan left, right, up

or down and to travel virtually along a road or path. A related technology is Google Earth which superimposes aerial and satellite images on to a 3D globe, providing a bird's-eye-view of any geographic area.

These three Google applications should all be in the genealogist's array of tools and will frequently be used in combination. For the uninitiated, a Google search using any civic address or geographic name (such as a town or village name or the name of a prominent building or site) will usually bring up a map among the search results. Clicking on that map will open Google Maps with your location of interest pinned in the centre. A Street View image of the location may appear in the upper left hand corner and that application can be accessed by clicking it. Alternatively, look for Pegman, a little



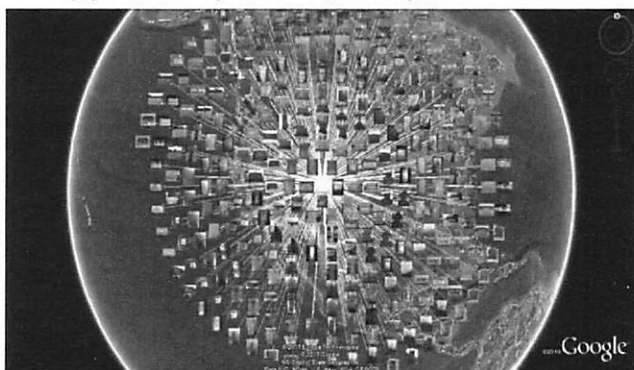
*An example of Google Street View: the address of the QFHS library is pinpointed.*

yellow icon resembling a clothes peg, in the lower right. Pegman can be dragged-and-dropped onto any location of interest on your map to open Street View.

Google Earth is similarly accessible from either Google Maps or Street View by clicking on the inset square labelled "Earth" or "Satellite" in the lower left of the screen. The best way to gain comfort with these tools is to experiment with Google searches for addresses or locations of research interest, and then experiment with moving

of the land they might have farmed or routes they may have travelled is an important reminder of one of historical geography's most important lessons: Borders and other delimitations are political constructs which are often at odds with topographical reality. Natural barriers and conduits (rivers and streams, hills and valleys, etc.) were often more important to movement than artificial borders. Similarly, today's boundaries and place-names may well have moved and changed through the centuries.

**"We all know that *Genealogy and Family research* doesn't always happen in your back yard. We can't just get in the car and drive**



**across the states to visit the old homestead..... But what if you could visit that old homestead or scroll back in time when your neighborhood was an old farm field, Google Earth can do that."**

*A Google Earth image indicating the program's use to genealogists and a quote from Eric Stitt.*

*Source: [www.earthblog.com](http://www.earthblog.com)*

from tool to tool and around within them. The + and – icons in the lower right allow you to zoom in and out. Remember that in these and many other on-line applications, the 'back' icon (←) in the upper left of your screen for most browsers, is very useful if you have gone someplace unintended.

In my experience, of the three, Google Earth gives the greatest insight into the lives of our ancestors. While their dwellings and other significant buildings in their lives can sometimes be viewed in Street View, often they have been demolished or significantly altered. However the landscape is much more likely to still bear the contours of their time. Taking Google Earth's bird's-eye-view

Facebook has a "Google Earth for Genealogists" group which includes tutorials, advice and examples. In addition to the discussion board, also check the Videos and Files tabs. The group's description is as follows: "Google Earth is a powerful tool for use in conducting genealogical research, and this group was created to share tips, tricks, information and files among users of the program. We are not affiliated with Google in any way, but we certainly appreciate their contributions to the world of genealogy!" You will quickly note references to Google Earth Pro, a more advanced version of Google Earth. Google originally charged for this but has made it available for



free download since 2015.

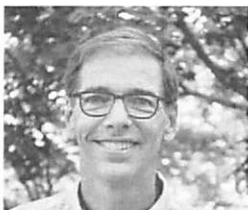
These are but a few of the recent on-line advances in geography relevant to genealogists. There are other trends in geography that are less obvious for family historians now, but may well grow in importance in this rapidly evolving field.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS)**

According to the Canadian Encyclopedia, GISs are designed to store, manipulate and display data relating to locations on the Earth's surface. A well-known application from the 19th century was the plotting on maps of cholera cases in Paris and London, to pinpoint the water source of the outbreaks. Although the concept of GISs goes back a long way, technological advances are opening up many new applications. The Montréal, l'avenir du passé ("Montreal, the future of the past") website ([www.mun.ca/mapm/](http://www.mun.ca/mapm/)) is an excellent example of the applications of GISs to historical geography. It examines the evolution of nineteenth century Montreal and explains GISs further.

### **Narrative Geography**

Concordia University's Centre for Oral History and Digital Storytelling is at the forefront of this developing field and they describe it as "how maps can help us better understand stories, as well as how mapping stories can help us better understand places."



**Mark W. Gallop UE** - 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.

### **Drone Mapping**

While the image resolution in GE is improving all the time, there are places where an even closer view is helpful. Before too long many of us may turn to our recreational drones to map a smaller area. A practical example would be plotting the

graves in a cemetery to create a finding aide.

### **Virtual Reality (VR)**

VR isn't just for video gamers. With a VR viewer Google Street View applications already give you the ability to visit historic sites and natural wonders. Now imagine being able to immerse

yourself in a specific location, not just as it exists today, but as it was at different times in history.

From antiquarian maps to the latest digital technologies, geography provides many tools to help the genealogist. The next time you feel you want to know an ancestor better, think of these resources to immerse yourself in their terrain.



*Plotbox is already using drone technology to map cemeteries. Source: [blog.eogn.com](http://blog.eogn.com)*

# THE GOLD-HEADED CANE

BY MIKE YORSTON

One of the artifacts I have inherited from my father is a gold-headed cane.

It's not really a cane, it's more like a gentleman's walking stick, but it does have an inscribed gold head. The cane is ebony, I think, and the inscription reads,

*"Presented to F. P. Yorston, M.A., by the students of Harkins Academy, Newcastle, June 1901."*

Frederick Pottinger Yorston was the grandfather I never knew, and the story of the cane is this.

My grandfather was born in 1869 in Douglastown, northern New Brunswick, the youngest of 10 children of William Yorston and Isobel Henderson.

Grandfather attended the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton where he earned both a BA and an MA. Being a certified graduate in the Arts, he naturally went into teaching and in 1892 at age 23 became Master at Harkins Academy, Newcastle, New Brunswick. One of his pupils was Max Aitken, later known as Lord Beaverbrook.

For reasons unknown to me, grandfather decided to leave the teaching profession and take up medicine; he wanted to be a doctor. Upon his departure from Harkins Academy the students presented him with the gold-headed cane. The cane cost \$25, which



*The inscribed gold-headed cane.*

was a fairly substantial sum in 1901. As a soon to be struggling medical student, I imagine grandfather could have made better use of the \$25. What's more, grandfather was about to become a parent; my father was born in October 1901 just four months after grandfather quit the teaching profession. It seems very curious to me that a man would give up a solid and respected profession to become a student at the time his first child was to be born.

But that's exactly what grandfather did; he quit being a "master" to become a pupil.

In a very different profession I agree, but that is another curious aspect of his decision. Grandfather actually had a talent for the "Arts", at least according to the University of New Brunswick where he earned his first two degrees. Grandfather was awarded the Douglas Gold Medal for his essay on "Emerson's Life and Works," so it seems that he was well acquainted with philosophy and literature. The October 1892 issue of the student publication at UNB had this to say about grandfather:

*"F.P. Yorston was one of the cleverer men of the class. He shone as a philosopher and English student. He captured the Douglas Medal during his junior year and graduated with first class honours in philosophy and Politica Economy."*

Nevertheless he changed his career path, with a vengeance. Not only did he change his career, but also his domicile. Having lived all his life in New Brunswick amid family and friends, he elected to move to Quebec, not only for training as a doctor, but also to work as a doctor. He was 32 years of age.

After graduating from McGill as a general practitioner in 1904, grandfather moved to Sawyerville, Quebec, a rural community in the Eastern Townships. In order to begin his medical career he purchased the practice of the then Sawyerville doctor. I wonder where he found the financing; he certainly did not come from a wealthy family.

I have the impression that this was a very satisfying time in Grandfather's life. The community was small and Grandfather would have been one of its prominent people.

We have some evidence of this from a 1917 newspaper clipping which talks about my grandparents leaving Sawyerville for Montreal. In some very formal words church members told my grandmother:

*"We are taking this opportunity therefore to express to you in some measure how greatly we appreciate your efforts on behalf of the Red Cross and other patriotic work, and also to tell you how much we will miss your advice, executive ability, and untiring zeal on this behalf and in every other good cause in this community. During your residence here you and Dr. Yorston have commanded the respect of everyone and you have endeared yourselves to our hearts by your unflinching kindness, tact and sympathy"*

The life of a country doctor at that time was not an easy life, and certainly not one to



Frederick Pottinger Yorston, graduation photo,  
1892

bring in wealth. There were no social programs at the time; no unemployment insurance, no Medicare, and people were required to pay for their health services from their own pockets. Many could not. In fact, many paid for the doctor's visit with a chicken, or some firewood or other goods. But the census of 1911 shows that grandfather made \$2700 the previous year, and they also had a full-time servant, 15 year-old Evelyn Greenwood, so things were probably not all that dire, financially.

But I know little about their life at the time. I know that my gran's family visited from NB at least once (her parents are included in the 1911 census at Sawyerville) and Gran's little sister, Annie Harrison, was cared for by Gran and Grandfather before she died in September 1905 at age 22. Annie is buried in the cemetery 4 miles from Sawyerville near Eaton Corner. Just think about Grandfather at this time; he has just become a doctor, has little experience, and he takes care of

his dying sister-in-law. What an introduction to the profession.

Then in 1917 Grandfather set up practice in Outremont; the address in 1924 was 1948 Park Avenue. I believe he also was on staff at the Montreal Children's Hospital, although I don't have a record to confirm this.

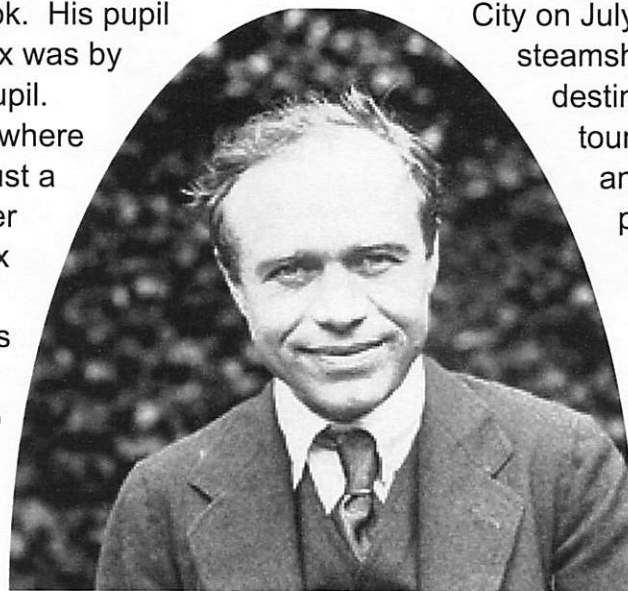
The other aspect of Grandfather's life that is interesting was his relationship with Max Aitken, Lord Beaverbrook. His pupil Max Aitken was 13. Max was by all accounts a difficult pupil.

There is a class picture where the boy next to Max is just a blur; as the photographer snapped the picture Max stuck a pin in the boy. Grandfather is quoted as saying about Max that he was "The wildest imp of a boy I ever knew..." He also admits that he had to punish Max more than any other student, yet they seemed to respect one another.

Max Aitken became a very successful businessman, a tireless public servant in Britain and was rewarded by the British by being made a lord of the realm, Lord Beaverbrook. The son of a Presbyterian minister, Max didn't start off as a tycoon. At age 20, he was flat broke, running a bowling alley, yet by age 32, he was living the high life in London as a multimillionaire, a knight and a member of Britain's parliament. He eventually climbed to the heights of the British aristocracy, befriending Winston

Churchill. Not bad for an unruly kid from Newcastle, New Brunswick.

In 1926, Lord Beaverbrook decided to sponsor a tour of Britain for a group of New Brunswick schoolteachers. Grandfather, although he had not taught nor lived in New Brunswick for 25 years was invited to join the tour which was to include a royal garden party. My grandparents left from Quebec City on July 1, 1926, on the CP steamship Montnairn, cabin #345, destination Glasgow. They toured Scotland and England and attended the garden party at Buckingham Palace on July 22, 1926.



*Max Aitkin, Lord Beaverbrook.*

Apparently Lord Beaverbrook and Grandfather kept in touch after that tour, and when in the early 1930's he became ill with a lung condition,

Lord Beaverbrook sponsored a vacation in

Jamaica for grandfather with the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial. It wasn't. Grandfather died on February 9, 1935; he is buried in Mount Royal Cemetery.

As to the gold-headed cane, I keep it as a reminder that while we may be able to document events in a person's life, we may not ever learn of the forces or ideals that motivated those events. I simply do not know why my grandfather changed professions and moved to Quebec, and perhaps I never will.



*Mike Yorston is a retired railway manager. He writes stories of family history for his daughters and grandchildren. He has been a member of QFHS since 1993.*





# The Invisible and Visible Libraries: A Genealogical Heritage Library

By Doug Armstrong

database. There are difficulties in finding individuals or families because errors were made in recording their names and still more problems in decoding poor handwriting. Yet even with all these caveats, online resources of the invisible library are essential to genealogical research, but they rarely are complete without the visible library.

What is the visible library? It is the books, journals, maps, microforms, specialized collections that are physically present in

the library and visible on the library shelves and filing cabinets. The Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre Library has a remarkable collection of over 5,000 books, genealogical journals, microforms, maps, special collections, etc. The library collects materials in the area of genealogical arts and sciences. This includes guides and manuals for genealogical research in a wide variety of countries, family histories, local and institutional histories, provincial and national histories, reference books such as directories for institutions and individuals, atlases, cemetery listings, genealogical guides, etc. Because of the limitations of space the library does not usually add materials that can readily be found in most public libraries. It is a remarkable collection because it is fairly complete in the areas listed above. It contains many items that are rare and highly specialized. Its completeness is even more remarkable because nearly everything has been donated by members over the 40 years of the Society's existence.

The books are arranged in a genealogical library classification system (the origins of

Most of us begin our genealogical research with the resources of the invisible library; that is the online databases and the internet. It is almost impossible to imagine life without ancestry.com, familysearch.org and Drouin-Pepin for Quebecois and French-Canadian ancestors. Also, there are the digitized resources of national and provincial archives, findagrave.com etc. All of these riches are available in the QFHS Heritage Centre Library. Other databases such as findmypast.com or Scotland's People are available by subscription or purchase of individual documents.

As wonderful and essential as these resources are, they are neither as complete or easy to use as the advertising would suggest. There are a great many biographical, institutional, and corporate directories that are not available in the genealogical databases. Sometimes the databases do not include everything that is available in the print or microfilmed versions. For example, there are years of the Quebec church records that can be found in the Drouin microfilms that are not available on either Ancestry.com or the Drouin-Pepin

which remain a mystery). It uses a combination of letters and numbers. The letters indicate the subject area and the numbers detail more specialized areas of interest. For example, GN 150.88 indicates: GN (Genealogical Arts & Sciences), 150 (Montreal) and .88 (History of Mount Royal Cemetery).

A brief outline of the classification is as follows:

A is for the most part biographical and institutional directories.

BG is individual biographies.

FH is family histories: these range from a few paged genealogies to large scholarly volumes.

GN is for genealogical arts and sciences. This includes research guides and manuals for British and European countries. Books of decoding old styles of penmanship and what was once common knowledge can be found there. Although some of these books are old, many contain information that cannot be found elsewhere.

GS concentrates on North American genealogy, manuals, and research guides.

HD is for heraldry.

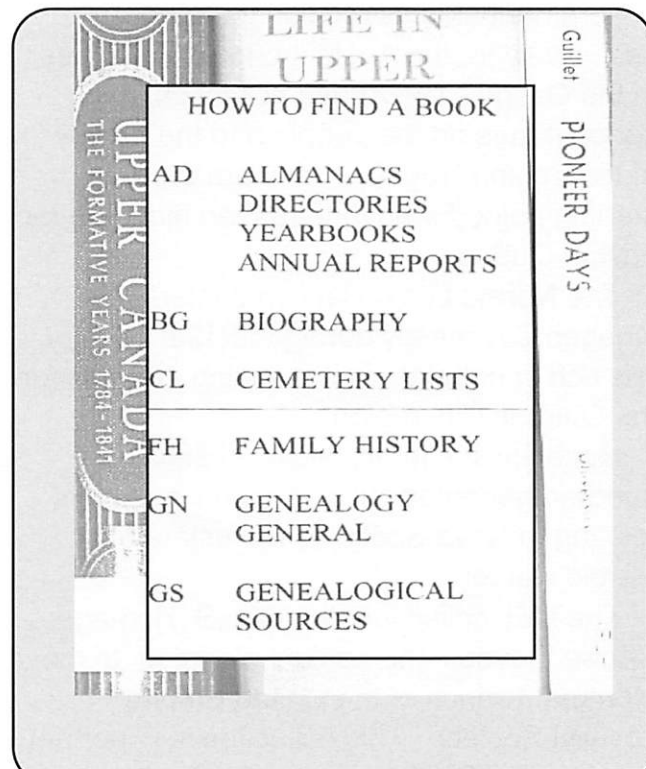
HG for national and local histories. Organized geographically by country and then by province or state, then chronologically.

MH is military history. For a peaceful people we have been involved in a great many conflicts. The military records of relatives are among the most detailed parts of their lives.

Everything is listed in the catalogue which is found on the QFHS homepage. Books are listed by author and title and there is a geographical index.

For me, the heart of the library is the HG section. The national and local histories tell the stories of the times that our ancestors lived through and the events that might have impacted upon their lives. The local or

community histories might even include relatives. But even if our relatives were too obscure to be included or had already moved on, the accounts of others in the community can give a good idea of what their lives were like in that area.



*A detail from the Heritage Library classification guide.*

Institutional histories such as those of schools and universities, hospitals, companies provide information and perhaps a hint of the culture when our relatives were students or worked at these places. Books on occupations tell the story of how things were made and work that our relatives did. We might not have personal memoirs, letters and other documents for many of our ancestors, but the histories of their times, their communities, and their activities can give a fairly accurate glimpse of what their lives were like. In this way our ancestors move from being a series of names and dates to being more fully envisioned if not as individuals, but as

representatives of their time, place, and class. They have acquired flesh and blood.

### **Specialized Collections**

The MacDougall collection for the Gaspé is a collection of family histories, community studies, copies of historical documents, government studies relating to, but not exclusively to, the Anglophone communities in the Gaspé. The Annett collection also concentrates on the people and the history of that region. Together they are the best starting point for anyone researching the far east of Québec.

The Norma Lee collection centers on Québec City mostly during the 19th century. It is rich in notarial and planning records for the Québec City region.

Recently the library received several hundred genealogical and historical books relating to Nova Scotia by the estate of Harold Harvey.

The UEL collection: the QFHS Heritage Centre houses the books belonging to the Montreal Branch of the United Empire Loyalist Society. This collection is important because the first large wave of English speaking immigrants to Canada were refugees fleeing the newly formed United States. The UELs were in many cases the first settlers in the Maritime provinces and Ontario, but they were important in the development of the Eastern townships and other parts of Québec.

### **Journals**

QFHS has a reciprocal arrangement with many provincial and local genealogical societies across Canada, the USA, Britain and Ireland, Australia and New Zealand to receive their journals. These periodicals range from newsletters to scholarly journals.

They, like this publication, have interesting stories and family mysteries, but often more useful are the clues, hints and methods that were used to solve the questions.

Sometimes the answer lies in new resources that have become available, but often the answer lies in unexplored clues and sometimes just serendipity.

Like this publication, most list new regional publications and local databases. If you are very lucky you might find in one of the regional publications the answers to some of your questions and even long separated relatives.

### **Microforms**

Although many of the censuses, church records, BMD files previously acquired are now available online and in the databases, sometimes the microfilm and microfiche records are more complete. The library has church records for the Québec side of the Ottawa River that are not available elsewhere. Several years ago QFHS became an associate of the LDS library and members have been acquiring microfilms of their areas of interest and adding them to the library's collection.

Finally, there are the very visible people who serve as duty librarians and the members who come to the Heritage Centre library. They have a broad knowledge of the library's collections and databases; most also have gained expertise of the resources in the geographical areas of their own research. Unquestionably the most visible and most knowledgeable with all the library's resources, both visible and invisible, is Gary Schroder. He has decades of experience as a researcher and as a duty librarian.



*Doug Armstrong spent almost all his working years at John Abbott College as reference librarian. He has been researching the anglos of County Argenteuil for a long time.*



# How a Painting Enlarged my Family Circle

By Jane Edwards

One day in 1998, I discovered I had cousins in Costa Rica, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Vermont and Oregon all because of a copy of a painting. According to family lore, the original was by a German artist and was called *The Bagpiper*.

As I describe the journey which led me to my cousins, it's important to remember that internet searches in those days were more primitive and did not retrieve all the information that's there today. The search engine I used, AltaVista, was established in 1995 but lost ground to Google and was shut down in 2013. But my background as a reference librarian made me confident that I was using all the online and print tools that were available.

The copy was the work of Ludger Blanchet (1839-1918), a civil servant who was employed as an accountant in the Post Office Department in Ottawa. Painting was his hobby. Perhaps he gave this painting to his brother, Jean, my great-grandfather. In any event, Jean's daughter, Florence, who died in 1937, left it in her will to Ludger's son, her cousin Sidney. It never reached Sidney but stayed with our family – my mother was Florence's daughter. The only



*Portrait of Francois Langlois by Paul Van Dyck. Ludger Blanchet's copy led to a genealogical journey.  
photo: Sarah Blanchet*

information my mother had about Sidney was that he had been a patient or doctor or perhaps both at the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium (later known as the Trudeau Sanitorium) established in 1885 by Dr. Edward Trudeau in Saranac Lake, N.Y.

In January 1998, I went to a conference in Washington, D.C. Several days prior to the conference my mother called and suggested that while I was in Washington why not see if I could find any information about Sidney Blanchet. I emailed the Library of Congress to see if they would be open Saturday, the day I was to arrive. They were. From my hotel, I called the Library and explained what I was looking for. They suggested I go to the

Medical Reading Room. First I had to get a user's card and have my photo taken. The reference librarian in the Medical Reading Room showed me the catalogue and suggested books to consult – Guides to doctors in New York and New Hampshire, Directory of Deceased Physicians, American Medical Association (AMA) Directory...what years to start with? – you could only request two books at a time from the stacks.

I started with 1915 and 1945 – he was in neither. After requesting various years of the AMA Directory, I located an entry under Saranac Lake: Blanchet, Sidney Francis b. 1882, graduated McGill 1908, licensed 1909. Specialty: tuberculosis, 27 Church St., by appointment. After leafing through many more directories, he was no longer listed after 1937. I left Washington figuring I was not much further ahead. When I got home, I did a bit of surfing on the internet and found his name listed in a bibliography of Recreational Therapy. I also emailed the Saranac Lake Free Library to see if they had any information about him. At this point, I felt I was looking for a needle in a haystack.

As a last attempt, I entered the words Blanchet and Saranac Lake in the search engine and up jumped a page about making wooden bowls in Costa Rica. The page included the history of Sidney and his family including their descendants from the time the family arrived from France in 1646. I found out that Sidney had died in 1937 – the same year as my grandmother – which is why the painting stayed in our family. Sarah, his granddaughter, lives in Costa Rica with her husband who has a woodworking business. She and several of her relatives had attended the Retrouvailles des Familles Blanchet(te) in Montmagny in 1996 in honour

of the 350th anniversary of the arrival of the original Blanchet, Pierre, in Quebec. She had been unsuccessful in finding anyone directly related to her. On her web page, she was asking any relatives who had a connection to Ludger or his father Cyprien to get in touch with her.

After emailing Sarah, word got around and I received emails from various Blanchet cousins welcoming me into the family – Paul in New Brunswick, Sylvia in Vermont, Nicholas in Washington, D.C. and Meg in Oregon. It was ironic that Sidney's only



*Sydney Francis Blanchet*

surviving son and grandson were living in Washington when I was doing my research there.

A biographical entry I received from the library in Saranac Lake confirmed that Sidney entered McGill in 1899 but had to leave in 1904 due to a lung infection. He spent two years at the sanatorium in Saranac Lake and was then well enough to resume his , graduating in medicine in 1908. Upon graduation, he spent two years as resident

physician at the sanatorium and in 1910 went into private practice which was limited to the treatment of TB.

With the more sophisticated search capabilities now available on the net, I was able to determine that the painting was not by a German artist nor was it called The Bagpiper. It was actually by a famous

Flemish artist, Paul Van Dyck, and is called Portrait of Francois Langlois. Langlois, a friend of Van Dyck, was an accomplished amateur musician and is shown playing a musette - a small bagpipe.

That summer the portrait returned to its rightful home with a member of Sidney's family.



*A self-portrait of Ludger Blanchet at work.*

*photo: Sarah Blanchet*



***Jane Edwards is a former reference librarian with the federal government in Ottawa and prospect researcher with the Advancement Office, Concordia University. Since retirement, she has been researching her American, Scottish and French Canadian ancestors; all of whom arrived in North America between 200-350 years ago.***



# A Leap of Faith

By René Péron

I know very little about my Fréchette ancestors, but that which I do know leads me to reflecting on a part of history, of stories in our beautiful Québec. Often, they are the ones omitted, sometimes deliberately hidden, which have a very special cachet. Furthermore, realizing my shallow and sparse knowledge regarding my Fréchette family, genealogically, I could not but insist upon the necessity for each one of us to leave no "stone unturned".

And what do I discover under my "stone"?

Upon close examination, I am faced with the fact that I have not been able, can no longer at 95 years of age, search under this "stone", look at what is under it, explore what I find. All of which leads me to believing that at a certain moment in time, one of my, our, Fréchette ancestors could have been a Huguenot or a Calvinist.

For sure I remember having read several years ago a private study which leads one to believe that some Fréchettes from the Île de Ré could have been Huguenots or Calvinists. Such is quite logical in that this region of France, called Le Poitou, was, at the time of the Reformation a citadel or stronghold for those named as being of the "religion prétendue réformée" (religion said to be reformed). Furthermore, it is not far fetched to believe that the ancestors Jacques Frichet and Louise Gaye, who were from Saint-Hilaire-du-Vix near Notre-Dame de Challans, an area in a very Protestant region, could have been influenced by this reformist movement, if they were not part of it.

Without proof for the moment, we can

only allow ourselves to speculate on that which is still an enigma for so many of us descendants of French persons from France. As a matter of fact, we can all ask ourselves how many of our ancestors, at a certain moment in time, dared jump the gun and adopt the faith, the "reformed's" discipline. Though we know, according to Mr. Michel Barbeau's research, that there were more than three hundred immigrants of that persuasion who came to Nouvelle-France, that most of them under duress reneged their new faith or belonging; some historians asked themselves how many of the named immigrants nevertheless did keep said faith or sense of belonging as a private matter. An easy question to raise but a difficult one to answer. Many historians, such as the well known F. X. Garneau, inveterate searchers, others not so well known, studied the question without being able to elucidate how many of those who went back to Roman Catholicism did persist in the bosom of our ancestral families whilst perpetuating their "reformed" faith, their beliefs, yet without seeing these transmitted to their descendants.

Many enigmas have existed from that point on without, for that matter, finding any tangible link with the French language Protestant renewal in XIXth century Québec. Which brings us into considering a fact which touched my Émilien Fréchette ancestor's family; it may even have affected his father Moyse's (Moïse or Moses), as well as his wife Philomène Laguë, making them partisans of the Protestant Evangelical movement in the Marieville and Saint-Grégoire regions at the

beginning of the 1800s. It is well documented in various memoirs and historical reports about Marieville and surrounding areas, that it was there that a very strong branch of Protestant renewal developed which is still thriving and measurably active in present times.

Thus it would seem that many individuals, women as well as men, joined this French language Protestant renewal; my more immediate ancestors Émilien Fréchette (sr) (1834-1886) and his wife Philomène Laguë (1838-1919), my grandmother Philomène Laguë Fréchette (1856-1909) and her husband, my grandfather Samuël Péron (1857-1938), were part of this.

Furthermore, we then find within the *Mémoires* of Mrs. Prospère Ledoux who was a former teacher of the “petite école” (small school) in Marieville a certain Fréchette whose baptismal name she seems to have forgotten. The same Fréchette around 1846 was a teacher himself at the “école modèle” (model school, whatever that may have meant at the time) in Marieville, and he gave her support and encouragement. It is all the more interesting to notice that she leaves one to understand that he very seriously did lean towards the very new evangelical movement but did not convert, that he did not make a leap of faith, that he wavered, in that he prized his teaching position at the “école modèle”.

By comparing the approximate dates which we do have, it could well be that said Mr. Fréchette could effectively have been my ancestor Moyse (or Moïse) Fréchette (1810-1881), the husband of Marie-Reine Bonneau (1814-1868) and the father of Émilien, Philomène Laguë’s husband.

All of which easily leads us to study what may have been considered a falling away, a heresy for some, and a “leap of

faith” for others, such as did my great-grandfather Émilien Fréchette in those days as he saw in it an affirmation of said faith. Rules were imposed on the Roman Catholics as were “valid” claims or assertions in order to dissuade them, to discourage them, and have them make an act of faith in the Roman Catholic Church. Let us take a look at what was really happening in such matters, what my



*Catholic clergy in early Quebec Image: geni.com*

ancestor Émilien Fréchette must have felt faced with. For that purpose, one must look through certain documents, notarial as well as others, touching on the past of Nouvelle-France, today’s Québec, all pertaining to former regulations so severe that they are now obsolete.

Let’s see what this is all about. Within the context of the general history of the Province of Québec, few people know or remember the indirect control of and impact on certain aspects of society as exercised by

the Roman Catholic church. This impact or control, was indeed felt at the very beginnings of Nouvelle-France when it was a prerequisite to be a Roman Catholic to own a farm or real estate, to settle permanently, to get married, etc.

Thus, it was that some three hundred of the very first colonists in what we now name Québec, though they were Huguenots, i.e. Calvinists, had to become Roman Catholic by officially reneging their faith. Few of them did make exception, some having returned to France and others having become Roman Catholic, at least nominally.

It is a well-known fact that at the Conquest as well as afterwards the Roman Catholic Church was granted the right to continue in its role as spiritual guide. In this vein, it found the way to have incorporated certain rights which it then was able to impose without there being any resistance, or at least very little in that the French civil code allowed for the imposition of Church decrees. In this domain, it was omnipotent.

One of these rights was that of imposing a levy or tax on its members for the purposes of building a church and appurtenances. There was no possible way to avoid this. Default of payment could entail excommunication or being brought to court.

The Act of Union in 1840 sanctioned everything relative to the Roman Catholic culture as well as the rights and customs of its clergy. Confederation in 1867 ratified prior legislation and confirmed the statutes and rights of the parishes known as "fabriques".

Thus abjuration became the only possible way for a dissident to avoid the procedures which could be brought forward against her or him. As a matter of fact, there was a case in Saint-Ephrem-d'Upton where it is said (and I quote/translate):

Messrs. Joseph Pilon, Benjamin Ouellet and 24 other Catholics of this place abjured their faith in order to avoid paying taxes to

cover the costs of building a church.

In the mid-1800s, when there was a Protestant renewal within several pockets of French-speaking Québec society and many reverted to the Protestant faith. It may be argued that a few did so with only financial considerations in mind whereas many did because of changes in their religious convictions. Most, if not all, made certain that their decision was formally known and registered by producing a notarized document or having their decision published in a current paper. Many opted to do so via the pages of the French language Protestant periodical *L'Aurore* during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Such a custom was gradually abandoned in the first half of the 20th century.

This situation seems to have prevailed for some 75 to 100 years after the conquest in that, in 1966, the revisions to the law under the heading "Loi des fabrique"(laws relating to R.C. churches) for the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church detailed specific and precise rules and regulations. None of these give the right of imposing liens or taxes on anyone.

Two variations of the above noted procedures are known to have been experienced by the author: the first being a long, notarized, statement by his paternal great-grandfather Émilien Fréchette, Sr, dated March 03, 1860; copy herewith; the second was personally experienced upon our purchasing around 1950 a residence in Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, in Montréal. Upon receiving our first municipal tax bill we noted an item relating to amounts for the local French language Roman Catholic church. Upon contesting this with the civic authorities competent in the matter we were instructed in no uncertain terms to obtain birth certificates or other documents attesting to the fact that we were NOT Roman Catholics. Both my wife and I had to



obtain documents regarding the registration of our births from the pastor of our French language Baptist church. Upon presentation of same the surtax was removed from the roster.

However, one can venture to imagine or suspect how many Protestants inadvertently helped pay for the construction of Roman Catholic religious emplacements in la Province de Québec.

All of the above cannot but emphasize the fact that old notarial documents in the Province de Québec can and do give it colour whilst providing a history of its civic and religious history.

Thus, it is in seeking out these bits of information that one perceives or discovers that which my ancestor Émilien Fréchette and his kin had to face over the years in order to be able to declare themselves Protestant or non-Catholic, and then live in accordance within the society of the period. It is a good thing that the Christian religion has evolved and that one has more or less learned if not to understand each other at least to accept each other.

I must finally state with regret that this Fréchette lineage did not leave any male or female descendants who would carry the ever famous Fréchette name. Émilien Sr., Philomène Laguë's husband, had four girls and two boys. His son, Émilien Jr. (1858-1946), did not have any children even though he had three wives; a humble per-

son, he was a cabinet maker and wheelwright whilst living most of his life in the Marieville, Sain-Grégoire and Iberville areas. Philippe (1862-1937) and his wife Victoria Jetté (1861-1937) had two boys, one of whom, Émile, died as an adolescent, whilst the other, Eugène, though married died childless. Philippe built up a reputation as a builder in Worcester, Massachusetts, and made his fortune at that trade. He contributed to the church he attended and attained the highest honours possible within the ranks of the masonic lodges in the area. As for the girls, Délima (1860-1940), Rosalie (1866-1957), and Élodie (Lydie 1869-1903), whose history or stories are unknown to us, they remained spinsters in Worcester, Massachusetts, where they devoted their efforts to the teaching of French. Only my grandmother Philomène Laguë Fréchette (1856-1909) was to remain on home turf as neighbours of Frère André (André Besstte at the time) when she married my paternal grandfather Samuël Péron. They had only one child, my father, Silas Émilien-Hypolite Péron.

And so it was that this branch bearing the honoured Fréchette name disappeared. Having created a situation whilst making this leap of faith, it no doubt contributed, even whilst hesitating, to creating waves in the religious climate of the times, be it on the Roman Catholic side or the Protestant one in the Marieville/Saint-Grégoire region.

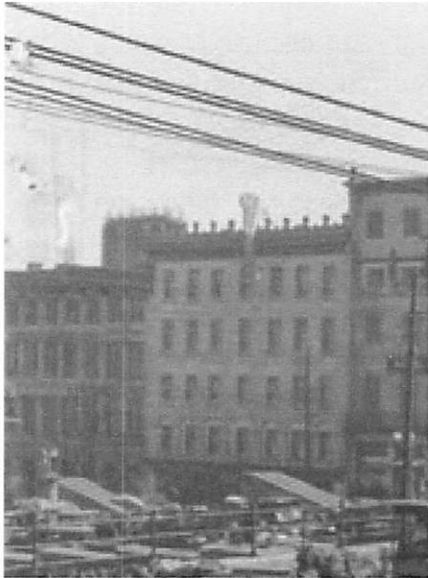
References: author's personal souvenirs; registers of the French language Baptist church in Marieville as well as those of Roussy Memorial in Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu (formerly La Grande Ligne de Lacadie); copy of a document or abjuration in the files of an unknown notary of the region (of Saint-Grégoire?); "Mémoires" of Mrs Prospère Ledoux in the archives of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario; bulletin #40 of the Société d'histoire du protestantisme franco-québécois; genealogical notes in old family bibles; moving of the Fréchette/Péron house from where it was situated quite near the monument to Frère André to a spot in the Saint Athanase parish area.



***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.***

# Your QFHS

## Fall Speakers



**Date:** *Saturday, September 16th, 2017*

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

**Speaker:** *Robert N. Wilkins*

**Topic:** *Montreal in 1909*

Explore Montreal in the year 1909. Learn about the day-to-day lives of our ancestors over a century ago, what they experienced in their daily routine – the good, the bad and the ugly. Get a clear sense of what Montreal was like 108 years ago in a testimony to the delights of family history.

**Date:** *Saturday, October 14th 2017*

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

**Speaker:** *Donna Dodge*

**Topic:** *Researching a Kennedy Family*

Donna will take you on her family history search, first in Canada and then back over a thousand years in Ireland.

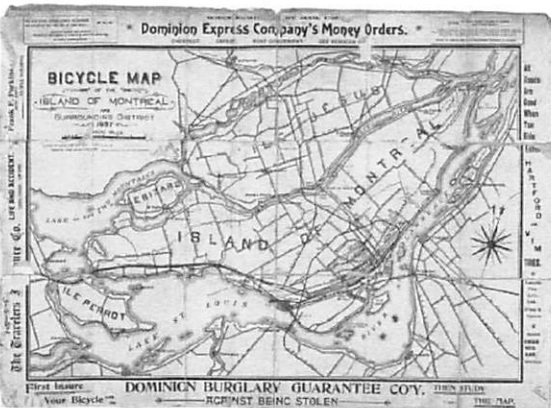
**Date:** *Saturday, November 11th 2017*

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

**Speaker:** *Rev. James S.S. Armour*

**Topic:** *Remembering Scotland's Contribution to Montreal*

Learn the origins of the downtown streets: MacKay Street for Donald MacKay, early fur trader; Simpson Street for Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company and Redpath Street for sugar magnate John Redpath, then McGill University, Ogilvy's, the list goes on and on.



R-100 Circling over Montreal, Canada.

## Fall Seminars

### **How Do I Use the Quebec Family History Society Library to find My Ancestors in the British Isles: England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales?**

Date: Saturday September 30, 2017 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

With Gary Schroder and Jackie Billingham

How Do I Find My Ancestors in the British and Canadian Armies from 1760-1945?

Date: Saturday November 4, 2017 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

With Gary Schroder

### **How Do I Use the Quebec Family History Society Library and their Databases to Find My Ancestors?**

Date: Saturday December 2, 2017 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

With Jackie Billingham, Cecilia Karwowski, and Gary Schroder

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

Where: Quebec Family History Society Heritage Centre

Note: Reservations required as space is limited

### **Tour of Montreal's Mount Royal Cemetery and Notre Dame Des Neiges Cemetery**

Explore two of the largest cemeteries in Canada with the final resting places of numerous famous persons from Maurice Richard to Anna of the King and I as well as exploring the beautiful art and architecture of these beautiful garden cemeteries.

Tour led by Gary Schroder, President, Quebec Family History Society

Suggested Donation of \$20.00 per person. All donations to the Quebec Family History Society.

Date: Sunday October 15, 2017 4 Hours

Meet at the Front Gate of Mount Royal Cemetery, 1297 Chemin De La Foret, Outremont at 10:00 A.M.

Duration of Tour: 4 hours Bring a Lunch

This is not a walking Tour. Everyone Welcome

For Reservations: 514-695-1502 email: [qfhs@bellnet.ca](mailto:qfhs@bellnet.ca)



Source:  
[mountroyalcem.com](http://mountroyalcem.com)



## Your Society at Work.....

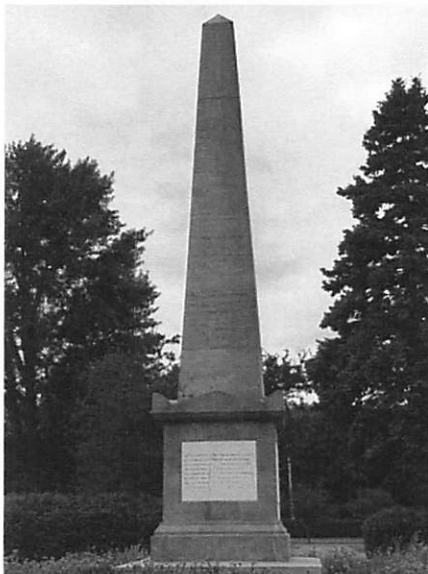
### The Pointe Claire National Field of Honour

The Quebec Family History Society is embarking upon a program to create short biographies of the persons named on the surviving tombstones of the 19th century Papineau Military Cemetery which was located in the eastern section of downtown Montreal. In these old graves were soldiers who had fought in campaigns in Canada and around the world dating back to the 18th century. These included the Fenian Raids, the Napoleonic Wars and the War of 1812. This site contained the remains of about 1800 burials.

In the 1900's Montreal was expanding and in 1930 the Jacques Cartier Bridge had been opened. By the 1940s access roads were needed to the bridge and the cemetery was in the path of this expansion. In 1942, Ottawa sold the cemetery to the city of Montreal for \$35,000, with the money to be used to refurbish the National Field of Honour in Pointe Claire and to move the bodies and monuments. In 1944 the Last Post Fund agreed to undertake this project. Since some of the burials had taken place 130 years earlier, identification was difficult. Records had been lost and headstones had deteriorated. Sydney Ham, a volunteer, after difficult research compiled a comprehensive roster of the burials in the Papineau Cemetery. During a five-day period in July 1944, remains were exhumed and headstones were transferred to the Pointe Claire site.



Transferring the remains



The Sir Benjamin D'Urban obelisk

In the centre of the new location stands an obelisk dedicated to Lieut-Gen. Sir Benjamin D'Urban that had been erected by his former comrades. This 21 feet obelisk from the Papineau site was a bit weather beaten but otherwise not damaged. As a soldier, D'Urban had fought in the Napoleonic Wars and in the Peninsular War as a quartermaster general. Later he served as colonial administrator in Cape Colony, South Africa, where the city of Durban is named in his honour. Surrounding the obelisk are markers of 52 soldiers who were identified from plaques and monuments moved to the site.

The Papineau Cemetery is the resting place for about 22,000 of Canada's war dead. It is the largest military cemetery in the country.

# Technology

By Lorraine Gosselin

## Genealogical Software

### THE DROUIN COLLECTIONS

Different software used on the same basic data can affect both the way you search and the results you receive. Family historians searching for Quebec Catholic and Protestant birth, marriage, and death records usually use Ancestry's Drouin Collection. But there are two other data bases also relying on the information from the Drouin Collection. One of them is free while two are fee-based but they are all available to QFHS members at our Library. And of course you can subscribe to all of them on your own computer.

I have recently spent a considerable amount of time using the Ancestry and La France versions for a family research project and noticed there was more difference than I had previously thought between them. Since they evidently use different software to find and display their results, this implies the methods that can be used to search, the format displayed, the time frame covered, and their popularity are very different. Knowing which one to choose may have considerable impact on the results you wish.

They do have in common a provision to view a copy of the original scanned document. They cover different time periods and are all incomplete in some way, but are regularly updated. All use some method of letting you know if there have been recent updates. And both for-fee bases have some additional areas, such as Ontario or New Brunswick.

The first one is on the site of the Province of

Quebec's archives, at [BAnQ.qc.ca](http://BAnQ.qc.ca) (Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec - Search for "Drouin"). This one is free, but you will probably use it the least often: it is not searchable by family name, but by region, or church, and there is no transcription ... For ideas on how to use it, see my BAnQ page.

Probably the best known by family historians is the one on Ancestry. Its Drouin collection is on their list of quick links. The notes say it runs up to 1987... There is some transcription, such as the names of husband and wife for marriages, baptisms, and for deaths, but it is sometimes inconsistent or even incorrect. A long list of names/events typically appears (or none) with a date, but sometimes only a range of years that correspond to whatever source was used, such as the span of dates on a church register. The great advantage here is that the span of dates is much longer than the other two, extending well into the 20th century.

The third Drouin, and probably not used enough by QFHS members, is the La France either at the Library or online at Genealogie Quebec [www.genealogiequebec.com/en/](http://www.genealogiequebec.com/en/) It is available in English and French. It also is incomplete and has little yet in the 20th century, but it is augmented regularly and the current dates available for Catholic and Protestant records are noted on the first page; you can sign up to receive notifiers of updates. Despite the limitation in dates, it has two great strengths if you are researching

early Quebec. The first is that the results are transcribed: for each document you want to consult, a note appears with all basic information, names of child, parents, parents of spouses, sometimes of attendees, date, parish name. Its second strength is that the results are in a spreadsheet format. For example, one couple I was researching seemed to have inconsistent or missing entries. By entering a search for all males named Henri Martin associated in any way (self, parents, spouses) with a woman named Marguerite, the answer, on one page, showed that it was Margaret Blake, and the other family names for her (Blais, Blain, etc) were misspelled or misunderstood. The dates

corresponded and baptisms were all consecutive and in the same church. Many such searches can be done, such as one family name only for all types of events.

### **Drouin data base user guide – LaFrance version**

QFHS members can come to the Library and use the Drouin data base to research their Quebec-based ancestors. But if you have some questions on how to use it, or want to prepare before you go to the Library, there is a free English user guide that you can access from home and download to your tablet, e-reader or computer.

# Computree

### **GENETIC GENEALOGY WIKI**

The International Society of Genetic Genealogy maintains a Wiki of hundreds of articles on a wide range of subjects: definitions, databases, interest groups, blogs, family DNA groups, DNA testing for adoptees, the list goes on:

<https://isogg.org/wiki/>

### **DECIPHERING ILLEGIBLE GENEALOGY RECORDS**

Several tips on overcoming difficult to read records of all types can be found at

[www.theroot.com/tracing-your-roots-deciphering-illegible-genealogy-rec-1795326454](http://www.theroot.com/tracing-your-roots-deciphering-illegible-genealogy-rec-1795326454)

### **DECIPHERING HANDWRITTEN RECORDS**

A friend who gives courses in deciphering the handwriting on old records passed on this information: if she has trouble understanding a faded or damaged handwritten record, she tries to find another by the same priest or

minister and compares the wording.

I have also found that being aware of the standard formulas most priests use for baptisms, marriage, and burials is often very helpful.

### **IRELAND REGISTRY OF DEEDS**

“The Registry of Deeds Index Project is free to search. It is a crowd-sourced project, managed by researchers for researchers, and is always looking for more volunteers to help make more of the Registry of Deeds archive accessible to Irish genealogists.”

<http://irishdeedsindex.net/search/index.php>

### **ARCHIVES CANADA**

Search archives across Canada:

“ARCHIVESCANADA.ca is an official archival portal maintained by the Canadian Council of Archives (CCA), and is a joint initiative of CCA, the Provincial and Territorial Archival Networks, and Library and Archives Canada (LAC). All archival descriptions and links contained in the



searchable database are provided by provincial and territorial councils, their members, and LAC.”

<http://archivescanada.ca>

### **CANADIAN NEWSPAPER DATA BASE**

“Simon Fraser University (SFU) has more than 130 digital collections of newspapers, photographs, documents, sound recordings, and more. The digitized newspaper collection (<http://newspapers.lib.sfu.ca>) is the largest, with nearly a million pages. Three newspaper collections are of particular interest to family history researchers: British Columbia/Canada, French Canadian, and Immigrant Experience. Click the thumbnail image to select a collection. Browse page images or search by keyword. Use the advanced function to search by publication date or to search the full text.”

I found it was very accurate in finding a combination of first and family names (other search engines often choose just one or the other, not the combination). It Covers newspapers of many languages.

### **ACADIAN GENEALOGY**

For anyone with Acadian genealogy, this is a very extensive site. Explore by using the left-hand column to find New Brunswick and Nova Scotia cemeteries, church records, place names, family names, an mtDNA project, Native Americans, and much more.

[www.acadian-home.org/frames.html](http://www.acadian-home.org/frames.html)

### **ACCESS FOR QUEBEC ADOPTEES**

At last! The law giving access to information for adoptees was passed on the last day of the Quebec sessions in June 2017. Thanks to my new-found cousin (via DNA testing) Mélanie Leclerc for this information at [quebec.huffingtonpost.ca/2017/06/16/personnes-adoptees-auront-acces-a-plus-informations-sur-leurs-origines\\_n\\_17169740.html](http://quebec.huffingtonpost.ca/2017/06/16/personnes-adoptees-auront-acces-a-plus-informations-sur-leurs-origines_n_17169740.html)

*In English* [www.cbc.ca/news/canada-montreal/adoption-bill-113-1.3794145](http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada-montreal/adoption-bill-113-1.3794145)

### ***The New Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland***

In a previous issue of Connections, I mentioned this very expensive book. It appears some of it is now available online. See address below, and I did find references for some of my Irish family names. No indication of how extensive a search they would allow.

<http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780199677764.001.0001/acref-9780199677764?btog=chap&hide=true&jumpTo=sca&page=3596&pageSize=10&skipEditions=true&sort=titlesort&source=%2F10.1093%2FACref%2F9780199677764.0E01.0001%2FACref-9780199677764> (I'll take pity on you, try this)  
<http://tinyurl.com/ya3utrvt>

### **CHURCH OF IRELAND PARISH RECORDS**

“...RCB Library has completed the latest phase of its work on the handlists of parish records . . . all handlists for the 1,110 parish record collections currently held in the Library (each with its own unique identity number and corresponding details) are now available online.

<https://www.ireland.anglican.org/news-77250/church-of-ireland-parish-record>

### **IS THIS YOUR ANCESTOR?**

Montreal mystery body found in an abandoned grave: “He had been a soldier once, high enough in rank to wear epaulettes and cufflinks. His roots probably went back to England or Scotland. Perhaps he had a family and a fine military record. No one is sure; his secrets were buried with him.”

[www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/montreal-cemetery-mystery/article35779860/?click=sf\\_glofeb](http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/montreal-cemetery-mystery/article35779860/?click=sf_glofeb)

# Preserving Your Archives By Kyla Ubbink

## # Boxing - All about Archival Enclosures

There are many culprits to blame for the disintegration and deterioration of our treasured family artifacts. Pollutants, climate, pests, mould, light, handling, floods, fire, dirt, and improper storage techniques combine to mar, damage, and ultimately destroy the historic items that tell the story of our ancestors and past. Fortunately there are also many practical and easily implemented techniques and practices that can be employed to save and preserve the documents, photographs, certificates, diaries, albums, scrapbooks, garments, quilts, and the multitude of family heirlooms and research resources we are striving to save.

The best place to start, and the best use of your resources, is to invest in archival boxes. The corrugated boxes, shoe boxes, and plastic containers (rubber maid), that you may be currently using, off-gas harmful acidic pollutants that are eating away at your artifacts causing them to become discoloured and brittle, eventually leading to cracking and crumbling. Boxes sold for use in archives and museums will not off gas such detrimental products, and serve to protect the materials within by acting as a filter against pollutants in the air. Archival enclosures will also keep the dust out, block out light, buffer against climate fluctuations, keep loose pieces together, prevent mould and pest infestations, and provide some defence in the event of a fire or flood.

There are a many kinds of archival boxes

available, each geared to house specific artifact types such as papers, photographs and slides, textiles or large works of art, objects, and ones designed for holding jewellery or multiple small items. Explore the websites and catalogues of archival suppliers to find the types of enclosures that will suit your collections best. While perusing the choices of enclosures, you will note several terms being frequently employed to denote the archival properties of the materials the box is made from, including: acid free, pH neutral, archivally sound, buffered, and PAT tested.

“Acid-free” and “pH neutral” means that the box is safe to use with all artifacts and contains no acidic pollutants that would harm the artifact. The term “archivally sound” has no measureable or quantifiable quality, and therefore it has no standard definition and should not be trusted on its own. A box that is “buffered” contains calcium or magnesium and has a pH of above 7.5. Buffered boxes filter out atmospheric pollutants for a longer period of time than simply acid-free or pH neutral boxes. The PAT test stands for Photo Activity Test, which is an ISO test used to determine that the materials will not cause damage to a photograph. In general PAT tested enclosures are safe to use with all artifacts.

Having the right boxes will make the greatest impact on extending the life of your artifacts.



***Kyla Ubbink is a professional Book and Paper Conservator. You can contact her at: Ubbink Book & Paper Conservation, [kyla@bookandpaperconseration.com](mailto:kyla@bookandpaperconseration.com) 613-523-0569***



# Book Review

Review by Gloria F. Tubman

## Great Canadian Expectations: The Middlemore Experience by Patricia Roberts-Pichette

Softcover ISBN 978-1-77240-046-5: Global Heritage Press, Carleton Place, ONT  
Index, Appendixes, Tables, Lists, Chapter End Notes

This book has much to offer from the history of the evolution of social policies with respect to children in Canada, the child migration scheme known as British Home Children, the Middlemore receiving and distribution homes in Canada, the Children's Emigration Homes, and the conditions in Birmingham, England that impacted the lives of the 5,199 children collectively known as "Middlemore" children who came to Canada between 1873 and 1932.

With Home Children, the date of immigration is important. This is the first book to discuss how changes by the British and Canadian government laws and policies with respect to children affected this migration initiative. The legislation for Britain, Canada, Ontario/Upper Canada/Canada West, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island specific to child immigration, welfare, and education is covered. A chronological



*Gloria F. Tubman grew up in the Bristol / Shawville area of Pontiac County. An interest in genealogy and local history led to authoring "Genealogy Gleanings" in The Equity, Shawville's weekly newspaper and A Genealogists' Guide to Researching BRITISH HOME CHILDREN published June 2017.*

presentation of these changes provides the reader with the evolution of social policies about child welfare and education.

The persons and organizations who had a voice in the child migration initiative are identified as well as the role they played: supporters, detractors, government officials, representatives of the settling agencies, and other individuals. For those interested in history of British Home Children, this book is the first to offer comprehensive information throughout time as to those who were instrumental in changes to the child welfare laws and policies especially in Canada.

The author provides a comprehensive overview of the child migration scheme, life in Birmingham, England in the 1880s, and John Throgmorton Middlemore before concentrating on the Children's Emigration Homes in Birmingham and the operations of settling children in Ontario and the Maritime provinces. The material for this book was obtained from the archived records of the organization, the governments of Britain, Canada, federal and provincial, newspapers of the time, and letters that the children wrote. Information about the children and their letters are interspersed throughout the book.

The appendixes offer more information such as what support was available to the poor children of Birmingham, information on each Middlemore party that came to Canada, some of the institutions that sent children through the Children's Emigration Homes, and other emigration agencies.

# Research Tips

By Lorraine Gosselin



The BANQ page provides tips to navigate your way on the BANQ.qc.ca website (the Library and National Archives of Quebec) and its millions of documents.

## IF YOU'RE NEW TO BANQ

If you're new to BANQ, or feel intimidated by its many references, you might like to explore their Digital Collection, currently housed on a separate site, at

[http://www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collection\\_numerique/](http://www.banq.qc.ca/collections/collection_numerique/) (click on English at upper right).

Note that most of the explanations here are in French, but there are many English documents, research material, books and magazines in English.

On this page, the main item of interest to genealogists is Civil and court records: this will bring you to the two important bases, the notarial data base and the Quebec register of civil status. Both are set up in similar ways, and if you click on the dates below each picture, the recent additions will be listed. For example the July 2017 additions to the Civil register were records of Catholic and Protestant churches for the Districts of Bedford and Quebec. (N.B. on this site, it's always important to keep your eye on the left-hand columns, to see further choices!)

## QUEBEC REGISTER OF CIVIL STATUS

The above noted Registres de l'état civil du Québec, is also the place you will arrive if

you simply search for "Drouin", as mentioned on my Software page. The reason for this is that the clergy were required to keep two sets of birth, marriage, and burial records, and send a copy each year to the government as its Register. This is the source of what is available at BANQ. The church copy is what Joseph Drouin, a lawyer, consulted for what is now known as the Drouin Collection. They are supposed to be identical, but fires, floods, and bad copying probably caused some difference between the two sets of data. Although not transcribed, the original documents can also be consulted here, indexed by region, district, and church.

## NOTARIAL RECORDS

A more extensive explanation of notarial records in the French and English regimes, and an explanation on locating deeds can be found here, in English:

[www.banq.qc.ca/archives/genealogie\\_histoire\\_familiale/genealogie\\_banq/guide/archives-notariales/index.html?language\\_id=1](http://www.banq.qc.ca/archives/genealogie_histoire_familiale/genealogie_banq/guide/archives-notariales/index.html?language_id=1)

## BIOGRAPHY AND GENEALOGY MASTER INDEX

Nearly 12 million biographical notices culled from more than 2700 international references. Basic information is shown, with references to sources. Available on Android. <http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/ressources/details/5254>



This lists French, Latin, and even some English words you may encounter on the website of Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec at [www.banq.qc.ca](http://www.banq.qc.ca) or in BMD documents, census records, or legal documents. 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.

### STANDARDIZED NAMES

Spelling changes over the years: Peltier becomes Pelletier, Guyon becomes Dion; Mac, Mc, and O appear and disappear; O'Reilly becomes Riel ... possibilities to keep in mind if you have problems tracing an ancestor.

### BEWARE TRANSCRIPTIONS!

They may be very useful but ... here is my recent mystery story about abbreviations in a census. A search for Henri/y Martin, probably born ca 1800, possibly outside Quebec: FindMyPast identifies a Henri Martin in the 1861 census, with wife Louise Martin and children living in Rimouski, Quebec, all born in British Columbia. This is promising, could be ours (note our problem is there are many Henry Martins available but very difficult to tell which is the right one). A look at the census original for more info: there is an adult

woman but her family name is not Martin but St-Pierre, - first transcription error. All are shown, including the **engagés**, who are now displayed, as born in B.C., which seems rather odd. A search of Drouin (LaFrance version – see my software page) with the help of the wife's correct family name, confirms they were born in Quebec, not B.C. The solution: the 1861 census is before Confederation, so B.C. means Bas Canada, or Lower Canada, as the region was known before the 1867 Confederation, and not British Columbia!

As there were adult children in the above census, here are their listed occupations:  
Marchant: businessman  
A.Droit: something to do with the law – assistant or apprentice (Droit has many different meanings, but in legal documents, it usually refers to the Law)  
Dép. greffier: Deputy Clerk of the Court, registrar  
Engagés: originally workers from France on a contract (engagement) but later hired hands.

### BURIAL RECORDS

Found in two burial records, by Johanne Gervais: "décédé la surveillance", deceased the day before the viewing.

### MORE OLD FRENCH TERMS



*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 Joseph Drouin. A QFHS member since 1990, she has given numerous seminars for the Society on a wide variety of topics as well as lectures in French and English to genealogical and historical societies across Quebec.*

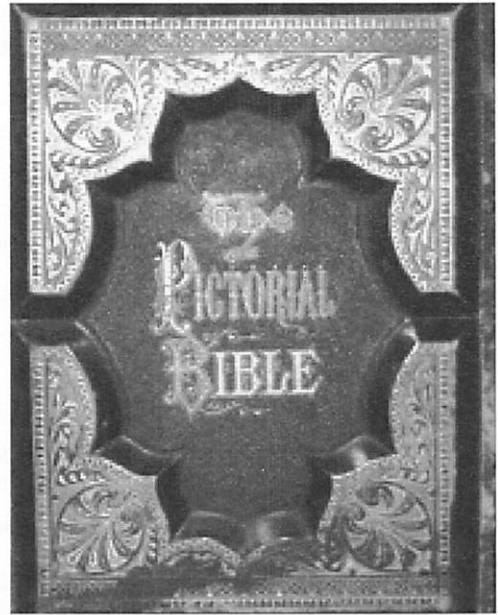
# Hidden Treasures

By Gary Schroder

**The Quebec Family History Society has a collection of 19th Century bibles.**

Those of you who watch the U.S. or the U.K. Antiques Roadshow might be aware that since a sea of bibles were published in the 19th century that they are not valuable in their own right but may be extremely valuable to the genealogical researcher for the information contained within them. A bible was donated to the Q.F.H.S which was purchased at a flea market for a dollar or two. This was a large bible of nearly one thousand pages called "The Pictorial Bible" published in 1883 by the A. J. Holman of Philadelphia. It consists of the Old and New Testaments as well as a complete bible concordance.

In the middle of the bible I found some 20th century photographs, but more importantly there were a series of birth, marriage, and death records ranging from the 18th century until the early 1960's. Some brief preliminary research indicated that the first marriage mentioned of a Samuel Ewing to a Julia Ann Housholder took place on September 19, 1811, in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio. The last marriage recorded was that of a Susan Elizabeth Anglin to a Eric William Winn on November 4, 1961 at the Westmount Dominion Douglas United Church. Some of the surnames mention in the B.M.D.'s are Ewing, Housholder, Wayland, Thomas, Moore, Mowry, Arnold, Ward, Anglin, McMurtry, Stilwell, Hufnagle and Pearson. There is even information on some of the childhood illnesses, as for example Nancy Moore had chicken pox in April of 1949. We are looking for some modern day descendants of these families.



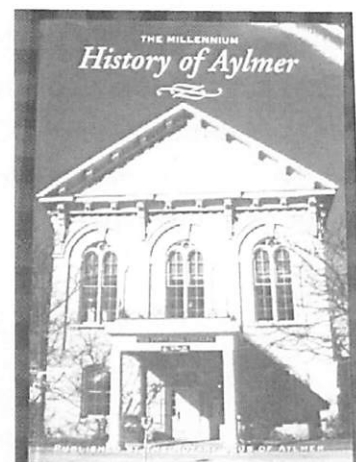
"The Pictorial Bible" published in 1883 by the A.J. Holman



*Gary Schroder has been President of the QFHS since 1995 and has taught family history courses at many institutions including McGill University. He has given lectures on genealogical topics from Victoria, B. C., to Trinity College in Dublin. Gary was a member of the Advisory Board of Library 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 QFHS since 1986.*

# Library

## New Aquisitions By Cecilia Karwowski



**Quand La Flèche fonda Montréal livre-souvenir 1642-1992** HG-156.99-1992

**Heritage Sutton 13, 15, 21 & 22 Cahiers d'histoire History Sketchbooks** HG-153.88-2010, 11

**Missisquoi Memories & Cornell Connections** (English) HG-152.7-M5-1978

**Souvenir de Missisquoi et les relations Cornell** (French) HG-152.7-M5-1978

**The Life of Gwyneth Eunice Vrooman** 1904-1999 My Mom Ransom H. Vrooman  
FH-151.99-V8-2007

**Dictionnary of Canadian Biography Vol. II 1701-1704, Vol. IV 1771-1800** REF-BG-100.6-H3

**Strathclyde Sources** Susan Miller GN-450.1-M5-1995

**Struggle For Recognition: Canadian Justice and the Metis Nation** Samuel W. Corrigan & Lawrence J Barkwell HG-170.99-C67-1991

**Breaking Trail: Len Marchand** Matt Hughes HG-180.99-M3-2000

**History of Aylmer** (Ont.) HG-161.99-2000

**History of Londonderry** (N.H) Vol 1 Rev.Edward L. Parker HG-210.99-P3-1974

**Joe Howe: The Man Who Was Nova Scotia** Kay Hill BG-120.99-H5-1980

**The New Brunswick Militia Commissioned Officers List 1787-1867**

David R. Facey-Crowther MH-130.3-F3\_1984

**The Wallace Family** Gwen Lefton FH-120.33-L4-1983

**Tomahawks to Textiles** Frank L.Walton HG-220.99-W3-1953

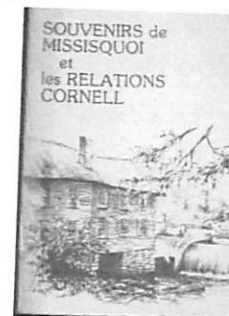
**Wooden Ships and Iron Men** Frederick William Wallace HG-100.99-W3-1976

**History of Barrington Township (Shelbourne County)** Edwin Crowell HG-127.99-C7-1981

**History of Fort Lawrence: Times, Tides, and Towns** G. Trenholm, M. Norden, J. Trenholm  
HG-121.99-T5-1985

**The Acadians of Nova Scotia: Past and Present** Sally Ross and Alphonse Deveau  
HG-120.99-R6-1992

**Historical and Genealogical Record of the First Settlers of Colchester County** Thomas Miller  
HG-121.99-M5-1972



**History of the County of Lunenburg** Mather Byles Des Brisay HG-126.99-D4-1980  
**History of Inverness County, Nova Scotia** J. L. MacDonald HG-123.99-M3-1972  
**President John Sanford of Boston, Massachusetts and Portsmouth, Rhode Island**  
 Jack Minard Sanford BG-210.99-S3-1966  
**A Geography and History of the County of Digby, Nova Scotia** Isaiah W. Wilson  
 HG-128.9-W5-1975



Sincerely,  
 J. L. MacDOUGALL

J. L. McDonald, Nova Scotia historian  
 Source: archive.com

**Nova Scotia in its Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations** Duncan Campbell HG-120.9-C3-1873

**Mabou Pioneers** A.D. MacDonald - compiler  
 HG23.9-M4

**The History of King's County 1604-1910** A.W.H. Eaton  
 HG-129.9-E4-1972

**Newport, Nova Scotia - A Rhode Island Township**  
 John Victor Duncanson HG-128.9-D8-1989

**Rawdon and Douglas: Two Loyalist Townships in Nova Scotia** John Victor Duncanson HG-129.9-D8-1989

**The Hebridean Connection** Angus John MacDonald  
 HG-450.9-M6-1984

**The Cochran Saga** Maubelle S. Smiley & Iola S. Young  
 FH-129.9-S6-1987

**Tangled Roots: Descendants of John Bishop (1709-1785) of Horton, Nova Scotia; A New England Planter Family Vols I, II, III & IV** FH-129.9-B5-1990

**Bluenose: A Portrait of Nova Scotia** Dorothy Duncan HG-120.9-D8-1942

**The Descendants of James McCabe and Ann Pettigrew** Allan E. Marble  
 FH-122.9-M3-1986

**Descendants of Hugh Mosher and Rebecca Maxson through Seven Generations**  
 Mildred (Mosher) Chamberlain and Laura (McCaffrey) Clarenback FH-120.99-C4-1990

**Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland** M.F. Howley HG-110.44-H6-1979

**The Nova Scotia Eatons (1760-1975)** Charles Ernest Eaton FH-120.9-E3-1979

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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!**



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