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Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society



Simon Fraser House: The new home of QFHS

September 2018 Vol. 41 No. 1



Connections

September Issue 2018

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QFHS News

The Quebec Family History Society is proud to announce that we are moving our heritage center to the historic Simon Fraser House located at 153 Ste. Anne Street, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec.

There is plenty of free 4 hour parking available adjacent to the building.

To accommodate this move, the Quebec Family History Society will be closed August 24 - September 11.

We will reopen on Tuesday, September 11, at our new location.

The current phone number, email address and mailing address will remain the same.

Tel.: 514-695-1502.

Mailing address: P.O. Box 715 15 Donegani Ave, Pointe-Claire, QC H9R 4S8

Email: qfhs@bellnet.ca, website: www.qfhs.ca.

See page 3 for more information on our new accommodations.



Early painting of Simon Fraser House, image courtesy of Canadian Heritage of Quebec

Quebec Family History Society

153 Ste. Anne Street, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue,
Quebec, Canada

QFHS is a registered Canadian charity founded in 1978 and incorporated in 1988.

Mailing Address:

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15 Donegani Ave., Pointe-Claire, Quebec

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Telephone: (514) 695-1502

Email: qfhs@bellnet.ca

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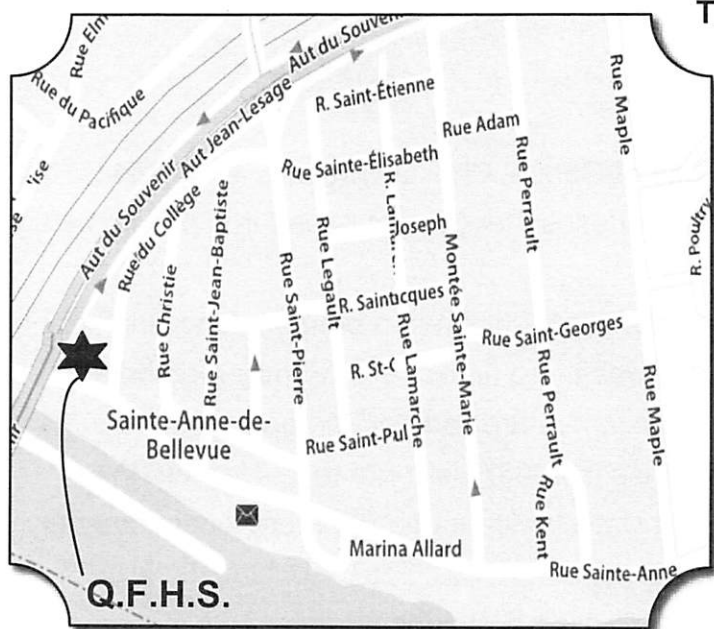
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QFHS News



The Quebec Family History Society is

moving in September from Pointe-Claire to the historic Simon Fraser House located at 153 Ste. Anne Street in Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue on the western edge of the island of Montreal. As there are differing dates in the primary sources for the history of Simon Fraser House, the purpose of this article is to give a rough summary of the building and some of the people who lived and worked there.

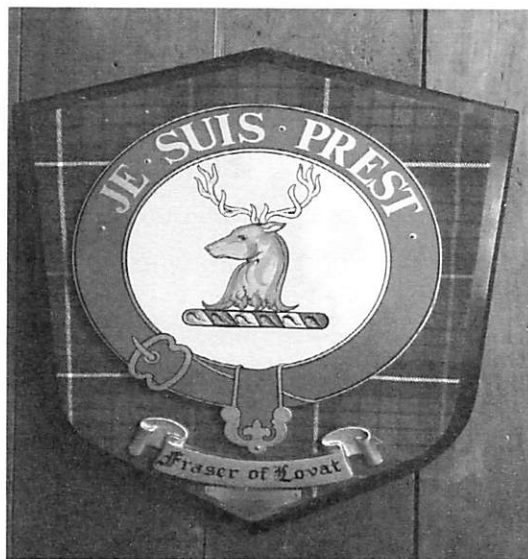
Simon Fraser House is owned by the Canadian Heritage of Quebec, which is a non-profit registered charitable organization.

They own over 20 Heritage buildings in the province of Quebec. Simon Fraser House was declared a Heritage building in 1962 by the Quebec government.

It was built in the late 1790's for a wealthy fur trader, Peter Grant, c1764-1848, who was a partner in the North West Company. In the early 1800's the house and land were purchased by Simon Fraser, c1760-1839, who was from Stratherrick in Inverness, Scotland. He married Catherine McKay in 1804 in Montreal's Christ Church Anglican Cathedral. Simon Fraser was a wealthy fur trader as well a partner in the North West Company. He should not be confused with the famous explorer and fur trader Simon Fraser, 1776-1862, who married Catherine Macdonnell in 1820 in Montreal.

Simon Fraser and his wife Catherine McKay had at least 10 ten known children:

- 1: Simon William Fraser 1805-1805
- 2: Margery Elspie Fraser 1806-1854 the wife of Joseph Bouchette 1800-1881
- 3: Alexander Fraser 1807-1828



The Fraser coat of arms, image courtesy of Canadian Heritage of Quebec

- 4: Donald McKay Fraser 1809-
- 5: Catherine Fraser 1812- died pre 1839
- 6: Duncan McGillivray Fraser 1813- died pre 1839
- 7: Mary Elizabeth Fraser 1814-1898
- 8: Thomas Fraser 1818- alive in 1849
- 9: John Fraser 1819- alive in 1890
- 10: Janet " Jessie " Fraser, 1821-1909, the wife of Gabriel Christie Tunstall, 1824-1884.

Various members of the Fraser family and their descendants were buried in a private family cemetery in Senneville, Quebec.

Family members, and then renters, lived there until c1906, when a branch of the Bank of Montreal took possession. The Bank of Montreal was there until c1954. Family members then returned to live there. Jessie Blaiklock, the wife of James Stewart and the great granddaughter of Simon Fraser, moved out of Simon Fraser House in 1966. For more than 40 years the Victorian Order of Nurses operated the " Au Petit Café " restaurant. The most recent tenants were a small museum and a co-operative epicerie.

In 1804, while on a Grand Tour of North America, it is believed that the famous Irish poet, Thomas Moore, 1779-1852, wrote " *A Canadian Boat Song* " while staying in the building. A version of this song can be heard on YouTube.

Gary Schoder, President, QFHS

The construction and history of this historic building can be further explored at the following sites:

Grand répertoire du patrimoine bâti de Montréal - http://patrimoine.ville.montreal.qc.ca/inventaire/fiche_bat.php?id_bat=9999-40-0001-01

Culture et Communications Québec - <http://www.patrimoine-culturel.gouv.qc.ca/rpcq/detail.domethode=consulter&id=92666&type=bien#.W32C6i0ZOO>

* * * * *

In other news.....Frank Mackey, QFHS member and regular contributor to Connections, wishes to make the following announcement:

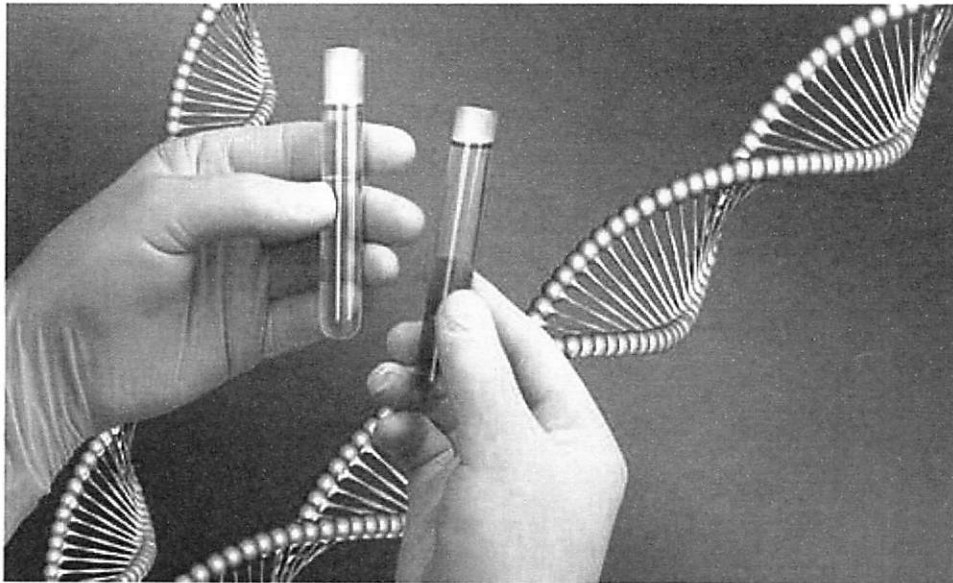
DEATH-PIG DAY

Hoping to make it an annual event, the Quebec Family History Society will mark **Death-Pig Day** with due solemnity and muted joy on November 6th, 2018, the 255th anniversary of the baptism in Montreal of Rachel, beloved daughter of George Death and Mary Pig on November 6th, 1763. New Yorkers might claim that the baptism took place in New York City, but your Society knows better. This one day after Guy Fawkes Day, at the new QFHS headquarters, 153 Ste Anne St., Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue. Death-Pig descendants welcome.

The DNA Dossiers

DNA & Ethnicity: Who, Me?

by Mark F. Rabideau



used them and we wanted to directly compare my wife's DNA results with those of her family members. I assume her siblings chose AncestryDNA because one sister was actively "raking leaves" on Ancestry, and Ancestry advertised sufficiently to entice a DNA purchase from that end of our clan. In the end, we each obtained two sets of results, one

from 23andMe and one from AncestryDNA.

By way of providing some background and context, I really do know quite a bit about my families' histories. But, I continue to want to learn more. Like most of you, when I get stumped chasing previously obvious leads, I look for new information and data threads to pull. DNA clues have always seemed to offer an intriguing and somewhat mystifying set of options.

So it was that one day my wife and I went off shopping for DNA testing, money in hand and curiosity at the ready. The reasons for our ultimate choices were quite straightforward. The first test we purchased was from 23andMe; because they were the first company to offer the extra bonus of health-related data analysis. Later, we chose to use AncestryDNA because my wife's siblings had

The base dataset from which this article and my DNA Ethnic analysis and breakdown analysis are derived is:

1. 23andMe: they were my first test, no studying required. They performed the first Ethnic analysis of my DNA.
2. AncestryDNA: they were my second DNA test provider. They also performed an Ethnic determination on my DNA.

Much to my surprise, I was not the same! I got substantially different breakdowns and groupings.

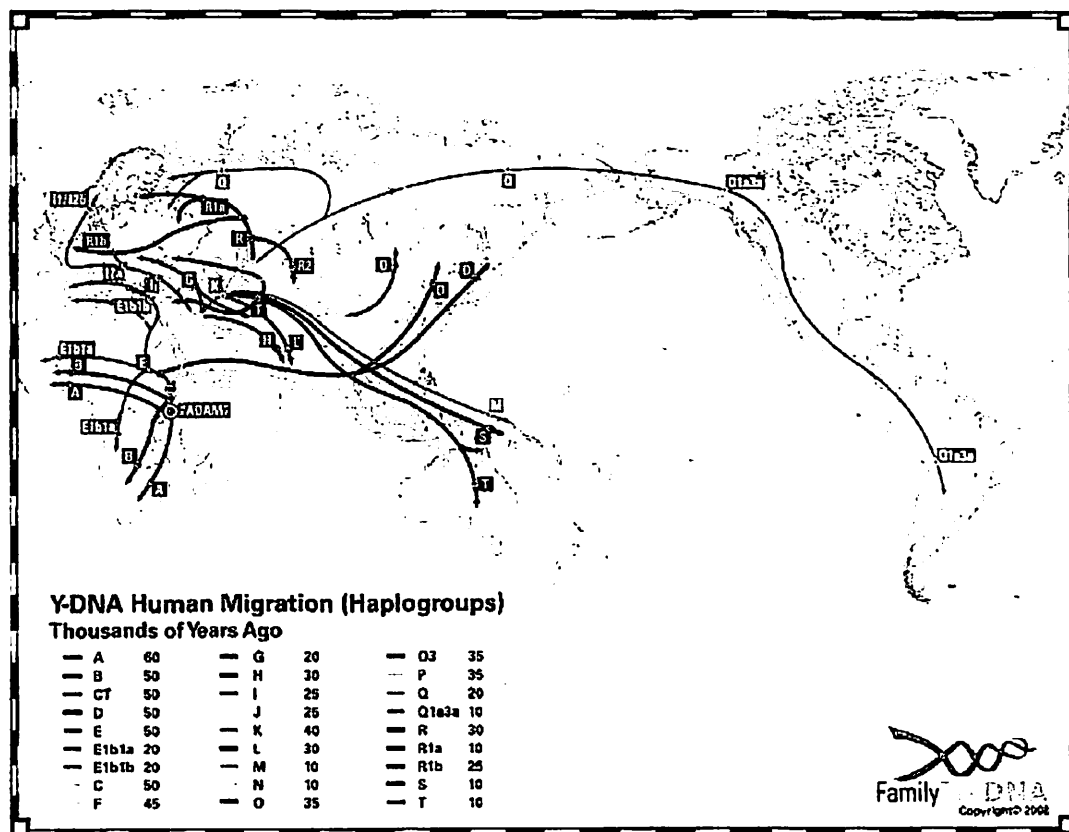
To complete this background discussion, last month one of my Genealogy Workshop attendees suggested I take my DNA to the DNA processing experts at GEDmatch. So I

did. What I discovered was that I didn't have a clue what they were trying to tell me. The amount of technical data and analysis boggled my mind. However, their analysis gave me an idea: why not shop my DNA raw data to a number of places and check out my "Ethnic" background?

I think this is the right time for me to say

my DNA to a number of laboratories for further analysis. My criteria for selecting secondary analysis providers was pretty simple. Whomever I chose had to be reputable, and free:

- GEDmatch
- MyHeritage



Migration routes over 60,000 years, as tracked by DNA analysis.
Source: FamilyTreeDNA

that I am an Ethnic Group agnostic. Yes, I am sorry; but I am not a true fundamentalist believer in the inviolability of Ethnic Groups. I actually believe, and have for most of my adult life, that Ethnic Groups are simply collections of people who self-identify with each other based largely upon cultural and linguistic preferences. So for the purpose of this article, I will use the term in that manner. However, many of those I encounter in public forums look on me as a heretic when I state such radical notions.

With my raw DNA data in hand, I submitted

- DNA.land

Yes, there are other analysis providers available. But for my analysis, this seemed an adequate population. Besides which each of these providers was able to model and analyze both my 23andMe and AncestryDNA data, thereby making my spreadsheet much more balanced in appearance. It also allows us to see if the original differences between 23andMe and AncestryDNA carried through each "re-analysis".

A couple of items first to clarify my

analysis:

1. None of the DNA Analysis Labs use an industry standard set of Ethnic Groupings, probably because none exists. They seem to prefer their own Ethnic Groupings. To cope with that I tried to group regions and ethnicities appropriately; that is appropriately by my definition.
2. I organized the columns such that they appear with 23andMe first, AncestryDNA second, just because I received them

adds the columns correctly.

Below you can see how the DNA services analyzed two datasets from a single individual, me.

I do not know what observations you might derive from my spreadsheet analysis. However, here are the conclusions and observations that I have drawn from this exercise. I would not want to use DNA Ethnic Grouping analysis results for my genealogy work without having at least a basic personal

Looking at this, what Ethnic Group(s) do you think I belong to??								
	Mark		Mark on MyHeritage		Mark on DNA Land		Mark GEDmatch (Eurogenes K13)	
	23andMe	AncestryDNA	23andMe	AncestryDNA	23andMe	AncestryDNA	23andME	AncestryDNA
Europe								
North & West European	36.9	77	69.8	73	63	48		
French & German	18.6							
British & Irish	13.7							
Irish, Scottish, and Welsh		3	9.6	6.1				
Great Britain		1						
North Atlantic							42.19	42.16
Scandinavia	9.1	1						
Southern European	4							
Iberian	2.3	3				4.5		
Western Mediterranean							13.07	12.92
Eastern Mediterranean							5.09	5.18
Italian	0.3							
Balkan					3.7	10		
North East European					15	8.4		
Finnish	0.1	3	2.3	3.4	8.8	2.7		
Northern Slavic					9.7	26		
Baltic	10.8	10	14.1	13.3			28.5	28.46
Broadly European	4							
Ashkenazi Jew	0.1							
Africa								
North African	0.1		3.3	3.3				
North East Africa							0.99	1.03
Nigerian			0.9	0.9				
Asia & Pacific & Amerindian								
West Asian							6.79	6.86
Red Sea							0.43	0.58
Asia (South)	0.1						1.66	1.74
Siberian							0.11	0.12
Oceanian							0.32	0.28
Melanesia		1						
Amerindian								
TOTAL	100	98	100	100	100.2	93.6	89.64	89.75

A chart showing the analysis of DNA samples submitted by the author of primary and secondary analysis providers

3. The columns do not add up to 100%. See item 1 in this list, the reason may be hiding in there somewhere. But that's just a guess on my part. I can, however, say that I'm pretty certain the spreadsheet

and family history context.
 A person's DNA is built up over all the generations that preceded them; that and a little bit of the luck associated with which bits of DNA you get from mom and dad. Historical context is a huge adjunct to

understanding where and when the ethnic components may have arrived into a person's DNA composition. You'll never know which ones went down other branches, because your person on the tree never got the "cool" ethnic marker(s).

It seems clear that knowing where Ethnic Groups lived, and when, is also essential. Not to mention when they might have been eradicated from a piece of real estate (ethnically cleansed).

Obviously, all these contexts can be built and

understood. But knowing your DNA ethnic mix is more useful in confirming your genealogy research than it is in kicking it off. If you would like to read other articles on this general topic area, here are a few I recommend:

*What Is An Ethnic Group?*¹

*Can You Tell Your Ethnic Identity From Your DNA?*²

*DNA Tests Can't Really Tell Your True Ethnicity*³

*Calculating Ethnicity Percentages*⁴



Shakespeare's kid probably had 50 percent of his DNA; his kid in turn, on average, a quarter, and so on. Within 10 generations, Shakespeare's DNA has spread out and recombined so many times that it doesn't even really make sense to speak of a match. Putting the same point the other way, each of us has so many ancestors that we have no choice but to share them with each other... The truth is, you have your history and your genes have theirs.

A selection from the article DNA Tests Can't Really Tell Your True Ethnicity (vitals.lifehacker.com)

Footnotes

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethnic_group
2. <https://goo.gl/KV1nnP>
3. <https://vitals.lifehacker.com/dna-tests-can-t-really-tell-your-true-ethnicity-1759138178>
4. <https://dna-explained.com/2017/01/11/concepts-calculating-ethnicity-percentages/>



Mark F. Rabideau is a professional genealogist and family historian of 20+ years, as well as a semi-retired engineering management consultant of 40+ years. He presents his work and shares his learning on two primary websites: ManyRoads (<http://many-roads.com>) and Shoah Statistics (<http://shoahstatistics.com>). Mark regularly speaks and teaches genealogy/history topics especially focusing on Quebec, Prussian, German, Mennonite/Amish and Holocaust research.

A MURDER IN RURAL QUEBEC HAS NATIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Adapted from a blog by Shannon Vale

About an hour southwest of Quebec City lies the small town of St-Jacques-de-Leeds in the Eastern Townships. Today the sleepy town belies a history that changed the direction of a nascent Canada. It's a story involving my daughter Bridget's ancestor, one Robert Corrigan. We've come to Leeds to find out that story, with the help of historian Steve Cameron.

While we're driving south from Quebec City, Bridget's dad, Robert Dennis Corrigan, is driving north from New Hampshire to meet us. Over the years, Dennis has been working on the Corrigan genealogy, and last year he stumbled on his ancestral history in Quebec's Eastern Townships. This is his second trip up to these parts to dig a little deeper into the story. We've got a date with history in the morning.

We're ready to go when Steve arrives. For the next few hours, he escorts us by car through hill and dale and through neighboring towns, pointing out places of interest and filling us in on the details as he knows them of the murder that changed the course of Canadian history.

In the 1830s, Patrick and Grace Corrigan and all but one of their children, Robert, emigrated from Ireland to Canada. The family were all Catholics save for Robert, who was a converted Protestant. Eventually Robert came to Canada, and in the late 1840s he



St-Sylvestre (St-Jacques-de-Leeds), a small town in the rural Beauce area of Quebec

bought farmland in St Sylvestre, down the road from Leeds, where he and his wife and children settled. Descriptions of Robert suggest he was a strong, boastful and belligerent man who was quick to ridicule and fight with his Catholic neighbors, members of the Order of the Ribbon, making enemies along sectarian lines.

Fast forward to October 17, 1855. In his capacity as a judge at the local agricultural fair in Leeds, Robert awarded poor marks to the sheep of an Irish Catholic farmer, John McCaffrey. Tensions were high and after an argument, a group of Ribbonmen attacked Robert so severely that he died from his



Dennis and Bridget at the Robert Corrigan homestead in Saint-Sylvestre

wounds two days later. On his deathbed, Robert named his 11 attackers, who were subsequently accused of murder.

The accused fled to the hills and stayed in hiding for months, only reappearing when it came clear to them that since it would be impossible to identify the person who had landed the fatal blow, they would get off. And that's what happened. In February 1856, at their trial held in Quebec City, the men were acquitted of the crime.

The newspapers picked up the story, and this is where it starts to get really interesting. A little Canadian history first: Canadian Confederation, when Canada officially became a nation, occurred in 1867, uniting four eastern provinces as a country. The two Atlantic Provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were small, both in land mass and

population; the two biggies, Ontario and Quebec held most of the power, and politically, they had been at each other's throats since time immemorial. Quebec, or Lower Canada as it was called prior to Confederation, was discovered by French explorers as early as the 1500s and was primarily inhabited by French Catholics; Ontario, then called Upper Canada, was home to English Protestants, many of them United Empire Loyalists – supporters of the English king during the American Revolution, who had fled north in the 1700s.

The press in Upper Canada made hay with the Corrigan story, creating a wave of protest among the Protestants, and a local conservative politician took on the case, presenting a resolution to the Legislative Assembly requiring that the charge made by

the judge to the jury in the Corrigan case be investigated. The resolution passed and it put the coalition government in jeopardy, requiring a vote of confidence. After some wrangling and falling apart at the seams, the head of the coalition government was forced to resign in May 1856 and John A. MacDonald, the leader of the Conservative Party in Upper Canada, formed a new coalition government.

MacDonald went on to become the first prime minister of Canada upon confederation in 1867. If it weren't for the Corrigan case, who knows if the Conservatives under MacDonald would have ever come to power, and Canadian history might have taken a very different course.

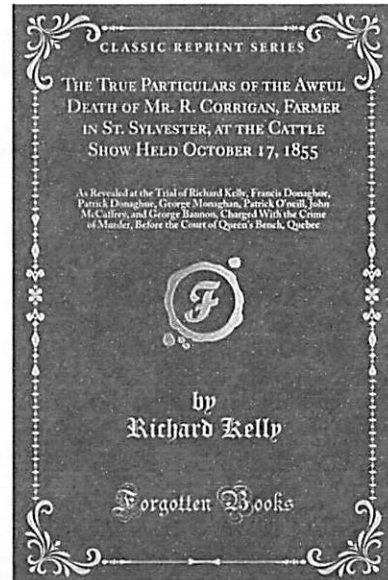
The remaining Corrigans left St-Sylvestre in the years following Robert's murder, but an Irish presence remains in the area, attending church, farming the land and populating the small towns much as their ancestors did.

Editor's note: This trial was documented in a remarkably detailed, day-by-day account by Richard Kelly; so detailed that the following is recorded on page 65:

Some interbabbling between opposing counsel.

The press in Lower Canada also "made hay" with this story. The author quotes from the *Quebec Mercury* 19th February, 1856:

Atrocious as is the conduct described in The Gazette, it falls short of the fact.....Words



The True Particulars of the Awful Death of Mr. R. Corrigan, Farmer in St. Sylvester, at the Cattle Show Held October 17, 1855

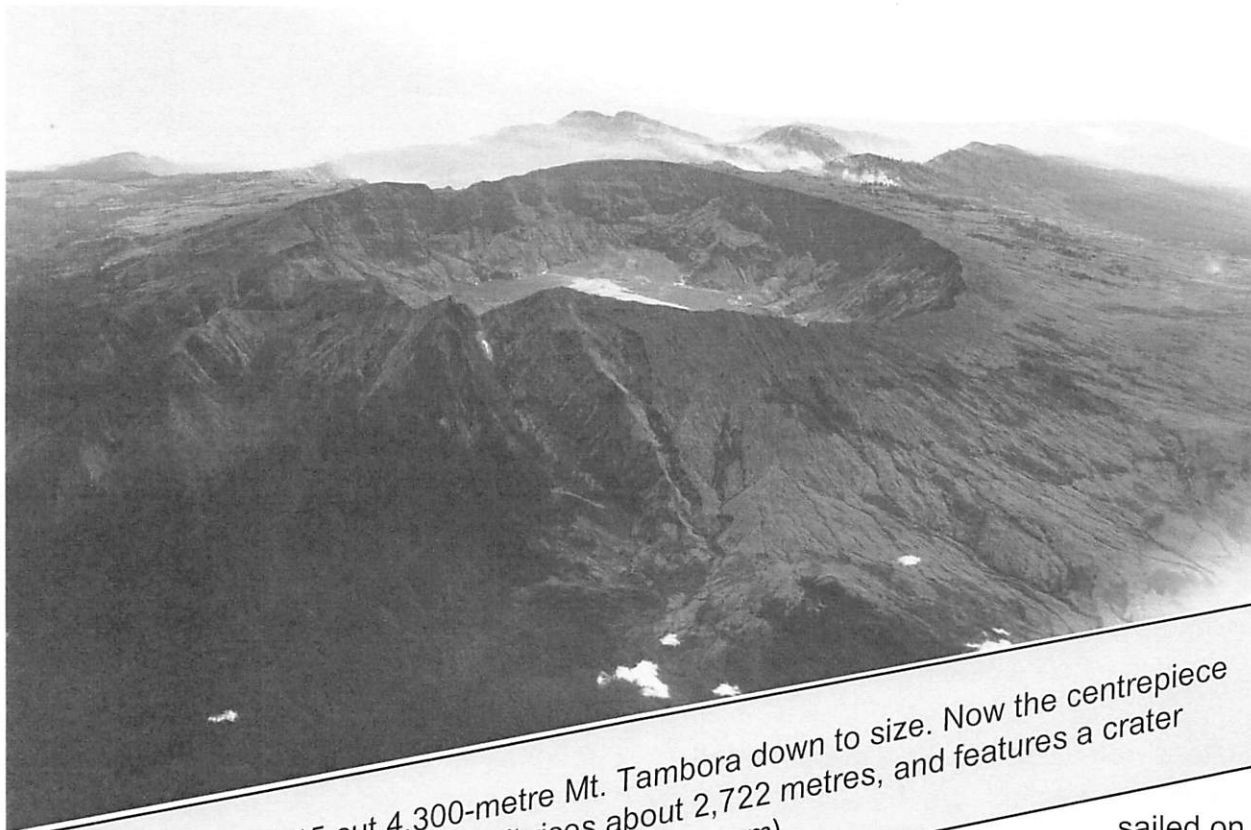
cannot describe the open and direct collusion by which the Crown Officer was opposed during the whole trial.....Insults and threats were offered to honest witnesses. Shouts of laughter and applause at the testified words and cries of, "Go it, ye cripples," and "Go on and start the row, and we will follow after".



Shannon Vale is the author of "Astral Weeks Live: A Fan's Notes," the story of one fan's year on the road following Van Morrison on tour. Her blog is at www.followshannon.com. She is currently writing a historical novel set during the tumultuous year of 1848 in Ireland.

EARTH-SHATTERING STUFF ABOUT A GASPÉ FAMILY

by Frank Mackey



The eruption of 1815 cut 4,300-metre Mt. Tambora down to size. Now the centrepiece of Mount Tambora National Park, it rises about 2,722 metres, and features a crater that is more than a kilometre deep. (visittambora.com)

We don't know much about the Munros of Paspébiac, or about Blacks in the Gaspé generally. We would know even less if it weren't for the eruption of Mt. Tambora in Southeast Asia in 1815.

Hector Munro is thought to have been the refugee of that name who left New York in the British evacuation of the city at the end of the American Revolution. According to the "Book of Negroes," the official record of black evacuees, he was a "stout mulatto," about 23, ex-servant (think slave) of a Mr. Pyate of Charleston, S.C. In the summer of 1783, he

sailed on the Lady's Adventure to Saint John, in the part of Nova Scotia that became New Brunswick the following year. In time, he made his way north to the Gaspé. He also found a wife, a black woman named Marie. Marie Munro died at Percé in November 1810. On her deathbed, she was baptized a Catholic, as her husband would be three years later at Paspébiac. That was on January 31, 1814, the day he married Apolline, a Mi'kmaq woman. He was said to be about 42.

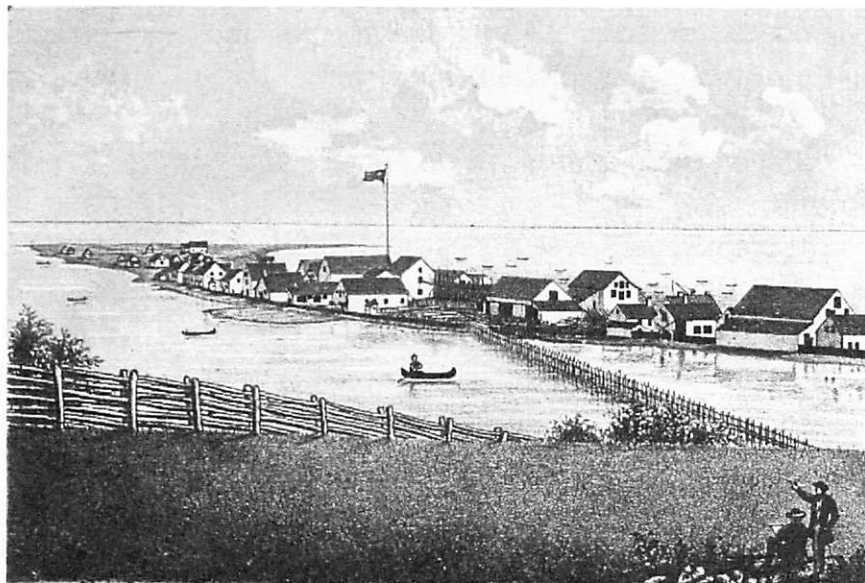
It was a little more than a year after their wedding that Tambora blew its top on the island of Sumbawa in present-day Indonesia. There were rumblings for months, then a series of blasts in early April, the big

one coming on April 10. It's estimated 100,000 people died, most of them killed by the lava, tsunamis, flying rocks and debris or smothering ash. Others died a world away. The eruption shot tonnes of ash and droplets of acid into the stratosphere where they blocked the sun, leading to global cooling in 1816 – snow and frosts in the summer months – that caused crop failures, livestock losses and food shortages far and wide. Only in the 20th century did scientists connect the dots and see this dark “Year Without a Summer” as Tambora’s doing.

You would think that, living on Chaleur Bay on the underside of the Gaspé, the Munros and their 5-month-old son Eusèbe were well out of harm’s way when Tambora exploded, and that any headaches they faced would have been small potatoes compared with the sudden death and destruction that rained down on people within reach of the volcano. Gaspé land commissioners did later claim that “in the year 1816, when the lower parts of the Province were afflicted with a famine from the destruction of the harvest with frost, no such inconvenience was experienced at Paspébiac.”

Apolline knew better. As the winter of 1816-17 set in, starvation did stare her and others in the face at Paspébiac and neighbouring New Carlisle. To help them outstare it, the government at Quebec sent flour, 100 barrels of it. The famished were expected to pay for their share, in cash or kind, but Apolline was in no shape to do so, as she indicated in her plea to the authorities on January 10, 1817:

The Petition of Poulaine Munro wife of Hector



Charles Robin & Co. establishment at Paspébiac for whom Hector Munro worked. The buildings on the Paspébiac fishing station are now a provincial historic site (from Thomas Pye’s Canadian Scenery: District of Gaspé, Montreal, John Lovell, 1866).

*Munro Fisherman of Paspébiac –
Humbly sheweth*

That your Petitioner’s Husband left her last Fall and is now she understands on the other side of the Bay of Chaleurs, and that she has a Child a Boy of 3 years old living with her and far gone in her pregnancy of a second Child by her said Husband –

That your Petitioner is in a most poor and destitute Condition having no Provisions of any Kind except a Barrel and a half of Potatoes

May it therefore please your Honors to take your Pet^rs Case into Consideration and to afford her a free and bounteous Relief from the Stock of Flour committed to your Honors Care & Distribution by his Majesty’s Prov’ Gov’ And your Pet^r as in Duty bound will ever pray.

*her
Poulaine X Munro
Mark*

Without Tambora, there would have been no famine. Neither would there have

been a record of the domestic troubles and precarious state of the Munro family. Fortunately, as far as food went, Apolline's prayers were quickly answered. The day she submitted her petition, she received 84 pounds of flour, free of charge. Five days later, she gave birth to Marie, a sister to Eusèbe (he was not 3 as her petition said; he had just turned 2 on November 22).

As for her husband, if he had left her in the lurch, planning never to return, he reconsidered. Their third child, Pierre, was born on October 12, 1819. Seven more children followed – Germain in 1822, Jules in 1825, Véronique in 1827, twins Florent and Jacques Romain in 1830, then Aimé in 1832, and Emmanuel in 1834. Records exist of the births of all 10 children, and of four dying before 1860 – even of Aimé's and Emmanuel's first communion in 1847 – but no records of any marrying, which is odd. From the children's names, it seems that the Munros lived mainly en français. Indeed, when others wrote the name, Munro often became Ménereau, Monnereau, Monreau, etc. Hector Munro's first name was occasionally recorded as Joseph, a baptismal name. Apolline became Apollonie, Pauline, Poulaine, etc., and her family name was Noël when it wasn't written Caplan or just Sauvagesse or Inconnue. When Munro married in 1814, he was working for Charles Robin & Co., the

tentacular Jersey fishing and trading business that had its North American headquarters at Paspébiac. In her petition of 1817, Apolline said he was a fisherman. On other occasions, he was identified as a farmer or day labourer. He did not own a house or land of his own.

Some time between the birth of Emmanuel, their last child, on September 29, 1834, and the death of their first, 23-year-old Eusèbe, on May 29, 1838, Apolline died. Her husband died on August 17, 1841, at the age of "about 68." That tallies with his estimated age of 42 at his wedding in 1814. But neither jibes with the age of 23 recorded when he left New York in 1783. If he really had been about 23 then, he would have been about 53 when he married Apolline and about 80 when he died. Whatever the case, by 1860, Hector and Apolline were dead, as were their sons Eusèbe, Pierre and Jules, and daughter Marie. When she died on March 28, 1858, "Marie Munro Nègresse" was said to be about 32. In fact, as she was born in that grim winter of 1816-17, she was really 41. Her baby brother Emmanuel, 23, was present at her burial. There is no later trace of the family. If the other children were still alive then, Véronique would have been 30, Germain 36, the twins 28, and Aimé almost 26.

That's all we know about the Munros of Paspébiac. Not much.



Frank Mackey - A native Quebecer, Frank Mackey retired in 2008 after nearly 40 years of newspapering. He joined the society in the summer of 2015. He is the author of Steamboat Connections: Montreal to Upper Canada, 1816–1843 (2000), Black Then: Blacks and Montreal 1780s–1880s (2004), and Done with Slavery: The Black Fact in Montreal, 1760–1840 (2010), all published by McGill-Queen's University Press. A French translation of the latter, titled L'esclavage et les Noirs à Montréal, 1760–1840, was published by Hurtubise in 2013.

Ida Péron: A 20th C Life Well-lived: from Horse and Buggy to Space Rockets

by René Péron



*Horse and Buggy, c,1900
(commons.wikipedia.org)*

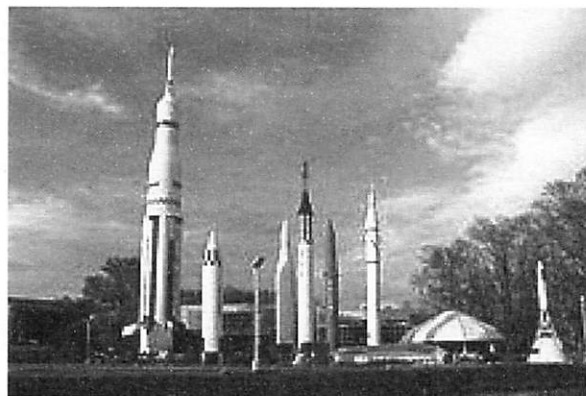
One hundred years, so finite in time! Nevertheless, in one person's life time, who has lived to such an age in the last century or so, much has happened, even though one does not realize it. Suddenly we are at the end of the road, wondering what has been accomplished. Let us take a look at such a person!

Ida Alice Péron was born September 3, 1906, in Douglass Corners (now called le Coin Douglass) and died March 22, 2011, in Alabama. She was the fifth child in an eventual family of ten born to Alice Brouillet and Céphas Péron. No doubt, for her and her siblings, the years of growing up were quite eventful. This was a time period when their father and mother were facing not only strenuous work attached to developing a milk farm, but also to maintaining their Protestant beliefs in an environment almost totally Roman Catholic.

Her childhood and youth years were part and parcel of the lifestyle of a farm of her day. Nevertheless, following the Huguenot tradition

of our French ancestors who prized education, her father sent her to elementary school in the village of Napierville some two and a half miles distant. Did she go on horseback, walking, or in a wagon? That is not completely known to us as a horse and buggy were the means in summer weather; in winter, when it was not very cold, a horse and sleigh sufficed as one stayed home if the weather was too bad. However, for high school she was admitted to Feller Institute, an evangelical, French language, Protestant institution in Grand-Ligne, now called Saint-Blaise-sur-Richelieu. As it was some fifteen miles distant she must have become a boarder there or have lived with one of her numerous Péron relatives.

As a young woman in her early twenties, she and her sister Evelyn met two Brockington brothers, Felix and Philip, who lived in the immediate vicinity. For reasons now partly known to all*, she was married on 21 November 1929 in Montréal, in what we believe may have been a civil ceremony, as witnessed by some of



Huntsville, Alabama, known as "space rocket city" (wikipedia)



Ida Péron, cousin of the author. (Photo from R. Péron) ".....all those years, she had a piano or harmonium available to her".

her siblings and relatives. However, this took place in Temple Baptist Church in Outremont, as stated in the Church's registers signed by pastor Chas. George Smith.

No other details being available we find the couple living in an uncle's house in "Douglass Corners" early in the 30s after having spent a short while in Detroit, Michigan and in Napierville, Québec. It was then that they busied themselves with raising St. Bernard dogs. This business they transferred to Chazy, New York, in 1937, where she occupied herself with bringing up her two children Earrold and Eunice, both born in Montréal's Women's

Hospital, Québec province.

A few short years later in the early 40's, Felix bought a hardware business and specialised in floor sanding and general home improvements. It was then that she also undertook to manage the hardware business until some five years before her spouse's death. Over and above the business, she became involved in the local Home Bureau and the Friendship Club at the Chazy Presbyterian church.

Widowed in 1982, she remained alone until 1994 in her commercial residence which she and her husband had completely renovated with love. She then moved to live with her

daughter Eunice in Rouses Point, New York, for three years, then five years with her son Earold and his wife in Atlanta, Georgia. From there she moved to an assisted living residence back in Plattsburg, New York, the Vilas Home. Her daughter having then moved to Huntsville, Alabama, she also moved to that state at the advanced age of 97, and there she lived the rest of her days under quiet care and comfort until the "ripe old age" of 104 years.

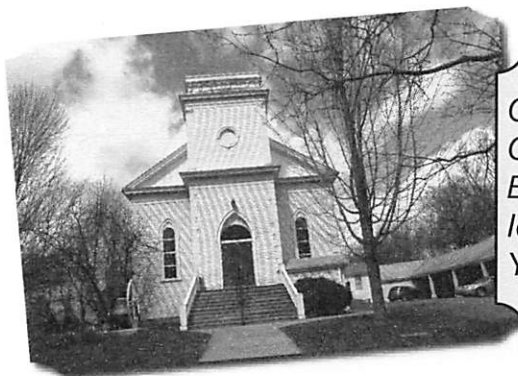
Indeed, she did love and live a full life, having grown up surrounded by affectionate and protective parents, numerous close siblings and a cherishing husband and children. Besides taking care of her family and home, she enjoyed gardening, playing the piano (of course) and singing (even at 104), cooking, playing cards and scrabble, sewing/quilting, all backed by her incredible memory. As with all the Pérons at Douglass Corners, most of all, she enjoyed spending time with her family, near and far. Most precious to her were her five grandchildren and fourteen great-grandchildren

It would seem that in all those years, she had a piano or harmonium available to her.

Thus, she could relax, whilst playing, which she did with feeling, especially when it was religious hymns, be they of the French or English repertoire. Of course, these were Protestant evangelical ones. And thus it was that she left this world when she could still make a piano vibrate as she played for the "old ones" around her (of course it being understood that she was not "old"!).

In glancing back at such a past we can only wish for such a love for life and music for each and everyone in our families, be they young or old, but definitely not "aged". Her pride in her family and relatives, her steadfastness in her religious heritage, were but a reflection of faculties known to have been those of her Huguenot, Calvinist, French ancestors in the 16th and 17th centuries.

**It is said that they eloped. Could this have been because of her parents seeming resistance to seeing their children marry into either of the English speaking or Roman Catholic elements of the population? It is also said that this was because the Brockington parents objected to losing the financial support of the young man.*



Community work at Chazy Presbyterian Church and breeding St. Bernards: two aspects of Ida's time in upper New York State.



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.

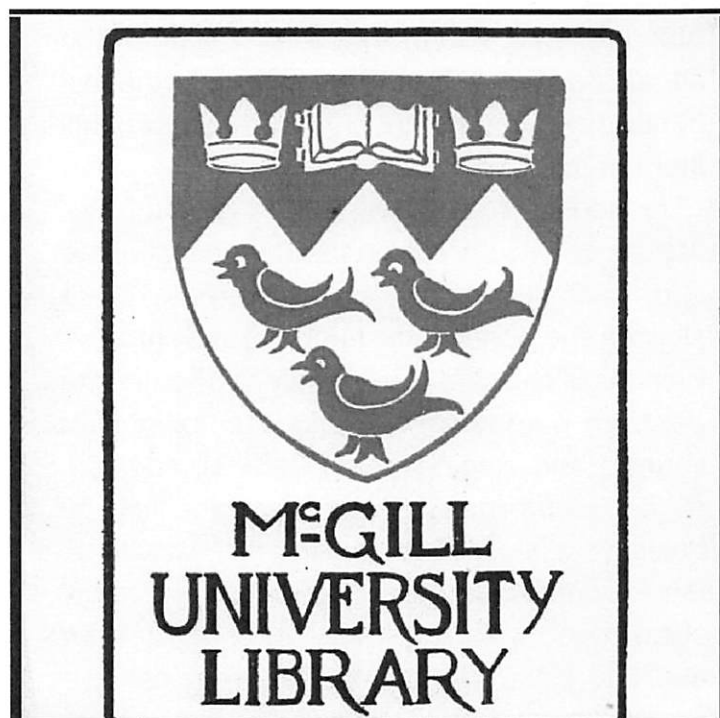
Genealogical Resources at McGill University and Beyond

By Christopher Lyons

McGill University is one of the oldest and most established institutions of higher learning in Canada. Founded by a bequest from James McGill (1744-1813), the university was granted a royal charter by King George IV in 1821. Its first faculty was medicine, which began when the Montreal Medical Institution joined the university in 1829. Other faculties, schools and research institutions were developed in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The growth of the university was coupled with the development of its library and archival holdings. Much of McGill's holdings, especially from the 1950s and earlier, are rare or unique in Canada. The university extensively collected publications in the major academic and scientific languages of the time (English, French, German) and more selectively in other European and Asian languages.

The McGill Library and Archives has a number of resources of interest to those doing genealogical research. Here below are only a few examples of the many available.



Those wishing to do research at McGill should contact the appropriate unit. Contact information will be found on the home page of each one.

Osler Library of the History of Medicine -
<https://www.mcgill.ca/library/branches/osler>

The Osler Library of the History of Medicine opened in 1929 to house the collection of rare medical and other books donated by Sir William Osler, the renowned physician and McGill graduate and professor. Initially comprising 8,000 titles listed in the Bibliotheca Osleriana, the collection—the finest of its kind in Canada—has grown to around 100,000 works including older, rare materials as well as current books and periodicals about the history of the health sciences and related areas.



McGill University Rare Books and Special Collections

Material of interest to genealogists include:

- Canadian Health Obituaries Index File - <http://osler.library.mcgill.ca/cfstand/>. This searchable database contains listings for obituaries and death notices which appeared in almost thirty Canadian medical journals between 1833 and 2000. Does not contain the full text of the obituary, but gives bibliographic information.

- Numerous print annual directors of physicians and medical specialists. These cover practitioners in Canada, the United States, and the United Kingdom. Entries are usually alphabetically arranged and contain information about medical schools attended, areas of specialization and where a physician worked. Titles include The Canadian Medical Directory, The American Medical Directory, and The Medical Register (for the United Kingdom).

- A number of print and online biographical resources are listed on the library's History of Medicine: Biographical Sources web page - <http://libraryguides.mcgill.ca/histmed/biographical>

Rare Books and Special Collections -

<http://www.mcgill.ca/library/branches/rarebooks>

RBSC has a collection of 400,000 monographs, plus numerous manuscripts and archives. There are also 10,000 prints and 6,000 maps. Not everything is catalogued, so

researchers should contact staff as well as searching the online book and archival catalogues.

Material of interest to genealogists include:

Lovell's Montreal Directory.

This directory began in 1842 and was issued annually. It lists names and professions both alphabetically and by civic address. There are also business and other listings. The directories for 1842-1992 have been digitized by the Bibliotheque and Archives nationales du Quebec and are freely available online.

St Lawrence Steamboat Company - this collection is part of MS223, Molson Archive. The company began in 1803 and sailed between Montreal and Quebec City. Records date from 1803 to 1863 and list goods and passengers transported. The ledgers were microfilmed and are available on Ancestry.Com.

McGill University Archives - <http://www.mcgill.ca/library/branches/mua>

The McGill University holds the records of the university, plus some historical collections which relate to Montreal for the most part. Information on former faculty and staff can be obtained here.

Material of interest to genealogists include:

- Old McGill. This yearbook began production in 1898. In the 1930s a separate

yearbook, the Clan MacDonald, was produced for students at MacDonald College.

• Yearbooks produced between 1898 and 2000 were digitized by the library and are freely available online at <http://yearbooks.mcgill.ca/>.

McGill University War Records.

Between 1942 and 1946 the university collected information on the activities of the faculty, students, alumni, and staff engaged in the Second World War effort. Records comprise 6,617 index cards and more than 3,000 files containing newspaper clippings, correspondence and over 700 photographs. Some of this material is available online at <http://www.archives.mcgill.ca/public/exhibits/mcgillremembers/index.htm>.



An illustration from the 1889 McGill Yearbook, donated by H. H. Grimsdale, Esq.



McGill University Library Reading Room, c. 1885



Christopher Lyons is Head Librarian of Rare Books and Special Collections at McGill University. He has presented and published in the fields of librarianship and library history. In 2015, he was granted the title of Osler Librarian by the library's Board of Curators.

How to Use the Drouin Institute Website

by Gary Schroder

The Drouin Institute, through their bilingual website www.genealogiequebec.com, contains over 45 million genealogical records from 1621 until the 2000's. The website is easy to use. The only problem is that there are so many valuable family history records available. The following are some of the databases available:

Drouin Collection of Quebec Church Registers 1621-1941

The Drouin Institute which is a private genealogical firm, obtained permission from the Quebec government in the early 1940's to visit the courthouses for each judicial district



and some Church archives to microfilm the registers. Most of the microfilming was done in 1942. This is why most of the church registers in this collection end in 1941. The Roman Catholic Collection is almost 100% complete. The Protestant Church Collection is roughly 90% complete, as they did not have access to certain registers in Western Quebec near the Ontario border, parts of the Laurentians and parts of the Eastern Townships. In later years the Catholic Parish Registers were augmented by selected registers after 1941.



The banner on the Drouin web site (genealogiequebec.com)

The Lafrance Index

The Lafrance Index is an excellent index to all Catholic Marriages in Quebec from 1621 to 1917. There is a short synopsis of the marriage details with a link to the original marriage record. The Lafrance contains also an index to all Catholic baptisms and burials in Quebec for the period 1621-1849 with a short summary

and links to the original church registers. Work is being done on the Protestant Marriages for the period prior to 1850. The Lafrance databases can search variations on the requested

surname which makes looking for early church records much easier.

Statistical Returns of Birth, Marriage, and Death 1926-1997

These are a set of genealogical records that are unique to Quebec. Starting in 1926, the Quebec government instituted Statistical Returns of Birth, Marriage, and Death. They





Obituary Section: the 4 sections total over 3.5 million documents and cover the 20th and 21st century. The internet obituaries section is being updated daily at a rate of about 13,000 new notices per month. (genalogiequebec.com)

are also known in the English genealogical world as Birth, Marriage, and Death Registrations. These returns/registrations contain different information than is seen in church registers. The Indexes and Returns of Birth are not open to the public. The Death Indexes are available. Females are normally listed under their maiden names. Sometimes on the Death Indexes, dates of birth, names of parents, and names of husbands are given. The Marriage Indexes and the actual returns of marriage are available for the period 1926-1997. I have the marriage registration forms for all my relatives who were married in Quebec from 1926-1997. The documents are written in French or English, depending on the language of the persons getting married.

Catholic Church Records Outside Quebec

There are millions of entries from Catholic church registers in primarily the eastern half of Ontario, some of which are not on Ancestry, and various parts of New Brunswick. Again, there are links to the original images.

Obituary Section

There are over three million obituaries divided into four main sections: Newspaper Obituaries,

Internet Obituaries, Death Cards, and Tombstone Photographs. I have found beautiful pictures of tombstones taken by Sebastian Robert of my relatives who were buried in various parts of Quebec. The Internet Obituaries is very good, because you can search surnames contained within the obituaries, not just the name of the person who died. I found Derbridges mentioned in other individuals' obituaries indicating where they were living in the United States. The Internet Obituaries Section does not simply refer to Quebec but to other parts of Canada as well.

Postcards

There is a collection of over 250,000 postcards from Jean-Pierre Pepin, owner of the Drouin Institute, which can indicate place of residence and other important genealogical information.

Wide Variety of Other Collections:

There are also a wide variety of other collections on this website including:

- 1: Drouin Marriage Indexes
- 2: Acadian Records and Indexes
- 3: Notarial Records and Indexes
- 4: Loisselle Marriage Index
- 5: Published Family Histories
- 6: City Directories
- 7: Connolly Genealogical Collection
- 8: Kardex Genealogical Collection
- 9: Early Census Records

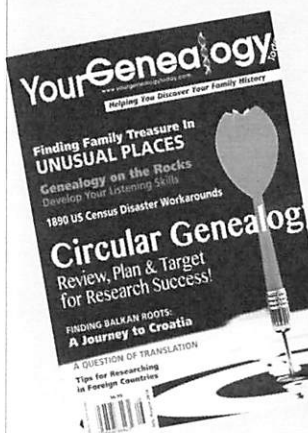
The List goes on and on!



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

The QFHS Magazine Rack

A browse through the genealogical journals and publications that have recently arrived at the QFHS Heritage Centre



+ **Your Genealogy Today** Vol. 14, No.3

Genealogy on the Rocks!

Sue Lisk

An investigation into a mysterious family photo turns into a cautionary tale about listening carefully to older relatives before plunging ahead.

+ **Families** - Ontario Genealogical Society
Vol. 57, No. 1

The Amateur Genealogist: Fraternal & Benevolent Societies

Fraser Dunford

"A great many of our ancestors belonged to a fraternal or benevolent society. Information about these societies can offer valuable family history leads as well as understanding their world".

+ **The Scottish Genealogist** Vol. LXV, No. 2

The Poor Registers of the Highlands: An Unutilised Resource.

Stuart Farrell

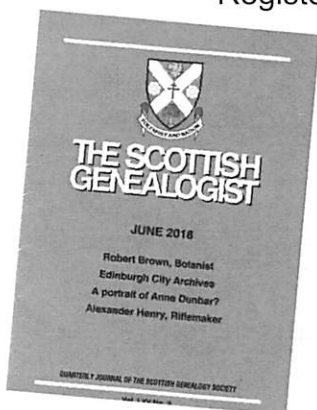
Being a "Pauper" can lead to a wealth of material in the Highlands, much of which has been ignored by family history groups. But these Registers can provide distinct information and are much undervalued.

+ **Genealogist Magazine** Vol 32, No.10

Anne Loomes: A Pioneer's Life

Sheila Bligh

In 1834, Ann was 40 years old with four sons when she and her husband were forced by poverty to emigrate to Australia. This is a detailed chronicle of that move.



Families
February 2019
Ontario Genealogical Society



Follow the Confederation route of the Shabrook Farm & Residence in Peel County on page 7
The house was originally built as a log cabin which was replaced in 1822 by a stone house.
See the article on page 10.

In this issue
1. My Ancestors in my
Country: Connections for
a Family History of
the Americas
2. The Ancestral Connections
of the Americas
3. The Ancestral Connections
of the Americas
4. The Ancestral Connections
of the Americas

Volume 57, Number 1
http://ogf.ca

Upcoming Seminars

1: Discovering Your Quebec Ancestors

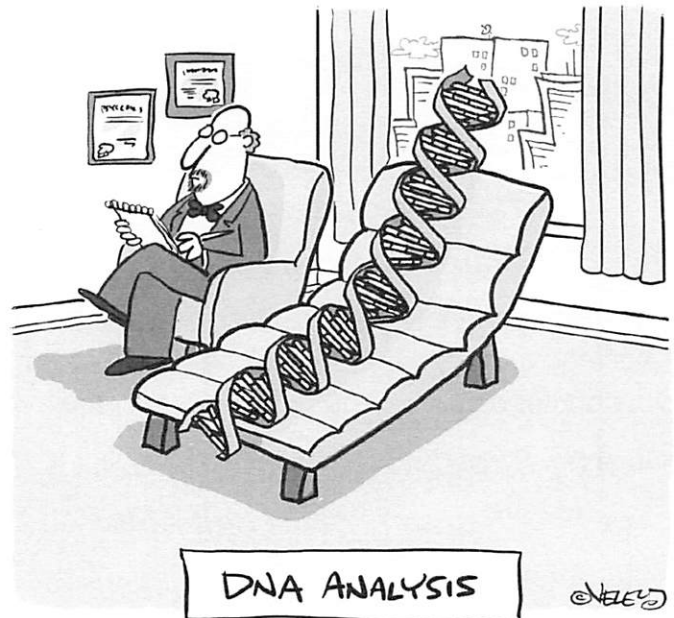
Date: Saturday October 27, 2018.

With Gary Schroder and Jackie Billingham.

2: Practical Tips on How To Interpret Your DNA Results from Ancestry

Date: Saturday November 24, 2018.

With Jackie Billingham and Gary Schroder.



Price: \$20.00 members \$25.00 non-members

Location for both seminars: Quebec Family History Society
Heritage Centre

153 St. Anne Street (Simon Fraser House)

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Your QFHS



Find us on Facebook

By Jackie Billingham
QFHS Facebook page
administrator

Here is a taste of some of the classic posts on our Facebook page. Queries such as these often generate positive results and discussion, as our online community's collective genealogical brain swings into action.

“Could someone please translate this birth record?”

“What is a dit Name?”

“Anyone know of specific sources to Hessian Settlers in Quebec?”

“Where would I find a copy of a marriage license for a marriage that took place in Montreal in 1934? It was a church wedding but banns were not posted....so a license would be required, I think.”

“Anyone tracing the Leblanc line in Quebec”

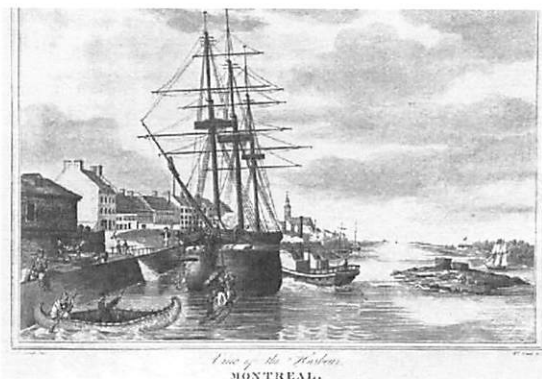
“Hi. Can anyone advise if there are online searchable Canadian newspaper archives?”

“So, in all my ancestor research I’ve just stumbled on something I have never seen before listed as “Antoine, majeur, enfant naturel” on his marriage record. Any idea what “enfant naturel” means in this context and why he doesn’t have a last name? Thanks”

“Thank you for allowing me to join. My great-grandfather _____ Stone. He was born in Quebec in 1848. That’s all I can find. Family lore is that he changed his last name from the French translation, but again I’m not sure. Any ideas? Has anyone heard the surname Stone in French Canada?”

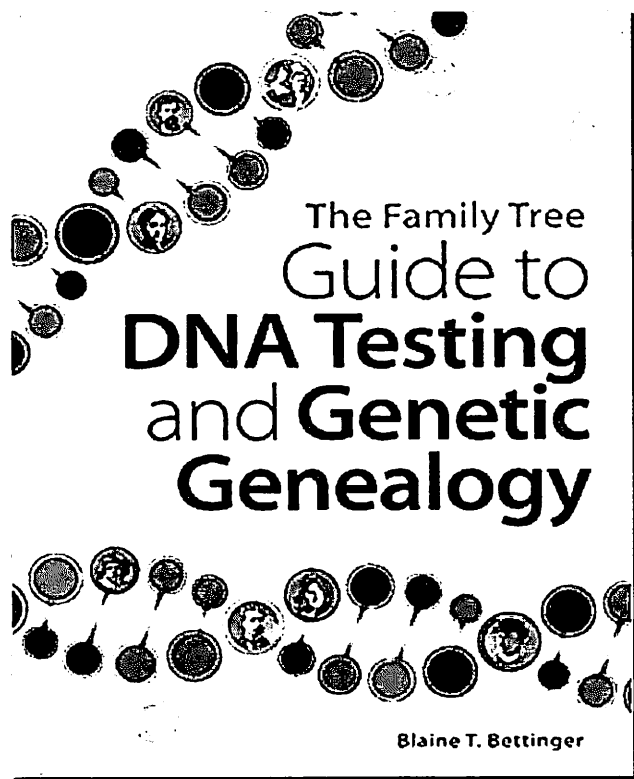
Curious about the responses? Join the Quebec Family History Facebook Page and read through these and several more captivating posts and replies.

Enjoy this lighter side of genealogical research!



Book Review

by Lorraine Gosselin



The most frequently asked questions about DNA testing are “why aren’t my results the same as my brother’s/sister’s?” And “my ethnicity results don’t make sense! I’m not xxx! Or it should show I’m yyy!”

“Ethnicity estimates are subject to several inherent limitations that prevent them from being completely accurate [...] the limitations mean the science these limitations are based upon is continuing to develop and improve.” (p. 165) -

These and many other questions are answered in the text and also by the helpful high-quality graphics. It is the information genealogists need to know and understand about DNA, explained in this book written especially for them.

Content highlights include:

Getting Started includes a section on

Common Misconceptions you will want to look at closely.

Selecting a Test is all about the different types of tests, how they work, for whom they are designed, how to apply them to genealogical research, and what different testing companies offer.

Analyzing and Applying Test Results discusses third party tools (an area that is in expansion) where you can load the results from one company into an independent data base in order to have a wider range of possible matches. This section also discusses ethnicity and genetic testing for adoptees.

There are extensive tools, such as research forms that you can download from a web site rather than photocopying from the book, an extensive glossary, lists of websites, books, and blogs. The list of blogs is one of the most helpful features if you want to keep in touch with future changes – and the prediction is that there will be many.

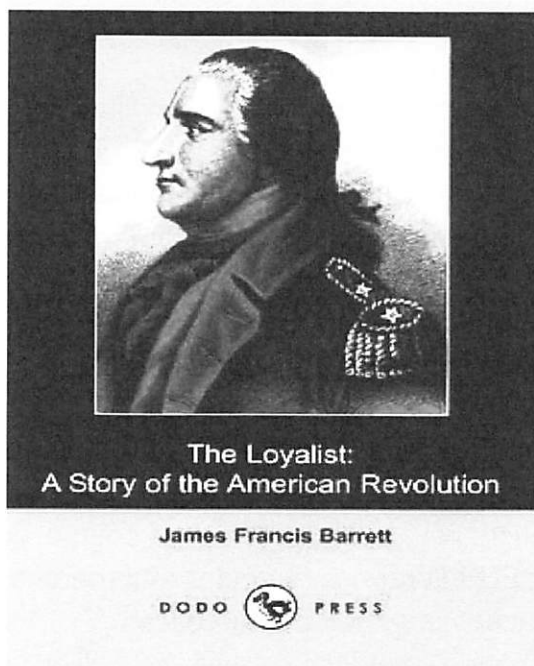
Why not start with the author’s own blog at www.thegeneticgenealogist.com where there are more charts and it “explores the latest news and developments in the related field of personal genomics.”

If you plan to buy this book, I suggest you shop around: I paid nearly \$10 less than the list price when it first came out.

The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy

Blaine T. Bettinger

ISBN 13 9781440345326



LibGuides

“LibGuides are research guides that provide information about a repository or a topic that aids the reader in finding resources, books, websites, and more. LibGuides are a tool to help you do better genealogy research.”

The five favorites of Gena Philibert-Ortega are posted on Legacy’s web site: http://news.legacyfamilytree.com/legacy_news/2018/08/my-5-favorite-libguides.html.

LEXICON

Enfant naturel: child whose parents were not wed.

Abjuration: to recant something. In old church documents, it usually is the Protestant Religion before a marriage.

The Loyalist – A Story of the American Revolution by James Francis Barrett

A novel based on historical facts. “Historical facts constitute the background of this story. Its hero and heroine are fictitious of course, but the depiction of ... the several military and civic personages throughout the story is described accurately and in conformity with the sober truths of history.” Thanks to my friend Ginette for drawing attention to this title.

Available for free download on Project Gutenberg at <http://www.gutenberg.org/files/26217/26217-h/26217-h.htm>

Another Loyalist novel on BanQ

The romance of the Palatine Millers: a tale of Palatine Irish-Americans and United Empire Loyalists by Rev. W. Bowman <http://collections.banq.qc.ca/ark:/52327/2873669> (permalien). Note I haven’t read it yet, but will be checking it out.

Digitized First World War Records

The British National Archives has a vast collection of documents, letters, diaries, maps and photographs from the First World War, many of which have been digitised and can be searched and downloaded online.

http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/first-world-war/centenary-digitised-records/?utm_campaign=740368_FWW%20newsletter%20August&utm_medium=email&utm_source=The%20National%20Archives.

The Canadian Expeditionary Force

The digitization project is complete!



Officers and Men of the 26th Battalion, CEF prior to embarkation for Europe, St. John, New Brunswick, 1915. PAC. Source: canadainsoldiers.com

The database of 620,000 First World War personnel files is completed to mark the anniversary of Canada's 100 days.

Read about it here: <https://thediscoverblog.com/2018/08/15/the-canadian-expeditionary-force-digitization-project-is-complete/>

Free Online Historical Photo Archives From Canada

240 Canadian archives are listed, divided by Province. There are more than twenty listed for Quebec.

<http://www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/240-free-online-historical-photo-archives-from-canada#.W3DYzbgnbIU>. From The Ancestor Hunt, posted by Kenneth R. Marks on our Facebook page.

Boston University: online genealogical programs

It is too late, of course, to register for this September, but you may want to look over this site as it offers an impressive program at a prestigious American university. The

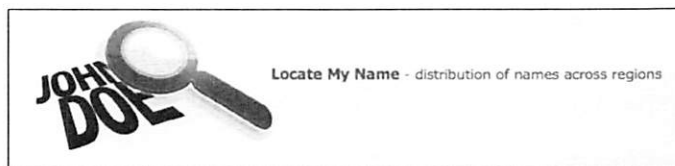
Program in Genealogical Research currently offers a 7-week course in Genealogical Principles, and 15 weeks for a Certificate Program in Genealogical Research. Note that the prices are high, but if you are looking for a deeper understanding or a career in genealogy, this would be an attractive addition to your CV. <https://genealogyonline.bu.edu>.

Institut genealogique Drouin

This website is now available in libraries throughout the Province.

Genealogie Quebec has announced that their Website is available at more libraries in Quebec, as well as many libraries in Canada and the U.S. Some of them may also carry the PRDH – the University of Montreal's data base. They also suggest that if access is not available at your library, to ask for it! A few of the local ones are Beaconsfield, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Longueuil, and of course, at the QFHS library. A reminder that there is free access to their death notices (nécrologie) that include over 2.2 million records from across Canada, from 1999 to today.

<https://www.genealogiequebec.com/en>.



Locate Name across Regions

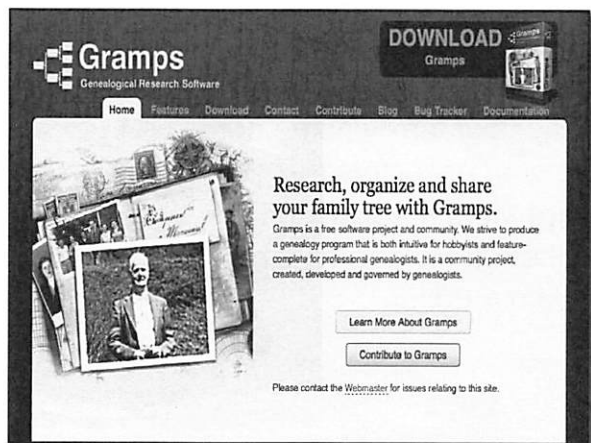
Locate My Name will help you find distribution of names across countries and regions.

The site mainly focuses on surnames because more people with the same surname in a place has more meaning. Either those people have been in the region since long ago and the name originates from there (or

nearby), or members of the same family for some reason relocated there.” <http://www.locatemyname.com/>.

New Irish Newsletter: Irish Genealogy Matters

Irish Roots has a new newsletter. They “aim to keep abreast of the latest updates to their website www.rootsireland.ie, news from their member centres and other facts and information for all of those interested in Irish genealogy.” Roots Ireland offers access to a unique database of more than 21 million Irish records. There is also an interactive map you can click to see what is happening in the particular Irish county that interests you. Just released issue no 2 at <http://www.rootsireland.ie/2018/08/irish-genealogy-matters-newsletter-no-2/>.



GRAMPS 5.0.0 Released (free)

Gramps is a free genealogy program that works with Linux, Mac, and Windows. Their Website states “Gramps is a free software project and community. We strive to produce a genealogy program that is both intuitive for hobbyists and feature-complete for professional genealogists. It is a community project, created, developed and governed by genealogists.” I haven’t tried it yet, but some members of the QFHS have used it successfully. It is also available in 40

languages – useful if you want to send your research to relatives who are unfamiliar with English. <https://gramps-project.org/introduction-WP/>

RootsFinder (free)

Dick Eastman “wrote about RootsFinder several months ago at <http://bit.ly/2OE2QcC>. “...RootsFinder.com is a free, online family tree that makes researching family history much easier. Unlike other online trees, which only provide hints to their own content, RootsFinder provides hints and search suggestions to websites.... (it) is valuable for all genealogists but especially useful for genealogy newcomers.” <https://www.rootsfinder.com/>.

The Genetics of Cousin Marriage

This may be less of a problem than was assumed - <https://daily.jstor.org/the-genetics-of-cousin-marriage/>.

Self Help

The Many Roads site has been updated with a special section for self-help:

<http://www.many-roads.com/tips-opinions-pointers/>

From the same site, Quebec historical records and newspapers :

<http://www.many-roaQuebeccds.com/2011/08/13/french-canadian-genealogy-searches-quebec-east-u-s-3/>. From Mark Rabideau on the QFHS Facebook page.

History books can broaden and liven your research results

Researching ones family tree should be more than names, dates, and places! We should add flesh and blood to our ancestors’ stories by understanding why they changed country, what were living conditions like in their

country of origin, and how did they live here. There can be very helpful clues in history books, or even good historical novels, even if they don't deal specifically with the family we are researching. Look for clues in the information you have. One recent example is my Palatine Loyalist ancestor, Christian Wehr: there is a note next to his name on a Loyalist list stating that he was in "The Secret Service in Canada" in 1782. Further checking told me that did not quite correspond to today's idea of spying ... it appears he was more involved with making sure American rebels were not crossing into Canada, and helping fleeing Loyalists to cross the border safely. However, I found a reference to a book called Loyalist Spy, and this will be my next purchase, in order to understand better what my ancestors were doing in this period.

Here are some of my favorite sources

AbeBooks sells new, used, and out of print books from several vendors around the world. You only deal with Abe and I only select vendors rated five stars, and read descriptions carefully, especially for used books. I have been buying from them for years and have always been highly satisfied.

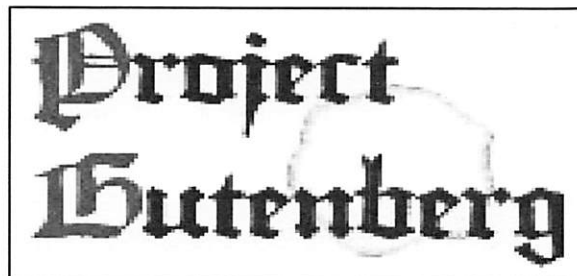
I especially like the fact that many vendors don't add additional handling and mailing costs. (Must be my Scots background.)

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I'm sure there are many others; if you want to pass them on to our readers, send them to me, c/o our Editor.



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

Technology

Find Historical Photos at Flickr Creative Commons

If you're interested in historical photos, there has never been a better time to try the Flickr Creative Commons. Flickr is a popular photo-sharing site that's keeping up well with the times: its new app was on the "Best of 2014" App Store list for iPad apps. It's a great platform for sharing your favorite photos with family and friends.

Groups and individuals alike upload old images, tag and source them, and make them available to others. Like what kinds of groups? Well, there's the British Library photostream, with over a million images in its photostream! And how about the (U.S.) Library of Congress, with over 23,000 photos?

Look for your favorite libraries and historical societies—and check back often. New additions post frequently. For example, as of December 2014, The Netherlands Institute of Military History now has a photostream. According to a blog announcement, "The Institute exists to serve all those with an interest in the military past of the Netherlands. Its sphere of activities covers the Dutch armed forces on land, at sea and in the air, from the sixteenth century until now. The staff of the NIMH administer a unique military history collection containing approximately 2 million images, of which they will be uploading many to the site." At this posting, only a couple dozen images show up so far, like the one shown here. Check back—or check with the Institute to see what they'll be posting soon—for more images.

Here's a tip: Those who post images to Flickr Creative Commons offer different rights to those who want to download and use their images. Described here (and searchable here by the kinds of rights you want), those rights may include the ability to use a photo as long as it's for noncommercial purposes and proper credit is given. Perfect for a responsible, source-citing genealogist!

From Lisa Louise Cooke's Genealogy Gems at www.GenealogyGems.com, home of the free Genealogy Gems Podcast.

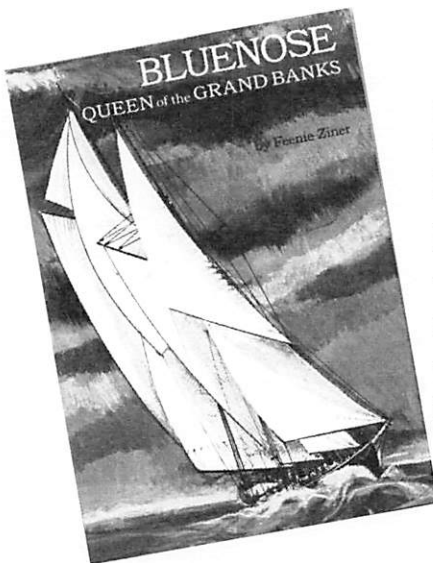


"Exercise Field Artillery Corps" album, image AKL092038, Netherlands Institute of Military History uploads at Flickr Creative Commons, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/nimhimages/16026248719/>.

QFHS Library

New Acquisitions

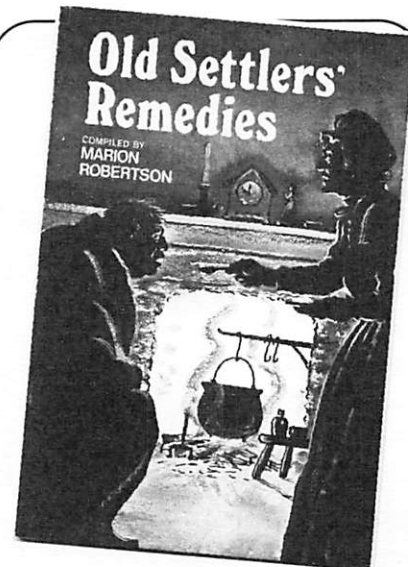
Interested in Nova Scotia history and genealogy? Here are just a few of the books on the subject newly catalogued in our Heritage Library. These volumes are part of a large collection donated to QFHS by Harold Harvey.



Bluenose: Queen of the Grand Banks
Feenie Ziner

HG 120.438 B3 1974

The story of the great Canadian fishing schooner which was one of the fastest ever built.



Old Settlers' Remedies
Marion Robertson

HG 120.451 R9 1961

Traditional remedies from the indigenous people and the 18th and 19th Century settlers.

PRIDE OF HOME

The working class housing tradition
in Nova Scotia 1749-1949



JOANN LATREMOUILLE
Photographs by Kathleen Flanagan Illustrations by Joan Rentoul

Pride of Home: The working class housing tradition in Nova Scotia 1749 - 1949

Joann Latremouille

HG 120.47 L28 1986

Domestic architecture as an expression of a unique culture. Many photos and illustrations.

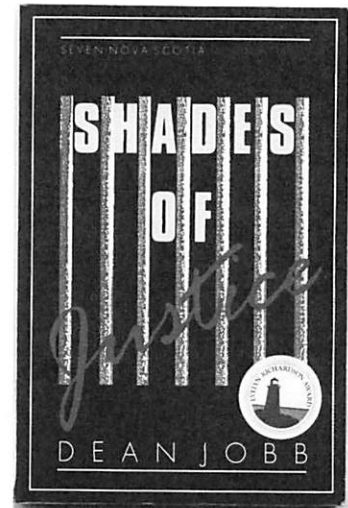
War Horse of Cumberland
The life and times of Sir Charles Tupper
Vincent Durant



*War Horse of Cumberland:
The life and times of Sir
Charles Tupper*
Vincent Durant

HG 120.93 T8 1985

Readable biography of N.
S. politician - both on and
off the public stage.



Shades of Justice
Dean Jobb

HG 120.434 J5 1988

An account of several N.
S. murder trials, and the
various pressures that
came to bear upon their
outcomes.

MEN AGAINST THE SEA
High Drama in the Atlantic



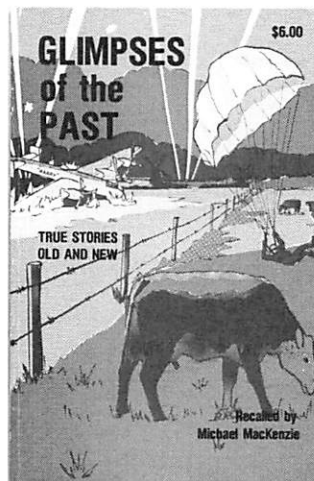
BY CYRIL ROBINSON

*Men Against the
Sea: High Drama in
the Atlantic*

Cyril Robertson

HG 120.8 R4 1971

Collection of
dramatic and
intense sea stories
by a Halifax-born
newspaperman.



Glimpses of the Past
Michael MacKenzie

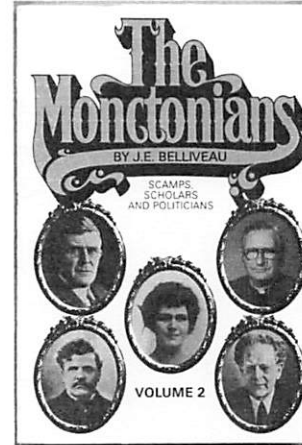
HG 120.8 McK 1984

True stories, old and new.
First title: Cows Help to
Escape Nazis.

The Monctonians Vol. II
J. E. Belliveau

HG 134.2 M4 B2

Tales of scamps, scholars and politicians, gleaned from countless interviews and old letters.



The
Cape Breton
GIANT



James D.
GILLIS
with a Memoir of James D. Gillis
by Thomas H. Raddall

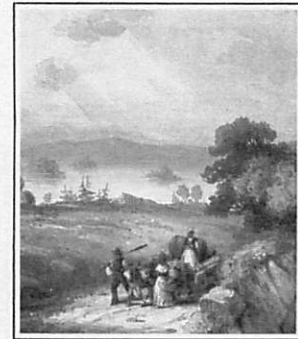
The Cape Breton Giant
James D. Gillis

HG 123.93 G3 1988

An informative, entertaining and outrageous account of Angus MacAskill, nearly 8 feet tall.

PEOPLES OF THE MARITIMES

Blacks



Bridglal Pachai

Blacks: People of the Maritimes

Bridglal Pachai

GN 120.24 P1 1987

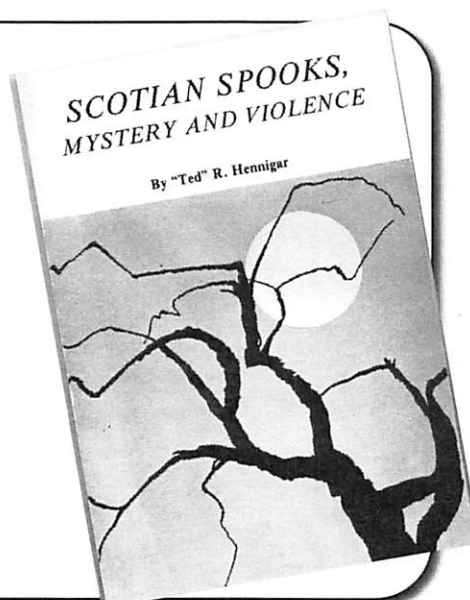
The Black presence in N. S. goes back to the early 17th C.

Scotian Spooks, Mystery and Violence

"Ted" R. Hennigar

HG 109.49 H3 1981

"The tales told here are mainly true or alleged to be true": author's note.





Help make history come alive!

The Château Ramezay Historic Site and Museum of Montreal (280 Notre-Dame East, Old Montreal - across from City Hall) is now recruiting volunteer history guides.

Find out more about participating in living history programs for children, weekend guiding and/or group tours for students and tourists. A training program is provided.

For more information:

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

Contact: Louise Brazeau, Education and Promotion Coordinator, Chateau Ramezay (514) 861-3708 Ext. 229
rh@chateauramezay.qc.ca

or

Joan Barrett, Museum Volunteer, joan.barrett@mcgill.ca

QFHS Research Request Form

Our volunteer researchers are prepared to assist you in your genealogical research - using the resources of the library.

PLEASE PRINT IN CAPITAL LETTERS TO AVOID CONFUSION.

RESEARCH FEES: \$25 per hour for members, \$40 per hour for non members
State the maximum number of hours you wish to pay for _____

NAME(S) TO BE RESEARCHED _____

PLEASE COMPLETE AS MUCH OF THE FOLLOWING AS POSSIBLE:

Circa date of birth _____ Place of birth _____

Religion _____

Circa date of marriage _____ Place of marriage _____

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?

Name: _____

Membership # _____

Tel: _____

Email address: _____

PAYMENT

Visa # or MC # _____

Cheque # _____

Expiry Date: _____

Money Order _____

Send completed form and payment to:

P.O. box 715, 15 Donegani Ave., Pointe-Claire, Quebec, H9R 4S8

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Missing family members or missing heirs?

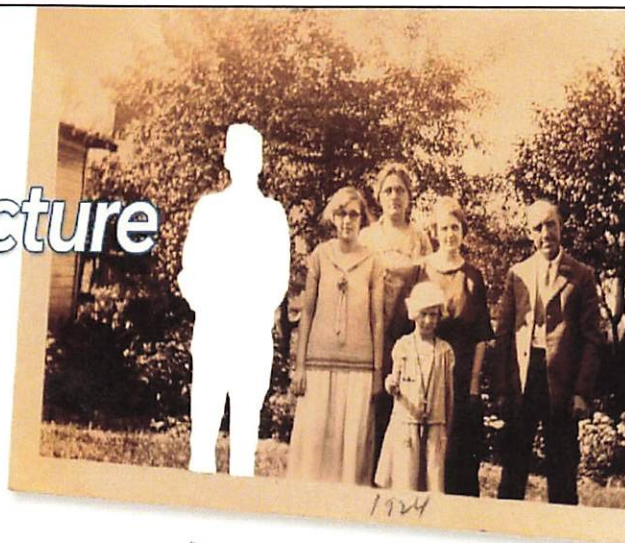
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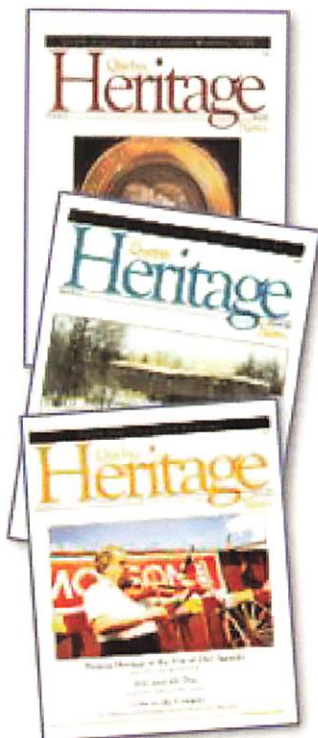
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