

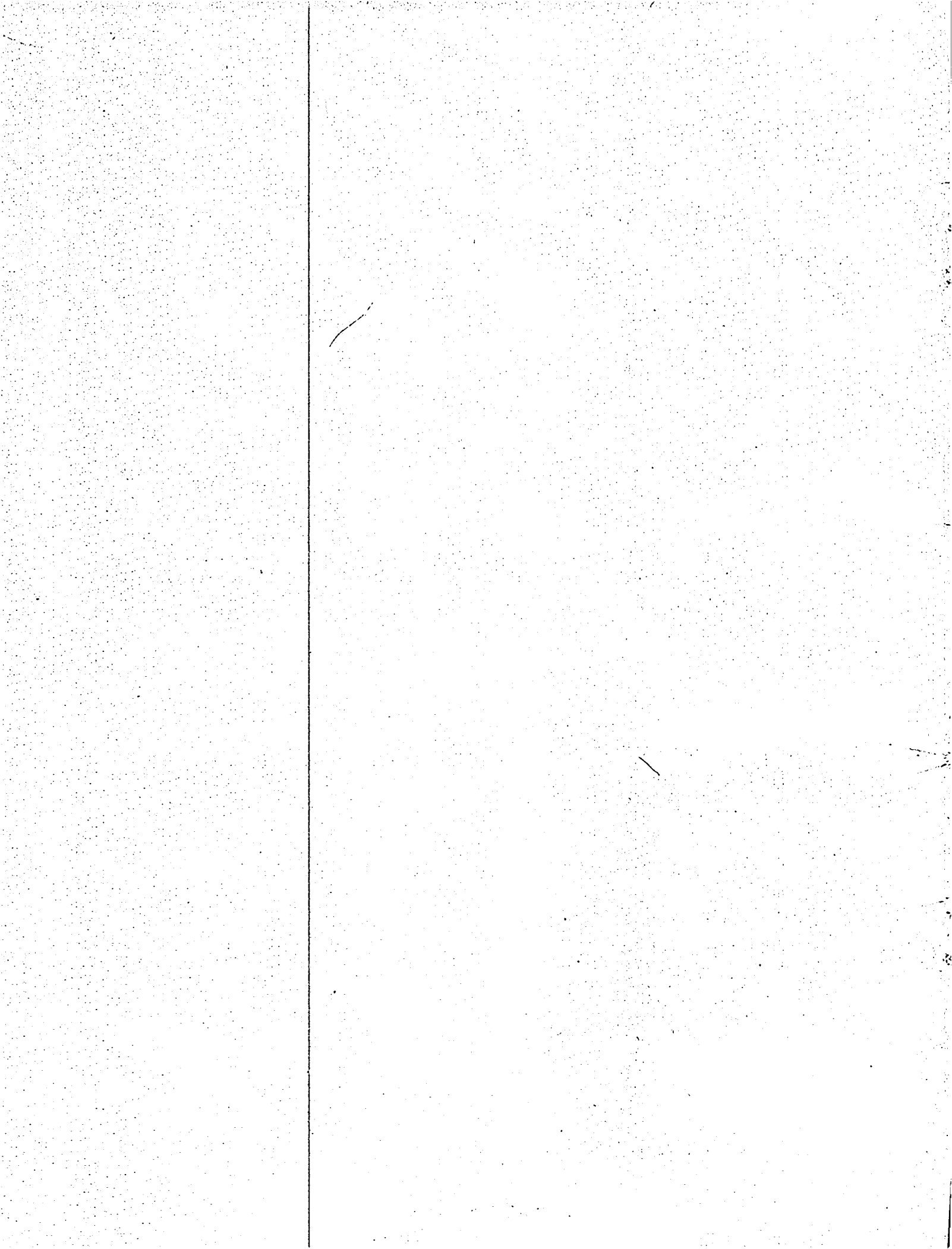
# Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society

4A



June 2020 Vol. 42 No.3



# Connections

June Issue 2020



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# QFHS News

## Connected

### Presenting... *Connected*

The Quebec Family History Society is proud to present the inaugural edition of "Connected", an electronic newsletter designed to keep us better connected. We've assembled a brand new lineup of features that will help bring your research to life. For example, the *Brick Walls and Sledgehammers* column may assist you in finding that elusive piece of information that will smash that wall to pieces... wouldn't that be amazing!

We chose the title very carefully. For us, *Connected* has a dual purpose: not only does it connect us to each other, but it also connects us to the ever expanding world of online digital research. In the spirit of "being connected", this newsletter will be delivered electronically to your inbox. What about the printed version of *Connections* you ask? *Connected* will not be replacing QFHS's flagship magazine *Connections*, it will still be published and arrive in your mailbox.



Simon Fraser House

*The Quebec Family History Society was founded August 1, 1977 to encourage the study of genealogy in Quebec and around the world. We are a registered Canadian charity that helps members of all backgrounds.*

The Quebec Family History Society is pleased to share with you the very first issue of **Connected** our new newsletter for members. **Connected** comes at very difficult time for many of us as we confined to our homes during the Covid 19 pandemic.

The QFHS Library may be temporarily closed but our hearts and minds are wide open. Hopefully we will all feel more connected to our fellow members through this newsletter. Please enjoy this newsletter and consider helping the writer/editor, QFHS

member Doug Fitz-Gerald, by contributing content for future issues.

### Cover:

*Ireland, 1771: An eviction order is carried out using a battering ram to render the dwelling uninhabitable*

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### Connections

Volume 42 Issue 3 June 2020

ISSN 0707.7130

Connections is published three times per year.

Editor: Nicholas Barker

Proof Reader: Judy Steiner

Canadian Publications Mail contract Number:  
40050396

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

Printing:

Kellmaire Printing Co.

7643 rue Cordner, LaSalle, Quebec  
Canada H8N 2N2

Advertising:

For advertising rates and other information,  
email [qfhseditor@gmail.com](mailto:qfhseditor@gmail.com)

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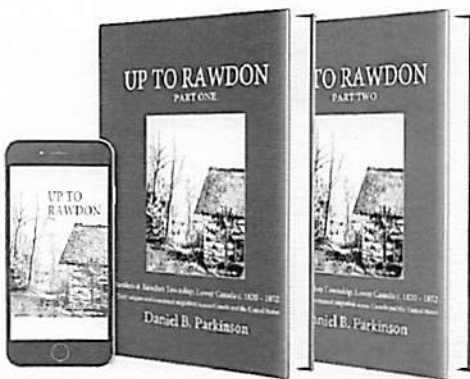
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Please submit all articles, comments and suggestions to [qfhseditor@gmail.com](mailto:qfhseditor@gmail.com)

# The Joshua Gibbs Family: Immigrant Years in Lower Canada

by  
Daniel Parkinson

*Shortly after the publication of UP TO RAWDON in 2013, I established a website (<https://uptorawdon.com>) to feature material I had reluctantly removed, for editing considerations, from the two volumes. This new platform would become a necessary complement to the books because it allowed me to not only publish documents that other genealogists and researchers could find useful, but very importantly to curate a gateway for selling my books.*



*The site included a text updates page where new and corrected information about individuals in the book would be published.*

*The scope of the site grew steadily and a gallery of photo updates was added, with each image linked to the individual's page in the books. The site further permitted me to republish articles pertaining to folks of the old Township, such as one about the men who had served the Union side in the American Civil War. Those stories, *From Union Jack to Union Blue*,<sup>1</sup> came on line in January 2020. I improved and modernized UP TO RAWDON in 2019 to be more attractive and easier to access.*

*The focus of UP TO RAWDON is the families who settled there before 1850 and is coloured by my own English speaking,*

*Protestant, Rawdon family lines but included some early Francophone settlers and several families of the Irish Catholic community who were of great interest. The sheer volume of settlement in the township limited what I could fit in and resulted in the arbitrary omission of many Irish Catholics. I have, since publication, added to the website data and photos generously shared by descendants of Catholics – Roach, Quinn, Lane, Monahan, Rowan and Skelly – to enhance the several Catholic families featured in the original texts of Parts One and Two.*

The profile of Orimill Gibbs, in *From Union Jack to Union Blue*, benefited greatly by access to information, not previously available, when I reviewed the original series of Civil War articles. Orimill Gibbs, aged four, and an infant sister, named Dorothy Gibbs, were both baptized Catholics, in the absence of Protestant clergy in 1818 and 1819, near the d'Ailleboust Seigneurie where they were born. I had known the parents were American because when the sister of their father (also Dorothy), married an Irish-Catholic at Saint Jacques in 1817, her parents and their places of origin were named by the priest in the registration. This intrigued and challenged me

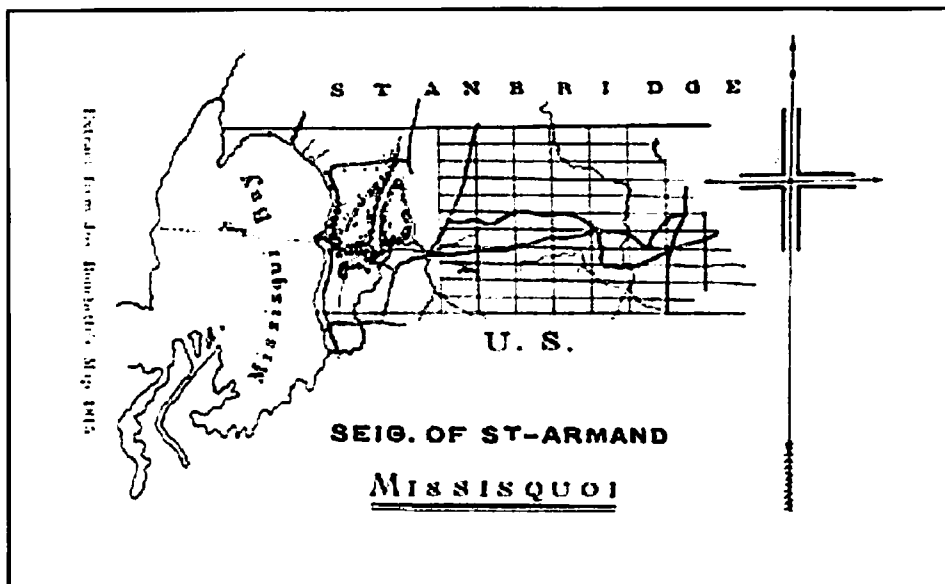
to find more about the mysterious Protestant Americans who lived surrounded by Catholic Canadians.

Thus, began my attempt to unravel the story of Joshua Gibbs, the grandfather of Orimill.<sup>2</sup> Joshua was born 15 November 1759 in Greenwich, MA and died 21 January 1840. I have named his spouse Anne Clark from the dubious record of their daughter Dorothy's marriage at St-Jacques to Patrick Molloy. At this time, her three daughters by him were baptized and legitimized as explained on page 265 of *UP TO RAWDON*, Part One. In many trees, Mrs. Joshua Gibbs is named Anna / Hannah Crowell or Haskell.

She was born 25 February, 1770 in Vermont and died 7 March 1840. The Gibbs both died at Clarion County, Pennsylvania and are buried there at Concord Presbyterian Cemetery. It would appear that one child

had fought at Trois-Rivières and later this regiment helped to defend the area around Lake Champlain. The knowledge of Lower Canada that Joshua gained then may explain his decision to move north. He arrived as an

immigrant in 1792, according to records at Library and Archives Canada (LAC) quoted in



*Extract of St-Armand Seigneurie - what remained of Dunn's Patent—  
From Surveyor Joseph Bouchette's 1815 map.  
Supplied by the author*

returned to the USA and settled in that area. The known Gibbs children are named (as found in on line research) and listed at the end of part two of this article.

The d'Ailleboust Seigneurie and other areas between Sorel and Rawdon received a scattering of American settlers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. I wrote The American Heritage of Rawdon, Québec in Part Two of *UP TO RAWDON* and more about Americans in the chapter on the Reade family who lived at St-Félix de Ramsay and at Rawdon. I also published data on the Protestants there, many of American heritage, with a link to the cemetery [www.uptorawdon.com/felix](http://www.uptorawdon.com/felix). They were entrepreneurs and farmers, some Loyalists, but all anxious to share in the opportunities opening in the former French colony.

Joshua Gibbs was definitely not a Loyalist. During the American Revolution, he belonged to the First New Hampshire Regiment, Northern Continental Army<sup>3</sup> that

Declarations of Aliens, Lower Canada,

1794-1811, and also quoted in *Across the Border* (ancestry.com).

He settled first at Dunn's Patent — Seigneurie St-Armand — which had been purchased 1786-1789 by the Hon. Thomas Dunn, a member of the Legislative Council (1764) and a judge (1775). Parts south of the 45<sup>th</sup> parallel were ceded to the United States of America in 1783.<sup>4</sup> It lay along the Missisquoi River toward Lake Champlain. The Gibbs family resided there for many years, while Joshua attempted to get a crown grant for his growing family.

The Gibbs were in the company of the Loyalist families, who years earlier had received twenty days notice to leave New York and New England as "persons who have joined the enemy", many were the wives of men in active service, their goods and chattels seized and sold to pay for their removal. They were transported under flag of truce from "concentration points" across Lake Champlain and then on British vessels to Saint Johns (St-Jean sur Richelieu). It was a

confusing time for distressed families, pleading to be recompensed for their loyalty and to be given land in British Canada. G. H. Montgomery (endnote 4) outlined the situation of the backlog of claimants in the

Ruiter's accounts we see there were tailors, shoemakers and followers of other trades. There were 187 two hundred acre lots and the village was a "handsome place containing about sixty houses". Its situation near the border also made it a centre for smuggling and illegal trade before and during the War of 1812.

*Depiction of Loyalist refugees on their way to the Canadas during the American Revolution, painted by Howard Pytle. Source: en.wikipedia.org*



Joshua Gibbs, 13 April 1792, was one of the hundreds named on a petition for land near Lake Memphremagog.<sup>5</sup> Some may have been Loyalists but many, no doubt, were like Gibbs, Americans seeking land for their families. Perhaps the failure of this, and his other petitions, was related to his not being an entitled refugee claimant.

Joshua Gibbs of St. Armand [sic] and others petitioned in an 11 October 1794 memorial from Isaac Ogden and associates for land in the Township of Roxton that was then vacant. Joshua Gibbs was number fifteen of 55 names that included an Isaac and a David Gibbs.<sup>6</sup> (Isaac Gibbs was a widower when he married at St-Armand in 1815, his sons Abraham and Hiram lived near Farnham in 1833; he is reported in

decade before Gibbs arrived.

One wonders how the Gibbs supported themselves at Dunn's Patent. Philipsburg, a town on Missisquoi Bay was named for Thomas Dunn's agent, Philip Ruiter, a son of the Loyalist Lieutenant John Ruiter, also an agent for Dunn. The Ruiter family came from Pittstown, Albany County, New York in 1777. Dunn did not act as a Seigneur but sold land for cash. Perhaps Gibbs was tenant on a farm owned by one of the earlier Loyalists or employed as a labourer. In 1815, Surveyor Bouchette reported "many of the inhabitants are employed in trade and mercantile pursuits besides artizans [sic]." There were lime kilns and brickyards and a foundry and from Philip

some Ancestry public trees as Joshua's brother. Both Isaac and Joshua later had sons named David; it is possible that David was a near relative.)

Joshua Gibbs of St. Armand, on 20 April 1795, took the oath [to the Crown] and subscribed to the declaration before Commissioners at Mississkonie [sic Missisquoi] Bay asking to settle at Durham [sic Dunham] in Bolton Township.<sup>7</sup> Having no success with these and perhaps other attempts to find locations, many of the Gibbs family moved circa 1808 to Seigneur Pierre-Louis Panet's Seigneurie d'Ailleboust at Ste-Mélanie. The assumption that Joshua and Anne Gibbs lived at Ste-Mélanie is based on the claim that d'Ailleboust is the birthplace of



his three youngest children (named at the end of Part Two of this article) and that sons Horris [sic] and Orimill were recorded resident there in 1825.

23 March 1811: The first evidence of the Gibbs at d'Ailleboust was the marriage of Orimill Gibbs of Taillebout [sic],” farmer, 23 years and Hannah Vanhossen “spinster of Terrebonne, aged 17 years” recorded at St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal and signed by Orrimill [sic] Gibbs, John Van Husson and Horris Gibbs. And, in 1817 the previously mentioned marriage of Dorothy Gibbs.

Crown land files record transactions for Orimill and Horace Gibbs [sic] on Rawdon First and Second Ranges in 1824 and 1826 and Notarial transactions in 1824 – 1827.<sup>8</sup> There is a record of sale at d'Ailleboust in 1822.<sup>9</sup> These may justify Crown Agent Griffith's opinion that the Gibbs were speculators as much as settlers at Rawdon and Kildare.

10 September 1824 an authorization was issued by Agent Beauchamp Colclough for Joshua Gibbs to occupy Village of Kildare Lot 10, 5<sup>th</sup> range, a one acre front and 2.5 acres deep and subject to usual conditions to clear and build. These duties were certified as performed 10 October 1825.<sup>10</sup>



*Pierre-Louis Panet, notary and judge, bought d'Ailleboust, surveyed c. 1802. He settled in the manor house he built in 1811 and died there in 1812. A controversial political figure, his widow administered until her death 1828; the seigneurie passed to her daughter Louise-Amélie Panet and son-in-law William Bent Berczy, a painter and colonel of the Berthier Militia.*

<sup>1</sup> <https://uptorawdon.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/From-Union-Jack-to-Union-Blue.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Sources include <http://bit.ly/UYru50> and the Freeman family tree at Ancestry.com posted by Meg50313

<sup>3</sup> Ibid <http://bit.ly/UYru50>

<sup>4</sup> *From Missisquoi Bay, Philipsburg, Quebec*, by George Hugh Montgomery, Granby Printing and Publishing, 1950 and Dunn biography, page 16.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/search.aspx> NAC C-2560, Volume: 175, Page: 84887-84888

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/search.aspx> NAC C-2551, Volume: 151, Page 74078

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/search.aspx> NAC C-2566, Volume: 194 Page 92515

<sup>8</sup> Notary F. X. Cadet, Joliette, Item #726

[http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/affichage.html?serie=06M\\_CN605S12&a=a\\_c](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/affichage.html?serie=06M_CN605S12&a=a_c)

<sup>9</sup> Notary Rolland-Daiminault # 1798, # 1799

[http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/affichage.html?serie=06M\\_CN605S39&a=p\\_r](http://bibnum2.banq.qc.ca/bna/notaires/affichage.html?serie=06M_CN605S39&a=p_r)

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/land/land-petitions-lower-canada-1764-1841/Pages/search.aspx> NAC C-2528, Volume: 92, Pages 45670 and 45671.



# *The Ottawa River and the Settling of the West Quebec Area*

by  
Gloria Tubman



*“How does one provide a glimpse into the history of the Pontiac area of Western Quebec and its settlers especially to readers who are unfamiliar with the region?”*

The major player in the first settlement north and west of Montreal in Lower Canada was not human but was the Ottawa River. Falls and rapids along the Ottawa and its tributaries had a role in the settlement in Hull township, York county later renamed Ottawa county by Philemon Wright. Then, the new settlers moved north and west along the river to the Pontiac.

The Ottawa River separates the provinces of Quebec and Ontario from its headwaters at Notre Dame du Nor on Lake Temiskiming to Pointe Fortune, north of St. Andrews East. It then flows through Quebec land to Lake of Two Mountains and the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. Nine bridges located at Grenville/Hawksbury, four in Hull/

Ottawa, three in Renfrew county at Portage du Fort/Chenaux, Morrison Island/Pembroke, Rapides des Jochims (Swisha)/Rolphton, and Temiscaming as well as two privately owned ferries allow vehicular traffic between the provinces. The construction of the hydro dams at Chaudiere Falls in Hull/Ottawa and others north of this area have changed the use of the river.

Historically, the Ottawa River was the main artery for exploration, travel, commerce,



*A Traditional Algonquin Tepee*

and a way to a new home for the area north and west of Montreal.

The six Algonquin bands: Onontchatron, Weskarinin, Keinouche, Kichesipirini, Matouweskariini, and Otaguottoueman, lived on the lands of the Ottawa River watershed. These people only cleared small areas of land and burned the stumps to plant crops needed that growing season. They changed locations from year to year. The narrowing of the Ottawa River south of Pembroke at Morrison Island was a major advantage to the band of this area.

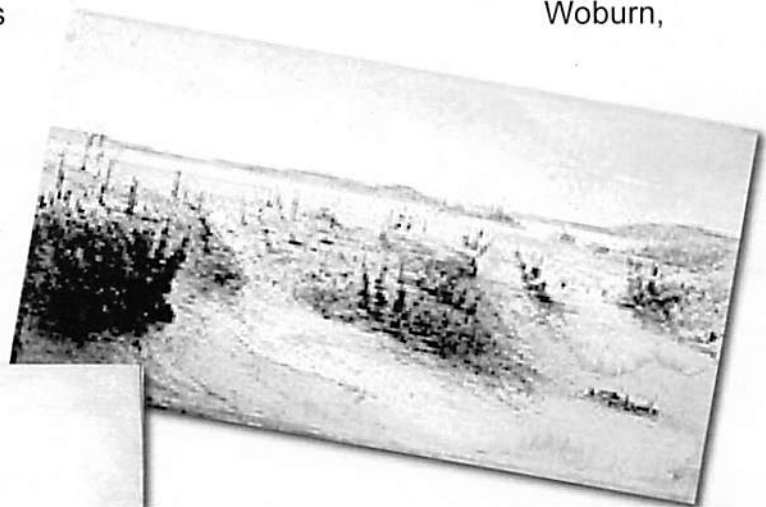
They controlled all traffic and access through this area; be it Huron band members, explorers, or Jesuit missionaries. They imposed a toll for passage where all travellers had to barter some of their goods to continue the voyage. The Huron band members had to barter passage to deliver their goods mainly furs to the settlements on the St. Lawrence River.

Samuel de Champlain in 1613 encountered this set back on his voyage up the Ottawa. The Chaudiere Falls, Petit Chaudiere Rapids, and the Deschenes Rapids, all on the Ottawa River less than ten miles west of the



government to settle the lands along the St. Lawrence River. Under that system, the seigneur granted a piece of land to a family. The family would engage in cultivating the land but at the same time working for or paying the seigneur.

Philemon Wright from Woburn,



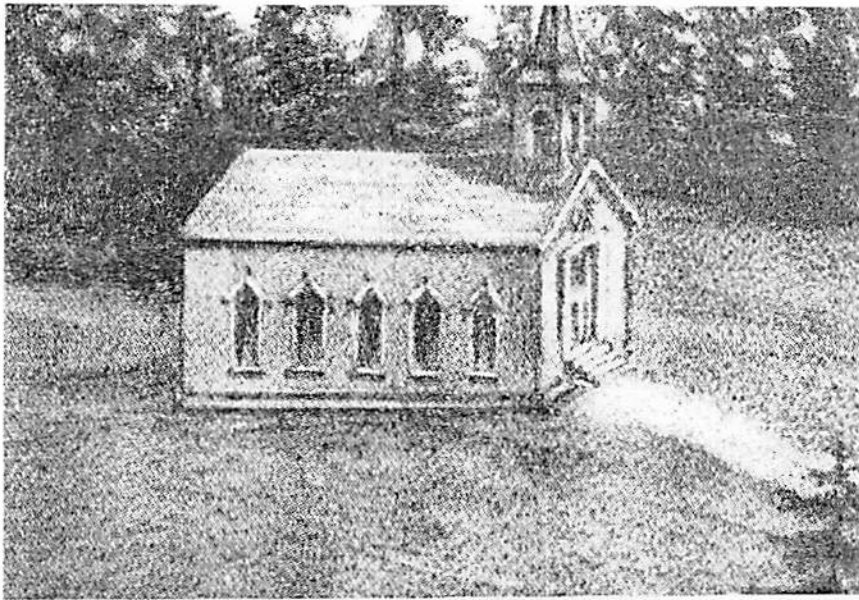
*The Chaudiere Falls in its natural state (above), and dammed with the Wright's logging mill in place. Sources; wikipedia.com & ottawacitizen.ca*

mouth of the Gatineau River created obstacles for those travelling. The Algonquins made a portage route along the north shore of the Ottawa. This route was used by French missionaries, fur traders, and the explorers of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

By 1796, the government had commissioned the survey of the Outaouais region under the British township plan for future settlement. Those wishing to settle the new township applied for a land grant. If successful, they owned the land directly. This method was much different from the seigneurial system used by the French

Massachusetts near the Boston area made yearly trips up the Ottawa River between 1796 and 1799. Many in the Montreal area, told Wright there was less than 500 acres of land that could be tilled on the north side of the Ottawa. Wright believed that there was more than 500,000 acres that was fit for cultivation. After his 1797 trip, Philemon Wright applied for land grants for himself and two of his sons. Other of his associates from Woburn: Ephraim and Edmund Chamberlain, Harvey Parker, Isaac Remic, and Daniel Wyman applied for land at the same time. All these applicants were successful and received land granted by the Crown.

In 1800, Philemon Wright led an expedition of 25 friends from Woburn to the



*St. James' Church, Hull, built in 1823. Source: Faith of Our Fathers: The Story of the (Anglican) Diocese of Ottawa*

granted land on the north side of the Ottawa River. These people brought tools and implements needed to clear the land and build their houses. They also brought household effects and provisions. They were going to establish new homes 80 miles up the river from the nearest settlement. The trek from Montreal to their final destination of Hull township in York county at the Chaudiere Falls took ten days.

The expedition reached its destination on the north side of the Ottawa at the Chaudiere Falls. Philemon Wright had obtained title to some 22,000 acres of land between the Laurentian Hills and the Ottawa River west of the mouth of the Gatineau River. The new settlement became known as Wright's Town or Wrightville. By 1802, the new settlers had made a road to bypass the Falls.

For the next couple of years, the new settlers were busy clearing their land. They

used the cut trees to construct their new log houses and out-buildings. They only had a need for a limited amount of logs for their buildings. The land needed to be cleared to plant crops for food for themselves and their animals. What would they do with the excess logs?

Philemon Wright found a use. In 1806, he built his first timber raft on the shore of the Ottawa River south of the Falls. The excess logs were hewn into squared timber and loaded onto the raft.

The raft was pushed out into the river to float south to Montreal and the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City for sale. Wright now had money for the settlers and those who had worked on the timber.

With the demand for more squared timber, Philemon Wright became the first entrepreneur and lumber baron in the western part of Lower Canada. More demand for timber, also meant Wright needed more men than those in his settlement to cut and square the timber. He hired men who were willing to travel to his settlement for work. Thus, starting the migration of French speaking men to Wright's Town for work and to make this area their new home.

Around this time, Upper Canada had been surveyed and land grants were available. By 1809, Jehill Collins was operating a store on the south shore of the Ottawa river. By 1818, the settlement of Richmond Landing had been established.

Now there were settlements on both shores of the Ottawa River near the Chaudiere Falls.

The settlers wanted a place to worship. Philemon Wright donated some of his land for this purpose. In 1823, St. James Anglican (Church of England) Church was established and served the settlers on both sides of the Ottawa River for many years. The records of the parish indicate baptism, marriage, and burial rite for residents of Wright's Town, Richmond Landing, and their surrounding rural townships. Townships mentioned for Lower Canada include Eardley, Alymer, Hull, Onslow, Clarendon, Buckingham, Templeton, and Lochabar. While those mentioned for Upper Canada were Nepean, McNab, March, Huntley, Goulbourne, Lanark, Clarence, Cumberland, and Gloucester. The parish records for St. James Anglican Church and the Hull Mission may be found on microfilm at Library and Archives Canada and the Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec.

In 1829, Ruggles Wright designed and erected a timber slide at the Chaudiere Falls to minimize the damage to the timber on passage through the Falls area. The erection of this slide indicates that the Wright family were cutting trees west and north of the Falls along the Ottawa River. The townships between Ottawa River and the Laurentian Hills on the north shore of the Ottawa River had some settlement.

After the 1831 census of Lower Canada, the county name was changed from York to Ottawa County and included the lands west of Deux Montagnes electoral district. After the 1852 census the area between the Laurentian Hills and the Ottawa River west of Eardley township became Pontiac while the rest retained the name of Ottawa. After the 1891 census Ottawa was divided into Labelle and Wright. The use of

Ottawa for a county name in Lower Canada has led to confusion as the uninformed assume that the Outaouais was part of Upper Canada/Ontario.

The Ottawa River was a major player in the settlement of the area to the north and west of Montreal. Parish records in settlements indicate that rites had been performed for residents of townships of either side of the river. During the winter months, the frozen river was the quickest access to communities on the other side. The men of the settlements from both provinces worked in the shanties as the timber was cut in the river watershed. Some of these men then made their homes on the newly cleared land.

The bibliography includes books with genealogical information on the founding families of the former cities of Hull and Aylmer.

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A MESSAGE from QFHS member, Brenda Dunne.....

*"Over the past 20 years or so I have spent many, many hours researching our family history. This has enabled me to reconnect with relatives and meet new ones. It has been an amazing journey made that much easier by my membership with the Quebec Family History Society (QFHS).*

*While my family has enjoyed hearing the stories I uncover or the relatives I find, they are not particularly interested in the journey I have had to take to uncover these treasures. But the QFHS is all about the journey. How do we find our ancestors?*

*The QFHS' resources are not just about the comprehensive lending library or the access to their computers and databases such as Ancestry and Généalogie Québec but also the connection with the other members. They are only too happy to share their secrets of how they found that elusive relative or what new database they have discovered.*

*I now volunteer as Publicity Director to try to reach those family historians that would also benefit from a membership at the Quebec Family History Society. Don't wait, renew your membership now!"*

*Brenda Dunne*

Our members are our greatest resource and the reason why we have remained a viable society for 40 years....please renew your membership.



# Membership Renewal/Application



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by  
Ed O'Shaughnessy

# PhotoJournalism in 19th Century Ireland

*“One of the most rewarding aspects of genealogy is the discovery of long forgotten family stories. When something long lost is found it is communicated with excitement to all interested family members....”*

The finder will be praised and encouraged to continue his or her good work. For many family historians this recognition is alone sufficient. But sometimes the family historian will uncover a forgotten story that is so interesting or so significant that it begs to be told to an audience larger than the family. When that happens how might one respond?

I experienced this very thing in the early days of my family research. I was exploring my great grandfather's claim of a Montreal Fenian past, and after unsuccessfully searching for source documentation I reached out to an authority on Canadian Fenian activity, David A. Wilson, a Professor of History and Celtic Studies at the University of Toronto. My great grandfather made the claim that in his youth he was involved with a Montreal Fenian group that was plotting to burn down or blow up a government building. Allegedly, the plotting never reached the actionable stage because this secret group of men was busted open by a police infiltrator. As the police moved in, my great grandfather moved out, making it across the US border



*E.J. O'Shaughnessy, Montreal Fenian?  
Taken in 1871 at the Notman Studio.*

'only one step ahead of the law', my grandfather used to say with a smile.

Professor Wilson was intrigued by my great grandfather's story, and, coincidentally, was then exploring another family story with similar elements. Both families had presented him a story of an ancestor's Fenian activity and provided him photographs; one photograph was likely of a group of Fenians, my photograph was of a possible Fenian. While searching for connections between the two similar family stories Professor Wilson happened upon an incidental reference to an episode in my great grandfather's later life. The episode was reported in an 1889 issue of the *True Witness and Catholic Chronicle*, a Montreal



*Photographs of the Vandeleur estate convictions, Kilrush (the other is on page 16).  
Sources: the author and The National Library of Ireland.*

weekly. It was not a reference he was looking for, but he realized it was a reference of significance. He suggested I explore it.

What Professor Wilson found was an interview first published in New York City, where my great grandfather was then living, and subsequently republished in Montreal. The interview discussed my great grandfather's 1888 visit to Ireland during which he was a witness to the evictions on the Vandeleur estate, Kilrush, County Clare. At the time there were sizeable Irish populations in New York City and in Montreal, and interest in events taking place in Ireland was keen. What Professor Wilson

had uncovered was not only a family story, it was a much-followed historical event. It may also be said that though my great grandfather never returned to Montreal to live, and possibly to face the law, he did visit his family from time to time, and was photographed at the Notman Studio on Bleury Street.

So thrilled was I by the discovery of the interview published in 1889 that I optimistically looked for other published accounts. Much to my delight I discovered two additional accounts, a second account published in the *True Witness*, an account written by my great grandfather himself, and



a description of County Clare published in a 1901 issue of *The Gael*, a New York journal. The article in *The Gael* was especially exciting because that account contained a discussion of the evictions on the Vandeleur estate and included four eviction photographs stated by the editor as provided

*Catholic Chronicle* September 5, 1889 page 2 and October 9, 1889 page 2, and search Google Books for *The Gael*, August 1901, pp. 252-254 for the photographs.

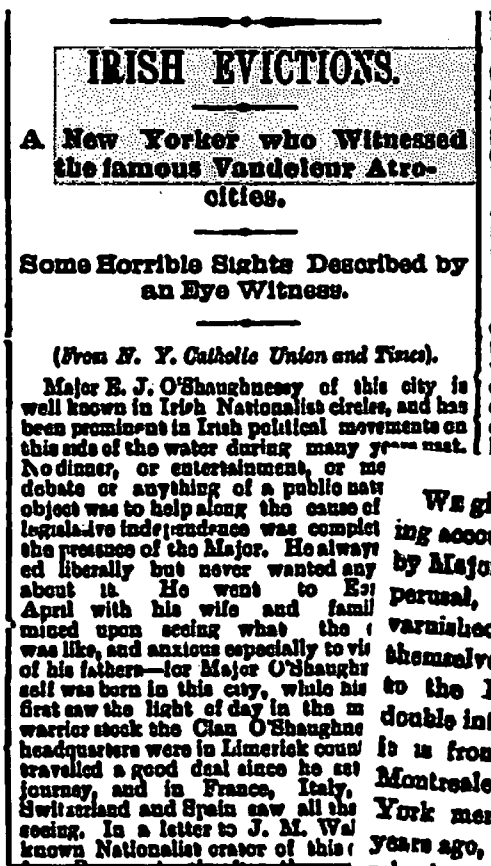
Prior to this discovery I knew nothing of the evictions on the Vandeleur estate. So I turned to the Internet. Almost immediately a keyword search led me to 21 eviction photographs archived in the famous Lawrence Collection at the National Library of Ireland. Robert French was an employee of William Lawrence, and it has been the conventional thinking that French took the Vandeleur estate eviction photographs. My great grandfather named a different photographer he saw at the evictions. This would prove to be very significant.

The more I searched source material and read published opinion the more I

realized that I had important insider information. What was I to do with it? I decided to contact several historians in Ireland for guidance. They recommended I publish my great grandfather's account. As the evictions took place in County Clare I was directed to the editor of *The Other Clare*, an annual journal published by the Shannon Archaeological and Historical Society. The

editor was interested. But I had work to do before any publication could be realized. I began an in-depth study of the evictions.

Because of my research I am able to determine that at least 50 photographs were taken of these evictions, making these evictions the most photographed of the late 19th Century Irish evictions. Given the remoteness of the area, the technology of the era, and the confrontational nature of forced evictions, the effort and cooperation

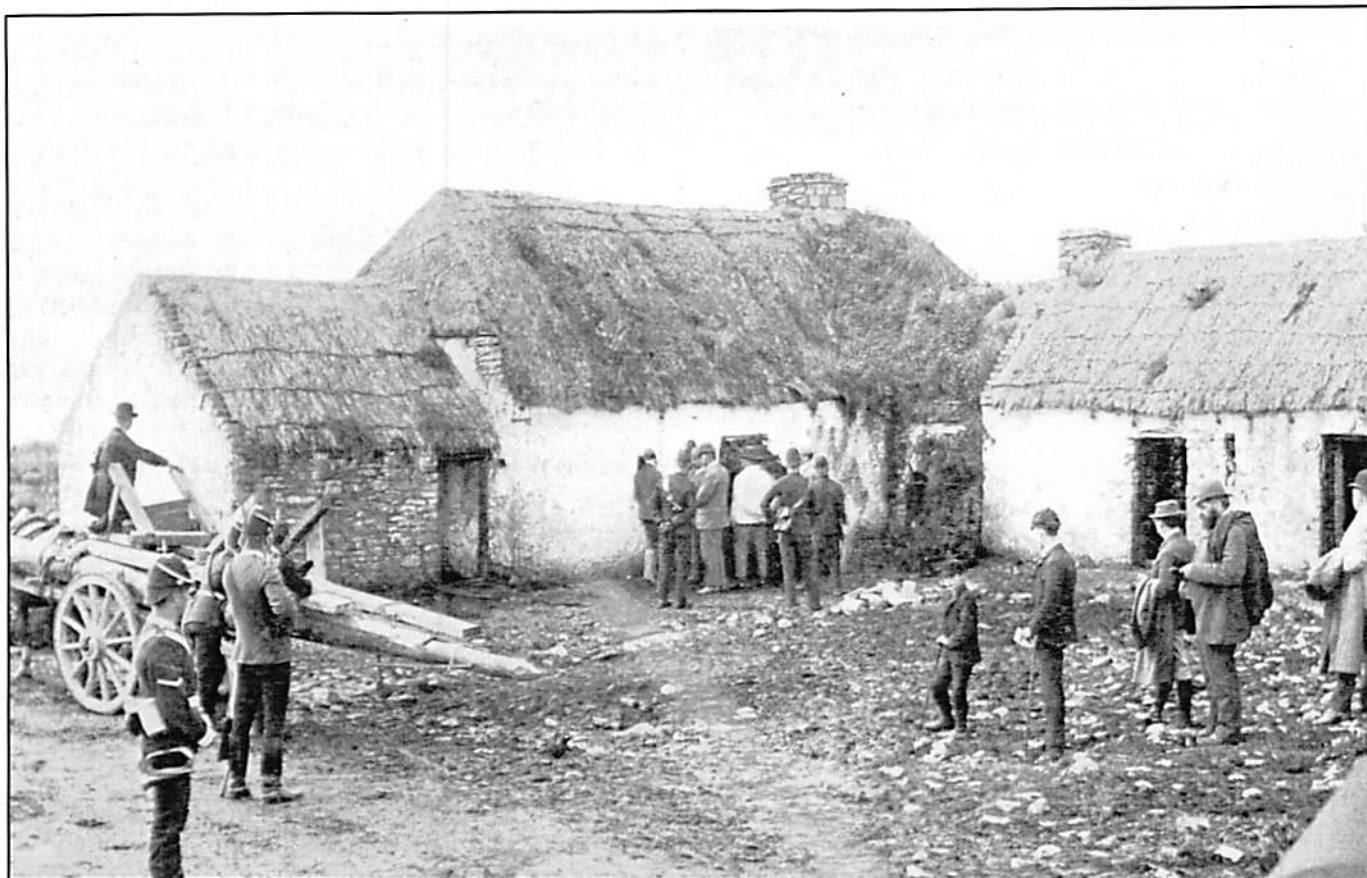


We give space on another page to an interesting account of a trip to Ireland recently made by Major E. J. O'Shaughnessy. It will repay perusal, and can be relied upon as a plain unvarnished statement of facts as they present themselves to the eye of every impartial visitor to the Emerald Isle. The article obtains a double interest to Canadians from the fact that it is from the pen of a former Canadian and Montrealese, who is now a prosperous New York merchant. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, thirty years ago, was a pupil in the Christian Brothers' school on Coté street, and his many old schoolmates still resident in Canada will undoubtedly be pleased to hear from him through the very interesting article we allude to.

Excerpts from the *True Witness and Catholic Chronicle*, 1889

by my great grandfather. We knew my great grandfather brought home eviction photographs, but they disappeared in the 1930s. We had no memory of what appeared in the photographs or how many there were. Suddenly, four were discovered published in *The Gael*.

I was stunned. I had recovered not only a family story and but also long-lost photographs. For those interested in recreating the moment of discovery search canadiana.ca for *The True Witness and*



needed to take 50 photographs is something to ponder. Amazingly, of the photographs once taken 40 are known to exist today, 21 uniquely held within the famous Lawrence Collection now at the National Library of Ireland and almost as many more scattered about. I was able to track down and correctly identify at least half dozen. So deliberately taken and so detailed are the photographs that many authorities consider them an early case of photojournalism. Rather than take just a few sensational photographs for their commercial value the photographer took fifty photographs. He documented every aspect of the eviction, from the initial demand of the sheriff 'to quit the home to the final destructive act of wrecking the home with the battering ram in those cases where tenants tenaciously resisted eviction. The photographer clearly intended to tell the story of these evictions through his photographic record.

As I compared my great grandfather's four eviction photographs, presented in the 1901 issue of *The Gael*, to those in the Lawrence Collection, I discovered something extraordinary. Two of my great grandfather's photographs were very similar to two photographs within the Lawrence Collection that I had thought them to be duplicate photographs. But a close inspection proved otherwise. The photographs were similar in that they were taken of the same eviction scene from the same camera tripod location. But the people in the scene had moved slightly. The photographs were taken minutes apart, perhaps just long enough for the photographer to prepare his camera for another shot. It is reasonable to conclude that the four photographs were taken by the same photographer. But that conclusion begged an important question. Who was the photographer who took all four photographs?

Conventional thinking has it that Robert French, a Dublin photographer in the employ of the William Lawrence, was the man who took all the Vandeleur estate evictions photographs including those not found in the Lawrence Collection. But no source documentation has been found which names French as the photographer or even places French at these evictions. My great grandfather, who watched a photographer in action day after day, identified Timothy O'Connor, a Limerick photographer, as the man who took 'photographs of all the eviction scenes'. So how could it be that two of my great grandfather's photographs, stated by him to have been taken by Timothy O'Connor, are sibling photographs to two in the Lawrence Collection, assumed to have been taken by Robert French?

'Photographing the Evictions on the Vandeleur Estate, Kilrush, July 1888' was published in *The Other Clare* in 2015. I wrote it to challenge the attribution of the Vandeleur estate eviction photographs in the Lawrence Collection to Robert French. In my article I argued for a reconsideration of this long-held assumption and presented my great grandfather's observations and two of his photographs as new evidence and I supported my challenge with primary and secondary contextual sources. I identified open questions and encouraged a continuation of discussion I had begun. I then waited for the blowback: I was after all, challenging published positions. The feedback received has been positive.

Since that bold beginning I have continued to build upon my knowledge of the Vandeleur estate evictions. I have realized three additional articles on these evictions published in *The Other Clare*.

Those interested can find them posted at the Clare County Library website. I have become a contributor to blogs discussing these photographs and was asked to participate in commentary about them by the National Library of Ireland. None of this was foreseen when I decided to take up the study of my family's history as a post-retirement hobby, and it would not be the case if not for the chance discovery by Professor Wilson. Like my great grandfather, I too realized that a family story needed to be told to a larger audience, and from that initial publication many more have followed.



*E. J. O'Shaughnessy and  
Margaretta Dunne , Montreal 1874.  
Picture by the Notman Studio.*

# Your QFHS

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## Virtual Genealogy Sessions on Zoom

Kelley O'Rourke

Corp & Recording Secretary

Quebec Family History Society is very excited about our new Virtual Genealogy Sessions on Zoom. We launched the series in April 2020 with a combination of Free Lectures, Free Question & Answer group

sessions and fee based One-to-One sessions. We have had very positive feedback from those who participated. Here are a few examples of the feedback we received:



*"Yesterday I had the privilege of having a Zoom meeting with Kelley O'Rourke and Gary Schroder. It was fantastic! I had sent my questions ahead of time and they had all the information when we joined. It was such a fun time and I am certain I will do this again! Thank you to the Society for offering their service, and I want to thank each of them for their help and for being so pleasant to work with. I learned a lot and am so excited to add the information to my family.!"*

*Marianne*

*"I would like to thank you and Gary for the presentation. It was very informative."*

*Herb*

*"I found the presentation very well done and informative."*

*Patty*

*"Enjoyed the virtual meeting very much. The meeting was interesting. I live alone so it was nice to see and talk to other people."*

*Linda*

We have a terrific spring/early summer line-up, details of which are on the following page, so please visit the QFHS web page often to get the up to date schedule of Virtual Events.



# Your QFHS

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## Virtual Genealogy Sessions on Zoom this Spring.....

**Friday, May 8th**  
**Free and Virtual Story of the 1855**  
**ROBERT CORRIGAN MURDER with**  
**Steve Cameron (Community**  
**Events)**

**Friday, May 22nd**  
**Free Virtual Guest**  
**Lecturers (Community Events)**  
Gary Schroder spoke on what's new  
in Irish Genealogy.

**Sunday, May 24th**  
**Free Virtual Lecture: A Journey**  
**with Elsie (Lectures)**  
**2:00 pm to 3:00 pm**  
Speaker: Helene Jasmin, Author

## Upcoming Sessions.....

**Thursday, June 11th**  
**Free Virtual Genealogy Question &**  
**Answer Session (Community**  
**Events)**  
A group of researchers will be  
available to answer any genealogy-  
related question you might have.

**Sunday, June 28th**  
**Free Virtual Lecture: The 1833**  
**SUITOR/LANE MURDER with**  
**Steve Cameron (Community**  
**Events)**  
**2:00 pm to 3:00 pm**  
**On Zoom**  
Free land, a fight for turf and a  
shot in the early morning. The  
story has many surprises: no oral  
tradition, a public hanging,  
transportation to Van Diemen's  
Land and a discovery of the  
ancestor!

## Upcoming but no date yet...

How to Use DNA to Find Your Hidden  
Relatives  
**Lesley Anderson, Ancestry.com**

How to find Wills in England and  
Wales from the Middle Ages to  
2020  
**Gary Schroder, QFHS President**

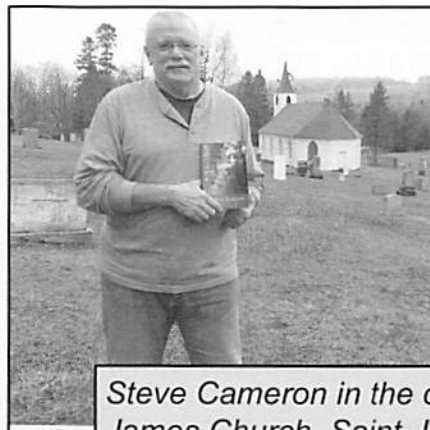
## How to register, you ask? Read on...

Step 1: Go to the QFHS website,  
qfhs.ca, and navigate to the session(s)  
that interests you.

Step 2: At the bottom of the  
description, we invite you to "Send us  
an email." Click on that link, express  
your interest, and send it.

Step 3: A confirmation of your  
registration will be emailed to you.

Step 4: An invitation will be sent to you  
1 or 2 days before the session. There  
will be a link which will take you  
directly to join the Zoom session.



*Steve Cameron in the cemetery behind St.  
James Church, Saint-Jaques-de-Leeds, QC*

## Quebec Family History Society Virtual Garage Sale



### How to find the site: search for the title above on Facebook

#### How the Virtual Garage Sale works:

People can upload pictures of items they wish to donate on this Virtual Garage Sale Face Book page. Potential buyers would bid on them. Once a donation amount is agreed upon, the buyer would then make a donation directly to QFHS. A tax receipt will be then be issued to the buyer .

Donations can be made directly to Quebec Family History Society either through our CanadaHelps link <https://qfhs.ca/cpage.php?pt=47> or a cheque can be mailed or dropped off in the QFHS mailbox:  
153 rue Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec H9X 1M5.

The item would then be placed in the driveway (of the seller) or for pick up at a mutually agreed upon time & place between the seller and the buyer.

Do you have to live in the Montreal area?

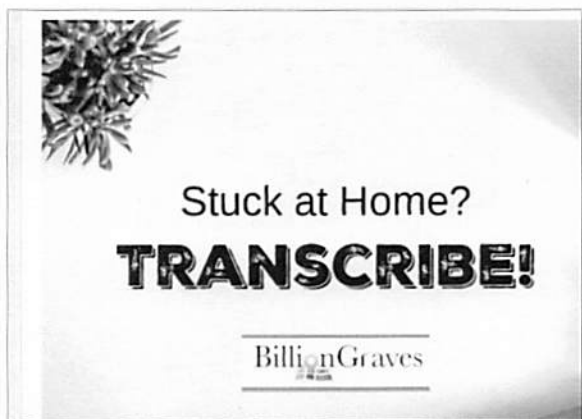
No, It doesn't matter where you live to post and sell items on the Virtual Garage Sale Facebook Page. That is the entire point of it being virtual. You can sell virtually anything from virtually anywhere! Selling and buying in this way also respects social distancing.

It is really quite simple to do. You post your item for sale on the QFHS Virtual Garage Sale page and note the general location of pickup. You share your post on your timeline and encourage your friends to do the same. A person in the noted area bids on it. Once the bid is accepted, he/she makes a donation via our CanadaHelps link: <https://qfhs.ca/cpage.php?pt=47>. You then arrange pick up for the item like you would for anything else you are selling, giving or lending. A tax receipt will then be issued to the buyer once the donation has been made. I usually just leave my item(s) outside my door at a set time.

# Your QFHS

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The next issue of *Connections* will concentrate on the 75th Anniversary of the End of WWII. We are looking for short articles about the life and experiences of people who contributed to the War effort, both at home and abroad. Please contact us at [qfhseditor@gmail.com](mailto:qfhseditor@gmail.com) for more information.



Are you stuck at home and wishing you have a meaningful way to spend your time? BillionGraves has recently released records for a 2nd Pass, another look at the gravestone images and their current transcriptions to determine if they are accurate. More than 35 million photos have been taken of gravestones with the BillionGraves app over the past decade! And every one of them needs to have the names and dates transcribed and rechecked with a 2nd Pass. We would love to have your help!  
<https://blog.billiongraves.com/stuck-at-home-transcribe/>

## 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 8th, 2020, 10:30 am

### AGENDA

Approval of the Minutes from the previous Meeting  
Presentation of the Board of Directors' Report  
Presentation of Financial Statements  
Election of the Board of Directors for 2020-2021  
Varia  
*Kelley O'Rourke QFHS Corporate & Recording Secretary*

## The QFHS Magazine Rack

Here is a partial list of genealogical societies who supply us with periodicals for members to browse or borrow.

Alberta Genealogical Society  
America-Canadian Genealogical Society  
Family Tree Magazine  
Family History Society of NL  
Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc  
Glasgow & West of Scotland Family  
History Society  
Lancashire Family History &  
Heraldry Society  
Manchester & Lancashire F.H.S  
New Brunswick Genealogical Society  
New Zealand Society of Genealogists  
Inc.  
Northern N.Y. Amer-Can Gen. Soc.  
Ontario Genealogical Society  
Ottawa Branch OGS  
Queensland FHS Inc.  
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society  
Soc. de Généalogie de Québec  
Société Généalogique Cdn-Française  
Society of Genealogists  
Vermont-French Can Gen Soc  
Westmount Historical Assoc







# PRESERVING YOUR ARCHIVES

by Kyla Ubbink

## # Caring for Newspaper, Part 1: Wood Pulp vs Rag Pulp Paper

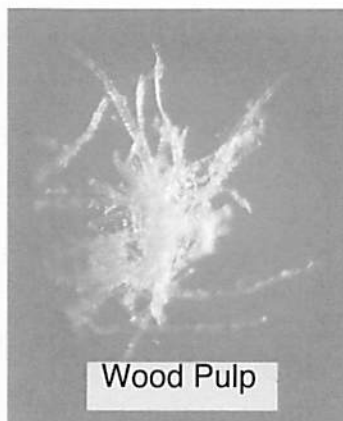
*“Newspaper, made from the poorest quality pulp and meant to last for not much longer than one day, is probably the most challenging archival material to preserve.”*

However, the stories, documentary information, and nostalgic qualities these artifacts hold make it well worth the effort. From de-acidification, and conservation treatment to oversized storage enclosures, albums, and digitization, there are many steps that can be applied to slow and even stop the self-destructive nature of newspaper.

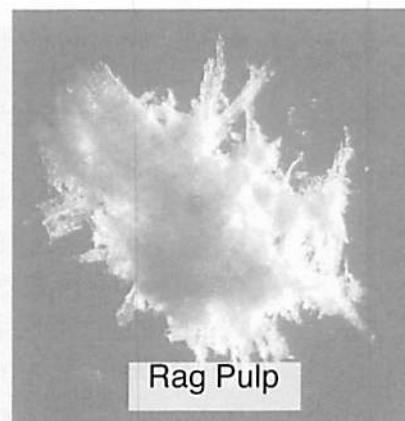
Wood pulp comprises the base fiber for all newspapers made post 1850. Invented and perfected by Charles Fenerty of Upper Falmouth Nova Scotia between 1841 and 1844, wood pulp paper quickly became a major Canadian industry. Prior to the use of wood pulp, the primary fiber source for paper was rags; literally old

clothing. The best quality papers were, and are, made of cotton and linen. Hemp and plant fibers were often mixed with the cotton and linen to stretch out the pulp. Although rags are not commonly used for making paper today, 100% cotton and paper containing linen are the standard for high-quality art and archival/legal paper.

The inferiority of wood pulp paper became quickly apparent. The fibers are less hairy than cotton fibers reducing its ability to interlock into strong bonds. Wood also contains lignin, making it inherently acidic. Many alterations to the wood pulp making process were experimented with to improve its longevity and remove the acids. However, no method left these papers without some form of inherent deterioration. Therefore, its use was regulated to cheaper printed materials, like newspapers and



Wood Pulp



Rag Pulp

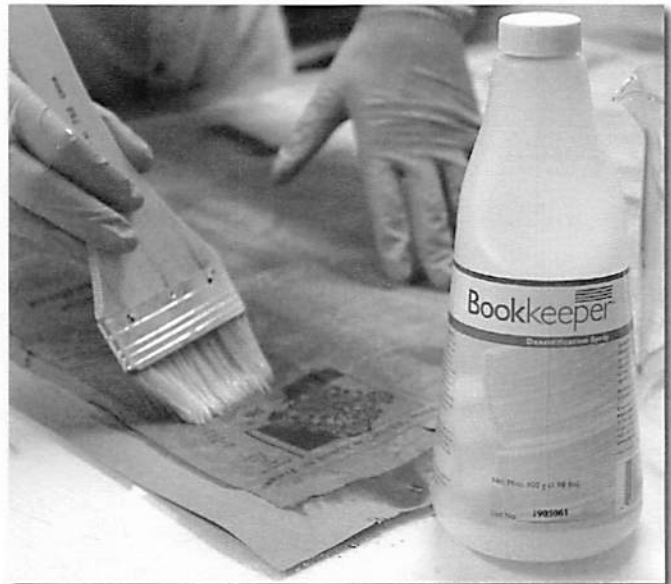
novels.

Acid-hydrolysis is a prime agent of deterioration for all paper. Acids are present in the atmosphere, in building materials, dust, dirt, packing materials, storage furniture, our skin, and in wood. Put basically, acidic chemical compounds attack the cellulose molecule that make up paper, breaking its long chain polymer bonds. This renders the paper weak, brittle and causes overall yellow-brown discolouration. Although rag pulp papers will suffer from acid-hydrolysis degradation due to poor storage conditions and handling, they are not self-destructive like wood pulp papers. If left unchecked, acid-hydrolysis will eventually disintegrate a piece of wood pulp paper. Aside from providing proper storage to slow the processes of deterioration, which will be discussed in the next installment, there are two approaches to dealing with acid-hydrolysis in wood fiber based paper.

A commercially available solution of calcium or magnesium in iso propyl alcohol can be applied to the paper in a spray or brush on format, effectively neutralizing the acidic products. This method will not reverse any damage, but it will halt the process of acid-hydrolysis in wood pulp paper. It is not recommended to use these products on rag pulp papers, as these papers do not inherently contain acid and the calcium/magnesium can cause the paper to become too basic in nature which also results in chemical deterioration. To use the product, lay the newspaper against clean cloth or scrap paper to catch over-spray, and apply the

product evenly and thoroughly over the newspaper.

The other approach to halting acid-hydrolysis actually reverses the damage caused, but can only be undertaken by a trained professional. Conservators submerge newspaper in a solution of water and calcium. The newspaper soaks for a time determined by the strength of



the paper, and usually passes through several baths in order to rinse away the acidic products. The water allows the calcium to penetrate further into the cellulose than spray or brush on solutions, and removes dirt and other sources of acids. Water also allows the cellulose molecules, which were previously broken by the acid-hydrolysis, to form new connections again, returning suppleness and strength. A conservator will often apply a transparent lining of a thin Japanese tissue or a nano-cellulose sheet to repair tears and provide additional strength to the paper.

# Gloria's Gleanings



## # Uncommon Names Helpful When Searching

by  
Gloria Tubman

Uncommon given and surnames can be helpful when tracing ancestors and their families. Searching through a microfilm reel of records for the Church of England, Parish of Clarendon for the period of 1840 to 1880, I discovered an entry for a burial of Elam Meacham an 18 year-old son of Elam and Elizabeth Meacham on 21 November 1843. The next nine baptismal records dated 6 December 1843 were the true find. On that date Elam and Elizabeth Meacham, residents of Clarendon, had their nine children ranging in age from 17 years to 2 years baptised. The death of one son was the incentive to have their remaining children baptised.

The entry for their son Stephen born on 10 May 1833 as well as that for another son Thomas born on 14 November 1837 interested me. I knew my great-great-grandfather Stephen Meacham had a brother Thomas and the birth dates were within an

***At the height of the Victorian era, these given names were not uncommon....***

Eberhard  
Simeon  
Ebba  
Larkin  
Adelia  
Luella  
Otilie  
Wiley  
Fletcher  
Allasaph  
Heron  
Charlemagne



acceptable range from those on gravestones. That Stephen Meacham had more siblings than Thomas was a surprise.

An 1854 baptismal for an Elam Gray, son of Thomas and Pheobe of Portage du Fort caught my eye, because Elam was not a name common to this area. An 1857 baptismal record for another son of Thomas and Pheobe Gray provided the maiden name of Pheobe as Mechem. By 1857, the Gray family and the Meacham families had moved to Thorne.

In the Church of England Parish Records



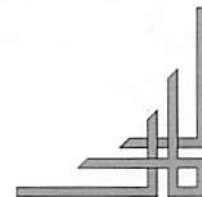
*Tranquil Lake Meacham, Ladysmith, Quebec*

for North Clarendon and Thorne, I discovered a burial entry for Grey, Pheobe Maine Meacham, wife of the late Joseph a farmer, residing in Thorne. This entry included her date of birth which was the same as that given for the baptismal record of Pheobe Meacham, a daughter of Elam and Elizabeth. I had been told that the Meacham and Gray families were related, but no one could tell me how. This burial

entry provided the documentation for the relationship.

A number of years ago, I found out more about my Meacham ancestors from Mr. Verner Thrun of Ladysmith. Mr. Thrun was very happy to pull out one of his notebooks and tell me all he knew about the Meacham family. Elam Meacham was a tanner of hides and he had come from the United States. One son James had drowned in Hudson Bay while a second son Jeremiah had died as a result of convulsions. Son Thomas had lived in the Ladysmith area. The 11 November 1896 Ontario marriage registration for Thomas Meacham lists his parents as Elam Meacham and Elizabeth Brandon. I have not been able to discover the burial records for Elam or Elizabeth Meacham, but I have visited their grave site on private property, land that they may have owned at one point.

The family name had many spelling variations through church, census, and other records. I use the spelling that can be traced for six generations back from the Elam Meacham that settled in Clarendon before moving to Thorne. Meacham Lake at Ladysmith gets its name from this family.





# Technology

by Lorraine Gosselin

## Computree



### WHAT IS THE ANCESTRY LAB?

"The Ancestry Lab houses all of Ancestry's current experimental beta features which may or may not be added for long-term. You may already have access to some of these beta features, but here you can turn these features on and off whenever you want." <https://www.ancestry.ca/beta> (These features are very volatile, as mentioned before – they appeared as I started writing this, and disappeared when I rechecked, so look on a regular basis).

### NAZI VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS DB: THE AROLSEN ARCHIVES

Arolsen  
Archives

From Dick Eastman - Database with 26 Million Documents on Nazi Victims, Survivors is now Available Online  
<https://blog.eogn.com/2020/04/28/database-with-26-million-documents-on-nazi-victims-survivors-is-now-available-online/>

Note that I am not pointing you directly to the data base but via Dick Eastman's notice, as there are interesting facts you will click on along the way.

### DROUIN: THE CONNOLLY FILE

The Drouin Genealogical Institute announced

that their Connolly File was updated - 144 127 new baptism, marriage and burial records now available on Genealogy Quebec! [GenealogyQuebec.com](https://www.genealogyquebec.com). 63 356 baptisms, 51 900 marriages and 32 418 burials were added through this update. But what is the Connolly File? This is an index of Catholic and Protestant baptisms, marriages and burials from Quebec and parts of the United States and Canada covering a period spanning from 1621 to 2019. It is developed and maintained by the Société de généalogie des Cantons-de-l'Est. The tool contains over 6 700 000 baptism, marriage and burial files.

### DROUIN: LEARNING ABOUT HISTORY THROUGH PARISH REGISTERS

Drouin's latest blog entry (February 2020) has an interesting

write-up about learning history through parish registers, in this case the French and Indian War (aka Seven Years' War) at <https://www.genealogiequebec.com/blog/en>



### BOOK REVIEW – CLARE SANTRY'S THE FAMILY TREE GENEALOGICAL GUIDE

This book has been mentioned before, but if you're still hesitating, this review lists all

contents. <https://blog.eogn.com/2020/03/16/book-review-the-family-tree-irish-genealogy-guide-2/>



## MY HERITAGE INTERACTIVE FAN CHARTS

Here is what Dic Eastman had to say about this new feature: "it creates INTERACTIVE fan charts. Ok, that is a fancy term but what does it mean? In short, when displaying information on screen as a fan chart, it is not only a static display but you can also click on any individual within the chart to add or modify the information as you wish. The changes to the person's data then are saved to the main database of your ancestors."  
[Myheritage.com](http://Myheritage.com)

## SOME COMMON MISTAKES IN FAMILY GENEALOGY

According to Family Tree magazine, here are five common mistakes that may appear in family genealogy.  
<https://tinyurl.com/y798qgyt>

## INTERMENT.NET ADS THOUSANDS OF RECORDS IN JANUARY 2020

From Dick Eastman February 1, 2020 — Interment.net published 176,172 cemetery records covering 41 cemeteries across 12 states, 1 province, and 2 countries, in the month of January 2020. They are now available for free viewing to the general public by visiting [www.interment.net/new.htm](http://www.interment.net/new.htm)

## LIFE IN IRELAND DURING THE FAMINE

This write-up gives us a better understanding

of the life our ancestors lived and then left behind to live in Canada, the US, and Australia.

[https://blog.billiongraves.com/remembering-the-irish-famine/?utm\\_source=billiongraves&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=bg\\_blog20\\_Mar17](https://blog.billiongraves.com/remembering-the-irish-famine/?utm_source=billiongraves&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=bg_blog20_Mar17)

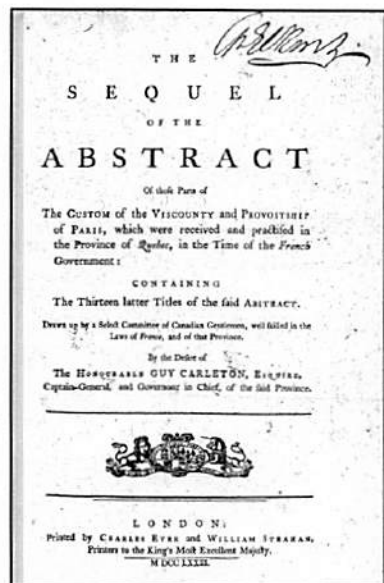
## LOYALIST PROJECT

"Travel back in time and across an ocean with the Loyalist Migrations mapping project, a joint research venture showcasing the power of geographic information systems (GIS) to communicate humanity's "vastly complex history." More information and a beautiful interactive map at <https://news.westernu.ca/2020/04/loyalist-project-teams-up-to-map-history/>

Uelac April 2020

## DAMAGED FAMILY PHOTOS

Some tips from Family Tree Magazine at <https://tinyurl.com/tghol9a>



## COUTUME DE PARIS IN NEW FRANCE

If you should wonder why the church records in Quebec's Catholic churches have more information than in Protestant ones, read this explanation.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Custom\\_of\\_Paris\\_in\\_New\\_France#Women's\\_rights](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Custom_of_Paris_in_New_France#Women's_rights)

Catholic records in Quebec (note not in Ireland) carry the parents names at a wedding, sometimes the guests, the

women always have their maiden names shown, including on baptism of their children. There may be additional details, such as a new husband's deceased wife's name. All of this makes retracing family history much easier. In contrast, on Protestant records, for example, the wife "loses" her maiden name after marriage, so for births, the only family name that usually appears is the husband's.



#### FRENCH RECORDS MADE ACCESSIBLE

Filae's French collection opens the door for non-French-speaking people to discover their family stories online; 40 million people in the world (excluding France) claim French descent. [www.filae.com](http://www.filae.com)

#### THINGS TO DO WHILE YOU'RE NOT ALLOWED OUT

Some items are those we should have done long ago – but had no time – others are new original ideas.

<https://>

[news.legacyfamilytree.com](https://news.legacyfamilytree.com)

[/legacy\\_news/2020/03/a-genealogical-to-do-list-while-you-keep-your-distance.html](https://news.legacyfamilytree.com/legacy_news/2020/03/a-genealogical-to-do-list-while-you-keep-your-distance.html)

#### A NON-GENEALOGIC REMINDER IN THESE STAY-HOME TIMES

BANQ.QC.CA has great online libraries, subscribes to many others in english, French and other languages. books, newspapers and music are available. you must be a resident of Quebec ( not a company) and have a membership card that you can apply for on the site. - no visits required.

The Genetic Detective: ABC News Series  
Follows Investigative Genealogist

"From ABC News comes "THE GENETIC DETECTIVE" debuting TUESDAY, MAY 19 (10:00 – 11:00 p.m. EDT). The all-new series follows investigative genetic genealogist CeCe Moore as she uses her unique research skills to transform the face of crime solving. "

#### PREPARING FOR SUMMER GENEALOGICAL VISITS

(Note that I'm not specifying year, but we can hope)

Here is a personal suggestion that worked for me: make your own business cards to hand out to relatives, friends, and neighbours wherever you visit, especially in places where your ancestors lived. A few years ago, I was at the funeral of my aunt. I knew none of my

cousins present were interested in genealogy, but at the family lunch we had afterwards, I distributed my home-made business cards and told them they could contact me if they ever were interested. It took a few years – she died in 2013 - but a local historian in my native village wanted to know more about our family and asked

one of my cousins; he gave her my telephone number and we are working together on various projects since January 2018. The cards are easy and inexpensive to make: the pre-marked and perforated sheets are available at office supply stores, such as Staples; the models to print are available on your word processor software. Don't forget to show your email address, and any particular family names you are researching. It appears people have a greater tendency to keep cards rather than notes on a sheet of paper.



# Connections Contributors

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## **Daniel Parkinson**

*It is almost two hundred years since the several branches of my family began to arrive in Lower Canada and after brief stopovers in Montreal, they settled at Rawdon Township. It is close to 120 years since the Parkinson family moved from Rawdon to Compton County. After attending school at Waterville, Lennoxville, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue and Montreal, I settled in Toronto in a lovely row house on the edge of the old town of York. My time now is spent keeping my website <https://uptorawdon.com/> up to date and as a chorister and volunteer with the Toronto Mendelssohn choir, staying fit by cycling, swimming and working out at home and healthy through the pandemic. I read a lot and have a WordPress site to post my comments on novels, memoirs, biographies that I have enjoyed.*

## **Gloria Tubman**

*Gloria has been conducting genealogy research for 30 years. She is the author of *A Genealogists' Guide to Researching BRITISH HOME CHILDREN* published by Global Genealogy. She has conducted research for the TLC program *Who Do You Think You Are*. You can contact Gloria at [pontiacresearch@hotmail.ca](mailto:pontiacresearch@hotmail.ca)*

## **Lorraine Gosselin**

*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.*

## **Ed O'Shaughnessy**

*Ed began to research his ancestors soon after retirement, uncovering stories that might interest audiences beyond immediate family. his O'Shaughnessy ancestors emigrated from County clare, ca 1847 to montreal, where they lived for a 100 years. He id a frequent contributing author to historical society journals in Ireland, Canada and the U.S.*

## **Kyla Ubbink**

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



# QFHS Library

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Book Review by Lorraine Gosselin

## # *Atlas of Irish History*

General Editor: Seán Duffy

*“The Atlas of Irish History, the history of Ireland in maps”* is written by a group of Irish and British professors, all authorities in their field.

“The maps and texts of this atlas are intended to spotlight the movements of Ireland’s long and multi-layered history and to explain how its present circumstances have arisen.”

It’s not a big book, but contains a lot of information in an easy way to consult and is beautifully presented.

It starts at the very beginning of Ireland (perhaps as early as 8,000 BC) and ends in the 20th century.

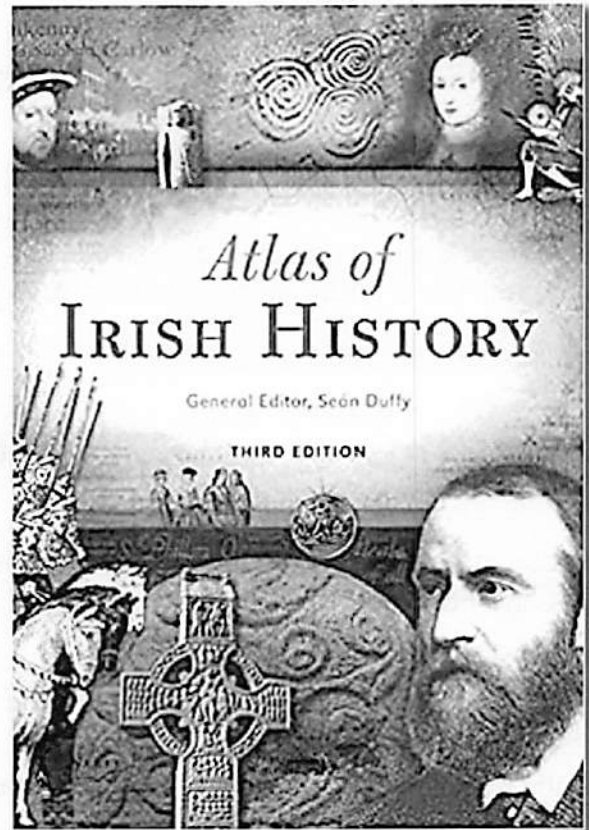
The format is quite simple: mostly one page of explanations, with illustrations and photos, faced by a colourful map. They are very clear and easy to understand.

Personally, I love maps, and find this format a great basis for more detailed study and it gives a concise overview of the full span of Irish history. It orients the mind in the right historical period and in the right geographical area, especially if your knowledge, like mine, is rather foggy on some of the historical circumstances of Irish history.

This atlas also has an extensive index, recommended reading list and what I especially appreciate is the four-page Chronology that I will probably copy to use while reading Irish history books. The maps appear to be designed especially for this book as they are credited to a group of cartographers. In addition to the many maps, there is an extensive collection of historical paintings and photos. A great reference for more detailed history studies and genealogical research.

It is also an excellent companion book to Irish history in 250 episodes, also reviewed in this issue.

*Atlas of Irish History*, 3rd edition, 2012, 144 pages, maps. Gill and Macmillan Ltd, Dublin, Ireland.



# QFHS Library

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The library cataloging backlog is over! QFHS volunteers put in many hours to clear the jam, and over 200 more books are now available for borrowing.

As the filing system has changed a little, please ask the on duty librarian to locate these titles.



## A selection of newly cataloged items....

Harness in the Parlour; A Book of Early Canadian Facts and Folklore

Histoire des Acadiens

Land Of The Red Soil: A popular History of Prince Edward Island

Atlantic Canada at the birth Dawn of a New Nation  
Fragments of the Past. History Notes of Brookfield, NS.

Davey's Pilots and the Sea Wolves

Churches and Clergy of North Cumberland.

A History of Beaver Brook.

History of Green Oak Area.

How the Irish Saved Civilization

Carmack's Guide to Copyright & Contracts: A Primer for Genealogists, Writers & Researchers

Flora and Fauna of Colchester.

Heritage Walks Truro Centennial

Colchester Women

Hot Tongue Cold Shoulder.

History of the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Civil and Descriptive,

Echoes on the Air-Waves.

Colchester County: Genealogical Sources.

Highland Settler. A Portrait of the Scottish Gael in Nova Scotia.

*Armstrong Audrey*

*Arsenault, Bona*

*Baldwin, Douglas*

*Boyde, Beck E, Greg Marque.*

*Brookfeild Bicennennial Committe.*

*Brown, Catherine L.*

*Brown, Harry R.*

*Burrows, Mildred Pulsifer.*

*Burrows, Mildred Pulsifer.*

*Cahill, Thomas*

*Carmack, Sharon*

*Clobel, Kathleen.*

*Colchester Historial Society.*

*Colchester historical Museum.*

*Davidson, Heather.*

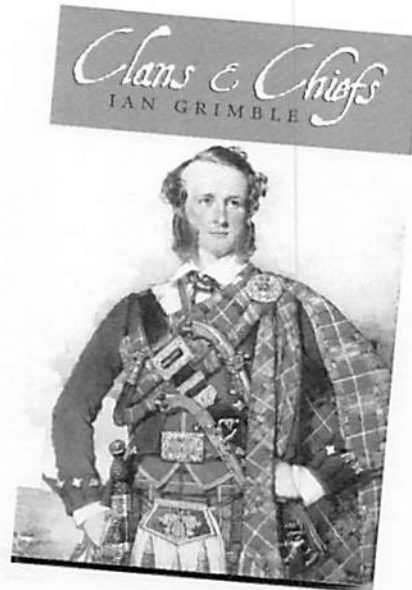
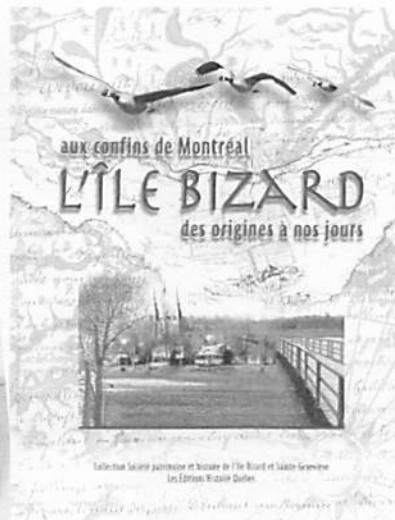
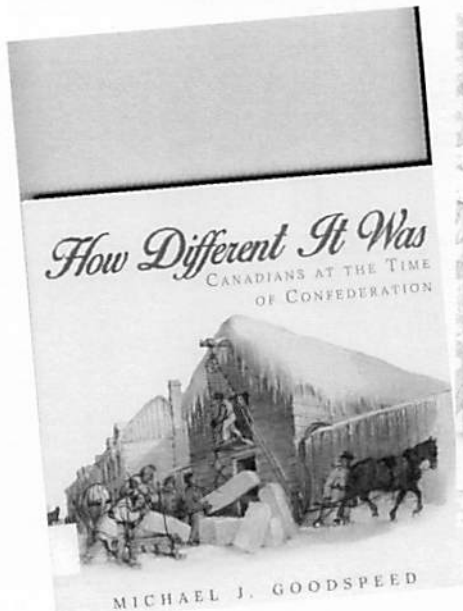
*Day, Mrs. C.M.*

*Deyarmond, E.M*

*Dunlop, Allan C.*

*Dunn, Charles W.*

# QFHS Library



James McGill of Montreal  
 Le Fort et le Chateau St. Louis  
 How Different It Was: Canadians At The Time of Confederation  
 A Checklist of Secondary Sources for Planter Studies.

Adventures at Sea.

Clans & Chiefs

History of Municipal Government in Colchester County 1879-1979.

Les Canadiens-Francais de la Nouvelle Angleterre  
 History of Amherst Police.

Gilbert Seaman Diary 1875-1885

Births, Death and Marriages from Acadian records and the morning Chronicles.

Fisherman of Nova Scotia.

Each in Turn. A brief History of Tatamagouche.

History of the Low Bush Blueberry Industry.

Colchester County Century Farms their Histories as well as photographs of farm houses and buildings

Castle Kilbride

Les Habitants de Lachine et la Massacre de 1689

*Frost, Stanley Brice  
 Gagnon, Ernest  
 Goodspeed, Michael*

*Goodwin, Daniel C and Steven Bligh Mcnutt.*

*Grant, Francis W. Robson, Scott and Shelagh Mackenzie.*

*Grimble, Ian*

*Hamilton, Nancy and Patrick Saxton.*

*Hamon, E.*

*Harkness, Leonard.*

*Hill, Susan (Christie)*

*Hill, William T.*

*Jenson, L.B*

*Kennedy, Roy M.*

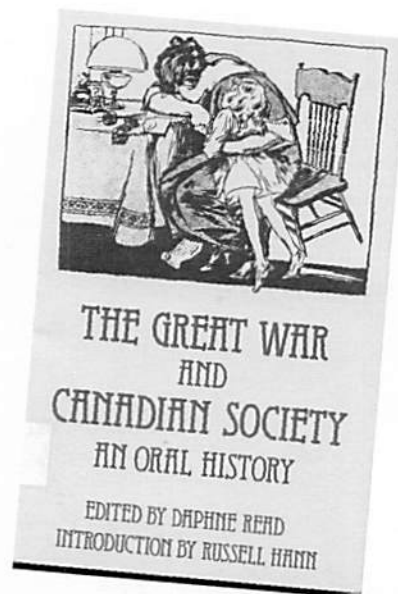
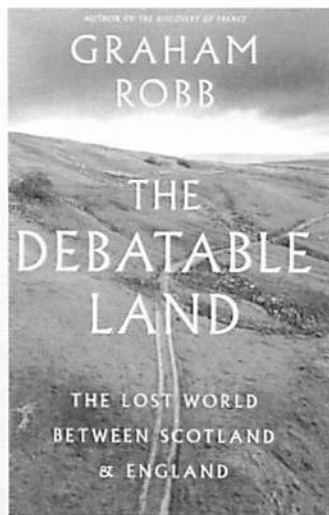
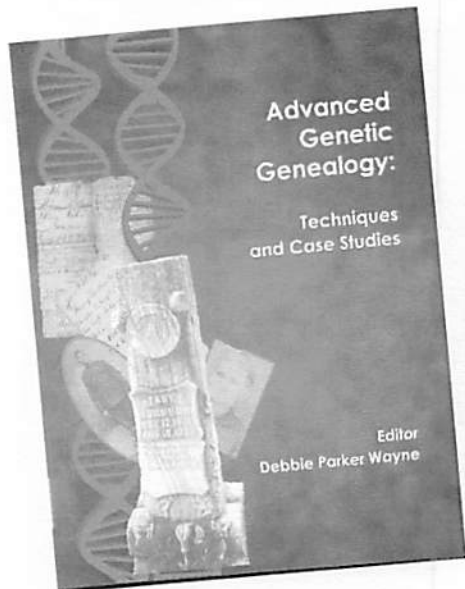
*Kingmen, Gordon.*

*Kinsman, Gordon B.*

*Knowles, Paul*

*Lamarche, Helene*

# QFHS Library



Little Paradise: The Sage of the German Canadians of Waterloo County, Ontario, 1800-1975

Clan MacDonald: The MacDonald Collage Annual 1939

Clan MacDonald: The MacDonald College Annual 1938

Glimpses of the past.

A Life of Caring: 16 Newfoundland Nurses Tell their Stories

Kitchener (Berlin) 1880-1960

Canada Illustrated. The Art of Nineteenth-Century Engraving.

Inventory of cemeteries in the MRC d'Argenteuil - Final Report

A Peep at Stranraer's Past

A Gift of Heritage: Historic Architecture of St. John's

Glimpses Glances Sideswipes of Dickinson Landing

La Histoire de la Famille Lavergne

Descendants of Matthew Mingo.

A History of the Newfoundland Railway, 1923-1988 Vol 2

A History of the Newfoundland Railway 1881-1923

Basque Whaling in Labrador in the 16th century

*Leibbrandt, Gottlieb*

*MacDonald College of McGill University*

*MacDonald College of McGill University*

*MacLennah, Eecta Dr.*

*Marsh, Marilyn & Walsh, Jeanette & Beaton, Marilyn*

*Mills Rych*

*Morite, Albert.*

*MRC d'Argenteuil*

*Nelson, Donnie*

*Newfoundland Historic Trust*

*O'Dette, Leonard A.*

*Payette, B. C. (Comp)*

*Peck, Carol Mingo and David Mingo Tattie.*

*Penney, A.R. and Kennedy, Fabian*

*Penney, R. A.*

*Proulx, Jean-Pierre*



# 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?

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_

Email address: \_\_\_\_\_

## PAYMENT

Visa # or MC # \_\_\_\_\_

Cheque # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Money Order \_\_\_\_\_

Send completed form and payment to:

153 rue Ste-Anne

Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

Quebec H9X 1M5



## Help make history come alive!

The Château Ramezay Historic Site and Museum of Montreal is now recruiting volunteer history guides. Find out more about participating in living history programs for children, weekend guiding and/or group tours for students and tourists.

Come to the Open House at the museum, (280 Notre-Dame East, Old Montreal - across from City Hall). In September each year 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](mailto:rh@chateauramezay.qc.ca)  
or Joan Barrett, Museum Volunteer, [joan.barrett@mcgill.ca](mailto:joan.barrett@mcgill.ca)

