

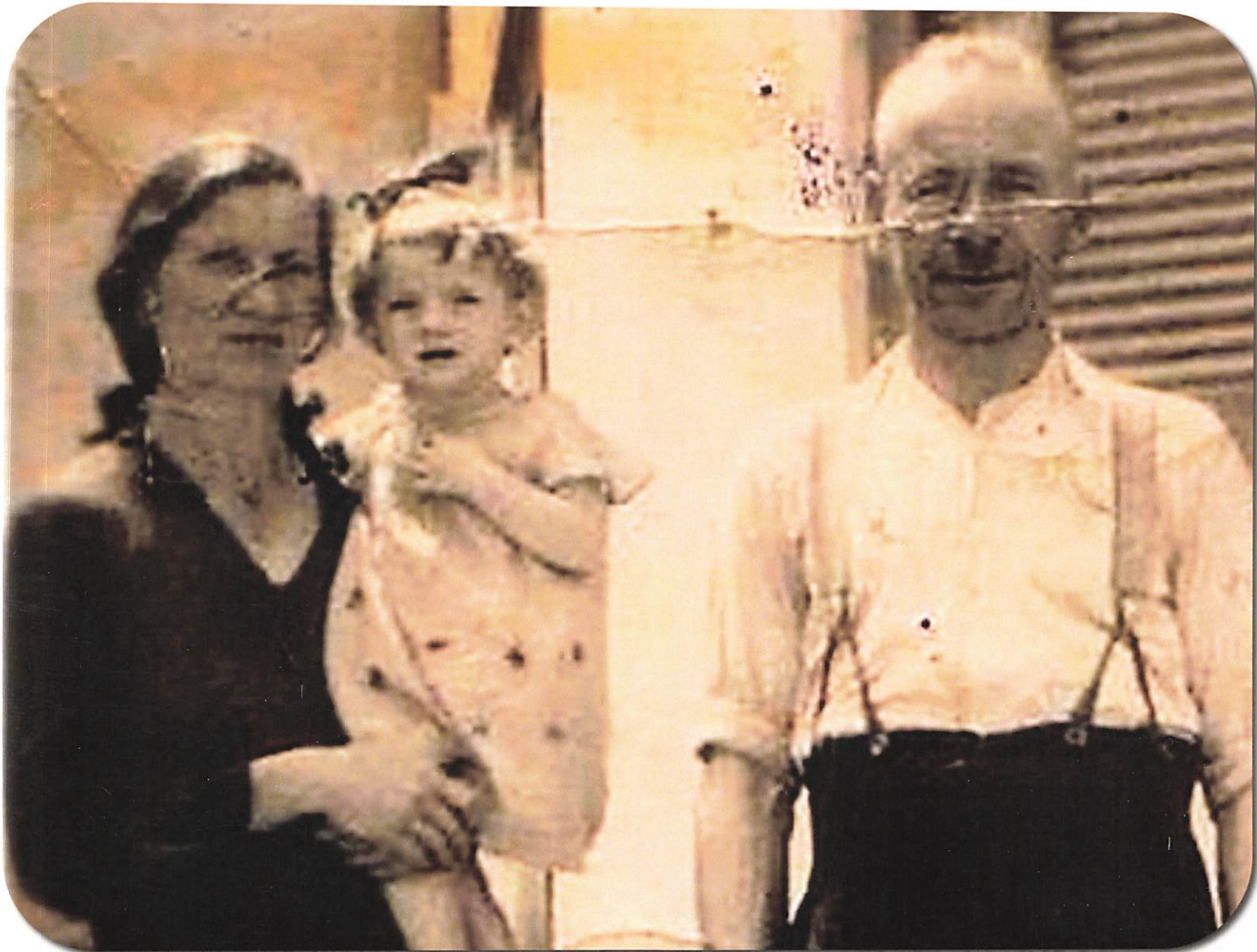
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Connections

Journal of the Quebec Family History Society

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דיין

הרב ישראל בארנבאום

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September 2019 Vol. 42 No. 1

Connections

September Issue 2019



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QFHS News

OFFICIAL QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY OPEN HOUSE

The QFHS is proud to announce that our official open house in our new headquarters will take place on Sunday,

September 22, 2019 from 1 pm to 4 pm at the historic Simon Fraser House located at 153 rue Sainte-Anne, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Qc.

Everyone is Welcome! Tell your friends and family. See our historical collections and discover what various genealogical databases we have (numbering over 20 billion records).

QFHS Annual General Meeting. Check for details in this issue, page 19.



Nora Bernier

1922 - 2018

Remembering
Nora, a longtime
member and
volunteer with
QFHS.

Cover image: Maria Vasitinskaya is seen as an infant with her adoptive parents, Antonina and Vasili Markovich. (Courtesy of Stanley Diamond)

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ORANGE WITH A TWIST

by Frank Mackey



Ludger Emard was not your typical 20th-century French-Canadian. Yes, he was white, Catholic and French-speaking, but he married the daughter of an English-speaking African American, converted to Protestantism and was ordained a Baptist minister. He also led the Orange Order in Quebec.

He showed up on the radar during a search for information about James Daniel Williams, an African-American from New York. Born around 1850, Williams worked as a farm labourer in Granby Township in the early 1870s. There, on 18 March 1874, he married Sarah Ann Starr, a 19-year-old white girl from Hemmingford. They had nine children in the next 20 years. Around 1900, they moved to Maisonneuve, the new industrial suburb of Montreal. Sarah Starr died there in 1905, and Daniel Williams in 1918, the year Montreal annexed Maisonneuve. At age 20, their daughter Lizzie (Elizabeth Maria) married Ludger Emard, also 20, at St Paul's Baptist Church on 24 April 1911.

Accounts unreliable

Accounts of the early life of Lizzie Williams' husband are unreliable. Take the catalogue entry for the Ludger Emard Fonds at the Quebec archives (BAAnQ Gatineau, Fonds P175). It dates his birth correctly at 17 November 1890, but then has him studying for the priesthood before attending a Chicago bible school in 1904 to train for the Baptist ministry. So, by 13 or 14, he would have studied successively for the Catholic

priesthood and the Baptist ministry? That's way too big a load for any boy to bear and still walk upright!



The Reverend Ludger Emard wearing Orange accoutrements. Source: BAAnQ, P175-5(9)

Here's another account published in 1959 in the Shawville Equity in Pontiac County, where much of his career unfolded:

Mr. Emard, native of Montreal, studied first at Sacre Coeur College, at Mount St. Louis College and then went to the

Seminary of St. Therese, where he fulfilled the requirements to become a Roman Catholic Priest.

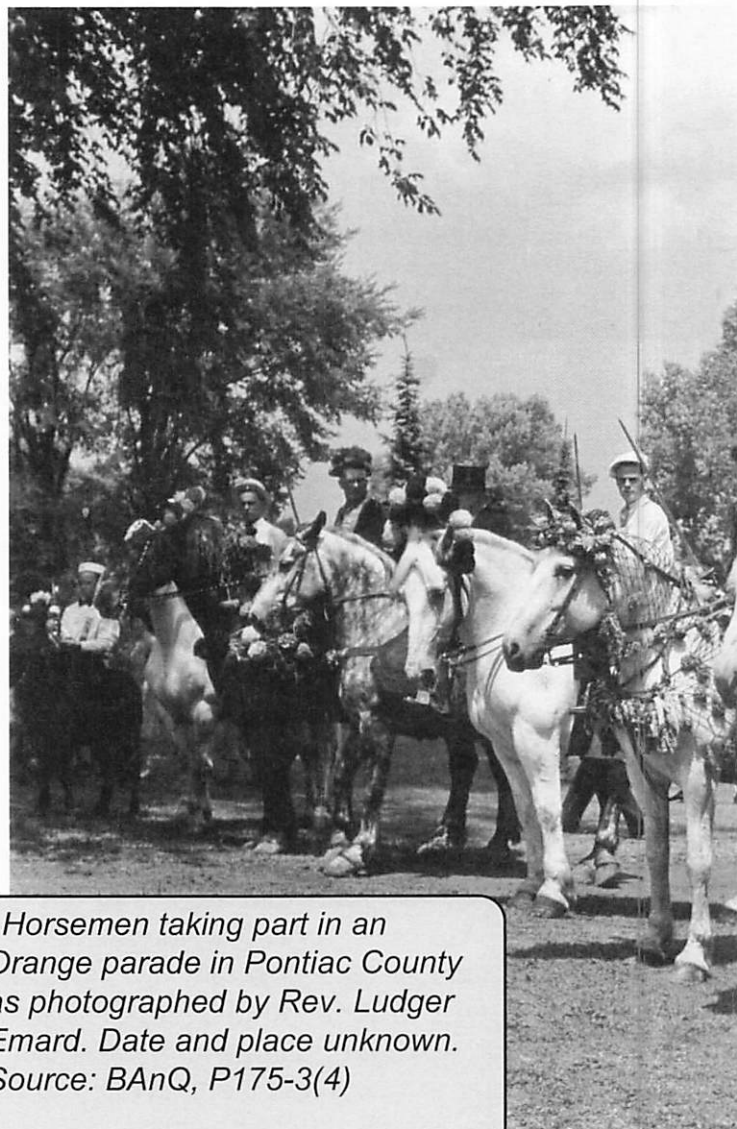
For the next nine years Mr Emard worked in the priesthood in Montreal where he was ordained.

A change of faith led him in 1911, to study Protestantism at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, under Professor W. Grey. Mr. Emard then married and joined St. Paul Baptist Church in Montreal where he retained membership for 22 years.

Sacré-Coeur was probably not a college but an elementary school. The Collège du Mont-Saint-Louis and Séminaire de Sainte-Thérèse were collèges classiques, offering boys the equivalent of four years of high school and a four-year liberal-arts college course. Did he graduate from either? Regardless, he would not have qualified as a priest; that required specialized training (theology, pastoral work, etc.) at an institution such as Montreal's Grand Séminaire.

The year 1911 was apparently pivotal. He is said to have undergone a religious conversion, and to have studied at the Moody Institute; he married that April and in November he turned 21. No way he "worked in the priesthood" for nine years before that. As for his studies in Chicago, the institute seems to have no record of them.

The 1911 Canadian census recorded him as neither priest nor minister, but "labourer". He and Lizzie were living on Bourbonnière St. in Maisonneuve with his sister, Albina, who was married to Lizzie's brother, James Henry. In the 1921 census, Ludger Emard was identified as a printer (probably a wallpaper printer at the big Watson Foster Co. wallpaper factory at Ontario and Pie IX streets). Lizzie and their three daughters, said to be Catholic, were Baptists. The births of Ida Lillian (1913-1981),



Horsemen taking part in an Orange parade in Pontiac County as photographed by Rev. Ludger Emard. Date and place unknown. Source: BAnQ, P175-3(4)

Yvonne Thérèse (1915-1926) and Olive Margaret (1917-1981) were registered at St. Paul's, where their parents had married. The birth of son Gilbert Maurice Albert (1923-1991) would also be registered there, but not that of Esther Elizabeth (1929-2001), their last child.

On a mission

Esther's birth must have been recorded outside Montreal. In the late 1920s, before she was born, her father ventured out to Lac Long in Temiscouata County, near the New Brunswick border, as a Baptist missionary. His name does not appear in the



registers of the French Baptist Church there (no registers survive for 1927-28), but two deaths and one birth of Temiscouata residents were recorded in the registers of St. Paul's in Montreal, signed by L. Emard as pastor of Lac Long. He then served at Brownsburg, Argenteuil Co.; Otter Lake, Pontiac Co., in the 1930s-1940s; the Église Baptiste Française de l'Est in Montreal, 1944-1950 (formerly St Paul's, 3674 Ontario St. East); and, finally, back in Pontiac.

He became an Orangeman in Pontiac. Protestants there took their Orangism seriously, marking the "Glorious Twelfth" each year with picnics and parades celebrating King William of Orange and his crushing of Catholic Ireland at the Battle of the Boyne on

12 July 1690. This defiantly Anglo-Protestant body had long antagonized Irish Catholics and French Canadians. It had never been particularly friendly to Blacks, either.

Rev. Emard was the speaker at the county's 12 July celebration at Bryson in 1936. In 1939, he was elected Provincial Grand Chaplain of the Grand Orange Lodge of Quebec; locally, he and daughter Olive Margaret were chosen "auditors" of the Campbell's Bay Peace Lodge of the Ladies' Orange Benevolent Association. The following year, he was elected Master of the Pontiac County Orange Lodge. He also served as Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of British America. From 1955 to 1958, he was Quebec Grand Master.

"For the first time in history," the Equity reported in 1956, "the election of the Grand Master of the Provincial Lodge brought into that office a brother who once was an ordained Priest of the Roman Catholic Church in the person of the Rt. Wor. Rev. L. Emard." The newspaper gave this as his background:

Mr. Emard was born in Montreal in 1890 and was educated in the Sacre Coeur and Maisonneuve [sic] schools and later in the Rigeau [Rigaud] Seminary and was ordained in Montreal in 1922 by Bishop Bruchehui [Bruchési]. He retired from the Roman Catholic Church and attended the Moodie [sic] Bible Institute and was ordained a Baptist Minister at Roxton Pond, Que., in 1936 and now serves the Baptist congregation in Otter Lake, Que.

By 1922, Emard, a practising Baptist, 11 years married and three times a father, was past seeking Catholic ordination. As for his ordination as a minister in 1936, he had signed as minister at Otter Lake six years earlier.

Here is another more detailed biographical sketch, found in the Ludger Emard Fonds:

Ludger Domina Emard [he was christened Domina Ludger] was born in Montreal Nov. 17, 1890. His parents belonged to the strictest branch of the Roman Catholic church. He was educated in Montreal. He entered a seminary and became a priest. He was a priest for nine years.

*About this time his father became very ill and required nursing in the home. They had very friendly, helpful Protestant neighbours and Ludger became friendly with one of the girls. They must have discussed religion. She gave him a book, *In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?* and she said "Read this Ludger."*

He was very unhappy with what he was doing as a priest. So after reading this book carefully and much thought and prayer, one day he walked away from his cell in the seminary and never went back. He went to the states – I think Chicago, where he attended Bible school. He was later ordained as a Baptist minister. He belonged to the Grande Ligne Mission.

He married Maria Elizabeth Williams. They had five children.

Ida Lillian (Mrs. Joe Mayhew)

Yvonne Thérèse (playing with a match clothing caught fire she died from the burn)

Olive Margaret (Mrs. Silas Richard)

Gilbert Albert Maurice

[Child no. 5, unnamed, was Esther Elizabeth, Mrs. Claude Devoy.]

He came to Otter Lake in October 1930 for the magnificent salary of \$175 a year.

While visiting around he became acquainted with David Gamble who was a very devoted Orange Lodge member. When the principles and aims of the lodge were explained Mr. Emard decided to belong to that order. He joined and went steadily up until in 1957 [sic] he became Grand Master of the Province of Quebec from 1957 and 1958.

Before coming to Otter Lake he had preached at Lac Longue [sic], Montreal East [sic], Brownsburg [and] from Otter Lake he went to Hull and back to Montreal East where Mrs. Emard died Jan. 8, 1946 [1947].

On Oct. 21, 1948 he married Irene Gamble at Campbell's Bay. And Mr. Emard went back to preaching at Otter Lake and living at Campbell's Bay.

In 1960 he was called to preach in St. Andrews-Knox United church in Bristol and in 1961 he was called to the Clarendon charge [word missing] preached four times on Sunday. He retired in 1965.

He was always interested in photography and worked at it every minute he could. He longed to do coloured work and was doing [fairly?] well when he died Apr 2 1971.

The girl-next-door who apparently gave him Charles M. Sheldon's best-selling *In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?* and steered him toward Protestantism was probably Lizzie Williams, soon to be his wife. From 1909 to 1911, their families were neighbours in Maisonneuve, the Emards at 351 Jeanne d'Arc Ave., the Williams at 359.

The above manuscript sketch repeats the claim that he was nine years a priest. But when? Not after April 1911, when he married. Before? He was a minor, and the standard minimum age for ordination was 24. There is no record of a priest named Ludger Emard in the archives of the Catholic archdiocese of Montreal, and his name is not found in J.B.A.

Allaire's Dictionnaire biographique du clergé canadien-français (Montreal, 1910-1934), a listing of all French-Canadian Catholic clergymen living or dead. The claim that he had been an ordained priest just doesn't hold water. Yet as a featured speaker at a convention of the Evangelical Mission of Converted Monks and Priests in Stouffville, Ont., in 1960, he was billed as "Rev. L. Emard ... Converted Former Priest."

Regarding his Orange career, "possibly his greatest work in the Lodge was done in the field of child care," a fellow minister noted in 1971. "Almost twenty-five years ago the Orange and Protestant Children's Home at Rosemere was founded

and Mr. Emard, realizing the need for such a project, put his entire energy into its establishment." This home, incorporated in 1947, closed in 1999.

Lizzie Williams did not live to witness her husband's Orange triumphs – she died at Montreal on 8 January 1947. Rev. Emard then married Irene Gamble, daughter of Pontiac Orange stalwart David Gamble, on 28 October 1948. Within the next two years, he returned to Pontiac. After retiring as a minister in 1965, he opened a photo studio. The Ludger Émard Fonds holds about 100 of his pictures. He died at Shawville on 2 April 1971 and was buried in St. Andrew's United Cemetery at Campbell's Bay.

EMARDS & WILLIAMS

HIS FAMILY

Paul Dominateur Émard (1863-1934) – Georgianna Beauchamp (1865-1929)

Georgina Marie Louise Blanche	b. 1884
Joseph Clovis Domina	b. 1886
Marguerite Albina	b. 1888
Domina Ludger	1890-1971
Joseph Alphonse	b. 1892
Marie Yvonne Georgiana	b. 1894
Lisa Eva	b. 1896
Joseph Domina René	b. 1899
Marie Julie Léa	b. 1901
Marie Blanche Cécile	1904-1995

HER FAMILY

James Daniel Williams* (c. 1850-1918) – Sarah Ann Starr (1855-1905)

Mary Jane	c. 1875-1878
Emma Retta/Emma Eva	1877-1934
James Henry	b. 1880-
Mary Ann	1883-1948
Charles Edward	1885-1935
William/William Henry	1889-1931
Elizabeth Maria (Lizzie)	1890-1947
George	1892-1960
Ida	1894-1978

THEIR FAMILY

Domina Ludger Emard (1890-1971) – Elizabeth Maria Williams (1890-1947)

Ida Lillian	1913-1981
Yvonne Thérèse	1915-1926
Olive Margaret	1917-1981
Gilbert Maurice Albert	1923-1991
Esther Elizabeth	1929-2001

* He married 2dly the widow Marie Cloutier in 1907. No children.

The Emard-Williams family

The DNA Dossiers

DNA and Detective Work Reunite

Hidden Child And Family

by Stanley Diamond



I have long urged all Jews, especially those of Ashkenazic descent, to get their DNA tested.

The reason is not only to satisfy their own curiosity about their family roots, but because the information could be crucial to the many people who are trying to recover their Jewish identity, or find relatives who were lost in the Holocaust. These are often Jewish children who were hidden or adopted by non-Jewish families during the Second World War.

As executive director of Jewish Records Indexing-Poland (JRI), which I founded in 1995, I played a role in helping Maria Vasitinskaya – a 76-year-old Polish-born woman living in Omsk, Russia – find out who her biological parents were and confirm that she is Jewish. This led to the discovery of numerous relatives in Israel, whom she met last spring.

But the story doesn't end there. I was astonished to find out this past month that I am directly related to Vasitinskaya, on my mother's side.

My maternal ancestors were from northeastern Poland, and it's an amazing coincidence that I am a perfect "zero distance" (meaning identical) mitochondrial match for Maria and her first cousin, Ora Wittenberg, whose DNA was used as the DNA match that resulted in certification of Maria as being Jewish.



Esther and Ze'ev Zilber with their children Sara and Moshe. Source: jri.poland.org

To find out the degrees of separation between us and where our ancestors crossed will take a lot more digging.

Of the 40,000 matches to my DNA that I have found on the Internet, only about 150 are zero distance. Can you imagine, working on a case (for years) to help a woman in Omsk, Russia, find her identity and then find this out?

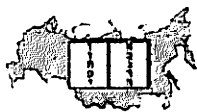
Accompanying Vasnitskaya to the conclusion of her genealogical journey overjoyed Diamond and he hopes his experience will spur others to get tested and post their results online.

JRI determined that Vasitinskaya's birth name was Rivkah Zilber, that her parents were Esther Freund and Ze'ev Zilber, that she had an older sister and brother, and that she comes from what were large families in Krosno, Poland, where she was born, as well as Jaslo. She now has photos of her parents' wedding and of her older brother and sister with her parents before the war, among others.

Her mother, it is now known, died in the Belzec concentration camp and her father in Bergen-Belsen.

Her Jewishness has now been certified by the chief rabbinate of Russia. She has applied for German restitution, which she could use given her meagre circumstances.

I have been involved with many other missing identity cases, but none are like this, because Maria will come to know a large, closely related and loving family from both her mother and father's sides, which is



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12 сентября 2018 г.
 № ПЕ - 3066

ד"ס

ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЕ ЕВРЕЙСТВА

В раввинский суд при Главном раввинате России обратилась Васитинская Мария Васильевна (дата рождения 25.11.1941 г., паспорт РФ №52 02 838509) по вопросу подтверждения ее еврейства.

На основании сравнительного анализа митохондриальных ДНК, доказавшего ее ближайшее родство по материнской линии с Орой Витенберг, еврейство которой, подтверждается свидетельством о рождении №333916, выданным департаментом здравоохранения г. Тель-Авива, Палестина 08 февраля 1944 года, где указано, что ее отец Яков Гросман – еврей и ее мать Малка – еврейка и вдовой, зарегистрированной в Раввинате г. Тель-Авива 5725 (1965) года, а также записью в МВД Израиля.

А также на основании анализа ее митохондриальной ДНК, определившего ее как носителя специфически ашкеназского генотипа HV1b2.

А также на основании аутосомного теста ДНК, подтвердившего, что Васитинская Мария Васильевна является двоюродной сестрой Оры Витенберг, подтверждаем, что Васитинская Мария Васильевна является еврейкой, а компетенй в ее еврейском происхождении нет.

אישור יהדות

הבנ לאשה בזה כי לאתי בדיקה המסוימת ולגודי חסידה ודרישה אישית ע"י מסתם גבא שפרט האסימטריה כוונה טשטת דירסן של פדרייה הרוסית עם' 52 02 838509 תאריך לידה 25.11.1941 יהודיה כולמה יע"ו בעה"ח ביום ג' תשרי שנת תשע"ח

Главный раввин России,
 глава раввинского суда
 Р. Берк Лазар

Судья раввинского суда
 р. Шнейур-Залман Кан

Судья раввинского суда
 р. Иероколь Баренбаум



Maria's certificate of Jewishness.
 Source: jri.poland.org

beyond her original expectations and that makes Maria's story even sweeter.

About 100 relatives attended a family reunion when she was in Israel.

Vasitinskaya was taken in by a gentile couple, the Markoviches, when she was about eight months old, after, it is believed, her parents were confined to the ghetto.

In 1947, her adoptive family, in which there were no other children, moved to Ukraine. Vasitinskaya knew from an early age that she was Jewish, Diamond said. When her adoptive mother died in 1953 and her father's new wife did not want her, Vasitinskaya went to live with a Jewish

couple.

In 2010, she went to Israel to visit descendants of that couple and decided to finally find out who her birth family was. This search brought her into contact with JRI-Poland, an independent, non-profit organization that has a database of more than five million Jewish birth, marriage and death records from that country, going back

as well.

"I cannot find words to express how thankful I am to you. I even cannot describe to you in what emotional condition I am now because my longtime dream has come true – I found out my parents' names. And together with this, I found my family and close relatives. I am overwhelmed with joy and happiness. What seemed impossible came

true. I am very thankful to you for your sympathy, kindness and help in my search of my relatives," she wrote to me.

It was this story that finally persuaded his 93-year-old cousin, Avi Morrow, to get tested, so that any descendants of his mother's (and Diamond's



more than a century.

I am proud that JRI-Poland and its mostly volunteer genealogists in several countries worked doggedly to help Vasitinskaya, but admits that it likely would have been impossible to have ended in the happy way it did only 10 years ago, before reliable DNA testing became readily available.

This glorious conclusion was made possible by a combination of records indexed by JRI-Poland in 2003 as the framework and a succession of DNA tests/matches, starting with the first breakthrough last November, with a match who ultimately turned out to be a first cousin in Brooklyn. Still, there were plenty of false starts along the way.

Vasitinskaya has a daughter and a grandson who also now know who they are,

Esther and Ze'ev Zilber on their wedding day.
Source:
jri.poland.org

grandmother's) sisters might find the two Montreal men, if they survived.

My message is put yourself out there, make it possible for someone, somewhere to find you just as you want to find them.

Dramatic stories of discovery like this, of establishing anew long-severed family connections, illustrate how technology has provided new opportunities for those who want to know for themselves and future generations.

This article is an adaptation of a piece that appeared in The Canadian Jewish News, June 14, 2019

QUEBEC CEMETERIES: ARE HEADSTONE TRANSCRIPTIONS A GOOD SOURCE OF INFORMATION?

by Lorraine Gosselin



Headstones are not primary sources, but can be very useful, particularly for researchers of Protestant lines, due to the paucity of information on church records. Keep in mind the limitations and do a bit of advance planning, especially if you want to do some checking of your own in cemeteries. There are also many books of transcriptions available, with several in the QFHS library and others on line.

There are several types of cemeteries – here is a rather informal list: Public ones (Military cemeteries, for example), Church cemeteries, private ones, and family ones located on the owner's property ... and lost ones ...

What can one find on cemetery headstones? The maiden name of the wife, which is often omitted from Protestant church records, dates of birth and death, children who died early and you may never have heard of them, and for Irish researchers, the treasure trove of where they came from! This headstone for Peter Tiernan states he was born in County Cavan. (Illustration on left.) There may be other family members buried in the same plot, or adjoining plots, which could furnish precious genealogical information.

Tools to help the search

In addition to a good map, essential whether you are researching in person or in print, and access to virtual or physical libraries, there is an excellent book by Francine Fortin¹ on

churches in Quebec which gives the build date of a church, and usually corresponds to the local cemetery opening. As we are mostly concerned with 18th, 19th, and early 20th century data, it is very useful even if not recent. Most libraries here carry it and I would assume it's available at the National Archives in Ottawa. The QFHS library has a copy which can be freely consulted by members. Catholic, Protestant, and other denomination churches are listed by locations in alpha order and also grouped by county; I find this last very useful to find surrounding towns and villages if the church for which I am searching is not yet in existence. A copy of the county pages, where you can quickly check the names of surrounding villages makes an excellent tool.

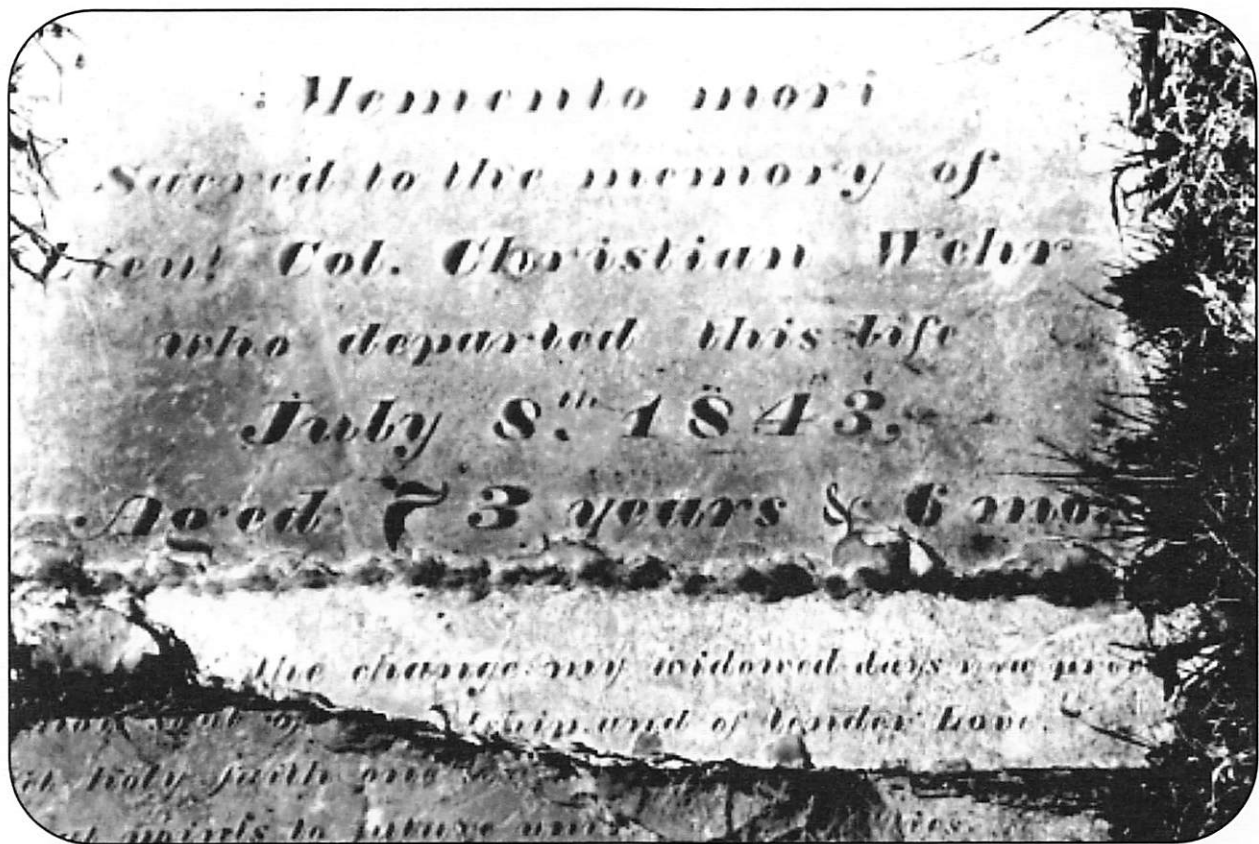
For the various books of cemetery transcriptions, it is important to know if the transcriber recorded only the headstones currently in place or actually considered the associated church records. This is usually noted and tells you if further research is required. Cemeteries become displaced, overgrown, forgotten ... and not the whole Province is covered; transcriptions are often done by a local group or person highly interested in a particular area.

Here are a few oddities which I've encountered and you may encounter others. In other words, don't take anything for granted!

My native village of Notre-Dame-de-Stanbridge has one Catholic church but two cemeteries: the one next to the church was too small and the second one is at the village limits. I have recently learned there is an even older cemetery created before the church building was erected. There is no Protestant church nor cemetery in or near the village, although there were a few Protestants living in the area in the 19th century: my Wehr



Loyalist ancestors belonged to various Protestant denominations, until the sons married Irish women. The transcription book includes only the new cemetery as the old one was eventually paved over. I know the transcriber did check the official records, but I knew there were some burials beneath the church: I had been shown them when very young, and I found one relative that records indicated he had been buried in the crypt. I asked a friend living there and she had some pictures taken and there were three tombs. See the picture (above) of my relative Mary FARRELL, sister of my great-great grandmother, Margaret. And that leads to another cautionary tale: my great-grandmother Margaret was born in Ireland. So were her parents. You would assume her sister Mary was also born there, or in Quebec, where her parents emigrated and lived the rest of their lives. But a closer scrutiny of family members and census records show that Mary was born in the US! So the family emigrated at least twice, first to the US then to Quebec, where they took up



permanent residence.

The Protestant burials were done in various villages in the area; presumably those churches attended by the family. In addition, there is a story that three of my ancestors were buried on private land, and one of the headstones (illustration above) was actually found in a lot and replaced in someone's back garden as a measure of respect (including date of death and War of 1812 military rank). This is in memory of Christian Wehr, the son of the Loyalist Christian Wehr. Both were in the War of 1812. The clue was provided in a book about the story of the village written by a priest who wrote the stories of many villages and were edited and printed recently ². You may find others, often written by retired priests in the mid-19th century; they had access to records and took down many stories from local inhabitants.

In Coaticook, my mother's hometown, on the

other hand, there were about seven Protestant churches and three Catholic ones, but there are only two cemeteries: one Protestant and one Catholic, both occupying the crest of opposite hills that surround the valley where the town is located. Or at least that is what we always thought but there are also a few old and small cemeteries scattered around. They appear in a marvelous inventory of cemeteries³ in the Coaticook MRC. There may be other areas that compiled this type of cemetery information. Don't worry if you don't understand French: this online book has maps and geolocations for all the cemeteries, and some colorful pictures of tombstones. If your interest is more general, there is an online inventory of the cemeteries in Quebec ⁴.

Not everyone wanted or could afford tombstones: I know that although my great-great grandfather, Frederic Martin, his wife Eliza Kelly, their son George Henry Martin,

his wife Adeline Gagné, and his son Joseph Henry Martin are all buried in the Catholic cemetery next to St-Edmond church in Coaticook, there is no tombstone for any of them. (GGrandPa George thought it was foolish spending). I actually attended two of these funerals.

Reasons to visit in person

In the same cemetery you may find distant

family members, cousins, neighbours who emigrated together: sometimes a village migrates together, thus providing more information.

And visiting and checking in person brings an additional dimension to your research, especially if you have never lived in the area. It will give you an immediate and more personal view of the village or town where your ancestor lived.



References

Note 1: Fortin, Francine, Guide to Quebec's Parishes and Civil Registers, Catholic, Protestant, and Other Denominations 1621 – 1993. Imprimerie Jean Julien, Vimont Laval, 1993. 499 p.

Note 2: Desnoyers, Isidore. Histoire de Notre-Dame des Anges de Stanbridge. Presented by Jef Asnong.

Note 3: Inventaire des cimetières et des croix de chemin, MRC de Coaticook . Rapport final, Mai 2011.

[http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/3577563?](http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/3577563?docref=3xaYTLPxVJP3fDqZdzehDQ&docsearchtext=cimetieres)

[docref=3xaYTLPxVJP3fDqZdzehDQ&docsearchtext=cimetieres](http://numerique.banq.qc.ca/patrimoine/details/52327/3577563?docref=3xaYTLPxVJP3fDqZdzehDQ&docsearchtext=cimetieres) OR: <http://tinyurl.com/yy8ho5k6>

The towns and villages included in the Coaticook MRC are: Barnston-Ouest, Coaticook, Compton, Dixville, East Hereford, Martinville, Saint-Herménégilde, Saint-Malo, Saint-Venant-de-Paquette, Stanstead Est, Sainte-Edwidge-de-Clifton, and Waterville.

Note 4 A general inventory of cemeteries in Quebec

<http://www.leslabelle.com/Cimetieres/CimMain.asp?MP=E3>

Headstone images supplied by the author.

The COWKEEPER'S WISH

Building a Family Saga



by Kristen
den Hartog

When my sister Tracy Kasaboski and I first set out to write *The Cowkeeper's Wish*, we had no idea it would be close to a nine-year journey. We had previously collaborated to write *The Occupied Garden*, which told the story of our father's childhood in the Netherlands in WW2, and it was such a rewarding experience researching and building a family story together that we decided to do something similar with our mother's side. Our original intent was to base the story around our grandmother Doris' childhood in WW1 London, England, and in this way we thought the book would be a lovely companion to *The Occupied Garden*.

First, though, we needed to know more about our grandmother's world – she'd come to Canada in 1919 as a nine-year-old orphan in the care of a family friend, and we knew very little about her life from before that time. So we started digging, and were amazed when we found compelling

stories at every turn.

In the search for a beginning to our tale, we ended up going all the way back to our 3x-great grandparents, Benjamin and Margaret Jones. Family lore says this couple walked from coastal Wales with their cattle, and settled in Southwark, just south of the Thames, in a poor neighbourhood known as the Borough. Our mother had dabbled in genealogy for many years, and had a wonderful collection of names and dates and places to share with us, so our job was to verify and expand on these, and also to find the "characters" behind the



*Doris' passport photograph
1919
Image from author*

facts and figures, and bring their stories to life.

Tracing the family forward from Benjamin and Margaret's arrival in London, we quickly saw that poverty was the prevailing theme. Relatives moved in and out of workhouses and asylums; babies died days and weeks after birth; husbands who earned meager salaries died young, leaving their families even poorer than they'd been. The stories were all the more tragic because they were so typical; poverty was widespread in Victorian England, and as we investigated the experiences of our own relatives, we realized we were writing a social history as much as a family history, a true saga that examined the times from a working-class perspective.

Our folk were cowkeepers – hence the title – and also shoemakers and potters, grocers and caretakers. The women were laundresses and box makers, or worked in jam and pickle factories. We researched each of these occupations in depth, and also the streets where our relatives lived, the places they were married and buried, and the events they would have known about, whether local, like the circus that set up in the “pauper” graveyard near cowkeeper Benjamin's house, or broad, like the festive jubilees of Queen Victoria. To find such a wide array of detail, we scoured all kinds of resources. In the Wellcome Library's Medical Officer of Health Reports, we found Benjamin in trouble with the “inspector of nuisances” for diluting his milk and keeping his cows in squalid conditions. And in the British Newspaper Archive, we found many stories that fleshed out our own – a thieving great

grandmother; a suicidal uncle; and another uncle, lost at sea in the First World War. On genealogical sites, we found workhouse records that revealed surprising information about several down-and-out members of the family; and in person, at London Metropolitan Archives, we turned the brittle pages of asylum casebooks and discovered the woeful tale of our grandmother's aunt, Ellen, suffering from a “giant despair.”



Cowkeeper Benjamin Jones
Image from author

Frequently we wove broader stories into our tale. For instance, Charlie Chaplin's mother Hannah, like our despairing Ellen, inhabited workhouses and asylums, and Charlie and his brother were sent to the

same “pauper” school as some of the children in our family. Our grandmother Doris was born in 1910 in Whitechapel – when Jack the Ripper terrorized this community some 20 years earlier, Doris’s future foster mother Martha had only recently arrived there as a young single woman working in a cork factory. We tried to imagine the panic she and her neighbours must have felt in those times. When Doris was born, fear of Jack had long dissipated, but the area was still poor and rough, and Doris’s family formed strong ties

with a local minister and his wife, who later perished on the Titanic. So we were able to examine a big story from an intimate perspective, and Charlie, Jack, and the Titanic all have their place in our book, alongside Benjamin, Ellen, Doris, and the rest.

Every step of our “genealogical journey” has been fascinating; we’ve learned an incredible amount, not just about our family, but about the times they lived in.

Charlie Chaplin and his brother at the Lambeth Workhouse.....

They were transferred to the school in a horse-drawn bakery van and spent time in the ‘approbation’ ward and were then separated with Charlie going to the infants’ section and Sydney to the main school. In his autobiography Chaplin recalls that on Saturday afternoon, the bath-house was reserved for the infants who were bathed by older girls, he suffered the ignominy of receiving an all-over wash with a face-cloth from a fourteen year-old.

On reaching the age of seven, he moved to the older boys’ department. He recounts the story of a boy of fourteen trying to escape from the school by climbing on to the roof and defying staff by throwing missiles and horse-chestnuts at them as they climbed after him. For such offences there were regular Friday morning punishment sessions in the gymnasium where all the boys lined up on three sides of a square. For minor offences, a boy was laid face down across a long desk, feet strapped, while his shirt was pulled out over his head. Captain Hindrum, a retired Navy man, then gave him from three to six hefty strokes with a four-foot cane. Recipients would cry appallingly or even faint and afterwards had to be carried away to recover. For more serious offences, birch was used. After three strokes, a boy needed to be taken to the surgery for treatment. Chaplin himself once received three strokes with the cane, apparently for an offence he did not commit.

indyrs.co.uk

Your QFHS

Upcoming Speakers for September and October, 2019



Date: Saturday, September 14th 2019

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

Speaker: Several QFHS members

Topic: Family Memories – Several members will speak about an interesting item/ event from their families past that they have discovered.

Date: Saturday, October 19th 2019

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

Speaker: Ken Lyons. Ken is an amateur historian who has researched the history of Montreal Cotton in Valleyfield and its houses.

Topic: Valleyfield has one of the earliest company planned neighbourhoods in Quebec. Ken will discuss the reasons for and the uniqueness of this late 19th century neighbourhood which included, in addition to houses, a park, sports facilities, a dairy and services such as running water, sewers, electric lighting and garbage pick-up. The interesting evolution of the population is also demonstrated. Many photos will illustrate the talk.



*Images of
bygone Valleyfield:
Victoria Street
(above) and the
Windsor Hotel*

Your QFHS

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

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

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



This is a free tour open to the PUBLIC but all donations to the Quebec Family History Society are welcome.

DATE: Sunday, September 29th, 2019, 10:00 am

DURATION: 4 hours, bring a lunch

PLEASE NOTE! This is not a walking tour. People will be responsible for their own ride to go from one site to another.

LOCATION: Meet at the Front Gate of Mount Royal Cemetery,

1297 Chemin de La Foret, Outremont.

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 9th, 2019, 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 2019 -2020

Varia

Kelley O'Rourke QHFS Corporate & Recording Secretary

DISCOVER YOUR QUEBEC ROOTS

A One Day Conference on Family History Research in Quebec



A new concept in bringing QFHS members together! We are taking advantage of our situation on Ste. Anne's street and across the road from the picturesque locks.....meet your friends and fellow researchers for a day of discovery - without leaving the West Island!

Everyone is welcome!

DATE: Saturday, October 12, 2019

LOCATION: Simon Fraser House
153 rue Sainte-Anne, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue

TIME: 9:30 am to 4:00 pm

COST: \$40.00 for Members and
\$50.00 for Non-Members

Limited space... Reservations are a must. For full details and registration please see our website: www.qfhs.ca

The view from our Heritage Centre



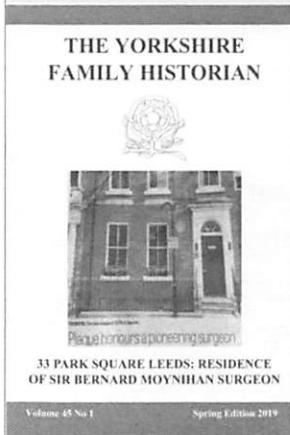
Ste Anne's boardwalk



Your QFHS

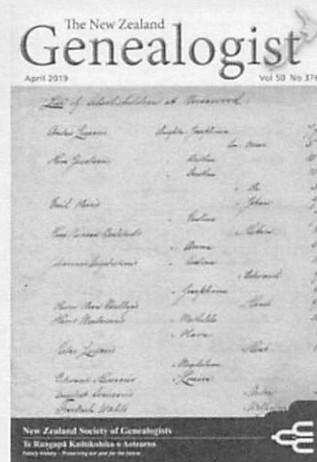
The QFHS Magazine Rack

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



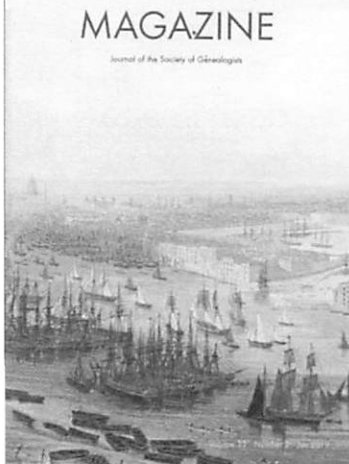
B. C. Genealogist Vol. 49 No. 1
As Nana Remembers by Mary Turnbull
 Mary digitized 29 binders of genealogical research, which in turn, became a book.

Quebec Heritage Vol.13 No. 1
Traces of Chenily by Sandra Stock
 The history of St. Bridgit's Refuge – one of the first long-term residences in Montreal.

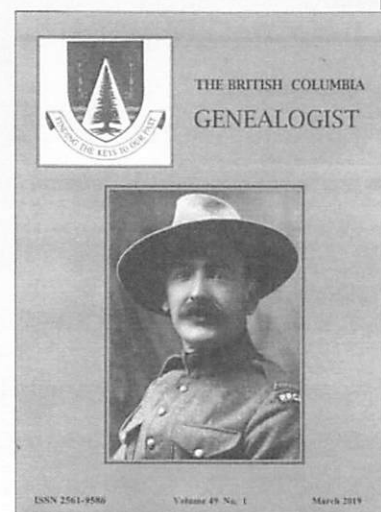


Yorkshire Family Historian Vol.45 No. 1 *David Oliwale* by David Dawkins
 A "sad indictment of inherent and institutionalised racism prevalent at the time." [1950's]

N. Z. Genealogist Vol.50 No. 3376 *Death Described* by Jeanette Grant
 An unusual research into the recorded causes of death.



Genealogist's Magazine
 Vol.54 No.2 *Winnett, Soho - A Rags to Riches Story* by Andrew Winnett
 A story of remarkable social mobility in London in the 1800's.



PRESERVING YOUR ARCHIVES

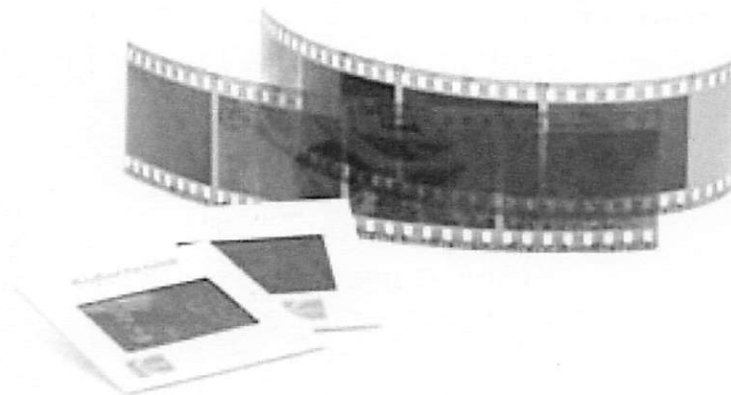
by Kyla Ubbink



Digitization Part 2: Slides, Negatives, Books and Over-sized Items

Scanners handle the digitization of most collection materials, but every project will encounter some challenge. Coping with negatives and slides can become extremely time consuming. Many certificates, photographs, and artwork will be too large to fit your scanner, and book bindings can be broken by pressing them flat against a scanner bed. Here is where portable scanners and a good digital camera can become your best friend.

One of the first things to consider about scanning slides and negatives is their small size. They are generally in good condition, and minimally handled; and therefore, can produce excellent copies.



Negatives can always be turned into positives using photo-editing software. In order to ensure these small images won't pixelate when enlarged, scan them at 2400DPI to capture as much detail possible. This can become very

time consuming. A quick method of digitizing transparent images is by photographing them.

To do so, slip each image into a plastic holder and

tape the plastic holder to a window on a bright day, or place it on a light table. Using a digital SLR camera with 'macro' capabilities or a macro lens, take a picture of each negative or slide. Once set up, this is a speedy way of making

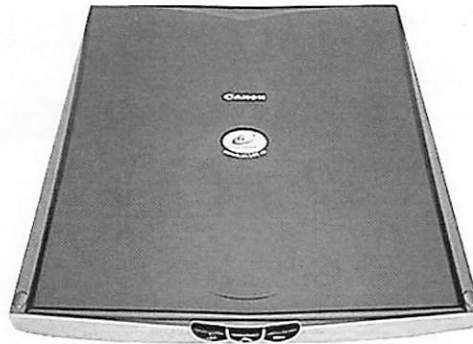
copies. Digital cameras are also a great way to digitize oversized photographs, such as panoramas, or large certificates, works of art and book pages. Place the item against a black, grey or white sheet on the floor, and stand above it.

Having a camera with a variable angle viewing screen is very helpful and will allow you to better view the image you are taking.

When using a digital SLR camera for copy purposes, ensure it is set for capturing the best quality image possible. Set the options to save the image in RAW format or as a .TIFF, this is a lossless format from which JPEGs can be made for sharing and editing purpose. Next set the camera to take the largest size image, resulting in the greatest dots-per-inch (DPI), capturing the most information possible. Check the temperature of the colour, meaning to adjust for the type of light being used in order to capture the correct colours. Watch out for shadows and that your light source is flooding the subject equally from all sides. A copy-stand, and setting the camera on a timer

or using a remote trigger, can be very helpful in avoiding shadows and blurry images.

Handheld scanners are very useful for books, photograph albums, and can even be used to digitize very large items



*Canon portable scanner.
dims. 10 X15 X 1 (ins.)
wt: 1.5 Km
max. scan resolution: 4800 pdi*

by 'stitching' the multiple images together with photo-editing software. Check that the settings are rendering the best quality possible.

Photograph albums that come apart by undoing posts, opening

rings, or un-tying laces can be dis-

bound and the pages placed individually on a scanner bed. Scan the entire page of photographs, and even if it contains multiple photographs, save the entire page as the master copy. Open this master copy in a photo-editing program and crop out each photograph saving them as working copies. This will avoid multiple exposures to the scanning light. Many scanning programs will automatically do this for you.

Capturing all of these digital copies is only useful if they are searchable, manageable, and preserved; which will be the topic of the next installment.

Gloria's Gleanings

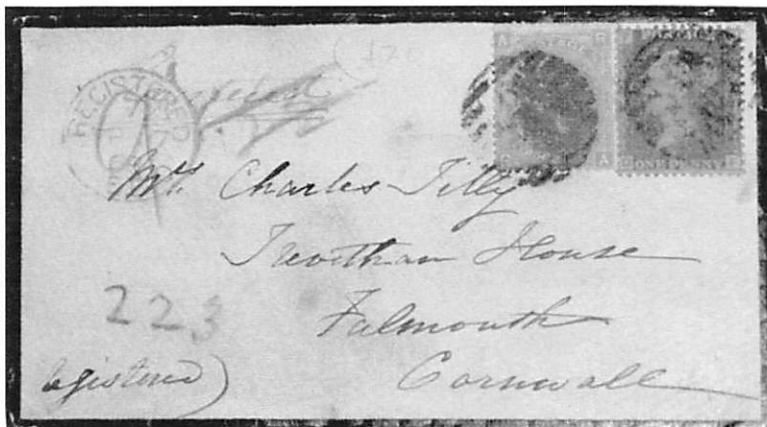


Family Treasures - Letters Edged in Black

Some of our readers may remember hearing a song that both Hank Thompson and Hank Snow recorded “Letter Edged in Black”. As a child this was just another song played on the radio. Today, it has a larger meaning for me.

About 15 years ago, I was given two such letters addressed to my great-grand mother Lily (Telford) Tubman. The note was a sheet of paper folded into four with the top right quadrant edged by about 1/4 inch of black. The two letters were sent from

Ireland and both mentioned a family death. One letter, dated 19 March 95 addressed to Aunt Lily Tubman by Mary Jane Tubman, announces the death of Mary Jane’s mother on the 14th of the month. The letter provided me with more clues to the family of Jane (Telford) Tubman as the author related that her two brothers are in London, one of which George Thomas is a pensioned police officer, and that there is a sister in America. Enclosed with the letter was a memoriam card for “Jane Tubman widow of William Tubman of Derryrault, died 14 March 1895, aged 69 years, interred in Swanlinbar Cemetery”.



A Victorian envelope edged in black

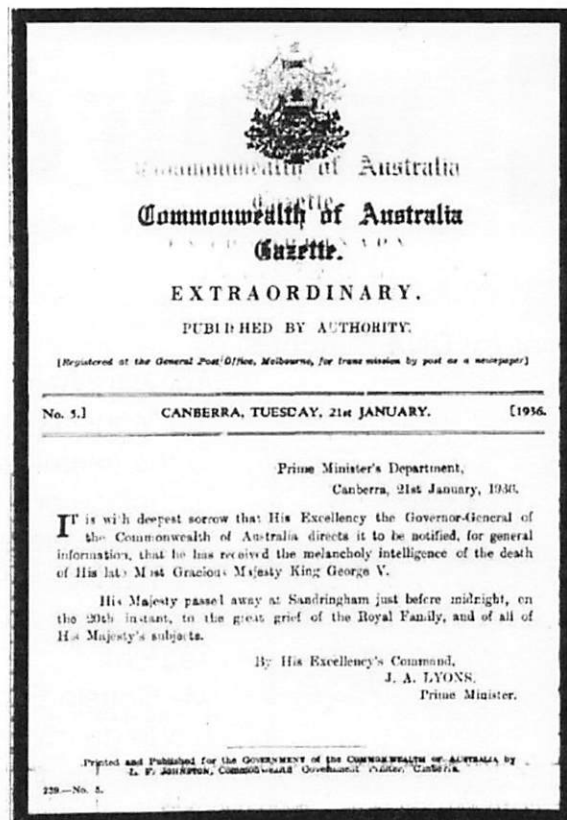
The information in this letter gave me many clues for successful searches of records in Ireland. Through the LDS Family History Center, I have obtained a photocopy of the marriage registration for William Tubman and Jane Telford. The registration tells me that William was the son of Thomas Tubman and Jane was

the daughter of George Telford. Another interesting tidbit was the eldest son of this family was named George Thomas the same as in Lily's family.

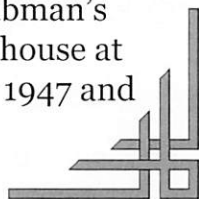
The second letter was from Lily's brother William Telford in Killygorman, Killeshandra, County Cavan. In this letter, the author expresses sympathy that the wife of Lily's son had passed away and mentions that no doubt Lily has heard that his son William had died in Australia at 36 years of age. Son William had a wife and four little girls. Visiting with Mr. Telford in Ireland was his sister Jane's grandson, George Thomas' youngest boy. This letter was written as the family were busy gathering in the harvest. Knowing the dates of family events in Canada, I guess that this letter was written in 1901.

As a result of William Telford's letter, I found the marriage registration for William Telford Sr, to Alice Ennis, as well as the birth registration for nine of his ten children. With the assistance of a fellow researcher in Australia, I now know that William Telford Jr died in 1900 in Long Cully, Victoria, Australia. He was employed as a taxi driver at the time of his death. I have the names of his wife, their four daughters, and some his descendants.

I treasure these letters for the information contained in them has provided me with many clues for success when searching records outside of this area. These may be the only items of Lily (Telford) Tubman's that survive. The Tubman family house at Caldwell burned on 28 December 1947 and a child did not survive that fire.



The Commonwealth Government itself issued a special Gazette "heavily bordered with black" on 22 January 1936 which formally announced that King George V had passed away.



Technology

by Lorraine Gosselin

Computree



Ancestry DNA Matches



Ancestry has added several new features to searching through all the “cousins” ... there’s an explanation on the site, but one I found useful was searching through the matches for a specific birthplace or a specific family name (of course, people must already have entered a tree). This certainly speeds up some of the laborious checking. (Note for Loyalist searchers: “Palatinate” is accepted as a place name, a difference from Ancestry’s record search).

My Cousin Ed and I are both running our DNA searches in Beta mode (to my cynical ex-programmer’s mind this means “we haven’t finished testing yet, and some things won’t work”). However, it is also a great opportunity to make suggestions to

Ancestry.

I am anxious for them to include searching by ethnicity – rather than having to check each match – as in some cases. This would isolate the probable family branch ... but with the “beta” features turned on, Ancestry requests input, so there is hope that they will initiate more features. And of course an ethnicity search depends on DNA and not on the accuracy or not of any trees provided. So be imaginative, make suggestions to them!

Ancestry reveals new communities. Explore here: <https://www.ancestry.ca/cs/community>

The Genealogist has just released over 658 War Memorials with 75,973 new individuals. This means that there are now a total of over 568,000 individuals that are fully searchable in TheGenealogist’s War Memorial records. The new data will allow the family history researcher to discover individuals recorded on War Memorials from England, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. More information from their press release:

<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/press-release/2019/new-searchable-war-memorials-from-thegenealogist/>

Essex UK Church Records

Findmypast has added over 5.4 million Essex baptisms, banns, marriages and burials to their growing collection of UK parish records, the largest available online. <https://www.findmypast.com/>

Ireland's Oldest Jewish cemetery To Re-Open To The Public

"Ireland's oldest Jewish burial ground – Ballybrough Cemetery, in Dublin 3 – is to be refurbished and reopened to the public more than 40 years since its closure.

Ownership of the cemetery, on Fairview Strand, passed to Dublin City Council a few years ago when the practical and financial realities of maintaining the graveyard and mortuary chapel became too much for the Dublin Jewish Board of Guardians.

One of earliest surviving Jewish burial grounds in Ireland and Britain, the cemetery was founded in October 1718 after a small group of Jewish families, some of them from Spain and Portugal, settled in the area. They leased and subsequently bought the 2,500sqm site."

<https://www.irishgenealogynews.com/2019/07/irelands-oldest-jewish-cemetery-to-re.html>



“Americanized” French-Canadian family names

We are usually aware of the most common of these, but a few new ones appeared when I tried the “name search” facility in Ancestry’s DNA Matches. Here are a few guesses based on sounds; some of them have existed/been adapted several generations ago, presumably when their ancestors first moved to the US from Quebec. These may be useful if your searching for a familiar name in US records. Remember, contrary to Quebec, the wife’s maiden name rarely appears.

Twomblay = Tremblay

Blane - Blain

And of course we have the translations: Lariviere becomes River or Rivers, Leblanc becomes White, Lebrun, Brown, and Boisvert, Greenwood.

The endings with an “O” sound differ wildly, even in Quebec, so don’t worry if there is a different spelling, such as eau = eault = ault, etc, and those with an “é” sound: Gagné, Gagnier, Gagner ...

Finding your family history via old Catholic parish histories, even if you’re Protestant!

In the BanQ Numerique section, if you enter “histoire de paroisse” you might find some gems about your family, if any members ever lived in the small villages of Quebec. Even if these parish histories seem devoted to the history of the local church, they usually are about the history of the village itself and the first inhabitants. It really does not matter if your understanding of French is limited, most of these books are divided up in sections: the history of the priests who served, the schools, the mayors. Plus, your possible treasure trove: the early inhabitants, whatever their religion or ethnicity. In the Eastern Townships, the villages were first inhabited by Irish and Scots from Europe and Loyalists from the US. Also included are dates of arrival, origins, where the children have moved, and, if there are still descendants in the village, sometimes photos and maps. The dates these books were created are usually from mid-19th century to early 20th. The authors, usually priests, had

access to the parish registers and interviewed the current residents of the villages. Here are two examples that will give you an idea of the scope and usefulness of what may appear to be rather dull reading.

- The first appears in an article I wrote, published in this issue: we found the lost burial place of one of my German Protestant ancestors, in a private cemetery mentioned in the book; before consulting this book, we did not know he was buried in this village.

- Here is another interesting example -

Essai de Monographie Paroissiale: St-Georges d'Henryville Et La Seigneurie de Noyan by J. D. Brosseau.

(Note that it is available from several vendors and on ABE Books, just avoid the "printed on demand").

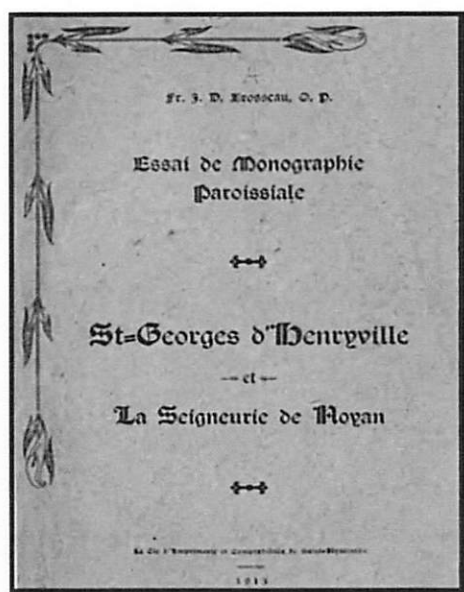
This history of a small village describes the first arrivals, who were Scots, then the second wave of immigrants, the Irish, then the Loyalists, and finally the Canadiens. (At the time, this

term distinguished the Quebec-born French from the France-born ... and not the hockey team!)

You can find some of these online at BAnQ and at some libraries, especially any in the area that particularly interests you. There are many different styles of these books: many are commemorative, ie the 100th anniversary of the village or the church.

The best, I have concluded recently, are those written by priests: usually at their retirement, they have access to – and understand the handwriting – of church records. They seem to have interviewed many of the older inhabitants, and are written around mid-19th century, so some locals still remember the early settlers or their stories.

You can find many of these books available for sale, even if they are old, or maybe a library near you might have it; for example, the one above can be found in World Cat at <https://www.worldcat.org/title/st-georges-dhenryville-et-la-seigneurie-de-noyan/>



oclc/866730901

Maps!

On this map site, you can View Google Maps with county lines with this free tool. Perform a county lookup by address, and see county lines map on Google Maps anywhere in the U.S., U.K., Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Mexico and Switzerland. Popular uses include real estate, sales, business planning, field research, sales tax determination, education, routing, travel, entertainment, permitting, grassroots efforts and determining county jurisdiction. And genealogy of course.

<https://www.randymajors.com/2019/07/show-me-all-of-names.html>

Irish Lives Remembered – Summer 2019 Edition

Available for reading or download at <https://irishlivesremembered.ie>

A couple of articles especially caught my attention:

- Linking your DNA to Ireland's Ancient "Kings and Queens" by Maurice Gleeson;
- A concise guide to tracing your Irish Ancestors using US, Canadian, Australian and British Records by Maura Flood.

United Empire Loyalists Memorials In Canada

“Since November 2015, a member of the Nova Scotia Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada has been researching the location of Loyalist graves.

Brian McConnell UE, has prepared an online reference source. This research is available as virtual cemeteries, many with photographs, organized separately for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Ontario as well as Canada as a whole on the FIND A GRAVE website.

Over 1,100 graves are included so far. It is an ongoing project.”

<http://www.brianmcconnell.info/gravesofunitedempireloyalists/>



Findmypast adds a Newly Created Collection of US Passenger & Crew Lists

This consists of a “wide variety of over 100 million records covering more than 160 years of travel to the US.

Ship manifests, crew lists, flight manifests, passenger arrival lists and more, including over 2 million new records covering Boston, Texas and Carolina.” www.findmypast.com.

Findmypast also brags that they are “home to the largest collection of Irish records on the planet ... The site now holds more than twice the number of Irish records than its nearest competitor.”

SEARCH TIP: Standard Search On Ancestry

If you receive no answer on a regular search (i.e. not DNA) and you know the person is there, try another day: I tried Christian Wehr on a Sunday evening with zero results despite the fact that Ancestry had posted docs to my page. I tried the next Monday, and had over one thousand responses, including many documents. The site was overloaded by their popularity, I would guess, as I also received a “we’re too busy right now, try again later” message on a DNA search.

Connections

Contributors

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

Stanley Diamond

Stanley M. Diamond is a graduate of McGill University, Montreal (B. Commerce '54) and Harvard University, Boston (MBA '58). He is Founding President of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and the winner of the 2002 IAJGS Lifetime Achievement Award. His interest in genealogical research was related to genetics and ultimately led to the creation of Jewish Records Indexing-Poland (JRI-Poland),

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.

Kristen den Hartog

Kristen den Hartog is the co-author The Cowkeeper's Wish: A Genealogical Journey, written with her sister, Tracy Kasaboski. The sisters also wrote The Occupied Garden: A Family Memoir of War-Torn Holland, which was a Globe & Mail Notable Book. Kristen's novels include And Me Among Them, a finalist for the Trillium Award, and The Perpetual Ending, nominated for the Toronto Book Award. The sisters about eclectic off-shoots from their research at <https://thecowkeeperswish.com/>.

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

Kyla Ubbink

Kyla Ubbink is a professional Book and Paper Conservator. You can contact her at: Ubbink Book & Paper Conservation, kyla@bookandpaperconservation.com or at 613-523-0569.

QFHS Library

Hidden Gems in the Reference Library

The Storied Province of Quebec

Editor in Chief: Col. William Wood (5 Vols.)

The internet has now become the family genealogist's major reference point - and with good reason. As a consequence, however, the Heritage Centre reference library tends to get neglected. This series will highlight some of the interesting, and yes, even useful, material that sits on these shelves. Come in and check them out...



According to Col. William Wood, the editor in chief of this book, this is the first work which has ever taken the whole Province, Past and Present, as its theme. This claim is surprising considering the relatively recent publication date of 1931. On the other hand the magnitude of the task which Wood undertook with such spectacular results may well have defeated previous attempts.

The History section has been packaged as two volumes - although it reads as a single contiguous work.

William Wood called for contributions from tens of historians and authors, and has resulted in a history written by the experts in the particular subject of their speciality. If you are looking for a comprehensive history of the Province of Quebec then look no further, you have found it!

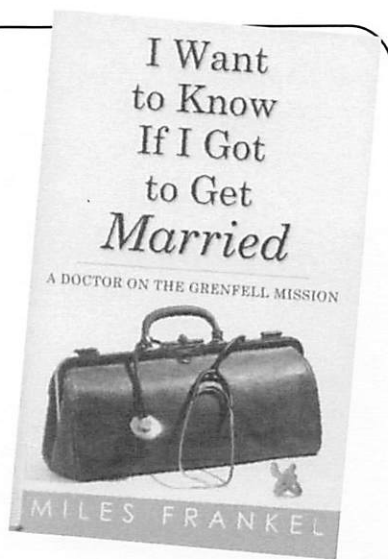
The remaining three volumes comprise of biographies providing guided access to over 9,000 individual names - being members of more than 1,500 families. While the words "biographies" and "families" have been used above, to be strictly correct there are a few entries which carry the history of prominent organizations and companies. In addition to the written biographical / historical details there are approximately 350 full page, high quality, portraits of the biographical subjects.



Col. William Wood, D.C.L., F.R.S.C.
Ex President The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec,
Ex President The Royal Society of Canada, etc, etc
(Title page of Vol. 1)

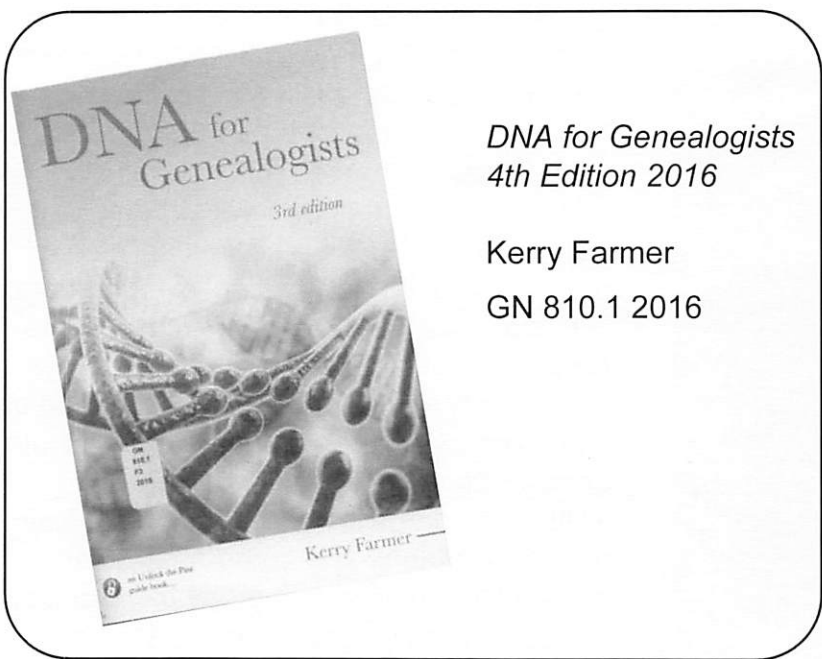
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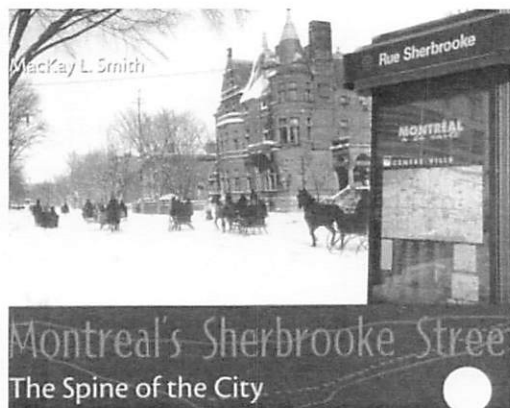
I Want To Know If I Got To Get Married: A Doctor On The Greenfell Mission
Miles Frankel

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Montreal's Sherbrooke Street: The Spine of the City

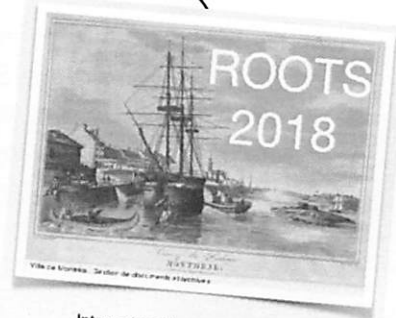
MacKay L. Smith

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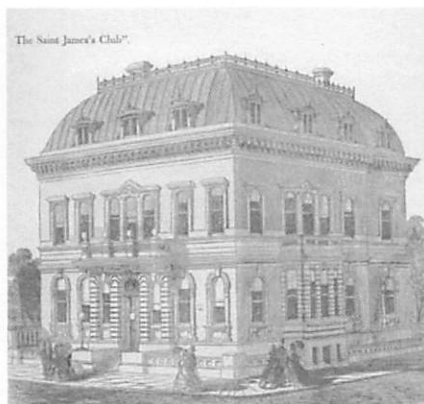
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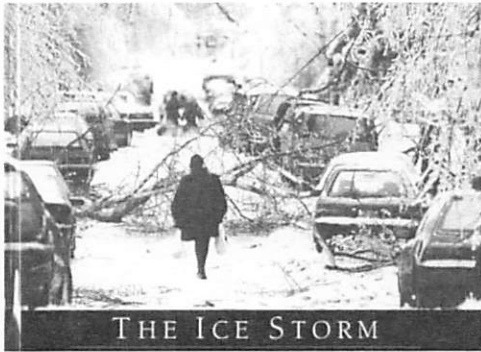
Galway Family history
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*The Saint Jame's Club:
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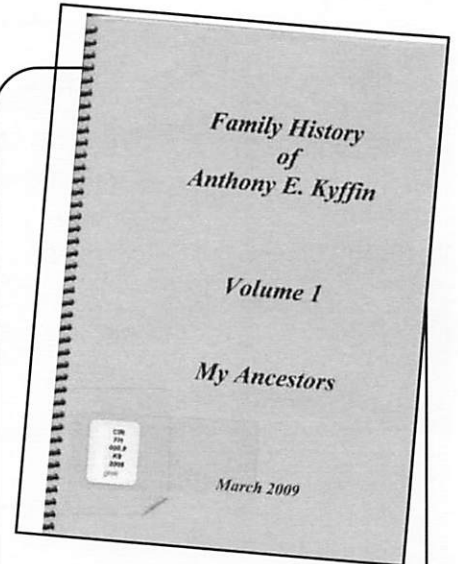




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Mark Abley & Jennifer Robinson

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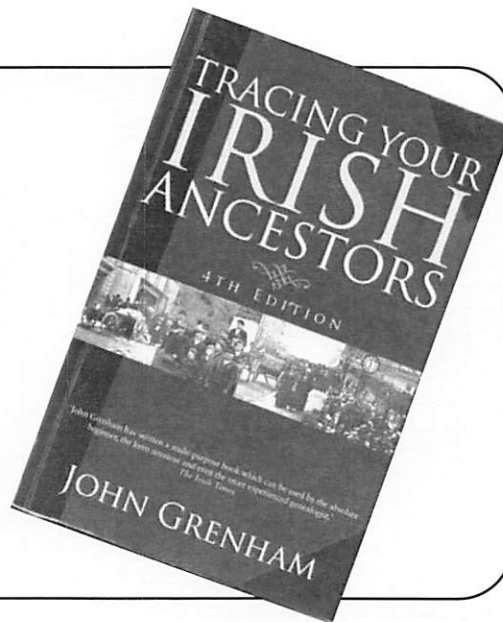
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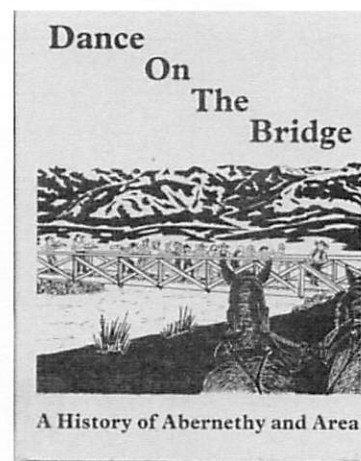
GN 460.7 G7 2012



Dance On The Bridge: A History of Abernethy and Area

Abernethy Heritage Association [Sask.]

HG 170.4 A3 1983





Help make history come alive!

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

Come to the Open House at the museum, (280 Notre-Dame East, Old Montreal - across from City Hall) on Monday, September 23, 2019 between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. 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 _____

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