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CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - QUÉBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

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LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE
DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC

QUÉBEC FAMILY
HISTORY SOCIETY

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QUÉBEC H9S 4H9

The Quebec Family History Society is a non-profit organization concentrating on English genealogical research in Quebec with an office/library in Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, Quebec.

Mailing address: Box 1026,
Postal Station Pointe Claire,
Pointe Claire, Quebec H9S 4H9
Telephone: (514) 697-5939

Office Hours: 10:00 to 15:00 hours each Monday. Mr. Glen Gourlay, Information Co-ordinator, is in attendance, and visitors are welcome.

Library Hours: The library is open during the above-noted office hours and on the first and third Monday evenings of the month. On Sundays Mrs. Margaret Heelan will work if needed. Please call 697-0449. Members may make arrangements to use the library at other times and during the summer by contacting the Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. D. Martin, at 697-3416.

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Connections Editors	Mrs. Margaret Oke and Mr. Raymond Pibus
Managing Editor	Mrs. Gwen King
Queries Editor	Mrs. Ruth Anderson
Exchange Co-ordinator	Mr. Glen Gourlay

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EDITORIAL

This issue of Connections is being made ready for the Printer in August. The Editors hope the members are enjoying a good holiday, doing some of the things they enjoy and relaxing at a hobby or sport. We were pleased to read some tourist material that contained much history of a region with names included, evidence it would seem that the interest in our past, family and events is growing.

As we go into Volume V, we look back and thank the previous editors, Margaret Goldik and Margaret Turner and the Contributors for most helpful material and reading. As the new Editors, we look forward to hearing from you and receiving your manuscripts, both short and long.

Our stories this month come from three members. The first is by Bill Overy, "My Favourite Ancestor" - quite a story! We would like to continue this series and hope to hear from anyone with an interesting tale they have turned up in their research. Glen Gourlay, our librarian, has compiled for us an outline of the sequence of events leading up to the formation of the Quebec Family History Society. This will be of special interest to our new members who may not be familiar with the background of the organization. We also felt that you would like to have Dick Garrity's article on photography to retain as useful reference and our thanks to him for allowing us to print it.

Here's to a good year for the Quebec Family History Society and its members.

The Editors

Margaret Oke & Raymond Pibus

My Favourite Ancestor.

by Bill Overy

It is said that "A man who boasts about his ancestors is admitting his family is better dead than alive". Therefore, who better than a family historian to cross the great divide to ask his favourite ancestor to write her own story, thereby ensuring she is to us still alive. My ancestor is Mary Overy of Southwark, and her story which she was only too pleased to relate is as follows:

"As I sit here in the grounds of Southwark Cathedral beside the River Thames, looking at the flow of the river and the busy modern bridge to the northern side, I think of the years past and the amount of work our small group of sisters did, and it is with pleasure I agreed to Billy's request for my story and maybe it will quell some of the more bizarre stories that followed my father's death.

I was born in the village of Southwark on the south bank of the Thames near the City of London. It was a small village, more of a halting place for travellers going to and from London, mostly from the Port of Sandwych: merchants, soldiers and the usual vagabonds in our sort of village. The main highway had plenty of Inns and eating houses and although we had a score of good merchants houses, the most were shacks. The marshy surrounds gave the area a much higher deathrate than normal and most of the population were very poor and near starvation.

I was shielded from most of this; our house was one of the largest in the area, well built and there was always plenty of food. The house was close to the river, built on a high spit of land with a sturdy wharf giving access to the river.

My father, whose name was John, owned the rights to ferry the travellers across the river, and because of this, he was known as John of the Ferry. Our family life was secure and happy, my father was always busy and compared with the majority of the local people, we were rich. I was young when my mother, Mary, died of 'the fever': she was not ill long. This left myself and father alone and he changed because of his grief at her death. He started to hoard his money and only spent any when he had to, and then complained. Our friends started to avoid us and stories about his meanness started to spread in the local area. Our servants attitude changed as well. Gone were the happy chats we used to have.

As I grew older I started to help my father with the ferry, collecting the fares. They were long hours, but I enjoyed meeting people and it got me out of the miserable homelife that was now my lot. It was during one of these crossings that I noticed a young man looking at me, our eyes just seemed to meet and I found myself smiling. The next day he used the ferry again, this time he found time to speak. His name was Edward and he worked in the city. By our third meeting we realized we were in love. The next few weeks were a torment, I did not want to tell my father as he was not inclined to my marrying, so we continued to meet in secret.

My father continued to get worse in his habits, it was as if he was trying to live up to the stories about him. One evening he came up with a scheme that was worse than usual. He told me that he would pretend to die, thereby saving two days food while the servants fasted. He chose a day when the river was too rough to use the ferry, and because I did not want to upset him I agreed to the deception.

On the morn I went to the servants to tell of his sad demise and escorted them upstairs to the master bedroom for them to pay their last respects. He lay there, all correct, in funeral shrouds and two large candles at his head and two more at his feet. The servants filed slowly past father and returned to their positions of work: I took my place beside him to start my mourning. It was some time later I heard a commotion from downstairs. I went to investigate and to my horror found the servants had decided to hold a party to celebrate his death. The table was loaded with cheese, bread and blackpudding and tankards of ale were being passed around. I did my best to quieten them down and stop the noise, but it was no good: they had all had too much to drink to listen to me.

All at once the door burst open and there stood my father, he looked quite regal in his funeral shrouds and a candle in each hand. The effect on the party was startling, one maid fainted on the spot and most others just sat with their mouths open. Meanwhile, my father ranted, his speech all jumbled in his haste to get all the words out. One of the older maids just stood screaming and then, in her distraught state, picked up a broken oar and killed him. We carried him upstairs and laid him back on his bed again, this time for real. The poor maid kept saying "I thought he was the devil".

I calmed her down and sent one of the manservants to fetch Edward. I felt terrible, I partly blamed myself for not stopping him. A few hours later the manservant arrived back, and the look on his face told me that something was amiss. He related how Edward, in his haste to come to me had fallen from his steed and broken his neck.

The next few months were very hard for me and I did not want to go on living, but slowly the pain lessened and I decided to devote my life to the Church and to help the poor in the village. The house was converted into a Chapel and with four other girls recruited from the village we started on our crusade. We continued to run the ferry, and this gave us some money, but I realized it was an enormous task. For the first time my eyes were really opened to the suffering of others. Long days were spent visiting the sick and many more came to our doors. Often at times, when soldiers returned from the wars, or a plague spread across the land, we were overwhelmed, but undaunted we continued on, our Chapel often turning into a hospital or rest area for the weary.

We came to the attention of Erconwald, The Bishop of London, who had established a Nunnery at Barking in Essex, dedicated to St. Hilda, a few years earlier, and this gave us an Order and recognition.

Slowly we became established as a House of Sisters which continued after my death.

From my lofty heights in this the 20th century, I look down on my Chapel that has changed and seen so much. A Cathedral now stands in it's place and the fields are replaced by a network of roads and railways.

Many events have taken place: Chaucer's visits with his pilgrims on their way to Canterbury: King Edward, who made me a Saint at a time when he was so busy building his own Church in the City of Westminster; Shakespeare, all flamboyant from his theatre down the road, and the sad day his brother was laid to rest within our walls. The dedication as Southwark Cathedral. We had a grand christening when a John Harvard was baptised; he left money to start a school in a place called America, maybe you have heard of it.

Ah yes, so many things, over so many years; in fact even the Church is not so certain I did not come from the fertile imagination of someone like young Will Shakespeare. Still, if you doubt, stop a while within the quiet of our walls and make up your own mind. Mind you Billy, we know, don't we.....yes, we know".

Postscript: Mary Overy lived, according to legend, about 700 A.D. The earliest account of the story still available is a tract dated 1637 in the British Museum. Many have tried to discredit the story but despite this, the tale has survived 1200 years in an area of England that has no need of false stories. Southwark Cathedral or the Church of St. Saviours is the original St. Mary Overy.

A Reader Asks

Please enlighten my crass ignorance. Victorian novelists tended to describe family relationships as (for example) "second cousin three times removed". What on earth does it mean? Could it mean mother's cousin's great-grandchild? Or what?

Yes! That is the exact definition of the above relationship - or one of them. As you know, cousins have a common grandparent. Second cousins are one step more distant collaterally (or sideways) on an ordinary drop-line pedigree. In other words, they are the children of cousins, and have a common great-grandparent. The children of your cousin or second cousin are 'removed' from you once, their children are removed twice, and so on. Try it on a family tree of several generations and you will see what I mean. But a word of warning - Victorian novelists were not census enumerators, and daughter-in-law to the head of the household may describe a relationship much more loosely than we would nowadays. The same goes for a similar description of the informant on a death certificate. Going back further, nieces, cousins, in-laws and even sons and daughters described in wills could be a very different relation than that by which they would be described to-day. We are far more precise in these descriptions than was formerly the case.

From Folkestone Family History Society Publication

The QFHS welcomes the following new members...

456 ARMSTRONG, George M
243 Howard Avenue,
Sherbrooke, Que J1J 3K6

457 LYMBURNER, Richard R
Main Street,
Shediac, New Brunswick FOA 3G0

458 PETTIT, Mrs Anita
1866 Parkcrest Drive,
Kamloops, B.C. V2B 4W9

459 QUIRK, Charles R.
8005 Allison Drive,
Huntsville, Alabama 35802 USA

460 WOTRING, Mrs. Ruth
2000 N. Murchison Circle
Payson, Arizona 85541 USA

461 ROGERS, Mrs. Gertrude M
6520 Monkland, #16,
Montreal, Que. H4B 1H4

462 CLARKE, Mrs. Maureen M.
Box 345,
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta TOP 1B0

463 SNYDER, Mrs. Tracey J.
168 Falton Way, N.E.
Calgary, Alberta T3T 1K5

464 CRAIG, Mrs. Helen M.
2396 W River Road,
Sanford, Michigan 48657 USA

465 GOLDUP, Mrs. Annie C.
R.R. #2,
Lachute, Quebec J8H 3R8

466 JACKSON, Mrs. Dorothy M
33 King s Road,
Pointe Claire, Que. H9R 4G8

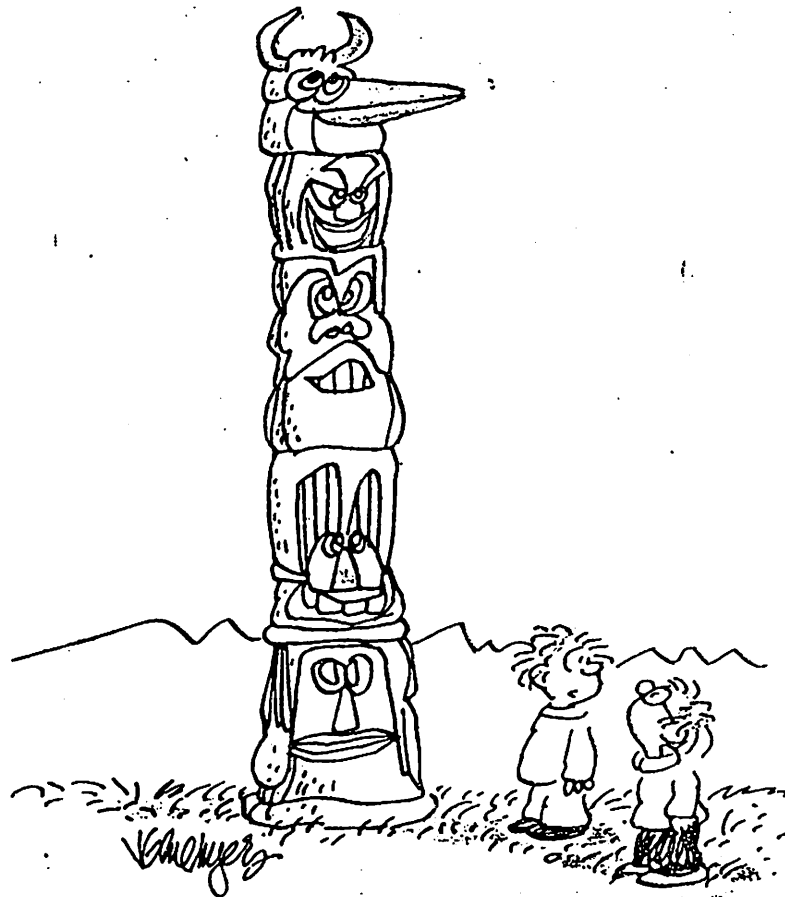
467 PERRAULT, Miss L. M. J.
332 Viscount Parkway,
Essex, Ontario N8M 2C2

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

256 GILMOUR, Mr. Stephen C
400 Dempsey Road,
Madison, WI, 53714 USA

396 CAMERON, Mrs. Louise E.
H-13 Regency Woods,
70 Old Dublin Pike
Doylestown, Penn. 18901 USA

Renewal forms were enclosed
with the June issue. Requests
for additional forms should
be addressed to Mrs. Margaret
Mulkins, 2 Sunny Acres Road,
Baie d'Urfe, Quebec H9X 3B6.



"I think it's a family tree."

The Care and Preservation of Family Photographs and Materials.

by R. C. B. Garrity

As we develop into serious genealogical researchers, it becomes necessary to evolve forms and to keep records to organize the ever increasing amount of information about our ancestors. A great deal of time and effort is spent recording our family history and it would be sad, indeed, if we failed to take precautions to use materials that are long lasting and that can be passed along to future generations.

Of equal importance is the type of recording instrument. Typewritten documents or Xeroxed copies have a long life, but handwritten entries may fade relatively quickly. Ordinary lead pencil entries do not fade as do most inks. India ink is long lasting, but few of us wish to return to straight pens. The modern felt-tip pen is easy to use and gives a clear black impression, but most felt-tip pen inks are readily soluble in water: the ink breaks down quite readily and so is not recommended for permanent records. Ball point pens are generally more suitable, but most inks will fade in time.

The Eagle "Repro" ball point pen was produced for the Federal Government specifically for use in preparing records. The Repro was subjected to extensive testing and its ink has excellent aging qualities. It is considered to be the ultimate ball point pen for genealogical records. Recently the Berol Company has marketed a larger version of the Repro, called the Eagle Stickpen. The ink in both pens is identical. The Berol also produces a good fine tip felt pen, "Berol Super Sharp". The ink used is not soluble in water and it is available in black, blue and red. While it gives a good clear copy and is probably less tiring to use than a ball point pen, the ink does not have the same excellent aging qualities of the Repro ball point pen. A supply of the Eagle Stickpen is kept on hand for the convenience of members and the pen may be purchased for \$1.00.

Identification of Photographs.

We all have collections of old photographs. Some may be neatly collected in old family albums, but more often we inherit a collection that has been tucked away in desk drawers, envelopes or in a box in the attic. Many of the photos are probably past their prime and show their age. They are often suffering the effects of careless or uninformed handling. In your collection you may be fortunate enough to find some of the very earliest types of photographs, but the average collection is more apt to be of 20th century snaps and more recent instamatic and regular colour prints. These photographs are a visual history of our ancestors, making them real and tangible. The photos do what words cannot, for they acquaint us with our past telling us much more about the lifestyles of the time. We may chuckle over the formal poses, the style of clothing and admire the old cars, but remember that our grand-children will do the same when they are old enough to be curious about the old days. So it is important that we care for the current photos so that they may become a meaningful part of our children's heritage.

Don't you wish that someone had taken the time to identify the people, places, events and year on the back of your old snapshots? It is so important that people be identified! Be careful how you identify your pictures. A common error is to write across the back of the photo with a ball point pen, and if too much pressure is applied the picture is permanently scored. In addition, the oils in the ink that permit the pen to roll, will eventually rot the paper and the ink can smudge on to other photos. Felt tip pens shouldn't be used because the ink is acidic and bleeds and smudges. Do use a soft lead pencil and press lightly so that you don't dent or score the picture.

Early Types of Photographs.

Let me review the history of photography - perhaps some of you are fortunate enough to have samples of old, rare and valuable early prints.

Daguerrotype (1839-1860)

This process was developed by Louis Daguerre in France and is a photograph on copper, coated with silver, and sealed behind glass. Daguerrotypes are relatively rare and are usually beautifully mounted in a brass frame. While this is the oldest photographic process it has proved to be a very durable one, and while the silver surface can be scratched by careless handling, usually the only problem with a Daguerrotype is that the silver has become tarnished. To restore the picture, the plate must be removed from its frame and washed in a bath of thiourea solution. Precise instructions on how to do this can be found in the photographic section of your local library. A Daguerrotype is always unique because it was not made from a negative, only the one image could be made.

Calotype (1840-1864)

The Calotype was the first photographic system to use our present negative/positive method. It was invented by an Englishman by the name of William Fox Talbot, and produced soft images from reddish-brown to purplish-black. The prints tended to fade and needed careful handling because of their delicacy. Consequently, Calotypes are comparatively rare. Faded prints can be restored by silver intensification, but this would best be done by an experienced photographer.

Ambrotype (1852-1880)

The Ambrotype was a collodion-positive process and the finished picture is actually a glass plate negative. No print was made, but to make the negative visible, the glass plate was backed with black paper, paint or fabric. The Ambrotypes were very popular largely because they were inexpensive, and a number may well turn up in your collection. If your Ambrotype looks the worse for wear, it can usually be easily restored as the common problem is that the backing has deteriorated. Remove the glass cover and wash it in mild soapy water, then a new backing from black paper and place it behind the glass plate, and your photo should be as good as new

Tintype (1856-1940)

The Tintype was extremely popular and very widely used until fairly recently. Its popularity stemmed from three advantages - it

was cheap to make, copies could be made and it was very durable. The photo was produced on a backing of black enameled iron and it could be mailed or carried close to the heart without fear of breaking. In England it was to gain great popularity at the beach while in the States the itinerant photographers had a field day during the Civil War. But everywhere people were having their pictures taken. Many of us have had the good fortune to find some of these in the old family album and we cherish them. However, while the Tintype may be durable, its image deteriorates and the metal backing is easily dented. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done to restore a Tintype and all that can be recommended is take a photograph of the original. Photographing Tintypes is a tricky task, indeed, because the scratches and dents become even more noticeable in the copy, unless a polarizing filter is used to reduce reflection.

Cabinet Prints (1870)

The Cabinet Prints were postcard sized prints 6-1/2" x 4-1/2" mounted on a heavy cardboard. The Photographer's name and address was printed on the reverse and usually the order number. If the records of the Photographer are still in existence, it may be possible to identify the individual in the photograph from the order number. In Montreal we are fortunate to have the records of the Notman Studio in the McCord Museum, covering the period from 1870 until 1935. The Notman collection exceeds 200,000 photos and many of us have photographs from this period - formal studio poses, done in sepia tone, and often mounted in an oval form.

Carte de Visite (1859-1905)

As the name suggests, these pictures were first used as calling cards and were 2-1/2" x 3-1/2", but they soon became popular as souvenirs. Because they were relatively inexpensive several poses, usually full length, were taken at one sitting and the pictures were distributed to friends and relatives. As the photographer advertised on the reverse side of the print, it is possible to date them quite accurately, by reference to the appropriate directory. Millions of Cartes de Visite were made between 1850 and 1890 and they have survived in great numbers.

The Black and White Snapshot.

The advent of the box camera and its tremendous popularity in the early 1900's made photographers of everyone, and what these snapshots lack in quality is made up in quantity - and we have the snapshots to prove it.

Care and Preservation.

Restoration and preservation of old photographs can be a very technical and specialised task, but it is not my intention to venture into the role of the professional and I will offer suggestions which I hope will be of use to the average member. Anyone who finds that he has a very old and perhaps valuable photograph should seek professional advice rather than attempting to clean or restore the photo himself.

From your collection of photographs, begin by removing all old photos that are stained or bleached and that may have an acid smell. These prints were probably processed improperly and residual chemicals on them can transfer to 'clean' photographs and in time spoil

them. Remove or separate all Polaroid photographs as these photos are never washed free of chemicals and contact with other prints may stain or damage them. Most Polaroid prints have a life expectancy of only 10 to 15 years and any valued polarized prints should be copied with black and white film. Remember that our best colour prints are subject to colour loss or change after 20 years and that black and white prints are much more permanent.

The most common damage to prints caused by improper storage is probably due to dirt, which besides dulling the print may scratch the surface. A soft artist's eraser used gently and carefully will remove layers of dirt which have accumulated over the years. Glossy snapshots can be cleaned by an application of liquid film cleaner available from photographic stores. A soft pencil can be used to make white crease marks on white and black or sepia prints less noticeable.

Prints which have not been kept in an album will almost certainly have a pronounced curl and care must be taken when attempting to uncurl them. Particular care must be exercised when large photos have been stored in a tube. If the print is very old, it may be too brittle for an amateur to flatten and it should be turned over to an expert.

For the normal amount of curling in a print that isn't brittle the simplest measure is to draw the print, image side up, over the edge of a table. The safest procedure, however, is to moisten the back of the print, sandwich it between blotters, and keep it under pressure until it is dry. Purchase the blotters from a Photographic store to be certain that they are free of impurities that might damage the prints.

Proper Storage.

It is important to realise that all materials used in storing films and negatives should be acid free. Cardboard boxes, envelopes, glues and even desk drawers, all give off gases, which in time can damage the emulsion on the surface of photos. Special files and file boxes are used by museums to store their photos, but Photographers often use the boxes in which photographic paper is sold.

Your pictures should be kept in a cool dry place. Remember too, that sunlight and fluorescent lights cause prints to fade. Ideally, a steel filing cabinet with a baked enamel finish should be used for storage, as is done in the Archives and Museums. For members with a relatively small collection it is desirable to combine sound principles of storage with a convenient means of display and easy reference, and the modern photo album is best suited to our needs. I recommend the photo album with mylar pockets or sheet protectors, the latter may be kept in a three ring binder. Not recommended is the album with the thin plastic sheet that clings to a plastic backing.

Bibliography:

Canadian Conservation Institute, National Museums of Canada, Care of Black and White Photo Collections, Technical Bulletins #6 & #9.

Dating and Preservation of Photographs, Mrs. P.Seddon, Hampshire Genealogical Society, June 1980.

Photocopying, Practical Photography, November 1972.

Caring for Photographs, Time-Life Photography.

Family Photographs - How to Prolong Their Life, Margaret MacKechan, O.G.S. "Families", Vol. 20, #2, 1981.

Mr. Stanley Triggs, Archivist, Notman Photographic Collection, McCord Museum, Montreal.

From the mail bag.....

Federation of Family History Societies: From Gwen Mansfield, Overseas Tours Co-ordinator, St. Mary's Lodge, Prinknash, Cranham, Gloucester, GL4 8EU, England.

"I would like to introduce myself as the Tours Co-ordinator for the Family History Societies.

My aim is, through the Federation, to link family historians travelling to the U.K. in search of their ancestry, with member Societies by helping them make contact with the Secretaries in the countries in which they have their roots. As the visit may not coincide with a regular monthly meeting, it may be possible to arrange an informal get together to meet their members.

We have a list of member societies within the Federation, together with numerous publications and a Bed and Breakfast Register, the latest editions of which are available to individuals, tour leaders and member societies.

I do appreciate the airlines are reluctant to discuss air fares too far into the future making it awkward for you to quote a 'package price'. Many people thus wait until the last minute before committing themselves. However, it is my hope that I can iron out a few pitfalls when planning such a trip.

We hold a half yearly Conference every 6 months. In the Spring from 8th-10th April, 1983 it will be held in Liverpool and in the Autumn from 2nd-4th September, 1983 Sussex - perhaps you could arrange to take in one of these Conferences while you are here. Booking information can be sent to you on request.

If a group comes over and they are staying in one hotel, it may be possible for a Federation speaker to address the group, as soon as they arrive, to enable them to make the best use of British Records.

Please tell as many people as possible about this service.

If you have a tour planned for the future please contact me, rather than member Societies direct, to minimise correspondence, and I will be pleased to help you further.

Stamped addressed envelope or three International Reply Coupons with all correspondence please!" July 1982.

From the mailbag...

From QFHS member Jean Mott, of Brownsburg, Que.

It may be of interest to the members of the QFHS that the Dalesville Cemetery and the Edina Cemetery have been recorded by myself and been rechecked by Mr. Clarence Dodd, and indexed and published by the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Each book has a small history of the area and map of how to get to them. Both cemeteries in the Chatham Twp. Mr. Dodd and myself have several more done to be published later. We are trying to get as many as we can done in lovely Argenteuil County. The Dalesville one costs \$2.45 and the Edina \$2. Both can be obtained from Ottawa Branch O.G.S., PO Box 8346, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3H8.

Researchers Wanted If you would be willing to help other members by undertaking to do some research in an area with which you are familiar or which is convenient to your home, please advise Mrs. Joan Benoit, Corresponding Secretary, 58 Belmont Ave., Pointe Claire, Que.
H9R 2N3 694-2377

Nova Scotia On June 19, 1982 the Genealogical Committee of the Province of Nova Scotia became a genealogical association to be known as the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia. It will publish a quarterly news letter and exchange publications should be addressed to PO Box 895, Armdale, Nova Scotia B3L 4K5.

St. Catherine's House fees:
Once again the G.R.O. has

raised its charges for the issue of certificates ordered on the premises and by post. With effect from 1st April 1982 the cost of a certificate applied for in person will be £4.60 and those ordered by post £9.60. Ample reason for Lord Teviot's Bill on the suggested 100-year rule being resurrected, perhaps?

From the Exchange publications, Glen Gourlay has gleaned the following items of interest. From O.G.S. Kent Branch, Vol. 5, No. 3, July 1982:

Bell Canada has filmed all telephone books in Ontario, beginning with Hamilton, 1878, and has given them to the province. The 317 reels are housed in the Ontario Archives in Toronto.

Welcome to O.G.S. newest branch. The 22nd branch of the O.G.S. is Whitby-Oshawa Branch, c/o Gil McIntosh, 22 Dawson St., Whitby, Ont. L1N 6C8. This branch takes in Ontario and Durham Counties.

From Margaret Heelan, QFHS member: Members of the QFHS living in the west end of Montreal will be interested in knowing that Sources Public Library, 110 Cartier Ave. (off Sources Road), Roxboro, has on its shelves a large number of books useful in genealogical research in the province, among them Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes by Mgr. Tanguay and the recently acquired Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage et sepulture et recensements de Quebec ancien. This work, produced under the direction of Hubert Charbonneau and Jacques Legaré, programme de recherche en démographie historique, Université de Montréal. To date 17 volumes have been published, giving Quebec parish records up to 1729.

BITS AND PIECES.

Past Present and Future in the Quebec Family History Society

by Glen Gourlay.

The Beaconsfield Public Library was finding a gradual increase in the number of inquiries of a genealogical nature. The Library found it was unable to comply with all requests and Teri Shaw, the Librarian, realized there was a community need and sought a solution. She contacted Marion Hykle of Pointe Claire, lecturer in Genealogy at Marionapolis College, Montreal, now a member of our Society and the result was this:

In June 1977, a Genealogical Seminar was presented in the Council Chambers at Beaconsfield City Hall sponsored by the Library. Guest Speakers were Marion Hykle and Doris McIntosh of the Mississquoi Historical Society who gave most interesting presentations about their experiences in Genealogy. Sufficient interest was indicated by the group that evening that a meeting in the fall was scheduled.

Commencing in September 1977 Teri Shaw organized and chaired the monthly meetings. In January an interim Executive was appointed. We had the pleasure in March of making Teri Shaw our first Honorary Member. Not every Librarian has a keen awareness of the needs of the community and we are indeed indebted to her for her involvement and commitment, organizational ability and thoughtfulness in helping to get our group started.

Abstracted from President Gwen King's Report at the
Annual Meeting of the Q.F.H.S. June 1978.

20th September 1977 - Beaconsfield City Council Chambers.

On this date with eight people in attendance a very lively discussion was guided by Teri Shaw and Marion Hykle to the successful consensus that a Genealogical Society was needed and would be most valuable. Bruce Williamson, Irene Fewing and Marion Hykle were appointed to search out structures and ideas for a Society and to prepare a Constitution.

18th October 1977. Eighteen people attended.

Mrs. Irene Fewing presented a suggested form of a Constitution for the Society.

21st November 1977.

Mrs. Margaret Stead having previously received a copy of the Manitoba Genealogical Society's Constitution, presented it at a Committee Meeting where it was read and discussed.

22nd November 1977. Fourteen people in attendance.

The Manitoba Genealogical Society's Constitution with some recommended changes was presented. Margaret Stead suggested naming the Society "The Quebec-English Genealogical Society". Both items were tabled for further study. The possibility of holding a "beginners course" was discussed. Margaret Stead, Marion Hykle,

Margaret Goldik and Gwen Trask agreed to prepare ideas and to develop a basic outline.

17th January 1978. Seven people in attendance.

Irene Fewing proposed and was supported by all present that the name of the Society be "The Quebec Genealogical Society". Mrs. Rosemary Joy accepted the position of Treasurer and Gordon Buchanan the position of Vice-President. Gwen King and Margaret Goldik were nominated as President and Secretary.

13th February 1978.

Margaret Stead discovered while doing some research that a Quebec Genealogical Society was already in existence. Mrs. King made a telephone survey and the name "The Quebec Family History Society" was chosen.

From Random House College Dictionary - Definitions:

Genealogy - A record or account of the ancestry or descent of a person, family or group. The study of family ancestories and history. Descent from original forms or progenitor, lineage: ancestry.

History (Family) - The branch of knowledge dealing with past events. The record of past events especially concerning the family. A continuous systematic narrative of past events as relating to a particular people, country, period, person, etc., usually written in chronological order.

Therefore your family history is basically a continuous systematic narrative of past events relating specifically to your family and should be written in a chronological order.

To help you achive the above is one of the aims of The Quebec Family History Society.

21st February 1978. Twelve persons present.

An Executive Committee for the upcoming year had to be elected at the Annual General Meeting. In the meantime an interim Executive was chosen to manage the Society's business and the following people accepted that responsibility:

President:	Gwen King
Vice-President:	Gordon Buchanan
Secretary:	Margaret Goldik
Treasurer:	Rosemary Joy.

The proposed Constitution and By-laws were again read, discussed and several changes were made. Gwen Trask moved, seconded by Margaret Turner "that the revised Constitution and By-laws be accepted as read". This motion was accepted unanimously.

21st March 1978. Seventeen person present.

This meeting was very active in discussing a format for the upcoming Annual Meeting. Margaret Goldik, Margaret Stead and Gwen Trask were assigned the responisibility of producing a Membership pamphlet.

Margaret Turner, Gordon Buchanan and Hugh Pollock agreed to serve on a Nominating Committee with a mandate to select a slate of officers for the coming year.

We had a good bank balance and a Post Office Mail Box #1026 for the Society's postal business. The P.O.Box is located in the Pointe Claire Post Office.

It was proposed by Margaret Turner, seconded by Gordon Buchanan that "anyone who is a member of the society as of the 1st september 1978 will be considered a charter member of the society." Everyone present voted in favour of the proposal.

The following forty-eight names are those belonging to members now recorded as Charter Members; the first sixteen persons in this list must be recognised and given the significant distinction of being, in addition, Founding Members of The Quebec Family History Society.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Teri Shaw | 25. Judy Conway |
| 2. Grace Alston | 26. Leo Conway |
| 3. Gordon Buchanan | 27. Ruth Daly |
| 4. Catherine Durning | 28. Karen Findlay |
| 5. Irene Fewings | 29. Liz Fraser |
| 6. Margaret Goldik | 30. Bette Giles |
| 7. Ruby Horan | 31. Greta Hamilton |
| 8. Marion Hykle | 32. Edith Hamilton |
| 9. Rosemary Joy | 33. Eleanor Hammond |
| 10. Gwen King | 34. Louise Henson |
| 11. Marion Parker | 35. Judith James |
| 12. Hugh Pollock | 36. Tannis S. Lee |
| 13. Margaret Stead | 37. Carol Lewis |
| 14. Gwen Trask | 38. David McDougall (Prof.) |
| 15. Margaret Turner | 39. Doris McDougall |
| 16. Bruce Williamson | 40. Margaret Needham |
| 17. Genny Aubie | 41. Karen Osgoode |
| 18. Margaret Baxter | 42. Phyllis Owen |
| 19. Barbara Bowles | 43. Joy Reisinger |
| 20. Joyce Bradford | 44. Gayle Robinson |
| 21. Betty Buker | 45. Maxine Ronald |
| 22. Rose Burke | 46. Ruby Simla |
| 23. Kerr Canning | 47. Margaret Smith |
| 24. Rosemary Chenier | 48. Kevin Waddington |

Gwen Trask moved that "Teri Shaw be the first honorary member of our new Society since it was her impetus that led to the formation of our Society". This proposal was seconded by Margaret Goldik and supported enthusiastically by all present.

16th May 1978.

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

La Regie de la Langue Française has approved the French translation of our name "La Societe de L'Histoire des Familles du Quebec".

From records in the Q.F.H.S. Archives.

More to follow in our next issue.....

Queries

Members may submit two queries per year without charge. Additional queries \$2 each. Your membership number must be listed on all queries. Queries are to be addressed to the Queries Editor, Mrs Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlina St., St. Hubert, Que. J3Y 1T8, Telephone (514) 678-1546. Queries are published four times a year and the deadlines are July 15, October 15, January 15 and April 15.

218 BRESSETTE/BREZETTE/BRESSETTEE, Francis b 17 Oct (Nov?) 1791 in Trois Riviere, Que. Seeking any info on he, parents or siblings. Possibly moved to US in 1809.
Marjorie Kutz, 1941 Alton St., Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin 54494 USA

219 BRILL-MIZENER, Wish to correspond with others re this line from Brome and Missisquoi Cos, Que from 1790 on and later found in Northern Vermont.
Lynne Rankin, PO Box 97, Del Mar, CA 92024 USA

220 CRAIG, John Dugal b 18 Sept 1860, Grand Metis, Que, zSon of Alexander Craig, Scotland and Ann from England. Lived in Quebec and ran a boarding house or hotel on the river. Lived adult life in Sanford Mich. Any info.
Mrs. Kenneth A. Craig, Sr., c/o 2396 West River Rd., Sanford, Michigan 48657 USA

221 FORTIER dit JUNNOTTE, Adolphe m M-Louise Douaire de Bondy ca 1880 in Boston or Niverville, Que. Ch Joseph, Laura, Emma, Louis-Albert, Josephine, Clara, Wilfrid. Wish to correspond and exchange info with others interested in these surnames. Seek parents of Adolphe.
Susan L. Pearson, 15895 Stead, Detroit, Michigan 48223, USA

222 JACQUES, Francois, b Sept 1788, son of Germain Jacques, M 14 Oct 1812 to Luce Vaillancourt at L Isle Verte, Riviere-du-Loup County, Que d 1881 at Chatham, Ont. Need birthplace, siblings. Was mother's name Madeleine Sirois or Madeleine Girouard?
Elaine Jacques Loy, 2922 N Silver Spur Drive, Tucson, Arizona, 85745 USA

223 QUIRK-QUAN, Charles Edward, b 11 Aug 1837 (39?) son of Jeremiah Quirk (-Quan?) and Mary Bridget Duffy who were supposedly from Ireland or the Isle of Man. Thought to have settled in Quebec (city or province?). How come the name Quirk-Quan? Charles Edward had name legally changed to Quirk in Genesco, NY 1901 as he was thus known.
Charles R. Quirk, 8005 Allison Drive, Huntsville, Alabama 35802, USA

Library Accession List

- 596 McDougall, David, Gravestone Inscriptions, Forillon Nat. Park, Gaspé - 1981. Donated by David McDougall.
- 597 English Genealogical Sources, Don Wilson, Ont. Gen. Soc. 1981, Donated by N. MacLennan
- 598 Some Genealogical Resources in the Toronto Area. North York Public Library, 1981
- 599 Ruch, J.E., Vorfahren und Nachkommen der Henneschiedt/Henders Hot - 1981
- 600 A Selection of Papers - Presented at the Annual Meeting, Halifax, 1981. Canadian Historical Association.
- 601 Surname Exchange #4, Sask. Gen. Soc. - Sept. 1981
- 602 Members List and Surname Index, Manitoba Gen. Soc. June 1981
- 603 The Year Book, Gen. Forum of Portland, Oregon, 1981.
- 604 Members Interests, Birmingham & Midland Soc. of Genealogy & Heraldry, 1981.
- 605 Who's Who - Addendum #1, Birmingham & Midland S.G. & H. 1981
- 606 A Catalogue of Members' Interests Add #1, Hampshire Gen. Soc. 1979
- 607 A Catalogue of Members Interests Add. #2, Hampshire Gen. Soc. 1980.
- 608 Restell, John W., Members Interest Issue #1, Hertfordshire Family & Population History Society, 1981
- 609 Canadian Historical Assn. Historical Papers Montreal, 1980. Selections from Papers presented at Annual Meeting, 2 copies, 280 pages.
- 610 A Catalogue of Members Interests, 1982. Quebec Family History Society, 1982.
- 611 Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia, Public Archives, Nova Scotia, donated by R.C.B. Garrity
- 612 Tittler, Robert, English Genealogy and Local History c 1500-1700: Bibliography and Notes. Bibliography (2 pp) only.
- 613 Peter Spence, 1777-1855. From book "Four Families" Harry A. Spence. Donated by Barbara Douglas.
- 614 Senior, Elinor Kyte, British Regulars in Montreal Imperial Garrison 1832-1854, Pub. McGill-Queen's Univ. Press. Compliments of McGill-Queen's University Press.
- 615 Redmond, Patrick M. Irish Life in Rural Quebec, A History of Frampton, donated by the author.
- 616 Ryder, Dorothy E. Checklist of Canadian Directories, 1790-1950., Pub. National Library of Canada. 1979.
- 617 The New Brunswick Museum Inventory of Manuscripts, Pub. New Brunswick Museum, 1967.
- 618 The Wightman Genealogy, Donated by Madeline Morgan Caverly.
- 619 Quarter Sessions Record for Family Historians. Pub. Federation of Family History, 1982. Donated by G.S.W. Gibson
- 620 LaRose, Andre, Les Registres Paroissiaux au Quebec avant 1800. Published by Archives Nationales du Quebec 1980.
- 621 Canadian Newspapers in the Norris Library, Compiled by Nancy Wells. Published by Concordia University 1974. Donated by Judith Appleby.

PROGRAM

September 14 - Speaker, Mr. John Neilson
Subject, The Honorable John Neilson and the
Partie Patriote during the early 1800s.

Mr. Neilson is a fifth-generation Neilson in Quebec and his ancestor was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada 1818-1834.

October 12 - Speaker, Mr. Christopher Milligan
Subject, The Sinking of the Australian Hospital
Ship 'Centaur' off Brisbane in 1943.

Mr. Milligan is an Associate Professor of Education at McGill University. He was born in England and spent his early childhood in Australia, emigrating to Canada from England when eleven years of age and settled in Montreal. His uncle was lost on this ship and while teaching a class, to illustrate the history of the event, he began research in Marine records and archives.

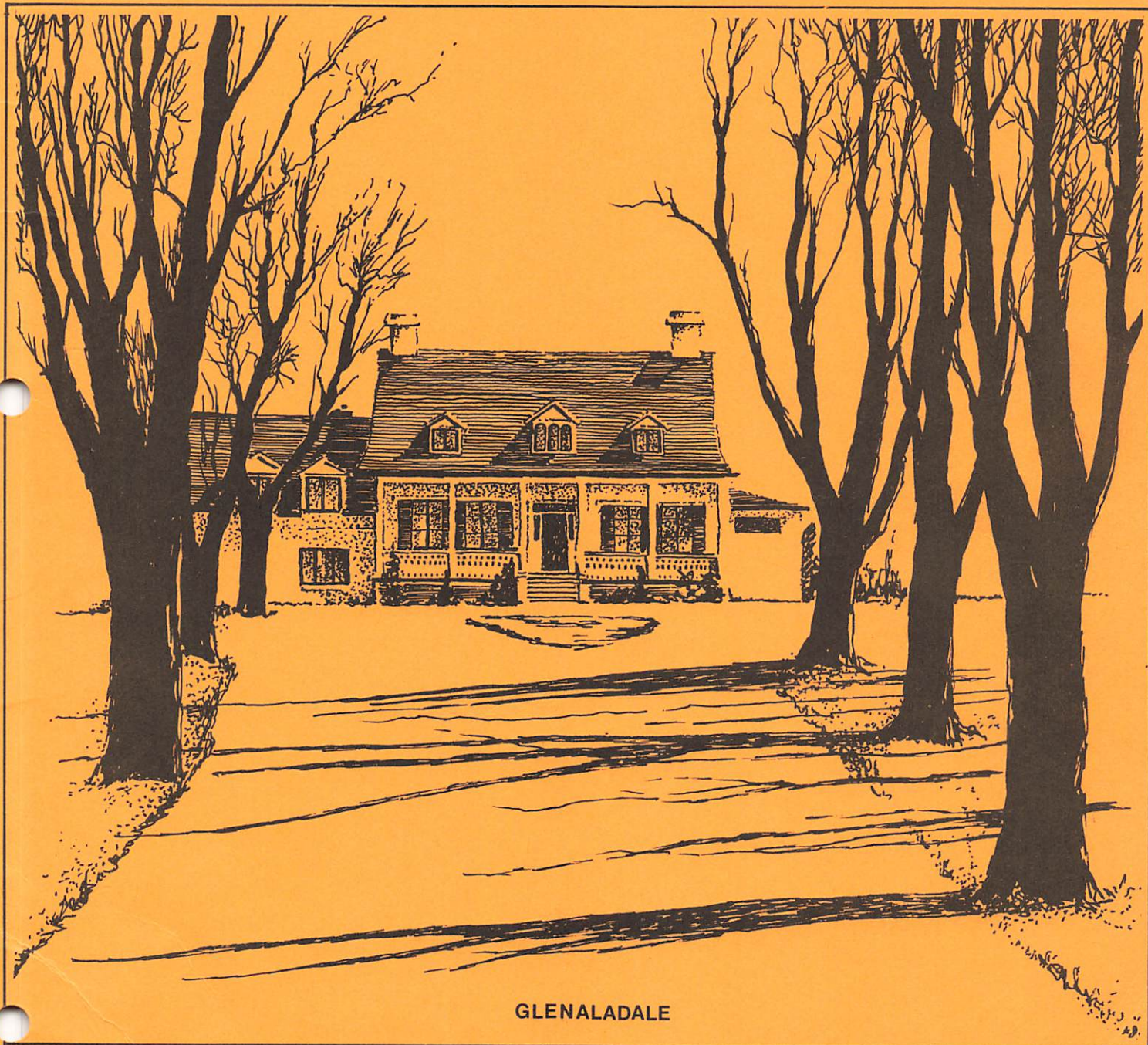
Cover information: The cover picture was given to us by Margaret Turner. The photograph is of the school in Juneville, Ontario where Mrs. Turner's mother went to school. If anyone wants to know names, her mother can identify most of them. -Ed.

CONNECTIONS

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DES FAMILLES DU QUÉBEC - QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

VOL.5 NO.2

DECEMBER 1982



GLENALADALE

The Québec Family History Society is a non-profit organization concentrating on English genealogical research in Québec with an office/library in Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road, Pointe Claire, Québec.
 Mailing Address: Box 1026
 Postal Station Pointe Claire,
 Pointe Claire, Québec H9S 4H9
 Telephone: (514) 697-5939

Office Hours: 10:00 to 15:00 hours each Monday. Mr. Glen Gourlay Information Co-ordinator, is in attendance, and visitors are welcome.

Library Hours: The library is open during the above-noted office hours and on the first and third Monday evenings the month. On Sundays Mrs. Margaret Heelan will work if needed. Please call 697-0449. Members may make arrangements to use the library at other times and during the summer by contracting the Chairman of the Library Committee, Mr. D. Martin, at 697-3416

Officers

Past President	Mrs. Margaret Stead
President	Mr. R.C.B. Garrity, 186 Westcliffe, Pointe Claire, Qué. H9R 1M6 697-1238
1st Vice President	Mr. William Overy, 131 Dieppe Ave., Pointe Claire, Qué. H9R 1X5 695-7494
2nd Vice President	Dr. David McDougall
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Asst. Cor. Secretary	Mrs. Marian Hykle
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(3 Years)	Mr. Gerald Rogers

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Public Relations	Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill
Programme	Mr. William Overy
Welcoming	Mrs. Fran Lowry
Telephone	Mrs. Lucy Pigeon
Refreshments	Mrs. Margaret Turner

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Librarian and Information Officer	Mr. Glen Gourlay
Connections Editor	Mrs. Margaret Oke
Managing Editor	Mrs. Gwen King
Queries Editor	Mrs. Ruth Anderson
Exchange Co-ordinator	Mr. Glen Gourlay

QUEBEC FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
 P.O.Box 1026, Postal Station Pointe Claire,
 Pointe Claire, Quebec, H9S 4H9.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX - SEARCH REQUEST.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Membership # _____

Telephone: _____

Please use BLOCK letters.

	Surname & Given name.	Province/ County/ State: & Country	Approx. Time	Fiche, Page & Frame # *
e.g.	MORLEY, ANNE	NORFOLK, ENGLAND	1815	
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Declaration: The International Genealogical Index is available to members only for the purpose of family history research and may NOT be used by individuals who are paid researchers.

Signature.

* To be supplied by Office
 All Reproductions are done to order and may not be returned for credit.
 Min.ch.for search & copies (max.5 pages) = \$3.00 - in advance.
 P.T.O. for detailed information.

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Date: Rec'd:	By:	# of sheets
Date completed:	By:	Amt.\$ rec'd

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We suggest that you make a photo-copy of the reverse side of this form before sending in your order so that you will have a spare form for future use.

It is not possible to determine in advance the number of pages on which a family name will occur. The maximum number of pages we will reproduce for \$3.00 is 5 pages (limited to 5 names). The fee will cover the search, photo-copies, handling and postage.

A great number of pages will be required to list a common name such as WILLIAM SMITH but all the entries for an uncommon name such as JOHN BANNON, may be found on one page.

If your request should exceed our limit of 5 pages, we will advise you the number of additional pages and the cost.

We ask you to specify Province, County or State for Canada, England and the U.S.A. because they are indexed in this manner. For Ireland, Scotland and Wales, however, and all remaining countries, the names are listed alphabetically.

PLEASE INDICATE "IGI SEARCH" ON THE OUTSIDE OF YOUR ENVELOPE.

Contents

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EDITORIAL

Here in Québec we welcome the changing seasons, each for a different reason. Fall brings its change of pace, new projects and opportunities.

For the Québec Family History Society an exciting new addition to our library - the IGI or more correctly, the International Genealogical Index which has been prepared by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, otherwise known as the Mormon Church. Mrs. Nina McLennan tells us more about it in this issue of Connections and at the December meeting members of the Church will demonstrate how to use it. The scope the Index covers is tremendous and we should have a great time with it searching for ancestors of long ago. Happy hunting folks!

We are fortunate indeed to have such a fine location for our library, and our thanks to Mrs. Beverley Gilbertson-Yager for the article in this issue telling us about its background. The article about St. Andrew's the 150 year-old church in Lachine, reminds us how often we turn to the churches to find facts for our ancestral histories.

We have added an Advertising Chairman to the Connections Committee in the person of Mr. Hugh Banfill, phone 697-7893, and we would appreciate receiving suggestions as to possible contacts for advertising in Connections. We are a group with special interests and our readers would be glad to learn about commercial sources of materials involved in genealogy research.

The co-editor, Mr. Raymond Pibus, has for personal reasons, found it necessary to withdraw from active participation. We miss you, Ray and trust you will maintain an interest in family history.

To all members, I would ask that, if you have a story, short or long, arising from your searches, please put it down on paper and send it along to us so that it can be shared with our Connections readers.

It's on to the festive season, so best wishes until we come again to you in March.

The QFHS welcomes the following new members:

468 BAKER, Mr John L
1981 McGill College Ave
Suite 1100,
Montreal PQ H3A 3C1

469 GARTSHORE-McGRAIL, Mrs F
5580 Campden Place
Montreal, PQ H3W 2M7

470 LAMBERT, Mrs ME
9073 LaSalle Blvd
LaSalle, PQ H8R 2M4

471 ROSS, Mrs Hazel K
RR #4,
Ingersoll, Ont N5C 3J7

472 THOMAS, Mrs Patricia
3417 West 10th Avenue
Vancouver, BC V6R 2E7

473 F LEE, H.T. & J.I.
8 Bussieres Street,
PO Box 12,
Vercheres, Quebec JOL 2R0

474 PEARSON, Susan L
15895 Iliad
Detroit, Mich. 48223 USA

475 McQUILLAN, Mrs R
Box 372, 172 Lion Street
Osgoode, Ont. KOA 2W0

476 SMITH, Mrs. LS
Box 94, 288 E Columbia St
Jefferson, Oregon 97352 USA

477 FORTIER, Mr Albert
90 Craftsland Rd
Chestnut Hill, Mass 02167 USA

478 GUERTIN, Ms Carolyn G
68 Paulart Drive
Islington, Ontario M9B 3V9

479 MOYSEY, Mr Richard D
4432 Madison Avenue
Montreal PQ H4B 2V2

480 FIELD, Mrs Ruth E
640 Meadowbrook Ave
Lachine, PQ H8T 2W1

481 McBRIDE, Mrs Reena
150 Lakeview,
Pointe Claire, PQ H9S 4B8

482 CLARKE, Elsie
328 College Street #2
Burlington, Vt 05401 USA

483 EVANS, Mr S Norman
PO Box 71
Shellbrook, Sask SOJ 2E0

484 LAVELL, Mrs Doris E
7435 Sherbrooke W #17
Montreal PQ H4B 1S2

485 MOORE, Marjorie H
275 Riverside Drive
Oakville, Ont L6K 3N3

486 SENEAL, Mrs Carol
Buckely Road,
Whitehall, NY 12887 USA

487 SHOVE, Rollin A
1439 U.S. Naval Home,
Gulfport MS 39501 USA

488 CONNERS, Mrs A
2350 Bridletowne Circle
#212,
Scarborough, Ont M1W 3E6

489 DOBSON, Mrs Jean I
PO Box 68
Ohua, Horowhenua,
New Zealand

490 GIROUX, Mrs Mildred A
93 Clairvue Blvd W
St Bruno, PQ J3V 1P9

491 HNYBIDA, Mrs Angie
204 Seignior Ave #303
Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 1K2

492 McKENZIE, Glen W
PO Box 1767
Swan River, Man ROL 1Z0

493 PROVOST, Dr Richard L
709 North Poplar
Creston, Iowa 50801 USA

494 SUTHERLAND, Edgar J
688 Elm Ave
Greenfield Park PQ J4V 2C4

I-23 MUSEE MILITAIRE ET
MARITIME DE MONTREAL
PO Box 1024, Stn "A"
Montreal, PQ H3C 2W9

Change of Address

34 Mrs Louise Henson
249 Albert Street
Chateauguay, PQ J6K 2K5

256 Mr. Stephen C. Gilmour
400 Dempsey Road,
Madison, Wisconsin 53714 USA

MRS. DORIS McDougall.

It is with deep regret we note the death on November 3rd 1982 of Doris McDougall, wife of David McDougall, 2nd Vice-President of the O.F.H.S.

We have lost an ardent Researcher and friend, and we extend to David our heartfelt sympathy.

QUERIES

Members may submit two queries per year without charge. Additional queries are \$2.00 each. Your membership number must be listed on all queries. Queries are to be addressed to the Queries Editor, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, 5175 Perlini St., St-Hubert, Québec, J3Y 1T8. Telephone (514) 678-1546. Queries are published four times a year and the deadlines are July 15, October 15, January 15 and April 15.

The Québec Family History Society has received the following letter from Mr. James R. Hay, 141 St. John's Blvd., Pointe Claire, Québec, H9S 4Z2, asking for our help with some local history. Members who may be able to assist Mr. Hay should contact him at the above address.

Mr. James R. Hay has written to explain that he is researching the history of Cedar Park, and is particularly anxious to get information about Cedar Park School and Cedar Park United Church.

Mr. Hay would be pleased to hear from anyone who could help in his search. Of particular interest are the families of the first students of the school: Marquerite and Irene Haskell; Gwendoline, Gertrude, Mortimer and Kathleen Holland; Kathleen Hilda, Gerald and Max Lomer.

Marquarite Haskell, Charlotte Wills and Rachel Allan, daughter of Mr. Hugh Allan, were teachers in the early days of the school, and the Allans lived in a house that preceded Stewart Hall.

BEATTIE, EDWARD b. ca 1800 Co. Antrim, Ireland. Was in Gore Twp. Argenteuil Co., Que. by 1825. M. 1) MARY MCGAUGHY; 2) ELLEN GOODFELLOW. Would like to find all descendents. Mrs. Jean Mott, R.R.2, Brownsburg, Que. JOV 1A0

COOMBES, GEORGE b 1840 Bridgewater, Somerset, England. M. 1) ALICE ANNETTE COKER (COKES), widow; 2) FLORA VARY. Seek any info. Mrs. Jean Mott, R.R.2, Brownsburg, Quebec JOV 1A0

CROFT, WILLIAM, corporal in 10th Royal Veterans Battalion stationed at Quebec 1810-1817; b ca 1787, m 1811 MARIE ANNE DUBE; d. 1838. Would like to locate his army personnel file and any other information. Albert Fortier, 90 Craftsland Rd., Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167 U.S.A.

EDWARDS, JOHN b. ca 1831 Quebec, s. of JOHN and EMILY EDWARDS. What parish? Mother's name? Rollin Shove, 1439 U.S. Naval Home, Gulfport, MS 39501 U.S.A.

GREENOUGH, JOSEPH A. b. 2 April 1839, Montreal. Entered U.S. ca 1861 as GREENO. Brother named Lewis. May have been related to GREENOS in Malone, N.Y. area. Would like info about his parents. Jack W. Jaunal, 3710 S.W. 338th Place, Federal Way, WA 98003, U.S.A.

GRIGGS (GREGGS), SARA b. ca 1815 at Shefford, Que. m. CYRUS ALEXANDER of Keene, N.H. Lived in Vermont. Was Sara dau. of SIMON GRIGGS of Albany, N.Y. and came to Canada during Revolution? Seek Sara's parents. Mrs. Barbara Kathan, 1431 Canora Rd., Town of Mount Royal, Que. H3P 2J7

JUDAH, ELIZABETH, b 1763 either in England or Montreal. Brought up in Montreal; m 1) CHAPMAN ABRAHAM in 1781; 2) MOSES MYERS of Montreal and N.Y. They settled in Norfolk, Virginia; had 12 children. She made a sampler in 1771; where? what school did she attend? Am working on first Canadian Sampler book. Would appreciate any info. All letters acknowledged, credit given in the book. Mrs. Hyla Wulfs Fox, 114 Bombay Ave., Downsview, Ont. M3H 1C3

MCDONELL, AUSTIN b 1795 Strathglas, Inverness-shire, Scotland m. ISABEL MCRAE, dau. of Alex. They had 7 ch. born between 1835-50 in Dundee.

Huntingdon Co. Que. Isabel d. at Dundee Oct. 21, 1853. Where is she buried? They were R.C. Austin moved to Chatham, Ont. in 1870. Need info on family. Mrs. Daniel Griffin, 2948 Rustic Dr., San Jose, CA 95124 U.S.A.

MOOR (MOORE), ELIZABETH b. Kingsey, Drummond Co., Que. Sept. 14, 1807 m. JONATHAN D. BEAN, (s. of Col JOHN BEAN?) March 14, 1824. She dau of WILLIAM and ELEANOR MOORE who settled in Kingsey ca 1804. Seek info. J. Clifford Moore, Box 218, Ormstown, Que JOS 1K0

REID, JAMES, b. New Deer, Aberdeenshire 1769, s. of WILLIAM REID and JEAN HATT. Emigrated to Canada ca 1788, studied law with JOHN REID, Montreal. Related? M. ELIZABETH MCGILLIVRAY; d. 1848. Appointed to bar of Lower Canada 1794; rose to chief justice, Montreal, 1825; member of Executive Council of Lower Canada in 1838. Want info on James' marriage, children, tombstone inscription, etc. Mr. Peter Grant, 100 Doon St., Waverley, Dunedin, N.Z.

SCANLON, MICHAEL m. 2) MARY FINN, dau of Richard and Catherine Finn; (1st w. MARGUERITE PURCELL); 7 ch. b. early 1800's; Catherine (m. Jeremiah HIGGINS); Johanna (m. "Sonny" HAMELIN); Frank (m. Jennie?); Richard (m. Rebecca MURPHY); Michael; Mary (m. ?SMITH); Ellen. Seek info on HIGGINS and other lines. Families lived in the St. Anicet-Huntington area-spread out to Montreal, N.Y., California. Mrs. James R. Finn, P.O. Box 103, Saranac Lake, N.Y. 12983 U.S.A.

MCNEY, JAMES d. 22 Aug. 1880 aged 84 yrs; w. BRIDGET QUINN d. 3 Oct. 1884 aged 84 yrs; both bur. Rectory Hill, Inverness, Que. Need birthplaces, marriage date and place, date of immigration (?) and parents. Will correspond with anyone interested in these lines. Maureen Clarke, Box 345, Fort Chipewyan, Alberta TOP 1B0 (235)

Correction:

Query No. 192 should read Stephentown, N.Y., not N.B.

THE LIBRARY - ITS USE AND REGULATIONS.

The members of the Library Committee are most anxious to make the library as useful and serviceable as possible to all members of the Society and have made the regulations governing its use as simple as possible.

1. Books and materials may be borrowed for a period of two weeks. This may be extended by a telephone call to the library or at the monthly general meeting (697-5939)
2. Books are to be returned to the library or at any of the general meetings at the end of the borrowing period.
3. Members will be called when books or materials are overdue.
4. A fee of 25¢ a day will be charged all members who are overdue.
5. A modest selection of books will be available at all general meetings and borrowing of these books on the usual basis can be done at this time.

We sincerely hope that this will help and encourage further use of the books and materials in our library.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

MEETING NOTICE

Meeting: Québec Family History Society

Date: Tuesday, December 7th 1982

Time: 7:30 P.M.

Place: Lachine Municipal Library
3100 St. Antoine Street,
Lachine, Québec
(corner of 32nd Ave.)

Topic: An audio-visual presentation of the International Genealogical Index. A Demonstration of the use of the I.G.I., its possibilities and limitations for genealogical research.

Library Accession List.

- 622 Macmillan Contemporary Dictionary. Published by Macmillan & Co., 1979.
- 623 Bellavance, Marcel. Compton in Retrospect - 1880-1950. Pub. Parks Canada, 1981. Donated by B. Douglas.
- 624 Kirkpatrick, E.S. Tales of the St. John River. Published by W. Briggs. Donated by Helen Merry.
- 625 Archibald, F.E. Salute to Sid. Pub. by Lancelot & Co., Windsor N.S. Donated by Helen Merry.
- 626 Milligan, Christofer S. A. H. S. Centaur. Published by McGill University. Donated by C.S. Milligan, 1982.
- 627 Rigby, G.R. History of Lachute. (Now being bound) Donated.
- 628 Wood, Col. W. Storied Province of Quebec - Vol. III - Pub. by Dominion Publishing Co., Toronto, 1931.
- 629 Wood, Col. W. Storied Province of Quebec - Vol. IV - Pub. by Dominion Publishing Co., Toronto, 1931.
- 630 Wood, Col. W. Storied Province of Quebec - Vol. V - Pub. by Dominion Publishing Co., Toronto, 1931.
- 631 Mackenzie House, Toronto. Pub. by Toronto Historical Board. Donated by Barbara Douglas.
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For the past two years the QFHS has been fortunate enough to have the use of a room in Glenaladale to house our growing library and to serve as our office. All this is through the generosity of Mr. David Stewart, president of the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation, and the owner of Glenaladale. This brief history of Glenaladale is therefore written in gratitude, and offered as a token of thanks to the Stewart family. It could not have been written without the help of Victoria Stewart, daughter of David Stewart, who provided me with much of the background information, and who gave so graciously of her time and interest to complete the article. It is my hope that this article will generate an interest in the old houses of Pointe Claire and district, and that it will somehow help to uncover new material or old recollections about the house and it's occupants. A sketch of Glenaladale by Leon Goldik appears on the cover of Connections.

A HISTORY OF GLENALADALE

by Beverley Gilbertson.

Glenaladale, a majestic testimony to a time long past, stands at the end of a long lane bordered with regal maple trees. It is a beautiful old house, boasting additions and changes that speak of a varied and interesting history. It belongs more to an age when the Lakeshore was countryside, when people lived at a slower pace; it belongs to the era of the horse and carriage, and leisurely summer days, of large family gatherings and garden parties. The house is situated close to the waterfront and commands a spectacular view of Lac St. Louis, one that I have often admired. No matter what the season, the overwhelming beauty of the lake and tree-lined shore never fails to move me. I have often wished that the walls could speak or that a ghost would propitiously appear to satisfy my curiosity with tales from the past. Unfortunately, I have had to turn to dusty documents and more earthly methods to uncover the house's secrets!

According to the book "Lake St. Louis", written by Désiré Girouard in 1893, the land on which Glenaladale now stands was once referred to as 'Pointe au Gascon' and was first granted to Michel Gaillou in 1698, then to the Frères Brunet dit le Bourbonnois in 1705 and to Jean Baptiste Gauthier in 1716. It is not surprising that the initial grants were made in 1698 for it was in that year that peace between France and England was concluded and it was in 1700 that a treaty of peace was signed with the tribes of the Iroquois. Settlers were then drawn to the area, no longer having to fear quite so much about Indian raids, and no longer needing to be near a large fort for protection. There was an influx of people to the shores of Pointe Claire and by 1699 there were forty-six families in the region. In 1699 or 1700 the stone windmill, now the emblem of Pointe Claire, was built and served as a redoubt to the Fort of Pointe Claire.

Subsequent proprietors of the land, today known as cadastre

number forty-eight, as listed by Girouard were Pierre Charles Valois, Arsene Charlebois and Hyacinthe Charlebois. Jean Charlebois dit Jolly appears on the registers of Lachine as an inhabitant of Pointe Claire as early as 1698 and was the original grantee of cadastres twelve to nineteen, located further westward toward Beaurepaire. According to the 'Dictionnaire Général du Canada' by R. P. L. Le Jeune, Jean Charlebois dit Jolly was born in 1656 at Saint-Macaire in the Gironde (France). He was a soldier who came to Canada in 1685 and married at Ville Marie in 1686 Marthe, the youngest daughter of Jean Perrier and Marie Gaillard. Le Jeune states that all the Charlebois descendants are from this union. In any case, the first concrete link of the Charlebois family with the land comes from the 1861 will of Léon Charlebois senior, although an 1853 map of the Grand Trunk Railway lines shows the name of Arsène Charlebois and brothers as the owners. In the will of Arsène Charlebois, described as a "bourgeois cultivateur", dated 14 November 1871 the land is left to his son, Léon Charlebois, and the adjoining land to the east (now cadastre forty-nine) went to another son, Hyacinthe Charlebois. An inventory act of Arsène Charlebois' estate in 1870 indicates that the piece of land inherited by Léon Charlebois was three arpents (an arpent was roughly an acre) at the waterfront by thirty arpents, had a stone house, barn and other buildings already on it and was valued at \$2000.00. The Atlas of the City and Island of Montreal, dated 1879, confirms this information, listing Léon Charlebois as the owner of this piece of land.

As early as 1843 Lovell's Directory lists a Leon Charlebois operating a tavern at 20 St. Joseph in Montreal. This is presumably Léon Charlebois senior. In the 1847-48 directory a tavern and grocery store are mentioned. After 1854 only the grocery store is listed, and at the new address of 113 Commissioners. By 1858-59 the shop had been moved to 46 McGill and in the 1864-65 directory it is Arsène Charlebois who is listed as the Grocer at 46 McGill. The 1868-69 directory lists Charlebois A. & H., groceries, wines and liquors at 110 McGill. Along with the inventory of Arsène Charlebois' estate in 1870 there is a very intriguing and valuable inventory of the A. & H. Charlebois Grocery Store in Pointe Claire. It would seem reasonable to assume that the grocery store was moved to Pointe Claire or that a branch was opened in the village. Before 1850 Pointe Claire was basically an agricultural service centre but the period from 1850 - 1890 (approximately) was one of industrialization and rapid development initiated by the laying of the Grand Trunk Railway. No doubt the Charlebois family was capitalizing on this sudden expansion. In the late 1800's Léon Charlebois had a house next to the grocery store in Pointe Claire and owned several farm properties between the village and Lakeside, as well as "the macadamized Lakeshore Road on which he collected tolls for maintenance and repairs until it was taken over by the municipality in the early 1900's" (*1) Léon Charlebois appears to have been a wealthy man. At the time of his father's

(*1) George E.R. Milne, "Recollections of Pointe Claire and District", December 1965, p.23.

Treffle Villemure in April of 1903. When Treffle Villemure sells the land to the Trust and Loan Company, Léon and Honorie Charlebois intervene and the land is reconveyed to them on the 7th of May 1906, and on the same day sold to the Trust and Loan Company. The Trust and Loan Company then subdivided the land on June 2, 1906. The land east of what is now Kinkora Lane was subdivided into several parts. The land west of the Lane into two large unequal parts. On the 19th June, 1906, Albert E. Holt bought the unsubdivided part where Glenaladale stands, and on the 17th July, 1906 Dr. J. W. Stirling bought the land immediately west from the Trust and Loan Company, and a westerly portion of the unsubdivided part from A.E.Holt on the 12 October 1906.

Pointe Claire was a much favoured spot as a summer lakeside resort by wealthy and middle-class Montrealers in the period from 1890 to the 1920's. One can easily imagine the beautiful countryside with apple orchards, vegetable gardens, and the then unpolluted lake as a haven from the hustle and bustle of Montreal city life. It is enchanting to picture strolling leisurely along the Lakeshore on a soft summer afternoon, listening to the robins sing and the crickets hum - perhaps on the way to watch a regatta at the local Yacht Club. If I listen hard enough, I can hear the whistle of the Grand Trunk Railway train on its return run to Brockville. The Grand Trunk was laid in the 1850's and the train was known as "The Mocassin" "because in the early days of the railway any farmer travelling on it usually wore the then quite common footwear, well oiled cowhide mocassins". (*2) Imagine an evening carriage ride along the Lakeshore Road to admire the new coal-oil lamps installed around 1895, about 150 yards apart on the road from Pointe Claire village to Goldstein's Point (approximately Claremont Avenue). (These were lit for a few years only during the summer months.) Or perhaps a leisurely automobile ride out to the country? In her "Histoire de Pointe Claire de Ses Origines a Nos Jours", Mariette Marier recounts a journey made by her father, the Honourable Elphege Marier, from Montreal to Pointe Claire in 1913. The Lakeshore road was in terrible condition, with numerous pot-holes, and the trip took a total of four hours - largely because of the three flat tires that occurred along the way. Mr. Marier paid ten cents for the automobile and driver and five cents for each of his passengers at the toll station along the way. (One toll station was not far from Stewart Hall, then called Mull Hall.)

Dr. Stirling was a distinguished ophthalmologist and aural specialist who was born in Halifax in 1860. He studied at Edinburgh University, returned to Canada in 1887 and opened a practice in Montreal. He was professor of ophthalmology in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville and was ophthalmologist to the Montreal Dispensary and the Western Hospital. In 1907, Dr. Stirling built the house which lies between Glenaladale and Stewart Hall.

(*2) George E.R.Milne, "Recollections of Pointe Claire and District", December 1965, p.28.

death in 1874, he also owned a wooden house on the property of his brother Hyacinthe - cadastre 49, and inherited the stone house on cadastre 48, the land where Glenaladale now stands!

But when was the house that we know as Glenaladale built? And by whom? Old houses, especially in rural areas are difficult to research. The wills and land sales all indicate a stone house on the land, but was this house Glenaladale? There is never a description of the house, nor of its placement on the land, so I have turned to other sources for my answer. I spoke to John Bland; the former Director of Architecture at McGill University, now retired, about Glenaladale. We feel that 1850 seems a good bet for the age of the house, but I must emphasize that this is only a guess. The house has had several additions over the years and has been considerably altered inside but the main part of the house is built in the typical "maison canadienne" style with a pitched roof, gabled dormer windows, and chimneys at either end. The facade of the main portion of the house, with its symmetrically placed dormer windows and the arrangement, proportioning and design of the other windows and door make it typical of Quebec and Ontario houses of the early 1800's. Verandahs, such as the one that graces Glenaladale, about six feet deep, generally occur after 1800, but it is always possible that it was a later addition. Dormer windows were not common in the very early days (17th and 18th centuries) because the top floor of the house on a farm was usually used as a granary (hence the French term 'grenier'). Glenaladale is built in a grandiose style, spacious with high ceilings, obviously by someone of wealth, and therefore, according to Mr. Bland, not likely to have been a "farmer's house". It is my personal belief that the house was built by the Charlebois family. Perhaps it was used by Arsene's widow, Dame Sophie Perrier and two of their daughters, Jane and Emelie. Léon Charlebois, the owner of the land and house does not appear to have lived in the house. I do not know for certain when he took up occupancy in the village of Pointe Claire, but I assume it was after 1870.

Unfortunately, in the early morning of May 22, 1900 tragedy struck the village of Pointe Claire. A terrible fire broke out which destroyed twenty-three buildings, one of which was the Charlebois store. The Pointe Claire town hall, the post office and the hotel were also destroyed. The Charlebois store was never replaced, and its loss was no doubt a severe economic blow to Léon Charlebois and the family. Léon sold a part of the land to Arsène Charlebois (probably a cousin or nephew) in 1900 and Arsène sold to Hyacinthe in 1901, with the option of re-purchase. Hyacinthe then sold to Miss Honorie Charlebois in 1903. The property was seized in 1904, presumably for non-payment of debts and there was a Sheriff's sale on the 17th of June 1904, in which other properties belonging to Léon Charlebois, notably the ones in the village of Pointe Claire are mentioned. The Trust and Loan Company agrees to pay \$18,000 for all lands. A portion of cadastre forty-eight had been sold by Léon Charlebois to Honorie Charlebois and a



John W. Stirling



Walter M. Stewart

George E.R.Milne, in his "Recollections of Pointe Claire and District" says, "Carpenters worked on the building during the winter months, and for two or three weeks before the house was completed in the spring, Frank Pewtress and I were asked to sleep in the place at nights to safeguard rugs and furniture brought in for later use when Dr. Stirling and Mrs. Stirling moved in. We slept on rugs on the floor in front of the fireplace where we kept a wood fire going through the nights". (*3). I assume the house was used principally as a summer residence for the 1916 issue of Lovell's Directory lists his residence at 128 Stanley Street and his summer residence in Pointe Claire.

Albert E. Holt, who is referred to simply as the Assistant Manager of a Company in the land sale, sold his portion of the unsubdivided land to Norman Craik Ogilvie, a stockbroker, in 1912 and Dr. Stirling acquired it from Ogilvie in 1913. These gentlemen were likely all friends or business associates and probably all belonged to the same clubs such as The Mount Royal Club, the St. James Club and the Forest and Stream Club. Apparently, Ogilvie and Stirling were both on the board of Directors for the Mont Royal Cemetery. At any rate, Dr. Stirling acquired Glenaladale as well. I do not know who lived in the house during these years, but it was definitely occupied by summer tenants, perhaps friends or family of Dr. Stirling.

Stirling sold both properties, and both houses to Walter Moncrieff Stewart in 1923 and the small sum of money exchanged

(*3) Ibid, p.11.

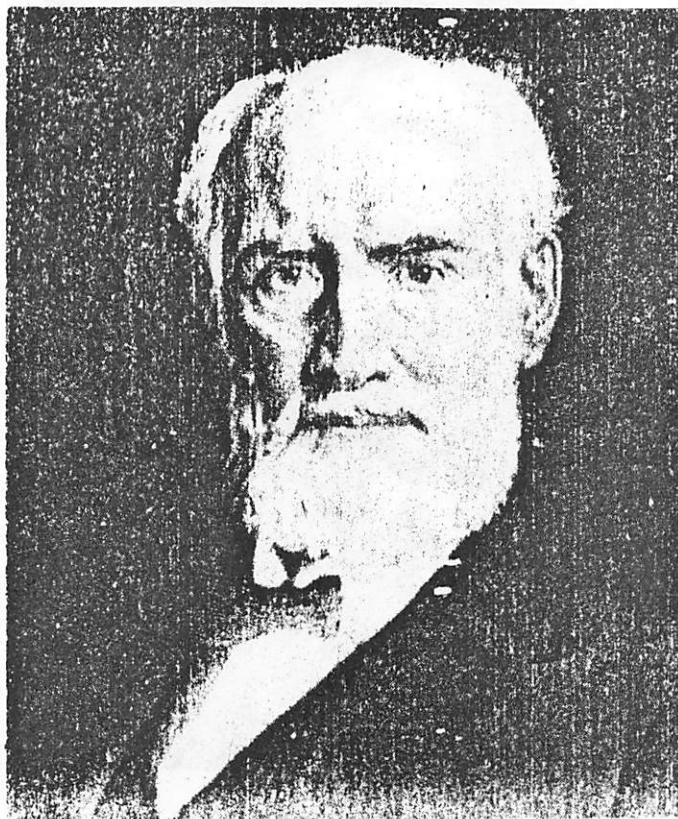
bespeaks friendship or a close business relationship. Walter Stewart inherited the Macdonald Tobacco Company indirectly from Sir William Macdonald because of his father, David Stewart's close association with Sir William. Mr. David Stewart was Sir William's aide, friend and confidant and worked for several decades in the Macdonald Tobacco Company as the only man in the office, running the business with great efficiency. Walter Stewart had been leaf buyer for the Macdonald firm in the United States for ten years before Sir William Macdonald's death, and had taken over many of his father's duties when his father became ill in 1914. David Stewart died in December 1917, only six months after Sir William. Mr. Walter Stewart named the house Glenaladale in memory of the estates of Sir William's ancestors in Scotland (The Clan Macdonald of Glenaladale) and his farm in P.E.I., which also bears the name Glenaladale.

Sir William Christopher Macdonald was truly a remarkable man. Born in 1831, he had a breach with his father at age sixteen, apprenticed for a short time with a distant cousin in his General store, and then left to seek his fortune after his dismissal. He spent some time in Boston and then joined his brother in Montreal where the two engaged in business as oil and commission merchants. By 1858 they were manufacturing tobacco, and had the foresight to build a factory just before the outbreak of the American Civil War. The lengthy war undoubtedly contributed to the success of the tobacco company in Canada.

Sir William was a bachelor, lived alone in his house in the Prince of Wales Terrace, and had two interests which completely absorbed him - business and education. He was often called "the greatest friend of education in Canada", and his donations to McGill University, spanning the years from 1867 to 1917, as well as his founding of Macdonald College bear testimony to this statement. He was self-reliant, independent and detached, but modest, gracious and genial as well. Sir William Peterson, delivering Sir William Macdonald's funeral oration, had this to say of his friend: "He belonged to the race of merchant princes. He was the architect of his own fortunes and the capacity he displayed in building up and organizing a great business must have been little short of genius. And when success had fully crowned his arduous efforts, he settled down to use the wealth that came to him for the benefit of his fellow man". (*4). Of small stature, he was often seen walking about dressed in his long black "morning coat", his shiny black shoes and his tall grey felt hat. He was a frugal man, almost to the point of asceticism and ironically enough, considered the smoking of tobacco wasteful and the chewing of it disgusting. He accepted a knighthood in 1898 from Queen Victoria, after initially refusing it, and died at the age of eighty-six the 9th June 1917 after a lengthy illness.

Truly a great man and philanthropist, Sir William contributed significantly to the growth of Canadian education, not

(*1.) John Ferguson Snell "Macdonald College of McGill University. A History from 1904-1955", p.16.



SIR WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER MACDONALD

Founder of Macdonald College

1831-1917

only with his unstinting (but carefully studied) benefactions to McGill University and Macdonald College, but by establishing and endowing the Macdonald Consolidated Rural Schools in several other provinces, and donating to several other learning institutions. Although Sir William Macdonald never lived at Glenaladale, it is fitting that the house which is now generously made available by the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation to community organizations should have this link to this outstanding Canadian.

Glenaladale was used for a number of years by Sir Edward Beatty who was at that time President of Canadian Pacific Railway. Beatty apparently purchased the lease of the house on the understanding that when he died the place would return to the Stewart family. (*5). According to the Pointe Claire Town Hall records, it was Edward Beatty who undertook the construction of the East wing addition to the house in 1928. This addition includes the new kitchen, and the rooms where the V.O.N., the Volunteer Bureau and the Quebec Family History Society are now located. It was a prominent architect of the day, Robert Findlay, who designed the 1928 extension - the same architect who built the McLean house or Mull Hall, today known

(*5) D.H.Miller-Barstow, "Beatty of the C.P.R." 1951, p.105.



Sir Edward Beatty

as Stewart Hall. Edward Wentworth Beatty, a bachelor, who also had a house on Pine Avenue in Montreal, very much enjoyed the country house in Pointe Claire for entertaining his friends and political figures of the day. Prime Minister Bennett was apparently entertained by Beatty at Glenaladale! It is said that Beatty liked strolling around the estate, accompanied by his dogs - Tim, Vivid and Jerry. Glenaladale was the ideal setting for relaxing from the stress and anxiety of his public life. President of the C.P.R. from 1918 until his death in 1943, Edward Beatty had the onerous and almost insurmountable tasks of competing with the newly formed Canadian National Railways, bringing the C.P.R. through the depression, and directing the railways's participation in the Second World War. In 1921 he became Chancellor of McGill University and it is interesting to note that so many people connected with the house have played significant roles in the advancement of education.

Walter M. Stewart and his wife, May Beatrice Sharp occupied the Stirling residence which is next to Stewart Hall after 1923, and their son, David Macdonald Stewart and his family took up residence in Glenaladale after Sir Edward Beatty's death in 1943. In addition to running the Macdonald Tobacco Company, Walter Stewart continued the philanthropic tradition of Sir William Macdonald, making large anonymous donations to many worthwhile causes. Incidentally, it was Mr. & Mrs. Walter Stewart who gave the McLean House, Mull Hall to the Town of Pointe Claire in 1959, and it has been used as a Cultural Centre since that time, now appropriately called Stewart Hall.



David M. Stewart

Mr. David M. Stewart, the President of the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation, continues to generously contribute to educational projects and is also a dedicated supporter of hospitals and medical research. Montreal has benefitted numerous times from his philanthropy in historical areas as well. He renovated both Chateau Dufresne and Chateau Ramezay and gave Montreal the Military and Maritime Museum on St. Helen's Island. He also founded the Lac St. Louis Historical Society and is involved in numerous other historical and cultural organizations.

The years from 1920 to 1950 marked the development of Pointe Claire as a commuter suburb as the automobile became more prominent. The explosive residential development that turned Pointe Claire into the suburban city we know today occurred after 1950. Glenaladale stands, seemingly unperturbed by all these community changes. She appears to understand, accept her new status, and yet to maintain the grace and tranquility that age has endowed her with, accepting additions and alterations that have only enhanced her. In 1953, David Stewart had a new kitchen built and added the magnificent sunroom that looks out on to Lac St. Louis. The back verandah once ran the length of the house, and it was cut in half to accommodate the sunroom. In the early sixties the garage, where the Volunteer Bureau now is, was added after a fire burned down the old carriage house. It was remodeled and connected to the house sometime later. The small room that juts out on the west side of the house was an addition by Mrs. Stewart to make a new dressing room. Quebec Family History Society members will be interested to know that where our Library now is, was once the nursery. I delight to imagine the Stewart children romping merrily about the house! Other interior alterations and of course, the inevitable repairs, have followed over the years.

The Stewart family left the house in 1967, and from 1968 to the mid seventies the house was used by the managerial staff of Macdonald Tobacco, and later on by the Macdonald-Stewart Foundation. The house is presently occupied by the West Island Volun-

teer Bureau, the Victoria Order of Nurses, our own Quebec Family History Society, and is used by a variety of community-oriented groups for meetings and lectures. It has really become an integral part of the community, and once again Pointe Claire and the West Island in general benefits from the generosity of the Stewart family.

In today's world, where beauty is forgotten and efficiency and economy are our masters, Glenaladale is unique, a magnificent and graceful house, surrounded by a large amount of property enhanced by rolling lawns and magnificent trees, overlooking the spectacular Lac St. Louis. Part of an earlier age, she is now a haven from the sprawling suburban city Pointe Claire has become, yet nevertheless remains a component part of that community. She is a monument to the past, and boasts a long and proud history. I think of her as a beautiful old lady, with great character and style, and we of the Quebec Family History Society are very happy to have the opportunity to be part of her history.

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Workshops

The QFHS is pleased to announce that a series of workshops will again be held, and we invite members to register now, to enable us to determine the extent of participation.

Workshops will be held on Saturdays at Glenaladale, 164 Lakeshore Road in Pointe Claire. Participants are invited to bring a lunch. Tea and coffee will be provided.

A fee of \$10.00 (\$15.00 per couple) is payable.

1. Saturday, January 22, 1983

Bill Overy, leader

10:00-12:00 An introduction to genealogical research -
How to get started

13:00-15:00 Ways of presenting or recording your
family history

2. February 19, 1983

David McDougall, leader

10:00-12:00, afternoon session if required

Presentation of maps and aerial photographs

3. March 19, 1983

Bill Overy, leader

10:00-12:00 Researching English roots

13:00-15:00 Early English documents

4. April 23, 1983

Margaret Stead, leader

10:00-12:00 Quebec Sources - Where and how to find

13:00-15:00 genealogical information in Quebec

Write or phone Bill Overy, Programme Chairman, 131 Dieppe Avenue, Pointe Claire, H9R 1X5, Telephone 514-695-7494.

Do it now, registration for each session is limited to a group of 15 participants.

Do call Bill with suggestions - topics and speakers for future workshops.

RESEARCHERS

The Q.F.H.S. does not conduct genealogical research for members, but we do try to maintain a list of persons willing to undertake research under a private agreement.

We have a small list of persons willing to do research, mainly in the Montreal and Québec City areas. This list is available from Joan Benoit, Corresponding Secretary, but the Q.F.H.S. is not responsible for the work of private researchers.

The Society receives many requests for assistance in research, which we are unable to respond to, and we would like to expand our list of researchers.

If you are willing to do research for a fee, please contact the Corresponding Secretary and identify the areas in which you would be prepared to do research.

SELF ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPES

It customary, when requesting an answer to a query with references to your family history to include a "self addressed stamped envelope" (S.A.S.E.) for the reply.

Please!! remember, that if your reply is coming from a country other than the one in which you are now residing, a stamp issued by that country from which the letter originates must be used.

As a service to our Q.F.H.S. members, we have purchased a bulk supply of American, English, Scottish and Welsh (Gr. Br.) and Irish stamps. These stamps are now available at our library on Mondays, at our regular monthly meetings, or on a written request, through the mail when accompanied with your money and an S.A.S.E.

Prices are as follows:-

U.S.A.	35¢ each
UNITED KINGDOM (England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)	75¢ each
Ireland	\$1.05 each

As a matter of courtesy, one should always reply to a query, even if unable to be of specific help.

Happy sharing,
W.G. Gourlay
Librarian



ST. ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCH, 1560 ST. JOSEPH BLVD., LACHINE

The sketch above is of this church which celebrates its 150th anniversary this year of 1982. Every fifth year the congregation recalls the day on which a site was given to the congregation to erect a building. Across Canada, the founding of churches is a tribute to the settlers who brought with them their traditions of religion, education and discipline, along with their hopes for a better life.

Around Lachine in the early 1800's, business was flourishing. The headquarters of the fur trade was here, and the waterfront was a busy place, many of the workers being involved in the building and repairing of boats for the long trip west to trade and buy furs, as well as the transfer to Montreal to by-pass the Lachine Rapids. As a young boy, John Grant came from Scotland and grew up along the waterfront. He worked for the North West Company for a time, then went into the business of building bateau - a special wide deep craft adapted to the fur trade routes. He at one time owned a fleet of 80 such bateaux and manned them with "voyageurs". This was the name given to the French Canadians, half-breeds and Indians who took the flotillas west. It was said that they carried over the third of the cargoes moving in and out of Lachine. He also owned other businesses, one of which was "John Grant's Inn", and had said that he intended to provide land for the building of a Scotch Presbyterian Church. However, he died in 1817 and so it was that his sons gave the land in 1832.

A congregation was first formed in 1818 using the name "Scotch Presbyterian Church". A young minister from Ireland, Rev. Hugh Kirkland, was inducted in January of that year and stayed one year. Other clergy followed, some of whom came from the first Presbyterian church in Montreal, St. Gabriel's. Registers have been kept from the beginning. By 1832 they had a minister of their own when the stone church was built. John Grant's sons, Robert and James Charles, signed the deed drawn up by a James Patrick Grant (apparently no relative) as the Notarial Records in the Archives at Québec show. This was in two parts - (1) land of more than one arpent from the centre of the property in the Village of Lachine to build a church, and (2) a contract to be given for the building of a stone church on the said land.

The building was of stone and wood - inside it had a balcony at one end and at the other end a raised pulpit and choir loft. With eight Gothic windows on the sides and one end, it was a bright place for worship. The outside tower has been altered, as well as other details. It contained square pews which were rented to help fill the church coffers. One pew is named for the use of Grant family and above it is a large memorial tablet to Henrietta Grant. At the top of the crest are the words "Dulcis ex Asperis" and below -

In memory
of
Henrietta Grant
who was born near this spot
on the 21st of January, 1795
and who died
in Hong Kong, China
on the 29th day of October, 1848
This Tablet
has been erected by her husband
Andrew Fleming, M.D.
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals
whose resignation
under his heavy affliction
is sustained by the hope
of rejoining her immortal spirit
in the mansions of glory beyond the grave.

The Grant family gradually left the area and the church has lost touch with them. The Grant name has been preserved in Lachine by the John Grant School.

In 1845 a manse was built in front of and to the right of the church, facing the King's Highway and the canal. Cut stone from the widening of the Lachine Canal was used in its construction. The manse has served the church for many years and was recently (1981) sold to be a private residence and a monument to the past. A Rev. William Simpson and his wife were the first to live in the house. Eight children were born to the Simpsons and Mrs. Simpson died just after the last child

was born. The little girl and her mother are buried together in the churchyard beside the church. Shortly thereafter, Rev. Simpson left the charge and took with him the minutes of session and the registers. The congregation later recovered the registers but not the minutes. The church has had several names, first Scotch Presbyterian Church, then simply St. Andrew's Lachine, then St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church when the Presbyterian Church was formed in Canada. In 1925 it became St. Andrew's United Church when the members voted to become part of the United Church of Canada with the Methodists and Congregationalists.

Early registers are in the Archives at Québec and some may still be seen at the church. They give some idea of the people who attended at the time. They mention families from Lower Lachine, now Lasalle, and as far west as Pointe Claire and Ile Perrot, with one entry from Rigaud. They were a cross-section of society - farmers, merchants, blacksmiths, brewers, hop gardeners, leather makers, Hudson's Bay men, doctors and millers, a magistrate and a soldier, just to mention a few. Exerpts from the register include the following:-

Folio one;

"Baptism of a son of John Watts, soldier, residing for a time in the Parish of St. Michael, and of Margaret Watts, his wife, born on the 19th day of July Year of our Lord, one thousand eighteen hundred and eighteen; was baptised on the second day of August in the aforesaid year by the name James Watts, in the presence of the undersigned witnesses;

Donald Duff (Major)

John Watts (X his mark)

James Somerville

Margaret Watts (X her mark)

Folio second;

"Burial of John Spearman, farmer, lately come from Ireland....."

"Marriage of John Hiller of the Parish of St. Michel (commonly called La Chine) baker and Mary McDonald likewise of Lachine....."

1840 Baptism

"Andrew McPherson of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company and his wife, and Indian woman, a native of Temiscamingue District had a son named Angus, 18th September 1823 and baptised on 10th February 1840."

Mrs. Grant, widow of the late Alexander Grant died 4th December 1840 and the register shows the witnesses were Ann and Henrietta Grant. Thomas and Alexander Lawrence, one came from Auchinlach, Scotland, and one died on the 'May Flower' in the Lachine Canal and was buried in the Scotch Burying ground.

After 1915, they ceased to use the cemetery and in 1967 the stones were removed, the space grassed over and a cairn erected to the memory of those who rest there.

Records carry minutes about the introduction of a musical instrument - first a melodian in 1864, then a two-manual Casavant organ in 1917 with renovation in 1969. In 1925 a hall was erected facing 15th Avenue which in 1951 was named MacDonald Hall after a Rev. A.J. MacDonald who began his ministry there in 1921. The hall behind the church has recently been renamed Patterson Hall after Dr. John W. Patterson, who was the minister for 43 years (1935-1978), a pastor much loved by the members and community.

On a recent Sunday I visited the church and found a well-kept edifice, with light coming in through stained glass windows. The gift of the Grant Family and the improvements made by members of the congregation continue to be enjoyed by the congregation as they come to hear the word of God and to find sanctuary and friendship.

Thanks to:

Mr. Leon Goldick for the sketch of St. Andrew's. "St. Andrew's United Church - 150 Years in Retrospect" written as a gift to the church and friends by Mr. John H. Bruhmuller B.A. and Mrs. Jean B. Bruhmuller. A copy has been presented to the Québec Family History Society Library.

References:

"En Ces Lieux que l'on nomme La Chine"
M. N. Mousette - Archivist City of Lachine.
Lachine Historical Society notes.

This letter came to our president, Mr. R. Garrity, in September. We are printing it for your information.

A FAMILY HISTORY SERIES

Over the past twenty years I have been researching several Anglo-Irish and Scots-Irish families of Northern Ireland. The genealogical and Biographical information which I have collected is presented in a series of ten Family Tree Booklets. Family names are CLAYDON, CRAWFORD, GRAHAM, GRAY, HAMON, JOHNSTON, MAXWELL, MUDGE, and WALMSLEY.

All the families referred to are from Northern Ireland except the CLAYDON/GRAY family of Essex, the HAMON/PRIAULX family of the Channel Islands and the MUDGE/SEARLE family of Devonshire. Booklet Four refers to the GRAY family of Northern Ireland. An Index, which forms part of Booklet Ten, contains some 15,000 individual names arranged in alphabetical order, together with the following information where available; years of birth and death, a place of residence or death, married names, title and page reference.

The booklets refer to various branches of my own family, most of whom, came from Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Donegal. They were descended from the plantation families who migrated to Ulster from Scotland and England after about 1600. The surnames of my Irish ancestors are BOOTH CHARLETON CRAWFORD CUNNINGHAM ELLIOT EVANS GRAHAM GRAY GREY HETHERINGTON JOHNSTON LOANE MAXWELL PATTERSON SHARPE STEWART WALMSLEY and WILSON

These families lived in the following parishes; Ardstraw, Derryvullen, Drumkeeran, Magheraculmoney, Muckcross, Rossorry, Templecarne and Trory. Near towns and villages such as Ardstraw, Castlederg, Ederney, Enniskillen, Irvinestown, Kesh, Newtownstewart, Omagh and Pettigo. Most of the families were tenant farmers or freeholders, and were members of the Church of Ireland (Anglican), Methodist or Presbyterian churches.

Members of these families migrated to Australia between 1830 and 1880 whilst a number of relatives migrated to the United States of America and to Canada (Ontario) during the period and in earlier periods. I have fairly complete records of Australian branches and some information on American cousins, however, much more research needs to be done. It is possible that by combining Australian and American sources that we may be able to draw a more complete picture and go back further. In almost all branches my information goes back into the late 1700s and sometimes further, and to precise townlands in counties Fermanagh and Tyrone.

The following families are also connected and are mentioned in the booklets. Most of them have been traced back to the period 1770 to 1850 :- ACHESON ADAMS ALCORN ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG ATTHILL BAKER BARTON BEACON BELL BERNIE BLACK BLOW BRANDON BRYANT CALDWELL CALHOUN CARSON CASTY CHITTICK CLARKE CLIFFORD COUSINS CROZIER CULLEN DAVIS DUDGEON DUNDAS EMERY FLEMMING FOSTER FRITH GALLAGHER GARTLEY GIBSON GILMORE GINN GLEN GREEN GUY HAGEN HAMILTON HINDMARSH IRVINE IRVING IRWIN KEYS KINKADE LAW LEE LENNAN LOVE MAGUIRE MARSHALL MARTIN MCAULEY McCAFFREY McCAHAN McCANN McCARTNEY MCCATCHIN McCLELLAND McKEE McKNIGHT McMAHON MELDRUM MILLS MOFFITT MONTGOMERY MOORE MORELLE MORROW MULDOON MUSGRAVE MYLES NETHERY NOBLE O'DONNELL OSBORNE OWENS PORTER RAMSEY REID ROBINSON ROSS SEMPLE SNEATH SOMMERVILLE STACK STEVENSON TODD TURNER VANCE WALDRON WALKER WALSH WEIR WHITTON WILEY WILLIAMS WOODS YOUNG UNIACK

Variations in the spelling of these names often occur in the early records.

The booklets in the series are for sale. Current prices being as follows:-

Booklets One to Nine, cost fifteen (15) Australian dollars each. Booklet Ten, The Index and Addendum, costs thirty (30) Australian dollars. These prices include postage. Booklets will be forwarded upon receipt of a bank draft or postal order. I would recommend The Index and Addendum to anyone who is interested in Northern Irish ancestry. This book provides an overview of the backgrounds of all the families and with its extensive index should allow readers to establish any family connections that may exist.

Postal and work address:
Mr. Ross Wilson,
University of Technology,
P.O. Box 793,
Lae,
Papua New Guinea

Family Address:
Mr. Ross Wilson
c/o Mrs. E.S. Kirkwood,
8 Suzanne Street,
East Ballina, 2478,
New South Wales,
Australia,

The Isle of Wight indexed

The Island Record Office, with some assistance from the former Isle of Wight Group, has compiled an index of every baptism, marriage and burial on the Island of which records exist. Requests for information from these Indexes should be made to the Isle of Wight Archivist, Mr. Clifford Webster at the Record Office in Newport, Isle of Wight.

"THE GENEALOGY OF THE BLISS FAMILY IN AMERICA" - a recent publication. This includes family in New Brunswick. Mr. Charles Cartmell has a copy and would be glad to share the information in the book. Please call him at 637-6043

"TREPANIER" family. Alexis Trepanier, C.S.S.R. of Ste. Anne de Beaupré, has written a book "NEUF MILLES TREPANIER". This book traces the name back to 1636. Mrs. Gay Richer (Gaston), phone 488-8647, has a copy and would be glad to share information from the book.

AFTER YOU - WHAT? It is never too soon to think about what will happen to your records after you have gone to join your ancestors.

Some lucky ones will have children who can be depended upon to carry on the good work, but what if no-one else in the family is interested in its history? Here are three suggestions for your consideration.

1. Bequeath them to your local Family History Society, or to the Society of Genealogists.
2. Bequeath them to the National Archives.
3. Bequeath them to the Genealogical Society of Utah.

Whatever you decide to do, make a documentary disposition to that effect NOW. Either make your will and specifically mention it, or leave a letter with your records signifying your wishes. It would be a shame if the fruits of your years of labour were wasted because your heirs considered them to be just a load of waste paper! Think about it.



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THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX

We are happy to announce that our Society has recently acquired a complete set of the 1981 edition of the I.G.I. formerly known as the Computer File Index (C.F.I.) consisting of 5463 microfiche.

The I.G.I. is published on microfiche each containing about 357 frames or pages with up to 60 names per page. Each page has a number and a frame number (a combination letter-number i.e. L 04 or N 08) in the upper right hand corner. The last frame on each microfiche is an index which lists the first name appearing on each frame of that particular fiche.

The complete Index includes approximately 66 million names from over 90 countries. The names listed are of deceased persons only and are for periods from the early 1500's to about 1875, although there are some from more recent times, and baptisms outnumber marriages.

The following list (Fig.1) shows the countries included.

1981 International Genealogical Index (IGI)

	Description	No. of Fiche
England Region A	Includes Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, and Essex	510
England Region B	Includes Gloucester, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertford, Huntington, Isle of Man, Kent, Lancashire, and Leicester	478
England Region C	Includes Lincoln, London, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, and Northumberland	636
England Region D	Includes Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Worcester, and York	797
British Isles Region E	Includes Channel Islands, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales	564
Denmark Region F	Includes all counties of Denmark	83
Finland Region G	Includes all counties of Finland	338
Iceland Region H	Includes all counties of Iceland	4
Norway Region I	Includes all counties of Norway	66
Sweden Region J	Includes all counties of Sweden	117
Central European Region K	Includes Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, Thuringia, and Wuerttemberg	714
Southern European Region L	Includes Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Medieval States, Monaco, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, and Yugoslavia.	68
North America Region M	Includes all of the United States, District of Columbia, and all of Canada	756
Central and South America Region N	Includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Caribbean, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela	266
Miscellaneous Region O	Includes Afghanistan, Algeria, Arabia, Atlantic Islands, At Sea, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indian Ocean Islands, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	65

(Fig.1)

The names in the I.G.I. come from several sources; the main ones being:

- 1) Original or compiled records of births, christenings and marriages that have been extracted and indexed in the Mormon extraction programmes. We have on microfiche the "Parish and Vital Records Listing" that shows which records have been extracted for each area and the time period. It is alphabetical by Country, State, County or Province.
- 2) Selected forms submitted by LDS Church members with information on their ancestors - couples or individuals only. Rarely are they family group records.
- 3) LDS Temple Records. The I.G.I., however, is not limited to names of Mormon Church members or their ancestors.

Although the I.G.I. is not an original source of genealogical information it is most useful to family researchers. You should however check the input sources of the entries in which you are interested, with the Genealogical Society of Utah in Salt Lake City. To avoid duplication in research it might be advantageous to determine if someone else is researching your line. You might find, however, that your names were not submitted through genealogical research but simply indexed as part of the general extraction programme.

The key to your further search is the information contained in the Batch and Serial Sheet (source) columns - the last two columns on the microfiche. We have the "IGI Batch Number Index" on microfiche, the introduction of which gives an explanation of the various batch numbers and how to trace the original information.

Like most indexes the IGI can be an excellent time-saver but it has its limitations. Errors may be found if a transcript of the original record was used instead of the original; sometimes the christening date could be misleading because the individual was christened as an adult instead of a child; or if a person was born in one county and/or parish, yet christened in another, this could cause a problem. When you suspect errors or omissions it is as well to check into the original source and for additional details found in the original entries or registers yet not recorded on the IGI.

Before you use the IGI you need to know the name of the person you are researching as well as the place an event such as a birth, christening or marriage took place and an approximate date to work on.

To establish the correct fiche you would check the Region you require - see Fig.1 on previous page. For example, the county of Norfolk will be in Region "C", Ontario will be in Region "M" and Norway in Region "I" etc.

- a) The Regions and locality are printed at the top of each microfiche.
- b) The surnames are arranged alphabetically, followed by

given names, alphabetically. If there is more than one listing of the same name the entries are arranged chronologically by the year of the event with the earliest date first: e.g.

Johnson, Mary	Christened 1742
Johnson, Mary	Christened 1745
Johnson, Mary	Married 1763
Johnson, Mary	Christened 1818
Johnson, Mary Ann	Christened 1750
Johnson, Mary Jane	Christened 1775

Note that Johnson, Mary Ann and Mary Jane come after all entries for Johnson, Mary.

Make sure that all spelling variations are considered when searching the IGI. Surnames are often arranged by standard spellings. This means that names that are similar like HARE and HAIR are arranged together even though they may be spelled differently. However, this is not always true. Therefore you need to check under all spelling variations. If a surname is listed under a different spelling, a cross reference will direct you to the standard spelling, e.g. "Eldridge, see Aldridge". An equal sign (=) precedes the cross-reference, and an asterisk (*) precedes the first entry for the standard spelling.

Entries with the same surname are arranged alphabetically by given name. Given names are always arranged by exact spelling so you need to check under all spelling variations and nicknames such as William, Wm, Bill, Billy, and Guilielimus (the Latin version of the name); Katherine and Catherine, Christopher and Xopher, Betsy, Elizabeth and Lizzy, etc.

We should mention here the exception to the alphabetical surname arrangement, i.e. Norway and Iceland the names are arranged alphabetically by given name, and for Monmouthshire, England and for Wales, there are two sets of microfiche, one arranged by surname and one by given name.

Occasionally a surname has been incorrectly interpreted or inscribed and may appear in an entirely different place on the microfiche than you might expect. Examples of misread names include CLORE for CLOSE, HERFOOT for KERFOOT, KINGSBY for SLINGSBY, and HUBBINS for STUBBINS. Names with more than one part may appear in the IGI as one name; e.g. SAN JUAN may appear as SANJUAN and names with prefixes may appear without the prefix; e.g. VON DER WALDE may appear as WALDE.

Children of nobility may be listed in the IGI under their titles instead of their family names. e.g. "John, son of the Earl of Salisbury", may appear under "Salisbury" instead of the family surname which is "Cecil".

We suggest that before you start your research you read the Printout of the Instructions "How to use the IGI" which we have at the Library as it explains all the detail contained on the microfiche and has a most comprehensive Index of localities, i.e. Countries, Counties, States and Provinces with reference to the Regions where they are to be found.

To fully understand the information in the IGI you need to know the meaning of each column but understandably there is too much detail to explain here so we reproduce below (Fig.2) a sample of a microfiche which we hope will enlighten you to some extent.

COUNTRY: ENGLAND	SEX	M MALE/F FEMALE/H HUSBAND/W WIFE	FATHER/MOTHER OR SPOUSE	TYPE	EVENT DATE	TOWN, PARISH	AS OF DEC 1980	U	E	S	PAGE 3, 954	SOURCE BATCH	SOURCE SERIAL SHEET
BRADBURY, MARY			SAULE/	F S	01FEB1624	HECKINGTON		CLEARED	CLEARED	UNCLEARED	E029141	0554	
BRADBURY, MARY			ROBERT SAULE	W M	01FEB1624	HECKINGTON				11MAR1980HA	M029141	0452	
BRADBERRY, MARY			WILLIAM KIEPE	W M	08AUG1736	CLAYPOLE				02MAY1972SL	7110417	99	
BRADBURY, MARY			VALENTINE BRADBURY/ANNE	F C	05SEP1742	ROPSLEY		27SEP1975LD	25OCT1975LD	12NOV1975LD	C031152	1418	
BRADBURY, MARY			WILLIAM BRADBURY/SAHAH	F C	12NOV1745	HALTON HOLEGATE		23JUN1973AL	03JUL1973AL	29NOV1973AL	C02RH72	0102	
BRADBURY, MARY			WILLIAM BRADBURY/FANNY	F C	22APR1818	HAXEY		27APR1972OG	15JUN1972OG	21JUL1972OG	C029U81	0354	
BRADBURY, MARY			THOMAS BRADBURY/JANE	F C	26JAN1825	GAINSBOROUGH		01AUG1972OG	18AUG1972OG	15NOV1972OG	C011063	2255	
BRADBURY, MARY ANN			FRANCIS BRADBURY/ANN	F C	23FEB1802	LINCOLN, ST PETER AT GOWTS		INFANT	INFANT	14FEB1969MT	P011371	2502	
BRADBURY, MARY ANN			FRANCIS BRADBURY/ANN BRADBURY	F B	21AUG1803	LINCOLN, ST PETER AT GOWTS		07MAR1966LG	21JUN1966LG	14FEB1969MT	P011371	2530	
BRADBURY, NANCY			JOHN PAUL BRADBURY/NANCY	F B	26MAY1840	HAXEY		CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	8036699	13	
BRADBURY, SUSANNA			JOHN BRADBURY/SUSAN	F C	29JAN1842	HOLTON NEAR SPALDING		02JUN1973NZ	05JUL1973NZ	05SEP1973NZ	C030331	1898	
BRADBURY, THOMAS			AMY BRADBURY	M C	26MAY1645	SKELLINGTHORPE		04MAY1973PV	12JUL1973PV	UNCLEARED	C031451	0778	
BRADBURY, THOMAS			AMY TRAVICE	H M	13FEB1608	HAXEY		04AUG1972OG	09NOV1972OG	11MAY1978OK	M029UR2	0168	
BRADBURY, THOMAS			THOMAS BRADBURY/JANE	M C	25OCT1815	GAINSBOROUGH				08NOV1972OG	C011063	0611	

FIG.2.

Use of the IGI for those members living in the Montreal area will be by appointment only and a telephone call to the Library at "Glenaladale" (697-5939) on a Monday or Thursday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. will be necessary to reserve a reader for the date and time you want to come. We also require the names and localities (Country, County, State or Province) you will be researching.

There will be a charge of \$1.00 per hour (minimum charge \$1.00) which will go to the maintenance and upkeep of our microfiche readers. It is difficult to judge what the demand will be but if a reader is not booked for the hour following your appointment, you will be able to carry on for a second hour if necessary.

For those members who do not live in the Montreal area and are unable to do personal research we offer a "Search Service" which will be done by Committee volunteers and a printout copy will be mailed to them covering the names submitted.

Included with this issue of CONNECTIONS is a form for the use of Out of Town members which is self-explanatory. There will be a minimum charge of \$3.00, in advance, to cover search, copies, handling and postage with a limit of 5 names at one time. We suggest that you make a photo-copy of the blank Search Form (IGI-001-SR) before submitting your order so that you will have a spare form for future use. Your order will be mailed out to you as promptly as possible.

We feel it is important to mention here that QFHS has signed an undertaking with the Genealogical Society of Utah that the information contained in the IGI will be used only by OUR OWN MEMBERS in connection with THEIR OWN FAMILY RESEARCH and we must not wittingly supply information to professional researchers or genealogists for use in their paid work. It is not possible for us to differentiate between the two classes of request so we trust you not to abuse the service or it is likely to be withdrawn by the Genealogical Society of Utah.

If you should run into any problems with your use of the IGI we will try and help you and if we don't have the answers we will endeavour to get information for you.



