

Québec

Research Outline

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This outline describes major sources of information about families from the province of Québec. Before reading this outline, study the Family History Library's *Canada Research Outline* (34545) which will help you understand research strategies, terminology, and the contents and uses of genealogical records.

QUÉBEC SEARCH STRATEGIES

To begin research in records from the province of Québec, use these records in the following order:

1. Church Records
2. Vital Records
3. Genealogy
4. Census
5. Notarial Records
6. Land and Property

If you are unable to locate families in indexes to church records and vital records, try indexes described in the “Land and Property” section of this outline. The “Records Selection Table^Q” in the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) can also help you decide which records to search, especially for research in records created after the year 1800.

When requesting information by mail from societies, professional researchers, or Catholic parishes in Québec, you are more likely to be successful if your letter is brief and very specific. See the *French Letter-Writing Guide* (34059) for suggestions on writing to French-speaking people in Québec. Many people in Québec read and write English. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope when writing to someone within your own nation. When you write to people in other nations, enclose at least three international reply coupons (available from large post offices).

RECORDS AT THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

The Family History Library has many of the records described in this outline. The major holdings include church, census, and notarial records, as well as some land records. The library has several genealogical collections. It is continually acquiring additional records.

Some of the sources described in this outline list the Family History Library's book, microfilm, microfiche, and computer numbers. These are preceded by *FHL*, the abbreviation for *Family History Library*. These numbers may be used to locate materials in the library and to order microfilm and microfiche at Family History Centers.

The computer number can be used if you have access to the Family History Library Catalog on computer. The “Computer Number Search” is the fastest way to find a source in the catalog.

THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The library's records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog found at the library and at each Family History Center. The catalog is available in a computerized or microfiche version. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the catalog for:

- The *place* where your ancestors lived, such as:

CANADA - CENSUS

QUEBEC - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

QUEBEC, ILE-DE-MONTREAL - NOTARIAL RECORDS

QUEBEC, ILE-DE-MONTREAL, MONTREAL - CHURCH RECORDS

- The *record type* you want to search, such as:

CANADA - CENSUS

QUEBEC - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

QUEBEC, ILE-DE-MONTREAL - NOTARIAL RECORDS

QUEBEC, ILE-DE-MONTREAL, MONTREAL - CHURCH RECORDS

The section headings in this outline match the names of record types used in the catalog. The catalog is based on Québec's county structure as it existed in 1978.

ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

The following archives and libraries have collections or services helpful to genealogical researchers:

- National Archives of Canada

395 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON CANADA K1A 0N3
Telephone: 613-996-7458

When the Dominion of Canada was created in 1867, the old Province of Canada was split into two parts—the provinces of Québec and Ontario. The National Archives of Canada has many records for the Province of Canada (1841–1867) and its parent provinces—Lower Canada and Upper Canada. These include censuses and land records.

The National Library of Canada is located in the same building as the headquarters of the National Archives of Canada. Many useful books for researching Québec families are located in the National Library.

Some records at the National Archives of Canada are not available at the Family History Library. Microfilm copies of those records can be borrowed from the public and college libraries in Canada and the United States that participate in interlibrary loan.

- Salle Gagnon

Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal
Street Address: 1210 rue Sherbrooke est
Mail Address: Bureau 400, rue d'Iberville
Montréal QC CANADA H2G 3E4
Telephone: 514-872-5579

The Salle Gagnon is the genealogical room at the City Library of Montréal. It has one of the largest collections in North America of French Canadian genealogical material, both books and microfilm.

A brief overview of the collection is:

Schroder, Gary. "The Montreal Municipal Library `Salle Gagnon.'" *Connections* 18, no. 4 (June 1966): 5–7.

A major collection of records dealing with the Anglo-Protestant settlement of the Eastern Townships is at:

- Eastern Townships Research Centre

Bishop's University
Lennoxville QC CANADA J1M 1Z7
Telephone: 819-822-9606
Fax: 819-822-9644

Quebec National Archives Branches

Most original records for the Province of Québec before 1900 are at the nine branches of the Archives nationales du Québec listed below. Although microfilm copies of some records are held by all branches, there is no one central repository. Each specializes in a region. Only some of the counties included in each branch are listed below. Regional boundaries do not match county boundaries exactly. Contact the branch nearest the place where your ancestor lived. If you write, ask them to forward your letter if necessary. General questions about the Archives nationales du Québec should be addressed to the branch in Sainte-Foy.

- Centre d'archives de Québec et de Chaudière-Appalaches

1210 avenue du Séminaire
C.P. 10450
Sainte-Foy QC CANADA G1V 4N1
Telephone: 418-643-8904
Fax: 418-646-0868

Includes the east central counties of Beauce, Bellechasse, Charlevoix, Kamouraska, Lévis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Montmagny, Montmorency, Portneuf, Québec, Rivière-du-Loup, and parts of others.

- Centre d'archives de Montréal, de Laval, de Lanaudière, des Laurentides et de la Montérégie

1945 rue Mullins
Montréal QC CANADA H3K 1N9
Telephone: 514-873-3065
Fax: 514-873-2980

Includes the island of Montréal and the west central counties of Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Berthier, Chambly, Chateauguay, Deux-Montagnes, Huntingdon, Iberville, Joliette, Labelle, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Napierville, Richelieu, Rouville, Saint-Hyacinthe, Soulanges, Terrebonne, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Yamaska, and parts of others.

- Centre d'archives du Bas St-Laurent et de la Gaspésie-Iles-de-la-Madeleine

337 rue Moreault
Rimouski QC CANADA G5L 1P4
Telephone: 418-727-3500
Fax: 418-727-3739
Includes Rimouski County and eastward.

- Centre d'archives du Saguenay-Lac St-Jean

930 rue Jacques-Cartier est, local C-103
Chicoutimi QC CANADA G7H 2A9
Telephone: 418-698-3516
Fax: 418-698-3522
Includes the counties of Chicoutimi and Lac St-Jean.

- Centre d'archives de la Mauricie-Bois-Francis

225 rue des Forges, bureau 208
Trois-Rivières QC CANADA G9A 2G7
Telephone: 819-371-6015
Fax: 819-371-6999

Includes the counties of Arthabaska, Champlain, Drummond, Nicolet, Saint-Maurice, and Trois-Rivières.

- Centre d'archives de l'Estrie

740 rue Galt ouest
Sherbrooke QC CANADA J1H 1Z3
Telephone: 819-820-3010
Fax: 819-820-3930

Includes the Eastern Townships area around Sherbrooke and Granby, and the counties of Brome, Compton, Frontenac, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Stanstead.

- Centre d'archives de l'Outaouais

170 rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville
Hull QC CANADA J8X 4C2
Telephone: 819-772-3010
Fax: 819-772-3950

Includes the counties of Gatineau, Hull, Papineau, Pontiac, and more.

- Centre d'archives de l'Abitibi- Témiscamingue et du Nord-du-Québec

27 rue du Terminus ouest
Rouyn-Noranda QC CANADA J9X 2P3
Telephone: 819-762-4484
Fax: 819-764-6480

Includes the counties of Abitibi and Témiscamingue and the area northward.

- Centre d'archives de la Côte-Nord

700 boulevard Laure, bureau 190
Sept-Iles QC CANADA G4R 1Y1
Telephone: 418-962-3434
Fax: 418-962-6500

Includes Saguenay County.

Organizations listed in the “Societies” section of this outline have their own libraries. Major church archives are discussed in the “Church Records” section. Some of the sources you will want to use are also available in other major archives and libraries in Canada and in the United States.

Computer Networks and Bulletin Boards

Computers with modems are important tools for obtaining information from selected archives and libraries. In a way, computer networks themselves serve as a library. The Internet, certain computer bulletin boards, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

- Locate other researchers.
- Post queries.
- Send and receive E-mail.
- Search large databases.
- Search computer libraries.
- Join in computer chat and lecture sessions.

You can find computerized research tips and information about ancestors from Québec in a variety of sources at local, provincial, national, and international levels. The list of sources is growing rapidly. Most of the information is available at no cost. *Addresses on the Internet change frequently.* As of September 1997, the following sites are important gateways linking you to many more network and bulletin board sites:

- Québec GenWeb Project

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~canqc/index.htm>

A cooperative effort by many volunteers to list genealogical databases, libraries, bulletin boards, and other resources available on the Internet for each county, province, and country.

- Roots-L

<http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/canada.html>

A useful list of sites and resources. Includes a large, regularly updated research coordination list. To get started with computer network research regarding Québec, contact the following:

- Eastern Townships of Québec Research

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~qceastwn/>

Historical and genealogical society addresses and county-by-county list of censuses, church records, and other publications.

- FrancoGene

<http://www.franco-gene.com/>

Genealogy of French-speaking people. Includes repository addresses, links to other sites, regional helps, and discussion groups.

- Canadian Genealogy Resources: Québec

<http://genealogy.about.com/hobbies/genealogy/msubcanada.htm>

Links to over 20 Internet sites.

For further details about using computer networks, bulletin boards, and news groups for family history research, see the *United States Research Outline* (30972), 2nd ed., "Archives and Libraries" section.

BIOGRAPHY

There are many collections of biographies of the earliest French Canadians. Stories of the immigrant women called the “king's daughters” are in:

Dumas, Silvio. *Les filles du roi en Nouvelle-France: Étude historique avec répertoire biographique* (The King's Daughters in New France: Historical Study and Biographical Sketches). Cahiers d'histoire, no. 24. Québec: Société historique du Québec, 1972. (FHL book 971.4 D3ds; film 1421670 item 5; computer number 208024.) Text in French.

Biographies of the earliest pioneer men are in the continuing series:

Lebel, Gérard. *Nos ancêtres: biographies d'ancêtres* (Our Ancestors: Biographies). Sainte-Anne-de-Beaupré, Qué.: La Revue, 1983–. (FHL book 971.4 D3L; computer number 219721.) Text in French.

An English version of Lebel's series is:

Laforest, Thomas J. *Our French-Canadian Ancestors*. Palm Harbour, Fla.: LISI Press, 1983–. (FHL book 971.4 D3Lt; several volumes on 79 fiche; computer number 258829.)

Some books relating to trades, professions, or government officials include biographical sections. They are described in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC - OCCUPATIONS and QUEBEC - OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES. An example is:

Dictionnaire des parlementaires du Québec, 1792–1992 (Biographical Dictionary of the Parliament of Québec, 1792–1992). Sainte-Foy, Qué.: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1993. (FHL book 971.4 D3d; computer number 717851.) Text in French. This includes brief biographies of members of the Assemblée nationale du Québec and its predecessor, the provincial parliaments.

See the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) for national biographical dictionaries that include prominent Québec residents. Canadian encyclopedias also include biographical sketches.

Local histories often include biographies of residents. An example is:

Hubbard, Benjamin F. *The History of Stanstead County, with Sketches of More Than Five Hundred Families*. rev ed. Montréal, Qué.: Lawrence, 1874. (FHL book 971.467 H2h; film 873948 item 1; computer number 211305.)

BUSINESS RECORDS AND COMMERCE

The names of several thousand Québec men disappear from local church registers because they went west to work in the fur trade. Some of the contracts they signed are in notarial records. (See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline.) Some of those records have been inventoried in:

Massicotte, E. Z. “Répertoire des engagements pour l'Ouest conservés dans les archives judiciaires de Montréal 1670–17[45]” (Repertory of Contracts for the West Preserved in the Montréal Judicial Archives 1670–17[45]). *Rapport de l'archiviste de la province de Québec pour 1929–1930* (Report

of the Archivist of the Province of Québec [RAPQ], 1929–1930): 191–466. (FHL book 971.4 A5r 1929–1930; computer number 207617.) Text in French. Gives the name of the man who signed the contract and sometimes his home parish, the name of his employer, the name of the notary, and the date of the original contract. An index of names is at the end of the volume.

The inventories continue up to the contracts of 1821. They are in the following annual volumes of the RAPQ series:

Annual Volume	Contracts
1930–31, 1931–32, 1932–33	up to 1778
1946–47	1778–1788
1942–43, 1943–44, 1945–46	1788–1821

Names of about 20,000 men are included in the above series. For detailed information, consult the original notarial records.

In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company merged with the North West Company to monopolize the fur trade in western North America. Names of many French Canadians are included in the Hudson's Bay Company records. Those records are described in the “Business Records and Commerce” section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

A bibliography of additional sources about people in the fur trade is:

Hansen, James L. “Voyageurs and Habitants: Tracing the Early French in the Great Lakes Region,” National Genealogical Society Conference in the States (1995: San Diego, California). *San Diego, A Place to Explore: Syllabus*. 2 vols. [Arlington, Va.?]: National Genealogical Society, 1995, 2:688–91. (FHL book 973 D25ngsc 1995; computer number 752776.)

Some of the sources in the “Genealogy” section of this outline give more information about Québec men in the fur trade.

CEMETERIES

The Family History Library has copies of some Protestant cemetery records from Québec, especially for areas settled by English-speaking people. These areas include Argenteuil County and the Eastern Townships. Since Catholic church records of burials are extensive and detailed, very few Catholic cemetery records have been published. A major exception is the sexton records for the cathedral church Notre-Dame de Hull, 1890–1940, in:

Cimetière Notre-Dame de Hull (Cemetery of Notre-Dame de Hull). 4 vols. in 5. Vanier, Ont.: Albert Quesnel, [1984?]. (FHL Q book 971.4221/H1 V39c; film 1698133 items 1–5; computer number 299236.) Text in French. Indexed.

CENSUS

National Censuses

Many Canadian national census records are at the Family History Library, the National Archives of Canada, and other archives and libraries. See the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) for more

information about Canadian national census records. To find out if a specific subdistrict (township or equivalent) or district (county or equivalent) is available on a census see:

Hillman, Thomas A. *Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm = Catalogue de Recensements sur microfilm, 1666–1891*. [Ottawa, Ont.]: Public Archives of Canada, 1987. (FHL book 971 X23ht; computer number 449615). A list of the censuses that are available for parishes, townships, and counties (look in the Québec section of the book). The catalog includes microfilm numbers for the National Archives of Canada. (They are not FHL film numbers.)

Most Canadian national censuses are not indexed by province, and at present there are no indexes for the entire province of Québec. Indexes for a few localities within the province are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CENSUS.

The national censuses from 1911 to the present are not available to the public.

Provincial Censuses

There are many early census records for the province of Québec. Most censuses from 1792 to 1842 list only the head of the household. Those censuses can help you find where families with a particular surname were living.

Province of Québec

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1666, 1667, 1681	All members of the household

City of Québec

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1716, 1744	All members of the household
1792, 1795, 1798, 1805	Head of household only

Montréal

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1731	Head of household only

Trois-Rivières

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1760–1762	Head of household only

Trois-Rivières, Montréal, and surrounding areas

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1765	Head of household only

Lower Canada, Canada East (southern Québec)

<i>Census Years:</i>	Listed:
1825, 1831, 1842	Head of household only (In 1841 Lower Canada became Canada East.)

1851, 1861	All members of the household
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Early provincial censuses are available in the following sources:

Nouvelle-France. *Recensements, 1666–1681* (Censuses 1666–1681). Archives Publiques du Canada série G1, C-2474. Ottawa, Ont.: Service Central du Microfilm, Archives Publiques du Canada, 1966. (FHL film 1375924; computer number 214368.) Text in French. Contains census records for 1666, 1667, and 1681.

Recensements du Québec (Census of Québec). 7 vols. [n.p., 198-?] (FHL book 971.4 X2r; on 19 FHL fiche 6046792; computer number 180518.) Text in French. Contains selected census records from 1666 to 1805.

Charbonneau, Hubert, and Jacques Légaré, eds. *Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensements du Québec ancien* (Transcriptions of Church Records of Christening, Marriage and Burial and of Censuses of Old Québec). 47 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980–1990. (FHL book 971.4 K22r; computer number 36873.) Text in French. Contains indexed transcriptions from original records. Volume 6 includes the 1666, 1667, and 1681 censuses; volume 8 includes the 1716 census; and volume 16 includes the 1744 census.

The following is an explanation in English to the *Répertoire*:

Key to the Repertory. Montréal, Qué.: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980?. (FHL book 971.4 K22r supp.; computer number 290258.)

Québec (Province). *Census of Lower Canada [now Québec], 1825*. Ottawa, Ont.: Public Archives of Canada, 1954. (FHL film 584016–17; computer number 46116.) Contains the 1825 census for southern Québec.

Lower Canada. *Census Returns, 1831*. Public Archives of Canada no. C-719 - C-724. Ottawa, Ont.: Public Archives of Canada, 1954. (FHL film 1375925–30; computer number 214372.) Contains the 1831 census for southern Québec.

Lower Canada. *Census Returns, 1842*. Public Archives of Canada no. C-725 - C-733. Ottawa, Ont.: Public Archives of Canada, 1954. (FHL film 1375931–39; computer number 214373.) Contains the 1842 census for southern Québec.

Private researchers have indexed early censuses and other sources for the Eastern Townships region. For information, contact the Librarian of the Québec Family History Society (see the “Societies” section of this outline).

Provincial censuses were taken for Canada East (southern Québec) in 1851 and 1861. (The 1851 census was actually taken in 1852.) The censuses list all the members of the household. Some sections were lost, and there is no index for the entire province. National Archives of Canada microfilm numbers for these censuses are also available in Thomas A. Hillman, *Catalogue of Census Returns on Microfilm = Catalogue de Recensements sur microfilm, 1666–1891* (see “National Censuses” on the previous page).

Other Sources

Another useful source for finding census records for Québec is:

Reisinger, Joy. “Published Census Returns of Québec.” *Lost in Canada?: Canadian-American Query Exchange* 17, no. 3 (summer 1994): 134–36. (FHL book 971 B2Lc; computer number 222885.) Extensive bibliography of printed censuses and lists of settlers, 1608–1825.

All census records for Québec are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

QUEBEC - CENSUS - [YEAR]
QUEBEC, [COUNTY] - CENSUS - [YEAR]
QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CENSUS - [YEAR]

CHURCH RECORDS

Church registers should be consulted for records of baptisms, marriages, and burials for all time periods in Québec history. Many records are available both in original church registers and in copies that were submitted to civil archives. The copies are called duplicate, second, or civil copies.

The largest religious group in Québec is the Roman Catholic Church. The first Catholic parish register was for Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1621. Although this register was burned, it was reconstructed in the 1640s. Most Catholic records have been carefully made and preserved from that time to the present.

The earliest Protestant records are from 1766, when the Church of England (Anglican) parishes were founded in Montréal. Presbyterian records date from 1770 in the city of Québec and 1779 in Montréal. Other non-Catholic groups came later.

An inventory of Catholic and Protestant church records is:

Fortin, Francine. *Guide des registres d'état civil du Québec = Guide to Quebec's Parishes and Civil Registers 1621–1993*. [Lachine, Qué.: F. Fortin], 1993. (FHL book 971.4 K22f; on 7 fiche 6075969; computer number 735670.) Lists church records available on microfilm and in books.

Some of the information missing from church records is available in notarial records. Léon Lalanne was a notary for the entire Eastern Townships area between 1799 and 1815. His records included wills and marriage contracts. To find out more about his records, see “Availability” in the “Notarial Records” section of this outline.

Catholic Church Records

Roman Catholic parish registers are the most accurate and helpful of all the French Canadian genealogical sources. These registers contain christening, marriage, and burial records from 1621 to the present. Between 1679 and 1993, all parishes in Québec were required to send duplicate copies to the civil archives.

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of the following:

- All Catholic registers from 1621 to 1877
- Most of the civil copies of Catholic registers between 1878 and 1899.
- Catholic registers to 1910 from Québec parishes in the Diocese of Pembroke, Ontario, in the Ottawa River Valley.

To find these microfilms, look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS

Microfilms of these registers are also available at many archives and libraries in Canada and in the northeastern and midwestern United States.

The original civil copies of most parish registers are held in the regional branches of the Archives nationales du Québec. Extracts of the records before 1900 can be requested. Application forms are available at any regional branch. Send the completed form to the branch holding the records. See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for more information and addresses of the regional branches.

Because of rights-of-privacy laws, the public does not have access to civil copies of parish registers from 1900 to the present. However, you may be able to get an extract from the original parish register. Send the request to the parish that created the record. Parish addresses are listed in:

Annuaire de l'Église Catholique au Canada = Canadian Catholic Church Directory. Montréal, Qué.: Publicité B. M., annual. (FHL book 971 K24a; computer number 538814.)

Due to lack of staff and because of new policies, access to information from original church records may also be restricted.

When requesting information by mail from Roman Catholic parishes in Québec, you are more likely to be successful if your letter is brief and very specific. See the *French Letter-Writing Guide* (34059) for details.

Some of the parishes of Québec and the counties to which they belong are in *Répertoire toponymique du Québec* (see the “Gazetteers” section of this outline). Information about parishes, which includes dates they were founded and their locations, is in:

Magnan, Hormisdas. *Dictionnaire historique et géographique des paroisses, missions et municipalités de la Province de Québec* (Historical and Geographical Dictionary of Parishes . . .). Arthabaska, Qué.: Imprimerie d'Arthabaska, 1925. (FHL book 971.4 E5m; fiche 6016524–28; computer number 113966.) Text in French.

Indexes to civil copies of church records for the Island of Montréal and for the city of Québec are described in the “Vital Records” section of this outline. Genealogical dictionaries based on Catholic church records are described in the “Genealogy” section.

If an ancestor disappears from the parish registers, he may have gone into the fur trade. For information about fur trade records, see the “Business Records and Commerce” section of this outline.

Indexes to Catholic Marriage Records

Researchers studying French Canadian Catholic families normally use one of the following indexes to locate a marriage in church records. Instructions on three of the most important sources are in Appendixes A, B, and C of this outline.

Loiselle, Antonin. *Index to Many Marriages of the Province of Québec and Adjacent Areas*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1972. (On 174 FHL films beginning with 543721; computer number 393109.) Lists more than a million marriages. Covers about 70 percent of Québec

Catholic marriages to 1900, with a few as late as the 1960s. Also includes a few parishes outside Québec where there were large settlements of French Canadians, such as Madawaska County, New Brunswick, and Manchester, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire.

Loiselle, Antonin. *Index alphabétique des mariages de certaines paroisses du Québec* (Alphabetical Index to Marriages in Certain Parishes of Québec). Montréal, Qué.: Ville de Montréal, 1988. (FHL film 1571024–74; computer number 606966.) Text in French. Supplement to the original Loiselle Index. Extends the original geographical coverage to the Montréal region, the Ottawa River Valley in both Québec and Ontario, and to a few parishes in western Canada.

The Loiselle Index and its supplement have two cards for each marriage—one for the husband and one for the wife. Each card lists the date and place of the marriage, the names of both spouses, and the names of both spouses' parents, or the name of the previous spouse. See Appendix A for instructions for using the Loiselle index and the Loiselle supplement.

A smaller index than the Loiselle Collection is:

Rivest, Lucien. *Index to Marriages of Québec and Adjacent Areas 1670–1964*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1973. (On 41 FHL films beginning with film 933142; computer number 392740.) Lists 230,000 Catholic marriages in 13 counties northwest and northeast of Montréal. Alphabetical by the bride's maiden surname. See Appendix B for instructions for using the Rivest Index.

Other indexes of marriages are:

Mariages de Québec (Marriages of Québec). Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1984. (On 30 FHL films beginning with film 1381846; computer number 311089.) Text in French. A small but important index. Lists Catholic marriages to 1970 in the Eastern Townships region southeast of Montréal. Alphabetical by the groom's name.

The *Collection Fabien*, National Archives of Canada series MG 25, G 231, includes Catholic marriages from 1657 to 1974 in counties surrounding Montréal (54 films) and both the Québec and Ontario sides of the Ottawa River Valley (25 films). The text is in French. The Collection Fabien is not at the Family History Library. The microfilms can be borrowed from the National Archives of Canada through public and college libraries participating in the interlibrary loan system. A list of the film numbers can be obtained from the National Archives of Canada.

Information for many French Canadian Catholic marriages in Québec before 1930 is transcribed in:

Répertoire alphabétique des mariages canadiens-français, 1760–1935. (Longueuil, Qué.: Service généalogique Claude Drouin, 1989–1991.) Also known as the *Répertoire Drouin*. Part one (49 volumes) lists marriages alphabetically by the husband's surname. Part two (65 volumes) list marriages alphabetically by the bride's surname. It gives information similar to the information in the Loiselle Collection.

The Family History Library does not have the *Répertoire Drouin*. Copies are available at the National Library of Canada in Ottawa, at the Salle Gagnon of the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Montréal, and at a few other libraries. See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for addresses.

Marriage records of many parishes have been compiled and published. These compilations are available at branches of the Archives nationales du Québec, the Family History Library in Salt Lake

City, and at many major libraries in Canada and northeastern and midwestern states. Look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS.

If a church marriage record cannot be found, look in the notarial records for a marriage contract. About two-thirds of the marriages before the mid-1800s had marriage contracts. See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline.

Several genealogical dictionaries also have marriage information (see the “Genealogy” section of this outline). One of the most important is Cyprien Tanguay's, *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* (Genealogical Dictionary of French Canadian Families). See Appendix C.

Protestant Records

Protestant church records are not as extensive as the Catholic records. Clergy of legally recognized Protestant groups were required to send duplicate copies of their church records to the civil archives. They did not always do it.

Also, baptisms and marriages performed by some non-Catholic clergy were not recognized by civil authorities until 1825 or later. Beginning in 1825, the registers of various denominations were “authenticated” (given legal authority) by the legislative assembly.

Many Protestant registers contain less information than the Catholic records. For example, many marriage records do not list the parents of the bride or groom.

Information missing from church records may be found in censuses; in land records; or in marriage contracts, wills, and deeds included with notarial records. See the “Census,” “Land and Property,” and “Notarial Records” sections of this outline.

To find birth, marriage, and burial records of non-Catholic groups, look in:

Broadhurst, R. Neil. *A Checklist of Registers of Protestant and Jewish Congregations in Québec*. Calgary, Alberta: Kintracers, 1994. (FHL book 971.4 K23br; computer number 744976.) Includes a brief history of non-Catholic groups in Québec.

Civil copies of Protestant records before 1900 have been microfilmed. The microfilms are available at the Family History Library and at major archives and libraries in Canada and New England. To find a record, look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS.

The original civil copies are held in the regional branches of the Archives nationales du Québec. Extracts of the records before 1900 can be requested. Application forms are available at any regional branch. Send the completed form to the branch holding the records. See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for more information and addresses of the regional branches.

Because of rights-of-privacy laws, the public does not have access to civil copies of church records from 1900 to the present. However, you may be able to get an extract from the original church record. A few of the large Protestant churches in Montréal, the city of Québec, and the Eastern

Townships still retain some of their records, but most denominations have placed their records in the conventional, synodal, or diocesan archives.

The following is a list of major record repositories or headquarters for the most prominent Protestant churches in Québec. To locate addresses of parishes, write to:

Anglican

Diocese of Montréal
1444 Union Avenue
Montréal QC CANADA H3A 2B8
Telephone: 514-843-6577

Diocese of Québec
31 rue des Jardins
Québec QC CANADA G1R 4L5
Telephone: 418-692-3858

The Anglican Diocese of Québec has its archives at Bishop's University. See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for the address.

Baptist

Canadian Baptist Archives
McMaster Divinity College
Hamilton ON CANADA L8S 4K1
Telephone: 416-525-9140 ext 3511

Lutheran

Lutheran Council in Canada
1512 St. James Street
Winnipeg MB CANADA R3H 0L2
Telephone: 204-786-6707
Fax: 204-783-7548

Presbyterian

Archives of the Presbyterian Church in Canada
11 Soho Street, Suite 104
Toronto ON CANADA M5T 1Z6
Telephone: 416-595-1277
Fax: 416-595-5656

The Eastern Townships Research Centre at Bishop's University has some original Presbyterian church registers for parishes near Sherbrooke. The Québec-Sherbrooke Presbytery of the Montréal-Ottawa Conference of the United Church of Canada also has its archives at Bishop's University. See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline for the address.

United Church of Canada

United Church Archives
Montréal/Ottawa Conference
c/o Centre d'archives de Montréal, de Laval, de Lanaudière, des Laurentides et de la Montérégie
1945 rue Mullins
Montréal QC CANADA H3K 1N9

Indexes to Protestant Records

Many English-speaking Protestant Canadians settled in the Eastern Townships section of Québec just north of the Vermont border. Major indexes include:

Broadhurst, R. Neil. *Protestant Marriages in the District of Bedford, Quebec, 1804–1879*. Calgary, Alberta: Kintracers, 1991. (FHL book 971.46 K2b; computer number 608233.) For Brome, Missisquoi, and Shefford counties.

Mariages, baptêmes et sépultures de Québec: district judiciaire de St-François (Index to Protestant Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials of the St. Francis Judicial District). Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1984. (On 10 FHL [films beginning with film 1381899](#) item 2; computer number 315287.) Text in French. For Compton, Richmond, Stanstead, Wolfe, and Sherbrooke counties up to 1879.

A major index to Protestants in another part of the Eastern Townships is:

Vachon, Paul. *Repertory of Births, Marriages, and Burials: The Anglo-Protestants of Megantic County 1826–1991*. Thetford Mines, Qué.: Société généalogique de la région de l'Amiante, 1992. (FHL book 971.4575 K2r; on 10 fiche 6125775; computer number 717151.)

Additional indexes to church records are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY] - CHURCH RECORDS. See also the “Vital Records” section of this outline.

COURT RECORDS

Court records are seldom used in Québec genealogical research. However, there are other legal records that are useful. Notarial records include wills, deeds, and marriage contracts that often give family information. They are filed in the judicial archives. See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline and the “Court Records” and “Notarial Records” sections of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

Since the 1760s, criminal law in Québec has been based on the English common law. The civil law is based on French law. Many revisions have been made to the old *coûtume de Paris* (Custom of Paris), the code of laws in effect during years of French government. Some transcriptions of notable cases during the French régime are useful. They have been published in some genealogical periodicals (see the “Periodicals” section of this outline).

DIRECTORIES

Directories are alphabetical lists of heads of households and addresses. Some directories also give the wife's name and the family's address. Directories can help you locate a family, especially when the family does not appear in the censuses. Many city and county directories from the 1840s to the present are available. For example, the Family History Library has directories for:

Montréal

- 1866–1867 FHL film 928171 item 1; computer number 225216
1888–1889 FHL film 934815; computer number 225216
1915–1916 FHL film 928172 items 1–2; computer number 225216

City of Québec

- 1877 FHL film 928003 item 2; computer number 114298.
Includes surrounding cities and counties.
1885 FHL film 1698149 item 10; computer number 471882

The Family History Library also has:

Pre-1900 Canadian Directories = La Collection de répertoires d'avant 1900. Ottawa, Ont.: Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions, 1988. (On 4,214 FHL fiche; computer number 758652. Not available at Family History Centers.) The set includes directories for a number of cities and counties in the province of Québec.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

In 1760, Québec had 65,000 inhabitants. Most were of French origin. By 1791, the population had increased to 160,000 because of a high birthrate and the arrival of about 20,000 English-speaking people. American Loyalists were soon joined by Scottish, English, and Irish immigrants. By the mid-1800s, about 25% of the population was of British origin. This has decreased to about 10% today. In 1994, French was the native language of about 81% of Québec's seven million inhabitants.

In the early twentieth century, the largest groups of immigrants were the British, eastern Europeans and Italians. Recently immigrants have arrived from Portugal, Haiti, Greece, and various southeast Asian countries. Many have settled in Montréal.

Immigrants

French Immigrants. For information about early French immigrants to Québec, see the sources listed in the “Biography,” “Genealogy,” and “Church Records” sections of this outline.

There are only scattered immigration records for other groups before 1865.

American Loyalists. Because of the American Revolution, many Loyalists settled in Canada. An example of a source for American Loyalists who arrived before 1800 is:

The Loyalists of the Eastern Townships of Québec. Stanbridge East, Qué.: Sir John Johnson Centennial Branch U.E.L., 1984. (FHL book 971.4 H2Le; computer number 334890.) May show place of origin, arrival date, military unit, residences, land purchases, and sources. This is indexed in:

Reisinger, Joy. *Index to Loyalists of the Eastern Townships.* [Sparta, Wis.]: Joy Reisinger, 198-?. (FHL book 971.4 H2Le index; computer number 402171.)

Scottish Immigrants. Beginning in 1815, immigration from the British Isles was encouraged. One source for Scottish immigrants who settled in the Eastern Townships between 1838 and 1890 is:

Lawson, Bill. *A Register of Emigrant Families from the Western Isles of Scotland to the Eastern Townships of Québec, Canada*. Eaton Corner, Qué.: Compton County Historical Museum Society, 1988. (FHL book 971.4 D2L; computer number 516762.)

Passenger lists before 1865 for the province of Québec are extremely scarce. A few passenger lists of families from the counties of Donegal, Derry, and Tyrone in Ireland who sailed from Derry to Québec are included in:

Mitchell, Brian, ed. *Irish Passenger Lists 1847–1871: Lists of Passengers from Londonderry to America on Ships of the J. & J. Cooke Line and the McCorkell Line*. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing, 1988. (FHL book 973 W3mi; computer number 476706.)

Names of early Québec immigrants from other published lists have been indexed in:

Filby, P. William. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*, 3 vols. plus annual supplements Detroit, Mich.: Gale Research, 1981–. (FHL book 973 W32p; some volumes on FHL film beginning with film 1597960 items 4–6; computer number 75625.)

Emigrant Naturalizations

More than 40,000 Québec residents moved to the United States between 1840 and 1850. Another 500,000 moved to the United States between 1850 and 1900. The U.S. naturalization records include valuable information on many of them. If your ancestor left before 1900 and settled in the northeastern United States, look in:

United States, Immigration and Naturalization Service. *Index to New England Naturalization Petitions, 1791–1906*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1983. (FHL film 1429671–787; computer number 305194.)

Other U.S. naturalization records are discussed in the *United States Research Outline* (30972).

Canadian Border Crossing Records

The United States kept records of people crossing the border from Canada to the United States. These records are called border crossing lists, passenger lists, or manifests. There are two kinds of manifests:

- Manifests of people sailing from Canada to the United States.
- Manifests of people traveling by train from Canada to the United States.

In 1895, Canadian shipping companies agreed to make manifests of passengers traveling to the United States. The Canadian government allowed U.S. immigration officials to inspect those passengers while they were still in Canada. The U.S. immigration officials also inspected train passengers traveling from Canada to the United States. The U.S. officials worked at Canadian seaports and major cities like Québec and Winnipeg. Many passengers from Québec went to New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, or Maine. The manifests from every seaport and emigration station in Canada were sent to St. Albans, Vermont.

The Family History Library has copies of both kinds of manifests. Because the manifests were sent to St. Albans, Vermont, they are called, *St. Albans District Manifest Records of Aliens Arriving from*

Foreign Contiguous Territory. Despite the name, the manifests are actually from seaports and railroad stations all over Canada and the northern United States, not just Vermont.

Border Crossing Manifests. Manifests may include information about each person's name, port or station of entry, date of entry, literacy, last residence, previous visits to the United States, and birthplace. The manifests are reproduced in two series:

- *Manifests of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1895–January 1921*. (608 rolls; FHL films 1561087–499; computer number 423848.) Includes records from seaports and railroad stations all over Canada and the northern United States. These manifests provide two types of lists:

Traditional passenger lists on U.S. immigration forms.

Monthly lists of passengers crossing the border on trains. These lists are divided by month. In each month, the records are grouped by railroad station. (The stations are listed in alphabetical order.) Under the station, the passengers are grouped by railroad company.

- *Manifests of Passengers Arriving in the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific Ports, 1929–1949*. (25 rolls; FHL films 1549387–411; computer number 423848.) These list travelers to the United States from Canadian Pacific seaports only.

Border Crossing Indexes. In many cases, index cards were the *only* records kept of the crossings. These cards are indexed in four publications:

- *Soundex Index to Canadian Border Entries through the St. Albans, Vermont, District, 1895–1924*. (400 rolls; FHL film 1472801–3201; computer number 423848.)

The Soundex is a surname index based on the way a name sounds rather than how it is spelled. Names like Smith and Smyth are filed together.

- *Soundex Index to Entries into the St. Albans, Vermont, District through Canadian Pacific and Atlantic Ports, 1924–1952*. (98 rolls; FHL film 1570714–811; computer number 423848.)
- *Alphabetical Index to Canadian Border Entries through Small Ports in Vermont, 1895–1924*. (6 rolls; 1430987–92; computer number 423849). Arranged first by port and then alphabetically by surname. From Vermont ports of entry only: Alburg, Beecher Falls, Canaan, Highgate Springs, Island Pond, Norton, Richford, St. Albans, and Swanton.
- *Card Manifests (Alphabetical) of Individuals Entering through the Port of Detroit, Michigan, 1906–1954*. (117 rolls; FHL film 1490449–565; computer number 432703.) Michigan ports of entry only: Bay City, Detroit, Port Huron, and Sault Ste. Marie.

Other Emigration and Immigration Guides

Manifests for ships coming to the city of Québec and other major Canadian ports after 1865 are described in the “Emigration and Immigration” section of the the *Canada Research Outline* (34545). The “Emigration and Immigration” section of the *France Research Outline* (34715) and the *United States Research Outline* (30972)) list important sources of information about migrating people. These sources include many reference to people who either left or settled in Québec. The *Tracing*

Immigrant Origins Research Outline (34111) introduces the principles of research, search strategies, and additional record types you can use to identify an immigrant ancestor's original hometown.

Records of ethnic groups in Québec are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC - MINORITIES. Information about ethnic emigrants from Québec is available in many books written about other nations, provinces, or states. These books are listed in the Subject Search under headings such as FRENCH-CANADIANS - MAINE.

GAZETTEERS

A gazetteer is a list and description of localities. Many gazetteers include the jurisdictions for a locality (for example: county, province, census division). There are some helpful gazetteers for Québec.

Gazetteers for Modern Localities

A useful modern gazetteer is:

Répertoire toponymique du Québec (Geographic Names of Québec). Saint-Cyrille, Qué.: Éditeur officiel du Québec, 1978. (FHL book 971.4 E5r 1978; computer number 50959.) Text in French. Localities are listed alphabetically. For each locality, this book lists the *canton* (township) if applicable and the *division de recensement* (the census division which in this book is the county). It also gives coordinates of latitude and longitude. Sources in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog are usually listed by the counties and provinces given in this gazetteer.

The recent counties and provinces for many localities are listed in:

Schindler, Marc A. *Administrative Atlas of Canada*; vol. 2, *Québec*. Gloucester, Ont.: Schindler-Spring Family Organization, 1987. (FHL book 971 E7sm v. 2; film 1750799 item 7; computer number 434938.) A gazetteer in this volume lists major towns and the counties and townships they are in. There are also maps showing boundaries of the counties and townships.

Gazetteers for Localities before 1900

An excellent source for localities and their counties in mid-19th century Québec is:

Lovell, John. *Canadian Dominion Directory for 1871*, 8 vols. Montreal: John Lovell, 1871. (FHL book 971.3 E4L; films 856124–25; fiche 6046766.) Gives the township and county of each community. This is important information when you search census records, land and property records, local histories, and other records.

An appendix in the following directory gives more old place-names and their counties:

Elliot, Noel Montgomery. *The French Canadians 1600–1900: An Alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates*. 3 vols. Toronto, Ont.: Genealogical Research Library, 1992. (FHL book 971 D22f; computer number 449505.)

GENEALOGY

Most archives and genealogical societies have special collections and indexes of genealogical value. These usually must be searched in person.

Major Genealogical Dictionaries and Collections

Several genealogical dictionaries have information from Catholic records, censuses, and notarial records. They often give more complete family information than the marriage indexes in the “Church Records” section of this outline. One of the most useful dictionaries for Québec is:

Tanguay, Cyprien. *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* (Genealogical Dictionary of French Canadian Families). 7 vols. 1871–1890. Reprint, Montréal, Qué.: Éditions Élysée, 1975. (FHL book 971 D2t 1975; original edition on film 105970–72; computer number 217244.) Text in French. Gives information about a large number of families in the Province of Québec. Marriages are from the early 1600s to the 1800s. Entries may give christening and burial dates of spouses and sometimes christening, marriage, and burial dates of children. Often gives the exact place of origin in France of the immigrant ancestor. See Appendix C of this outline for instructions for using Tanguay's *Dictionnaire*.

Additions and corrections to Tanguay are in:

Leboeuf, J.-Arthur. *Complément au dictionnaire généalogique Tanguay* (Supplement to Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary). 3 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, 1957–1977. (FHL book 971 D2t supp. ser. 1 & 2; film 823824 items 1–3; computer nos. 119273, 217247, 217248, 217249.) Text in French.

For years prior to 1730, the following dictionary is more useful than Tanguay's:

Jetté, René. *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles du Québec* (Genealogical Dictionary of Québec Families). Montréal, Qué.: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983. (FHL book 971.4 D2jr; on 14 fiche 6049365; computer number 223611.) Text in French. The source for this one-volume genealogical dictionary is:

Charbonneau, Hubert, and Jacques Légaré, eds. *Répertoire des actes de baptême, mariage, sépulture et des recensements du Québec ancien* (List of Church Records of Christening, Marriage and Burial and of Censuses of Old Québec). 47 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980–1990. (FHL book 971.4 K22r; computer number 36873.) Text in French. A massive work that attempts to list the entire Québec population before 1765. Extracts every name from church and census records. Also extracts information from some notarial and other records.

An explanation of the *Répertoire* in English is in:

Key to the Repertory. Montréal, Qué.: Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1980?. (FHL book 971.4 K22r supp.; computer number 290258.)

Genealogical Master Index

A useful index to genealogical information in more than 500 Canadian sources is:

Elliot, Noel Montgomery. *The French Canadians 1600–1900: An Alphabetized Directory of the People, Places and Vital Dates*. 3 vols. Toronto, Ont.: Genealogical Research Library, 1992. (FHL book 971 D22f; computer number 449505.) Includes English-speaking and French Canadians from Québec, and French Canadians from other provinces. Lists 468,000 people alphabetically. Records include surname, given names, type of event (birth, marriage, death, etc.), year, sometimes a locality, and always a source code (often including a page number). The appendix at the end of each volume gives bibliographic information about most of the sources. There is also a useful gazetteer of place names. The sources of the information include directories, land records, censuses, marriage records, and Tanguay's genealogical dictionary. Looking in the source may provide further information about the date, event, or residence.

French Canadians Outside Québec

Very early, French Canadians left the area of Québec to settle in other regions of North America. They settled in places such as Kaskaskia (Illinois), Vincennes (Indiana), and Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). Some church and other records from their settlements are transcribed in:

Faribault-Beaugard, Marthe. *La Population des forts français d'Amérique au XVIIIe siècle* (The Population of the French Forts in America in the 18th century). 2 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Éditions Bergeron, 1982–1984. (FHL book 970 V29f; computer number 186890.) Text in French.

French Canadian families also settled in the Detroit and St. Clair river valleys, now on the Michigan-Ontario border. They are listed in:

Denissen, Christian. *Genealogy of the French Families of the Detroit River Region, 1701–1936*. rev. ed. 2 vols. Detroit, Mich.: Detroit Society for Genealogical Research, 1987. (FHL book 977.43 D2d 1987; computer number 452008.) Includes index.

Family Histories

Many Québec families have produced histories or newsletters with genealogical information. The histories may include biographies, photographs, and other excellent information. They usually include several generations of the family. An example is:

Bergeron, Adrien. *Le Grand arrangement des Acadiens au Québec* (Acadians of Québec). 8 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Editions Elysée, 1981. (FHL book 971.4 D3ba; computer number 115896.) Text in French. Genealogy of 280 Acadian families who came from Nova Scotia and surrounding areas to Québec after 1755.

The Family History Library has many Québec family histories and newsletters. The main surnames from each history are in the Family History Library Catalog. Look for a surname in the Surname Search. It will show you all the histories where that name is a main surname.

Many Québec family histories are in:

Mennie-de Varennes, Kathleen. *Bibliographie annotée d'ouvrages généalogiques au Canada = Annotated Bibliography of Genealogical Works in Canada*. Text in French and English. 6 vols. Markham, Ont.: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1986-1987. (FHL book 971 D23v.)

Local histories often include family histories. See the “History” section of this outline.

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

The present province of Québec has not always been known by that name. And it has not always included the same territory. For the sake of consistency, the name Québec has been used in most sections of this outline.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1660s–1763 | <i>Canada or New France.</i> It was a vaguely defined territory that included Québec, areas surrounding the Saint Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, and land now in the Ohio River Valley of the United States. |
| 1763 | <i>Canada.</i> New France was turned over to Great Britain. |
| 1774–1783 | <i>Québec.</i> The territory was officially renamed in the Québec Act. |
| 1784 | <i>Québec.</i> The Peace of Paris of 1783 took away some of the territory and turned it over to the United States. Boundaries were more clearly defined. |
| 1791–1841 | <i>Lower Canada.</i> In 1791 the old province of Québec was divided into Upper Canada (now southern Ontario) and Lower Canada. |
| 1841–1867 | <i>Canada East or Province of Canada.</i> In 1841, Lower Canada was renamed Canada East. Between 1841 and 1867, Canada East was affiliated with Canada West (Ontario). Together they were called the “Province of Canada.” |
| 1867–pres. | <i>Québec.</i> Canada East was renamed Québec when it joined the new Dominion of Canada in 1867. |

Municipal divisions and their names and functions have changed throughout the history of the province. Seigneuries (manors) were established on land grants from the king of France. (See the “Land and Property” section of this outline for information about seigneuries.) Up to 1763, the lower Saint Lawrence River Valley was generally divided into three “governments.” The headquarters for the governments were in Montréal, Trois-Rivières, and Québec. Local villages, parishes, and seigneuries were under one of these governments.

France turned Québec over to Great Britain in 1763. The British introduced a system of counties and townships. Older counties retained their seigneuries. New counties were divided into townships. (See the “Land and Property” section of this outline.)

The part of the province directly north of Vermont was called the “Eastern Townships” (Cantons de l'Est). It was originally settled by English-speaking Protestants. Many of them were Americans with Loyalist connections. Many of their family names are in the history pages and township maps in:

Illustrated Atlas of the Eastern Townships and South Western Quebec. 2nd repr. ed. 1881. Reprint, Stratford, Ont.: Cumming Publishers, 1980. (FHL Q book 971.4 E7i; computer number 189196.)

Beginning about 1829, some of the British county names were changed to French names. Some townships were changed to municipalities, and their boundaries were changed to match parish boundaries. A summary of county name and boundary changes is in Jetté's *Traité de Généalogie*, pages 659–665. See the “For Further Reading” section for a complete description of this book.

The present local jurisdictions in Québec are based on the Municipalities and Roads of Lower Canada Act of 1855. They still include cities, towns, villages, parishes, and townships.

Recently, counties were replaced by larger regions called MRCs, “municipalités régionales de comté.” Some gazetteers describe the past jurisdictions of Québec. See the “Gazetteers” section of this outline.

Modern municipal structure is described in:

Répertoire des municipalités du Québec, 1988 (Gazetteer of Québec). Québec, Qué.: Ministère des Communications du Québec, 1988. (FHL book 971.4 E5rm 1988; computer number 497357.) Text in French.

HISTORY

The following important events affected political boundaries, record keeping, and family movements.

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1534 | Jacques Cartier landed on the Gaspé Peninsula and claimed the region for France. In 1535 he visited the Indian villages of Stadacona (now the city of Québec) and Hochelaga (now Montréal). |
| 1608 | Samuel de Champlain founded the city of Québec. Louis Hébert and Marie Rollet were the parents of the first European family to settle there. They arrived in 1617. |
| 1663 | King Louis XIV made New France a royal colony. In 1686, struggles over the control of North America intensified between France and Great Britain. |
| 1713 | The Treaty of Utrecht separated New France from the former French colonies of Acadia (Nova Scotia) and Newfoundland. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were ceded to the British. |
| 1759 | The British captured the city of Québec. |
| 1763 | New France was turned over to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris. |
| 1774 | The Québec Act created the early Province of Québec, which included most of the territories in New France. This act also guaranteed civil and religious rights to French Canadians in the province. |
| 1791 | The Constitutional Act divided the Province of Québec into Upper Canada (now Ontario) and Lower Canada (now Québec). |
| 1837 | The two-year Patriot Rebellion began. |
| 1841 | Upper Canada became Canada West. Lower Canada became Canada East. The Act of Union joined Canada East and Canada West under one government called the Province of Canada. |

- 1867 Canada East was renamed Québec and became one of the four original provinces of the Dominion of Canada.
- 1912 Provincial boundaries were extended to the Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait.
- 1927 The Labrador region (from the Atlantic Ocean to the watershed line) was given to Newfoundland.

The history books and bibliographies listed in the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) include chapters on Québec history. Articles on Québec history are included in many encyclopedias. A good overview of the history of French Canadians is:

Wade, Mason Hugh. *The French Canadians, 1760–1967*. Rev. ed. 2 vols. Toronto, Ont.: Macmillan, 1968. (FHL book 971 H2wa; computer number 145870.) A French translation of an earlier edition of the book is:

Wade, Mason Hugh. *Les Canadiens français de 1760 à nos jours* (The French Canadians, 1760 to the Present), *L'Encyclopedie du Canada français*, vols. 3–4 [Montréal, Qué.]: Le Cercle du Livre de France, 1963. (FHL book 971 H2w; computer number 145869.)

Local Histories

Local histories are some of the most valuable sources for family history research. They describe the settlement of the area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You can also find lists of early settlers, soldiers, and civil officials. Even if your ancestor is not listed, information on other relatives may provide important clues for locating your ancestor. A local history may also suggest other records to search.

Histories of provinces, towns, counties, districts, or other municipalities often have accounts of families. Many of the district, county, and town histories written in English include sections or volumes of biographical information. These may give information on half of the families in the area. A county history is also the best source of information about a county's origin.

Bibliographies of histories for the province of Québec are in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

QUEBEC - BIBLIOGRAPHY
 QUEBEC - HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY

LAND AND PROPERTY

In Québec, deeds and other documents about land transfers between individuals are in the notarial records. (See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline.)

The following paragraphs discuss land grants from the government, land petitions addressed to the government, and similar records.

Seigneurial Records

From the beginning, large grants of land were issued by the Crown to seigneurs (lords) who held them in feudal servitude to the king. The lords hired indentured land workers and habitants (the French farming class) to work the land. The lords did not own the land, but in time they could buy and sell the land by the “right of occupancy,” much as we do today. Although this system was French, the English retained it after they acquired New France in 1763. The system was finally abolished in 1854.

The French Canadians generally used a river-lot system to divide the land on the seigneuries. The land was divided into narrow strips of irregular size, but each strip bordered on the river.

If your ancestor lived in a seignury (the land of a seigneur), look for records of family members in the parish registers of churches in or near that seignury. See the “Church Records” section of this outline.

The French king's grants to original seigneurs are in:

Québec (Province). Législature. Assemblée législative. *Land Grants of Seigneuries 1674–1760 Quebec: Appendice du Onzième Volume des Journaux de L'assemblée Législative de la Province du Canada, Appendice (H.H.H.H.)*. Québec: Secretary's Office, 1853. (FHL book 971.4 R2s; film 1036410 item 10; fiche 6046787; computer number 42859.) Text in English.

A map with the names of the original seigneurs, their successors in 1791, and the boundaries of the original seigneuries is in:

Matthews, Geoffrey J. *Historical Atlas of Canada, vol. 1, From the Beginning to 1800*, ed. R. Cole Harris. Toronto, Ont.: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1987. (FHL book 971 E7h; computer number 453345.) The map is plate 51.

Detailed maps and land descriptions of the seigneuries along the Saint Lawrence River are in:

Trudel, Marcel. *Le Terrier du Saint-Laurent en 1663* (Lands Occupied in the St. Lawrence Valley in 1663). Ottawa, Ont.: Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 1973. (FHL book 971.4 R2t; computer number 208456.) Text in French.

Seigneurial records include:

- Land grants
- Fealty and homage records
- Aveux (oaths of allegiance)
- Dénombrements (censuses)

Land Grants generally give the name of the colonist, the maiden name of his wife or widow, the name of the seignury and its boundaries, the names of immediate neighbors, and the obligations the colonist accepted or the price paid.

Fealty and homage records are registers of the pledges a seigneur made to the king when he received land. These records may show how an individual was entitled to receive the land, either by a grant or by inheritance, and may provide names of relatives of the seigneur.

Some land grant and fealty and homage records are summarized in:

Roy, Pierre Georges. *Inventaire des concessions en fief et seigneurie, foi et hommages et dénombrements conservés aux Archives de la province de Québec* (Inventory of Seigneurial Records at the Archives of the Province of Québec). 6 vols. Beauceville, Qué.: L'Éclaireur, 1927–1929. (FHL book 971.4 R2q; on 24 fiches numbered 6046791; computer number 208452.) Text in French. Includes index.

Aveux and dénombrements for the Saint Lawrence River Valley are transcribed in:

Mathieu, Jacques, and Alain Laberge. *L'Occupation des terres dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent: aveux et dénombrements, 1723–1745* (Occupation of the St. Lawrence River Valley: Oaths of Allegiance and Censuses, 1723–1745). Sillery, Qué.: Éditions du Septentrion, 1991. (FHL book 971.4 R2m; computer number 646723.) Text in French. Describes each seigneurie, lists its farms, and gives the names of the habitants. Has information on approximately 7,400 farms (more than 98 percent of the seigneurie farms in Québec during the French régime). Includes indexes of the names of the seigneurs and habitants.

Crown Land Records

After 1763, areas in the Eastern Townships and counties on the Ottawa River were surveyed for settlement by the British and by Loyalist Americans. This included counties such as Argenteuil and Gatineau. The areas were divided into townships (cantons).

In contrast to the French river-lot system, the English usually divided the land into sections called ranges or “concessions.” The concessions were then divided into regularly shaped farm lots of 100 to 200 acres.

Beginning in 1764 in Québec and in 1795 in Ontario, land was given in crown grants instead of in seigneuries. A settler who wanted free land in a township submitted a petition directly to the governor or lieutenant governor. Crown grants became especially popular because of the American Revolutionary War. Grants were made to all Loyalists or children of Loyalists. Later, any settler in the provinces of Canada could receive these grants. Free grants were abolished in 1827, except for relatives and descendants of Loyalists.

The petitions for land and the patents-certificates that granted the land are the most important crown land records for genealogical research. The petitions may have information on the petitioner, his family, parentage, military service, time of settling the land, etc. The patents give the name of the grantee, a description of the land, and the date of the grant.

Several manuscript records relating to crown lands are at the National Archives of Canada and at the Archives nationales du Québec. The most easily available include:

List of Lands Granted by the Crown in the Province of Québec from 1763 to 31st December 1890. Québec: Charles- François Langlois, 1891. (FHL films 413121–22; computer number 392972.) This book is a transcription of information from land patents. It is an especially good source to begin with if you are looking for English-speaking settlers. It gives the date of the patent and the county, township, and lot number where the grant was located. The index at the end of the volume is alphabetical only by the first letter of the surname.

Lower Canada. Executive Council. Land Committee. *Land Petitions and Related Records, 1637–1842*. National Archives of Canada series RG 1, L 3 L. Ottawa, Ont.: Public Archives of Canada, 1965–1995. (On 126 FHL films beginning with film 1831844; computer number 543410.) Indexed. Upper Canada. Executive Council. *Petitions for Land Grants and Leases, 1791–1867*. National Archives of Canada series RG 1, L 3. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1992. (On 257 FHL films beginning with film 1832344; computer number 652083.) Includes records for the years between 1842 and 1867, when Canada East (Québec) was part of the Province of Canada. Index films and some series films are available at the Family History Library.

The Family History Library has a combined index (computer number 652083) to *Petitions for Land Grants and Leases, 1791–1867* and to the following minute books:

Québec, Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Canada Executive Council. *Minute Books (on Land Matters) 1787–1867*. National Archives of Canada series RG 1, L 1. Ottawa, Ont.: National Archives of Canada, [19—?]. (NAC films C-94 through C-96 and C-100 through C-110). Includes records of hearings before land committees of various executive councils. Although these are not at the Family History Library, microfilms of the “Land Books” can be loaned by the National Archives of Canada to any public library which participates in the interlibrary loan system.

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

Most materials used in French Canadian research are written in French. However, you do not need to speak or read French to do research. You just need to know some key numbers, words, and phrases to understand the French Canadian records.

You may find other languages in the records of Québec. These include English and Latin. Latin is sometimes found in very early Roman Catholic parish registers. English was often used in the eastern townships and the Ottawa River valley. In 1850 about a quarter of the population of Québec spoke English.

French grammar and customs may affect the way names appear in genealogical records. For example, the names of your ancestor may vary from record to record in French. For help in understanding name variations, see the “Names, Personal” section of this outline.

Language Aids

The Family History Library has published a *French Word List* (34060) and a *Latin Word List* (34077). The lists contain words often found in genealogical research with their English translation.

The Family History Library also has a guide for researchers who do not speak French but must write to Québec or France to request genealogical records:

French Letter-Writing Guide (34059) Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1994. (FHL book 929.1 F21Lw; fiche 6117799; computer number 735239.) It includes a list of sentences you would use in a letter about genealogical records and a French translation of sentences.

The following books and English-French dictionaries can also help you in your research. You can find these and similar materials at many research libraries.

French Records Extraction. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, [198-?]. (FHL book 944 D27f; fiche 6068523; computer number 515782.) Text in English. Shows examples of French civil records, parish records, and handwriting. Has list of personal names and translations of common words used in the records.

New Cassell's French Dictionary: French-English, English-French. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1970. (FHL book 443.21 C272; computer number 258492.)

Boudreau, Dennis M. *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy*. Pawtucket, R.I.: American-French Genealogical Society, 1986. (FHL book 973 D27bo; computer number 479066.) See the "For Further Reading" section near the end of this outline for a description.

Additional language aids are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under FRANCE - LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES or in the Subject Search under FRENCH LANGUAGE - DICTIONARIES.

Key Words

With a knowledge of the basic words, most English-speaking persons can read many of the French Canadian records used for genealogical research. These are some of the most common words and abbreviations in French Canadian church records, vital records, and genealogical collections:

French	English
à	in, at, to
acte	record
an	year
année	year
à Québec	in, to the city of Québec
au Québec	in, to the province of Québec
b	baptized, christened
baptême	baptism, christening
baptisé	baptized, christened (masculine)
baptisée	baptized, christened (feminine)
de	of, from
de Québec	of the city of Québec
du Québec	of the province of Québec
def.	deceased
deft	deceased
défunt	deceased (masculine)
défunte	deceased (feminine)
enfant	child
épouse	wife
époux	husband
et	and
femme	wife
feu(e)	late, deceased

filles	daughters
fil	son
illégitime	illegitimate
inconnu(e)	unknown, surname not known
m	marriage
mari	husband
mariage	marriage
marié	husband
marieé	wife
mois	month
n	born
naissance	birth
né	born (masculine)
née	born (feminine)
père	father
répertoire	index
s	burial
Saint	Saint (masculine)
Sainte	Saint (feminine)
sépulture	burial
St	Saint (masculine)
Ste	Saint (feminine)
ve	widow
veuf	widower
veuve	widow
vf	widower
vve	widow

MILITARY RECORDS

Until the 1760s, the official military forces in Québec were made up of soldiers and sailors from France. From 1763 to 1870, the official military forces came from Great Britain. For information about their records, see the “Military Records” sections of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545), *France Research Outline* (34715), and *England Research Outline* (34037).

Under both the French and British governments, able-bodied men were required to serve in a local militia. There are some lists of militia members. A list of militia members for the War of 1812 is in:

Index des miliciens, 1812–1814 (Index of Militia Members During the War of 1812). [Sainte-Foy, Qué.]: Archives nationales du Québec, 1983. (On 11 FHL fiche 6334280; computer number 714683.) Text in French. Lists the names of 4,900 men who received land warrants for military service. Includes regiment, residence, and occupation.

Brief biographies of militia officers in the War of 1812 are in:

Lépine, Luc. *Les officiers de milice du Bas-Canada, 1812–1815* (Lower Canada's Militia Officers 1812–1815). Montréal, Qué.: Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, 1996. (FHL book 971.4 M2l; computer number 781083.)

The Family History Library has very few records of military personnel who served in the wars of the 20th century. Copies of their service records must be obtained from the sources listed in the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

NAMES, PERSONAL

Surnames

In French Canada, *dit* (alias) names were often used. These are alternate family names used in place of the original family names. This is discussed in detail in the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) in the “Names, Personal” section of that outline.

Although no book can give all the variations, the most complete list of these names is:

Jetté, René, and Micheline Lécuyer, *Répertoire des noms de famille du Québec des origines à 1825*. (Repertory of Family Names of Québec from the Beginning to 1825). Montréal, Qué.: Institut Généalogique J.L. et Associés, 1988. (FHL book 971.4 D4j; computer number 508456.) Text in French.

A less complete list of family names and their associated *dit* names is in an appendix to volume seven of Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique*. (See the “Genealogy” section of this outline.)

Another list of *dit* names is:

Index des surnoms et des sobriquets (Index of Family Nicknames). [Sainte-Foy, Qué.]: Archives nationales du Québec, 1983. (On 31 FHL fiche 6334281; computer number 714687.) Text in French.

Given Names

Alternate given names can also present problems. Each French Canadian child usually had several given names. Only one of the names was listed in the christening record. A different given name may have been used in later records. So Blanche may also have been called Louise, and Joseph may have been Ignace. Or a boy christened as Napoléon may have gone by Paul or Léon, and a girl named Marie des Anges may have preferred Angélique. A discussion of given names is on page 118 of Marthe Faribault-Beauregard, *La Généalogie: Retrouver ses ancêtres*. (See “For Further Reading” near the end of this outline.)

NATIVE RACES

Roman Catholic missionaries wrote the earliest descriptions of the native peoples of Québec. These important documents have been reprinted in a bilingual edition. The copy of the original French or Latin document is on the left-hand page. The English translation is on the facing page. The reprint is:

Thwaites, Reuben Gold, ed. *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents: Travels and Explorations of the French Jesuit Missionaries among the Indians of Canada and Northern and North-western States of the United States, 1610–1791*. 73 vols. 1895–1901. Reprint, Washington, D.C.: Microcard Foundation, 1960. (On 502 FHL fiche 6082091–163; computer number 544078.) Text in French and English. Indexes are in volumes 72 and 73. (On 18 FHL fiche 6082162–63.)

A one-volume selection from Thwaites' book is:

Kenton, Edna, ed. *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*. The American Library, vol. 23. New York: Albert & Charles Boni, 1925. (FHL book 970 F2jaj; on 7 fiche 6103978; computer number 263828.) This is in English only. It includes the valuable introduction by Thwaites to the complete series.

Names and family relations of some American Indians are mentioned in other Catholic church records. An example is the parish registers of Saint-François-Xavier de Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) in Laprairie County. The parish was founded in 1667 as a mission to the Iroquois, and the parish registers begin in 1735 (FHL films 1290063–64; computer number 56698). See the “Church Records” section of this outline for more information about Catholic records.

Brief biographies of 2,692 American Indians are included in:

Trudel, Marcel. *Dictionnaire des esclaves et de leurs propriétaires au Canada français* (Dictionary of Slaves and Their Owners in French Canada). Ville LaSalle, Qué.: Hurtubise HMH, 1990. (FHL book 971.4 H6t; computer number 611884.) Text in French. Based largely on church records from 1690 to 1800.

Indian reserves are discussed in:

Francis, Daniel, and Larry Villeneuve. *The Historical Background of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the Province of Québec*. Revised. Ottawa, Ont.: Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1985. (FHL book 970.414 F847h; computer number 482151.)

Other sources for the study of American Indians in Québec are described in the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

There are naturalization records from the French government. Abstracts of some of these records are in:

Roy, Pierre-Georges. “Les Lettres de naturalité sous le régime français” (French-Canadian Naturalizations). *Bulletin des Recherches Historique* 30 (1924): 226–33. (FHL book 971.4 A1 no. 5;

film 982147 item 11; computer number 207312.) Text in French. Includes 133 names. Gives naturalization date, country of origin, Canadian residence, and spouse's name.

Declarations of immigrants for Montréal and the city of Québec during the early years of the British government are included in:

Lower Canada. Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace (Montréal). *Court Records, 1794–1811*. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1981. (FHL film 1312081; computer number 141221.) Text in French and English. Lists more than 500 names. Gives former residence or nation of birth, arrival date, and intended Canadian residence.

Until 1947, British immigrants from England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland automatically became citizens of Canada. They did not need naturalization. Since about 1850, the office of the Secretary of State has kept the naturalization records for Canada. Many records before 1917 were lost or burned. See the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) for a detailed explanation.

NEWSPAPERS

The Family History Library has few newspapers from Québec. There are some extracts of vital records from English-language newspapers and some extracts of death notices from French newspapers. Look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under VITAL RECORDS.

The *Quebec Gazette* was the first newspaper in the province. It was bilingual and sometimes published passenger lists, marriage notices, and other items that are useful in family history research. The Manuscript Division of the Public Archives of Canada created an important name and subject index to the *Quebec Gazette*:

Index to the Quebec Gazette, 1764–1823. Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1990. (On 31 FHL films beginning with film 1682785; computer number 594341.)

A bibliography of Québec newspapers from 1764 to the present is:

Beaulieu, André, and Jean Hamelin. *La Presse québécoise: des origines à nos jours* (Québec Newspapers). 10 vols. Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1973–. (FHL book 971.4 B33b; computer number 52850.) Text in French.

Microfilm copies of some Québec newspapers can be borrowed through the interlibrary loan service at public and college libraries.

NOTARIAL RECORDS

In Québec, *notaires* (notaries) have registered contracts since 1626. These include deeds, wills, marriage contracts, and other records that are important in family history research. The persons involved in the contracts received the originals. The notaries kept copies. The copies are called “minutes.”

Each document in a notary's minutes gives at least the name of the notary, the date and place the document was prepared, the names and addresses of the persons involved, and the names and addresses of the witnesses. The ages and relationships of the witnesses and the persons involved are sometimes included.

Notarial records are usually listed by the name of the notary and the dates he functioned. They are not normally indexed by the names of the persons involved in the contract.

Notarial records are first sent to the judicial archives, but they are eventually deposited in the branches of the Archives Nationales du Québec.

Types of Notarial Record

There are many types of notarial records. They include property deeds and related documents. In early Québec, wills and marriage contracts were the most common notarial records. After the mid-1800s, marriage contracts were much less common. The most useful notarial records for family history research are:

- *Contrats de mariage* (marriage contracts). These may describe the bride's dowry and the division of property if the marriage is dissolved. They often include names and places of residence of the spouses' parents. This information is important if church records are missing or incomplete.
- *Testaments* (wills).
- *Inventaires après décès* (inventories of the estates of deceased persons). These are similar to English probate records.
- *Partage* (settlement or share-out papers). Partage records list family members who will receive a share of the estate.
- *Tutelle et curatelle* (guardianship papers). These are records about orphans and the conservation of their property.
- *Donations entre vifs* (donation records). Some elderly parents make “early wills.” While living, they divide their property among their children. Donations entre vifs are records of these donations. Some donations are to unrelated persons. The conditions to be fulfilled by those receiving the property are listed.
- *Engagements* (indenture records). These are labor contracts. French men contracted to labor in Canada for a specific length of time in exchange for compensation. Notaries in French ports such as La Rochelle drew up the earliest *engagements*.

A description of the indenture of fifty-one men is:

Perron, Guy. “Les engagés levés par François Peron pour le Canada en 1655 [et] 1656” (Indentured Workers Enlisted by François Peron to Go to Canada in 1655 and 1656). *L'Ancêtre* 18, no. 2 (October 1991): 43–50; and no. 4 (December 1991): 132–42. (FHL book 971.4 D25a v. 18; computer number 164646.) Text in French.

Notaries in Québec also prepared *engagements* for French Canadian men involved in the fur trade. See the “Business Records and Commerce” section of this outline for information about fur trade records.

Availability

When a person stops being a notary, they send their minutes to the *protonotaire* (prothonotary) of the local judicial district.

Notarial records before 1900 have been collected at branches of the Archives nationales du Québec. Many are on film at the Family History Library. Two ways to find the records in the Family History Library Catalog are:

- Look for the notary's name in the Author/Title Search of the microfiche version of the catalog.
- Look in the Locality Search under QUEBEC, [COUNTY] - NOTARIAL RECORDS. To find the records, you will need to know which counties were in the notary's judicial district (see below under "Finding Aids").

An important early notary was Léon Lalanne. He was a notary for the entire Eastern Townships area between 1799 and 1815. This included the Bedford Judicial District and the St. Francis Judicial District. The counties in the Bedford district are Brome, Missisquoi, and Shefford. The counties in the St. Francis district are Compton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, and Wolfe.

There are few church records for the Eastern Townships in that time period. Lalanne's records are critical sources of information about early Protestants in the Eastern Townships. His records are in English. Because they were deposited in the Bedford Judicial District, the notarial records of Léon Lalanne are found under:

QUEBEC, BROME - NOTARIAL RECORDS
QUEBEC, MISSISQUOI - NOTARIAL RECORDS
QUEBEC, SHEFFORD - NOTARIAL RECORDS

They are also available under Lalanne, Léon in the Author/Title Search of the catalog on microfiche.

Notarial records after 1900 are only available to the person involved or the person's legal representative, who may request copies from the judicial district office that has the records. Addresses of the judicial district offices are given in Marthe Faribault-Beaugard, *La Généalogie: Retrouver ses ancêtres* (see the "For Further Reading" section near the end of this outline). Current addresses of the district offices are listed in annual editions of the *Canadian Almanac and Directory*. See the "Directories" section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

Finding Aids

Notaries and Their Localities. Names of deceased notaries and the localities they served are included in both of the following:

Laliberté, J. M. *Index des greffes des notaires décédés, 1645–1948* (Index of Deceased Notaries). Québec: B. Pontbriand, 1967. (FHL book 971.4 N3L; fiche 6046554; computer number 208427.) Text in French. Many notaries' records are no longer at the repositories indicated in this book.

Quintin, Robert J. *The Notaries of French Canada, 1626–1900: Alphabetical, Chronologically, by Area Served*. Pawtucket, R.I.: R. J. Quintin, 1994. (FHL book 971.4 N3n; film 1750788 item 120; computer number 744808.)

The Family History Library does not have any maps showing the judicial districts and the counties they cover.

Indexes to Notarial Records. A few indexes for notarial records are available, especially for notaries for the city of Québec.

An index to marriage contracts is:

Index des contrats de mariage, 1780–1930 (Marriage Contract Index, 1780–1930). [Sainte-Foy, Qué.]: Archives nationales du Québec, 1986. (On 90 FHL fiche 6334283; computer number 714865.) Text in French.

Indexes or inventories of some notaries' records are in:

Instruments de recherche des registres notariaux (Finding Aids for Notarial Records). [Sainte-Foy, Qué.]: Archives nationales du Québec, [1981–1984]. (On 2,548 FHL fiche beginning with fiche 6333604; computer number 527901.) Most of the inventories are in French.

Abstracts and partial indexes of some notarial records before 1760 are in:

Archives nationales du Québec. *Inventaire des greffes des notaires du Régime Français*. (Inventory of Notarial Records of the French Régime.) 27 vols. Québec: Éditeur officiel du Québec, 1943–1976. (FHL book 971.4 N3q; computer number 208432.) Text in French. Includes the records of 81 notaries in the province before 1760.

Compact Disc Index. Complete indexes to all notarial records before 1765 are available on compact disc (CD-ROM). The indexes are at a few archives and libraries in the province of Québec and at the Archives nationales du Québec in Montréal.

PARCHEMIN created the indexes as part of a project called *Nouvel accès aux archives notariales du Québec ancien 1635–1885* (New Access to Notarial Archives for Old Québec 1635–1885). The project plans to index every notarial record to 1885. It is based at the national archives branch in Montréal. (For the address, see Centre d'archives de Montréal in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.) Information about the project is in:

Lafortune, Hélène. *Parchemin s'explique: guide du dépouillement des actes notariés du Québec ancien*. (PARCHEMIN Explained: Guide to the Extraction Project for the Notarial Records of Old Québec.) Montréal, Qué.: Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo, 1989. (FHL book 971.4 N32L; computer number 580222.) Text in French.

Other aids. Legal terms used in notarial records are defined on pages 81–96 of *Parchemin s'explique* (see above).

A discussion of handwriting and abbreviations is:

Lafortune, Marcel. *Initiation à la paléographie franco-canadienne: les écritures des notaires aux XVIIe-XVIIIe siècles* (Introduction to French-Canadian Paleography: The Handwriting of the Notaries in the 17th and 18th Centuries). 3 vols. Montréal, Qué.: Société de recherche historique Archiv-Histo, 1982–88. (FHL book 971.4 G3L; computer number 265168.) Text in French.

See the “Notarial Records” section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545) for further information.

PERIODICALS

The major periodicals and magazines helpful for research in Québec include:

Across the Border. 1988–. Quarterly. Text in English. Published privately by Diana Hibbert Bailey. Available from Claudette Maerz, 10925 Ewing Avenue South, Bloomington, MN 55431 USA. (FHL book 971.4 D25ab; computer number 436253.) Gives information about English-speaking ancestry in northern Vermont and the Eastern Townships of Québec.

L'Ancêtre (The Ancestor). 1974–. Monthly. Text in French. Published by the Société de généalogie de Québec, Case postale 9066, Sainte-Foy QC CANADA G1K 7N3. (FHL book 971.4 D25a; computer number 164646.) Gives information mostly about French Canadian families in the city of Québec and surrounding area. Includes how-to articles and describes newly acquired materials.

Connections. 1978–. Quarterly. Text in English. Published by the Quebec Family History Society, P.O. Box 1026, Pointe Claire QC CANADA H4S 4H9. (FHL book 971.4 D25c; computer number 49386.) Includes family histories, immigration lists, transcripts of cemetery and vital records, how-to articles, and queries about English- and French-speaking families of Québec.

Mémoires de la société généalogique canadienne-française. 1944–. Quarterly. Text in French. Published by the Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, Case postale 335, succ. Place d'Armes, Montréal QC CANADA H2Y 3H1. (FHL book 971 C4s; computer number 223825.) This is the oldest genealogical periodical published in Canada. Each volume includes its own index. A comprehensive index to every name in the first 32 volumes is:

Roland-Jean Auger, *Index Onomastique des Mémoires . . . , 1944–1975* (Name Index to Mémoires . . . , 1944–1975). 2 vols. Lac-Beauport, Qué.: Publications Audiovisuelles, 1984. (FHL book 971 C4s index; computer number 226993.) Introduction in French and English.

For nationwide indexes to these periodicals and for lists of other family history periodicals about Québec, see the “Periodicals” section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

Many local periodicals are indexed in:

PERiodical Source Index (PERSI). Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Allen County Public Library Foundation, 1987–. (FHL book 973 D25per; 1847–1985 on **fiche 6016863** [set of 40]; 1986–1990 on **fiche 6016864** [set of 15]; computer number 658308.) Indexes thousands of family history periodicals. Annual indexes have been published yearly since 1986. For further details, see the *PERiodical Source Index Resource Guide* (34119).

Most regional genealogical societies in Québec and some in New England and the midwestern U.S. publish periodicals about French Canadian research. See the “Societies” section of this outline. For more family history periodicals about Québec, look in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under:

QUEBEC - PERIODICALS

QUEBEC - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS

QUEBEC - SOCIETIES - PERIODICALS

QUEBEC, [COUNTY] - PERIODICALS

QUEBEC, [COUNTY] - GENEALOGY - PERIODICALS

PROBATE RECORDS

In Québec, records that are equivalent to probate records are part of the notarial records. This includes wills, inventories after death, and guardianship records. See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline and of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

SOCIETIES

Many societies and organizations may have helpful information for your family history research. Two of the oldest and largest genealogical societies in the province of Québec are:

- Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française

Case postale 335, succ. Place d'Armes
Montréal QC CANADA H2Y 3H1
Telephone (library): 514-729-8366

- Société de généalogie de Québec

Case postale 9066
Sainte-Foy QC CANADA G1K 7N3
Telephone: 418-651-9127
Fax: 418-651-2643

A society that specializes in English-speaking groups in Québec is:

Quebec Family History Society
P.O. Box 1026
Pointe Claire QC CANADA H4S 4H9
Telephone: 514-695-1502

There are a number of regional genealogical societies in the province. For a list of addresses write:

Fédération Québécoise des Sociétés de Généalogie
Case postale 9454
Sainte-Foy QC CANADA G1V 4B8
Telephone: 418-653-3940

To find out if there is a family organization for your French Canadian family, write to:

Fédération des Familles-souches Québécoises Inc.
Case postale 6700
Sillery QC CANADA G1T 2W2
Telephone: 418-653-2137
Fax: 418-653-6387

When requesting information by mail from societies or professional researchers in Québec, you will be more successful if your letter is brief and very specific. See the *French Letter-Writing Guide* (34059) for details.

There are some societies and organizations in the northeastern United States that specialize in French Canadian research. They are listed in the “Periodicals” section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

VITAL RECORDS

From 1679 to 1993, most vital records for Québec were copies of church records. The province required churches to send copies to government archives. On 1 January 1994, the government began to keep separate vital records.

Vital records could be registered civilly without a church record as early as 1926. Beginning in the 1960s, many births and marriages were recorded only in civil registers.

Availability

Records before 1900. Church records and civil copies of church records prior to 1900 are available on microfilm from the Family History Library and at several archives and libraries in North America. (See the “Church Records” section of this outline.)

Records after 1900. Only the person named in the record or that person's legal representative may have access to civil registration and civil copies of church records after 1900.

Application forms for information from civil registration after 1900 must be obtained from:

Direction de l'État civil
Service à la clientèle
205 rue Montmagny
Québec QC CANADA G1N 2Z9
Telephone: 418-643-3900

Indexes

Some indexes to civil registration copies of church records are available. The indexes list only the name of the individual and the date and place of the event. Names of the parents or spouses are usually not given.

For an index to notarial marriage contracts, see the “Notarial Records” section of this outline.

Indexes for Montréal. The Family History Library has microfilm indexes to records for the Montréal Judicial District (island of Montréal and nearby counties). The indexes are for christenings, marriages, and burials for Catholics from 1648 to 1899 and for non-Catholics from 1766 to 1899 and 1900 to 1993.

Catholic Records in Montréal. A card index to the Catholic records is:

Fichiers de l'état civil (District judiciaire de Montréal). *Registres paroissiaux, 1648–1899* (Card Index of Baptisms, Marriages, Burials of Parishes of Montréal and Neighboring Rural Parishes, 1648–1899). Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1989–1991. (On 192 FHL films beginning with film 1614024; computer number 561715.) Text in French.

Protestant Records in Montréal. The indexes to the early Protestant records were in book form. They were divided into three sections: 1766–1834, 1835–1875, and 1876–1899. Microfilm copies are listed in the catalog as:

Index relié de baptêmes, mariages, sépultures non-catholiques, paroisses de Montréal et des paroisses rurales. Registres paroissiaux, 1760–1899 (Index of Baptisms, Marriages, Burials for Non-Catholics of Montréal and Neighboring Rural Parishes, 1760–1899). Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1991. (FHL film 1684034–35; computer number 719742.) Text in French and English. The title is 1760–1899, but the earliest entries are from 1766.

There are several sets of indexes to Montréal Protestant records after 1900. They all have *Index de l'état civil* (Index to Civil Registration) as part of the title.

Catholic and Protestant indexes are listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, ILE DE MONTREAL, MONTREAL - CHURCH RECORDS - INDEXES.

Indexes for the City of Québec. An index to civil copies of church records for the Protestants of the city of Québec and the surrounding area is:

Index des baptêmes, mariages et sépultures des protestants de la région de Québec, ca. 1790–1875 (Index to Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials of Protestants in the Region of Québec about 1790–1875). [Sainte-Foy, Qué.]: Archives nationales du Québec, 1983. (On 182 FHL fiche 6334276; computer number 657686.) Text in French.

Indexes for other areas will be listed in the catalog when they become available. Even though these are indexes to records kept by the government, most of them will be listed in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog under QUEBEC, [COUNTY], [TOWN] - CHURCH RECORDS - INDEXES.

FOR FURTHER READING

More detailed information about research and records of Québec is in:

Boudreau, Dennis M. *Beginning Franco-American Genealogy*. Pawtucket, R.I.: American-French Genealogical Society, 1986. (FHL book 973 D27bo; computer number 479066.) Prepared for speakers of English who know little French, this brief book includes sample genealogical documents from Québec and tells how to read them. Includes a list of useful addresses and English translations of French Canadian occupations (job titles).

Faribault-Beauregard, Marthe, and Ève Beauregard-Malak. *La Généalogie: Retrouver ses ancêtres*. (Genealogy: To Find One's Ancestors.) [Montréal, Qué.]: Les Éditions de l'Homme, 1987. (FHL book 971.4 D27b; computer number 471855.) Text in French. This is a reliable, readable discussion of Catholic sources for French Canadians in Québec and other areas. Appendixes list addresses of societies and repositories in North America and in France.

France Research Outline (34715.) Salt Lake City: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1996. (FHL book 929.1F21ro Europe-France; fiche 6068531; computer number 789791.) The “Emigration and Immigration,” and “Names, Personal” sections contain information that applies to research in Québec.

Jetté, René. *Traité de généalogie* (Treatise on Genealogy). Montréal, Qué.: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1991. (FHL book 971.4 D27j; computer number 687322.) Text in French. This 716-page work is the most complete scholarly book on French Canadian research. It rewards careful study. For an overview by Jetté in English, see:

“Researching Ancestors in French Québec.” *Lifelines: Official Journal of the Northern New York American-Canadian Genealogical Society* 12, no. 1 (1995): 25–31. (FHL book 974.7 D25L v. 12; computer number 314396.)

Chapters on Québec research are included in some handbooks listed in the “For Further Reading” section of the *Canada Research Outline* (34545).

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

Publications Coordination
Family History Library
35 N. West Temple Street
Salt Lake City UT 84150-3400
USA

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

LOISELLE MARRIAGE INDEX

Appendix A

The Loiselles Marriage Index and its supplement are some of the best sources for finding Catholic marriages in Québec. They are easy to use, and most entries are typewritten. The index and supplement contain over a million marriage records. About 70 percent of the Catholic marriages before 1900 are included. A smaller percentage of marriages after 1900 are included. There is very little duplication between the original Loiselles Marriage Index and the supplement.

Years and Localities Covered

The original index and the supplement include marriages from the mid-1600s to about 1960.

The original index covers 520 Catholic parishes in Québec and a few parishes outside Québec where there were large settlements of French Canadians (such as Madawaska County, New Brunswick, and Manchester, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire).

The supplement extends the original geographical coverage to the Montréal region, to the Ottawa River Valley in both Québec and Ontario, and to a few parishes in western Canada.

Information in the Index

Each record lists:

- The name of the bride.
- The name of the groom.
- The date of marriage (year, day, month).
- The parish where they were married.
- If the bride was a widow or the groom was a widower.
- The name of the parents (if the person was never married before).
- The name of the previous spouse (if the person was a widow or widower).

The record usually shows:

- Whether a parent of the bride or groom is dead.
- The parish where the parents married (if they did not marry in the same parish as the bride and groom).

Organization of the Index

In the original index, the beginning of each film has:

- A list of abbreviations used for first names.
- A list of abbreviations used for localities.
- A list of the parishes and years that were indexed.

These listings do not appear in the supplement.

The marriage information is on cards. Each marriage has two cards—one for the bride and one for the groom. Brides are listed by their maiden name. The cards are in alphabetical order, and the order is fairly accurate.

Spelling variations of a surname may be filed together. For example, Deneau and Deneault are filed together.

Some surnames are split into two or more groups. The groups are filmed one after the other. For example, film 543703 has a group of Dubeau names that ends with “Dubeau, Zoé.” The next film has a second group of Dubeau names that begins with “Dubeau, Abraham.” If your ancestor is Pierre Dubeau, you may have to look in both groups to find his marriage record.

There are also cards filed under “Inconnu(e)” (unknown) where the surname is not known because of illegitimate birth.

Common Terms and Abbreviations

For the English translation of common terms that appear in the index, see “Key Words” in the “Language and Languages” section of this outline.

BEFORE YOU START

If you are not familiar with French Canadian naming customs, read the “Names, Personal” section of this outline. The information there can help if you do not find a marriage record immediately.

HOW TO USE THE INDEX

Finding a Marriage Record

Step 1. Find the microfilm(s) you need from the *Names and Film Numbers* list (look in both the original index *and* the supplement). Write down the film number(s). (You may look for either the bride or groom.)

Step 2. Get a copy of the microfilm(s).

Step 3. Find the record on the microfilm.

Step 4. Use the information to find the marriage in the original parish register (see the “Church Records” section of this outline).

Finding the Parents of a Widow or Widower:

Parents are only listed the first time a person was married. If a record has “ve,” “vve,” “vf,” or “veuf” by a person's name, the person was widowed and the previous spouse is listed. To find the names of the parents, look at the record of the previous marriage.

NAMES AND FILM NUMBERS

The following list gives the film numbers and the name of the first and last person on each microfilm.

• Loiselle Marriage Index	• <i>Film No.</i>
ABBÉ, Sara— ALLARD, Hermine	543721
ALLARD, Hertel— ARCHAMBAULT, Frédéric	543722
ARCHAMBAULT, Gabrielle— ASSELIN, Anne	543723
ASSELIN, Alphosine— AUDET, Charlotte	543724
AUDET, Claire— AYOT(TE), Rosalia	543725
AYOT(TE), Rosanna— BARBIER, Louis	543726
BARBIER, Marguerite— BAUDIN, Delphis	543727
BAUDIN or BEAUDIN, Dénise— BEAUDET, Louise	543728
BEAUDET, Lubain— BEAULAC, Marguerite	543729
BEAULAC, Maria— BEAUREGARD, Marguerite (M. 1920)	543730
BEAUREGARD, Marguerite (M. 1872)— BÉGIN, Henri	543731
BÉGIN, Henriette— BELANGER, Gérardine	543732
BELANGER, Germain— BELLEROSE, Edmond (M. 1884)	543733
BELLEROSE, Edmond (M. 1898)— BERGERON, Adélia	543734
BERGERON, Adélard— BERNARD, Sara	543735
BERNARD, Scolastique—	543436

BERTRAND, Joseph (M. 1749)	
BERTRAND, Joseph (M. 1765)— BIGRAS, François	543737
BIGRAS, Geneviève— BISSONNET, Théophile	543738
BISSONNET, Théothiste— BLANCHET, Ferdinand	543739
BLANCHET, Firmin— BOISSEL, Rosanna	543740
BOISSEL, Simonne— BOLDUC or BOMARD, Pierre (M. 1763)	543741
BOLDUC, Pierre (M. 1771)— BOUCHARD, Edwige	543742
BOUCHARD, Edwilda— BOUCHER, Marie (M. 1800)	543743
BOUCHER, Marie (M. 1806)— BOURASSA, Félix	543744
BOURASSA, Ferdinand— BOURQUE, Joseph	543745
BOURQUE, Josephine— BRABANT or BREBANT, Joseph	543746
BRABANT, Josephine— BRIEN or BRIEN-DESROCHERS, Marguerite(M. 1836)	543747
BRIEN, Marguerite (M. 1720)— BRODEUR, Zéphirine	543748
BRODEUR, Zoé— BRUNEL(LE), Anne Laura	543749
BRUNEL(LE) or BEAUFORT, Anne R.— CABANE or CHARRON, Eugénie ⁵	43750
CABANE or CHARRON, Euphrosine— CANTIN, Edouard	543751
CANTIN, Eléonore— CARON, Auguste	543752
CARON, Auréa— CARTIER, Paul-Hormisdas	543753
CARTIER, Pauline— CHABOT, Caroline (M. 1855)	543754
CHABOT, Caroline (M. 1855)— CHAMPOUX, Albertine	543755
CHAMPOUX, Alcide— CHARBY, Thérèse	543756
CHARBY, Virginie—	543757

CHARRON or DUCHARME, Joseph (M. 1871)	
CHARRON or DUCHARME, Joseph— CHENETTE, Malvina (M. 1872)	543758
CHENETTE, Marceline— CHOUINARD, Marie	543685
CHOUINARD, Marilda— CLOUTIER, Wilfrid	543686
CLOUTIER, William— COMTOIS, François Xavier	543687
COMTOIS, Gaspé— COSSET(TE), Normand	543688
COSSET(TE), Numidique— CÔTÉ, Madeleine	543689
CÔTÉ, Magloire— COURTEMANCHE, Eléonore	543690
COURTEMANCHE, Elizabeth— COYLE, Patrick	543691
COYLE, Rose— CYR, Eloi	543692
CYR, Elzéar— DAMIEN, Anna or Anne	543693
DAMIEN, Bernard— DAVID, François	543694
DAVID, Frédéric— DELISLE, Elizabeth (M. 1850)	543695
DELISLE, Elise or Elizabeth— DENEAU, William (M. 1864)	543696
DENEAU, Zulma— DESCHAMPS, Amable	543697
DESCHAMPS, Amanda— DESJARLAIS, Armand	543698
DESJARLAIS, Augustine— DESROCHERS or DUROCHER, Primat	543699
DESROCHERS or DUROCHER, Rachel—DICAIRE, Siméon	543700
DICAIRE, Sophie— DOMINIQUE, Joseph	543701
DOMINIQUE, Louise— DRAINVILLE, Louise	543702
DRAINVILLE, Madeleine— DUBEAU, Zoé (Group 1)	543703
DUBEAU, Abraham (Group 2)— DUCHARME, Olympe	543704

DUCHARME, Omer— DUGAS, Lydia	543705
DUGAS, Madeleine— DUPLAIN or DUPLIN, Pamela	543706
DUPLAIN or DUPLIN, Rachel— DUQUET(TE), Honoré	543707
DUQUET(TE), Ignace— EBERTS, Ignace	543708
ECCHER, Denis— FARIBAULT or FARIBEAU, Rachel	543709
FARIÉS, Charles— FILION, Samuel	543710
FILION, Sara— FONTAINE or BIENVENUE, Armaide	543711
FONTAINE or BIENVENUE, Armand— FORTIER, Annette	543712
FORTIER, Anselme— FOURNIER, Florence (M. 1938)	543713
FOURNIER, Florence (M. 1932)— FRÉCHETTE, Ovila	543714
FRÉCHETTE, Pamela— GAGNÉ, Jacques (M. 1815)	543715
GAGNÉ, Jacques (M. 1817)— GAGNON, Athalia	543716
GAGNON, Athanase— GARAND, Arthur	543717
GARAND, Azilda— GAUDREAU, Césaire	543718
GAUDREAU, Charles— GAUTHIER, Joseph	543719
GAUTHIER, Josephine— GENDREAU, Jeannette	543720
GENDREAU, Josephite— GERMAIN or MAGNY, Abel	543759
GERMAIN or BÉLISLE, Adée— GIGUÈRE, Jean-Baptiste (M. 1860)	543760
GIGUÈRE, Jean (-Baptiste) (M. 1855)— GIRARD, Arthémise	543761
GIRARD, Arthur— GODBOUT, Delvina	543762
GODBOUT, Edmond— GOURGON, Azilda	543763
GOURGON, Catherine—	543764

GRÉGOIRE, Armeline	
GRÉGOIRE, Arsène— GROLEAU, Emma	543765
GROLEAU, Esther— GUERTIN, Joseph (M. 1813)	543766
GUERTIN, Joseph (M. 1816)— GUINDON, Pauline	543767
GUINDON, Philomène— HANDFIELD, Clérinda	543768
HANDFIELD, Cordelia— HÉBERT, Edgar	543769
HÉBERT, Edith— HOULE, Césarine	543770
HOULE, Charles— HUDON, Antoine	543771
HUDON, Antoinette— * INCONNUE, Louise (M. 1824)	543772
* INCONNUE, Louise (M. 1825)— JAZIA, Jacques	543773
JEAN or MAURICE, Achille— JONCAS, Abraham	543774
JONCAS, Achille— KIROUAC, Rosaire	543775
KIROUAC, Samuel— LABOURIÈRE, Remi	543776
LABOURIÈRE, Rose— LACHANCE, Odile	543777
LACHANCE, Odélie— LAFERRIÈRE, Marguerite A.	543778
LAFERRIÈRE, Marie— LAFRANCE, Camille	543779
LAFRANCE, Caroline— LALIME or RAVENEL, Isaac	543780
LALIME or RAVENEL, Israel— LAMONTAGNE, Léonce	543781
LAMONTAGNE, Léonidas— LANDRY, Françoise	543782
LANDRY, Frédéric— LANGLOIS, Frédérica	543783
LANGLOIS, Gaétan— LAPLANTE, Malvina	543 784
LAPLANTE, Marcel— LAROCHE, Lucie	543785

LAROCHE, Lucien— LATOUR, Louise	543786
LATOUR, Luce— LAVALLÉE, Marielle	543787
LAVALLÉE, Marthe— LEBEAU, Joseph (M. 1884)	543788
LEBEAU, Joseph (M. 1856)— LEBRUN, Joachim	543839
LEBRUN, Joseph— LÉCUYER, Céline	543840
LÉCUYER, Charles— LEFEBVRE or BOULANGER, Judith	543841
LEFEBVRE or BOULANGER, Julie— LEGAULT or DESLAURIERS, Christine	543842
LEGAULT or DESLAURIERS, Christophe— LEMAY, Egide	543843
LEMAY, Eléonore— LEMOINE, Adolphe	543844
LEMOINE, Aglae— LESSARD, Auguste	543845
LESSARD, Aurélie— LEVERT, Augustin	543846
LEVERT, Benjamin— LINTEAU, Céline	543847
LINTEAU, Charles— LOYER, Johnny	543848
LOYER, Josephite— MCHUGH, Patrick	543849
MCHUGH, Peter— MAILLOUX, Michel (M. 1850)	543850
MAILLOUX, Michel (M. 1882)— MARCHAND, Frédéric Lorenzo	543851
MARCHAND, Gabrielle— MARIEN, Azéline	543852
MARIEN, Céline— MARTEL, Dominique	543853
MARTEL, Domithilde— MARTIN, Elisa	543854
MARTIN, Emilie— MATHIEU, Irène	543789
MATHIEU, Isaac— MÉNARD, Eulalie	543790
MÉNARD, Euphémie—	543791

MESSIER, Marie	
MESSIER, Maurice— MICHELIN, Benjamin	543792
MICHELIN, Claire— MOFFET or MOUFET, Monique	543793
MOFFET, Napoléon— MONPLAISIR, Joseph	543794
MONPLAISIR, Julie— MORIN, Henriette	543795
MORIN, Hercule— MORISSETTE, Lindée	543796
MORISSETTE, Lorraine— NADEAU, Prosper	543797
NADEAU, Rachel— NOLIN, Guillaume	543798
NOLIN, Hélène— OUELLET, Aldéric	543799
OUELLET, Alexis— PAIEMENT, Berthe	543800
PAIEMENT, Caroline— PAQUET, Delphine	543801
PAQUET, Delvina— PARADIS, Sifroy	543802
PARADIS, Siméon— PARIS, Azilda	543803
PARIS, Béatrice— PELLAND, Lucienne	543804
PELLAND, Malvina— PELLETIER, Priscille	543805
PELLETIER, Prosper— PERREAU, Louis (M. 1826)	543806
PERREAU, Louis (M. 1826)— PETIT or LAPRÈS, Céline	543807
PETIT, Charles— PICHET(TE), Aziline	543808
PICHET(TE), Béatrice— PINEAU(LT) or PINAULT, David	543809
PINEAU(LT) or PINAULT, Edouard— PLEAU, Josephine	543810
PLEAU, Julie— POITRAS, Josephine	543811
POITRAS, Julie— POULIOT, Adelme	543812

POULIOT, Adjutor— PROULX, Eugénie	543813
PROULX, Eulalie— QUENNEVILLE, Joseph	543814
QUENNEVILLE, Josephine— RAJOTTE, Clarisse	543815
RAJOTTE, Damase— REMY, Lumina	543816
REMY, Malvina— RICHARD, Lione	543817
RICHARD, Lise— RIVAL, François-Xavier	543818
RIVAL, Geneviève— ROBERGE, PrudentR	543819
ROBERGE, Raphael— ROBIN, Aurele or Aurélie	543820
ROBIN, Brigitte— RODRIGUE, Léopold	543821
RODRIGUE, Lorenzo— ROUSSEAU, Benjamin	543822
ROUSSEAU, Benoit— ROY, Onésime	543824
ROY, Onesiphore— ROY, Sara or Sarah	543824
ROY, Scolastique— ST. HILAIRE, Elisa	543825
ST. HILAIRE, Elmire— ST. ROTH, Alice (M. 1922)	543826
ST. ROTH, Alice (M. 1922)— SAULNIER, Thomas	543827
SAULQUIN or SOLQUIN, Anne— SÉQUIN, Luisella	543828
SÉQUIN, Madeleine— SIMARD, Rose	543829
SIMARD, Sara— STOECKLIN, Charles	543830
STOKE, Cyrille— TARDIF, Georgiana	543831
TARDIF, Gérard— TÉTREAU, Appoline	543832
TÉTREAU, Archange—T HÉRIEN, Zotique (Group 1)	543833
THÉRIEN, Abraham (Group 2)—	543834

THIFFAULT, Gérard	
THIFFAULT, Germaine— TOUZIN, Gustave	543835
TOUZIN, Hélène— TROTTIER, Julienne	543836
TROTTIER, Laura— TURCOTTE, Malvina	543837
TURCOTTE, Marcel— VAILLANCOURT, Marthe	543838
VAILLANCOURT, Martial— VAUDRY, Luce	543855
VAUDRY, Madeleine— VÉZINA, Justine	543856
VÉZINA, Laisa— VINCELET, Jacques	543857
VINCELET, Jean-Baptiste— ZUBERBUHLER, Maximilien	543858
Supplement	<i>Film No.</i>
ABBOTT, Anne— AUDET, Eusèbe	1571024
AUDET, Eustache— BEAUDOIN, Flore	1571025
BEAUDOIN, Florentine— BELLAN, Prudent	1571026
BELLARD, Victor— BIAGE, Alfred	1571027
BIAGE, Blanche— BOIVIN, Régina	1571028
BOIVIN, Robert— BOURGEOIS, Adélaïde	1571029
BOURGEOIS, Adéline— BRISSON, Jeanette	1571030
BRISSON, Jennie— CAMPEAU, Frs-Xavier	1571031
CAMPEAU, François— CHAMBERLAND, Rose	1571032
CHAMBERLAND, Rosanna— CHATELAIN, Jean	1571033
CHATELAIN, Joseph— CONLAN or CONLON, Thomas	1571034
CONLAN or CONLON, William— CREVIER, Hormisdas	1571035
CREVIER, Hortence—	1571036

DAVID, Eugène	
DAVID, Exilda— DESCHAMPS, Onésime	1571037
DESCHAMPS, Onésiphore— DICAIRE, Jean-Bte	1571038
DICAIRE, Josephte— DUBRULE, Salomé	1571039
DUBRULE, Théophile— DUQUET or DUQUETTE, Josephine	1571040
DUQUET or DUQUETTE, Jovite— FLEURY, Ida-May	1571041
FLEURY, Jean-Bte— FYTGAT, Camille	1571042
GABARD, Jean-Marcel— GAUTHIER, Alexandrine	1571043
GAUTHIER, Alfred— GIRARD, Appoline	1571044
GIRARD, Arcade— GOYETTE, Albert	1571045
GOYETTE, Albina— GUILLEMET or GUILLEMETTE, Anita	1571046
GUILLEMET or GUILLEMETTE, Ann— HOULE, Cyrille	1571047
HOULE, Damase— JUTRAS, Zéphirin	1571048
KABLE, Charles— LACROIX, Adélard	1571049
LACROIX, Adjutor— LALONDE, Hermine	1571050
LALONDE, Hilaire— LANTHIER, Aimé	1571051
LANTHIER, Albertine— LAURIN, Basile	1571052
LAURIN, Benoit— LECAVALIER, Amédée	1571053
LECAVALIER, Angélique— LEGAULT, Josephine	1571054
LEGAULT, Judith— LETANG, Anselme	1571055
LETANG, Charles— LYTTE, Jane-Elisa	1571056
MCADAMS, Geo. Bernard— MARCHAND, Nazaire	1571057

MARCHAND, Noël— MATHIEU, Maggie	1571058
MATHIEU, Marie— MOISAN, Clémence	1571059
MOISAN, Cyrille— NADEAU, Bruno	1571060
NADEAU, Camille— PAGE, Emma	1571061
PAGE, Ernest— PAYETTE, Antonio	1571062
PAYETTE, Aristide— PETRIN, Emma	1571063
PETRIN, Joseph— POIRIER, Médard	1571064
POIRIER, Médéric— PRUNEAU, Julien	1571065
PRUNEAU, Léon— RICHARD, Félix	1571066
RICHARD, Félicien— ROCHON, Jérémie	1571067
ROCHON, Joseph— ST-AMANT, Rébecca	1571068
ST-AMANT, Régis— SAUVE, Isidore	1571069
SAUVE, Israël— STAS, Hubert	1571070
STATPORT, Charles— THIBERT, Adéline	1571071
THIBERT, Agnès— TURGEON, Asélier	1571072
TURGEON, Attala— VIGNEAU or BIGNAULT, Sara	1571073
VIGNEAU or VIGNAULT, Virginie— ZMIOWSKI, Henry-Corvin	1571074

THE RIVEST MARRIAGE INDEX

Appendix B

The Rivest Marriage Index is an important source for Québec marriages. The index includes over 230,000 marriages. Most entries are handwritten. The entries are filed by the bride's surname.

Years and Localities Indexed

The Rivest Marriage Index covers Catholic marriages from 1670 to 1972. It includes the parishes from the following districts and parishes:

- Joliette Prothonotarial District
- Saint-Jérôme Prothonotarial District
- Mont-Laurien Prothonotarial District
- Sorel Prothonotarial District
- St. Roch-de-L'Achigan Parish
- St. Roch-sur-Richelieu Parish

Information in the Index

Each record lists:

- The name of the bride.
- The name of the groom.
- The date of marriage (day, month, year).
- The parish where they were married.
- If the bride was a widow or the groom was a widower.
- The name of the parents (if the person was never married before).
- The name of the previous spouse (if the person was a widow or widower).

The record often shows:

- If a parent of the bride or groom is dead.
- If anyone in the entry is from another parish or a province other than Québec.

ORGANIZATION OF THE INDEX

The information is on cards. There is one card for each marriage. Brides are listed with their maiden surname.

The order of the cards is a little unusual:

1. The cards are grouped together by the bride's surname. The bride's given name is ignored. The surname groups are put in alphabetical order.
2. Within each group, the individual cards are then alphabetized by the groom's name.

For example:

Bride	Groom
GRENIER , Marie	<i>ALLAIRE, Louis Jos.</i>
GRENIER , Angélique	<i>ALLARD, Antoine</i>
GRENIER , Elisabeth	<i>BERNARD, Jacques</i>

Spelling variations of a surname may be filed together. For example, Grandmond and Grandmont are filed together.

Anonymous names are filed in the “A” section under “Anonymes.” They are then alphabetized by the groom's surname. These include marriage entries where:

- There was no name for the bride.
- There was no surname for the bride.
- The bride's surname was not known because of an illegitimate birth.

Common Terms and Abbreviations

For the English translation of common terms that appear in the index, see “Key Words” in the “Language and Languages” section of this outline.

HOW TO USE THE INDEX

Finding a Marriage Record

Step 1. Look for the bride's surname in the *Names and Film Numbers* list. (If a surname appears on two films, look at the grooms' names to decide which film you need.) Write down the film number.
Step 2. Get a copy of the microfilm.

Step 3. Find the record on the microfilm.

Step 4. Use the information to find the marriage in the original parish register (see the “Church Records” section of this outline).

Finding the Parents of a Widow or Widower:

Parents are only listed the first time a person was married. If a record has “ve,” “vve,” “vf,” or “veuf” by a person's name, the person was widowed and the previous spouse is listed. To find the names of the parents, look at the record of the previous marriage. (Remember, it will be filed under the bride's previous surname.)

NAMES AND FILM NUMBERS

The following list gives the film numbers and the first and last entries on each microfilm. The names in capital letters are the brides' surnames. The names in parentheses are the grooms' names.

<i>Names</i>	Film No.
ABACAMOUFF-McKAY (Miko, Stéfan)— AUBE (Plouffe, Michel)	933142
AUBE (Plouffe, René)— BEAUCHE(S)NE (Godin, Hormisdas)	933143
BEAUCHE(S)NE (Goulet, Norbert)— BELISLE (Lajoie, Henri)	933144
BELISLE (L'Allier, Charles)— BLANCHET(TE) (Cartier, Jean)	933145
BLANCHE(TE) (Couture, Jacques)— BOURQUE (Desmarais, Alfred)	933146
BOURQUE (Desmarais, Camille)— BRUNET (Trottier, Hormisdas)	933147
BRUNET (Trudeau, Maxime)— CHAMPAGNE (Cadieux, Delphis)	933148
CHAMPAGNE (Caille, Elphège)— CHARTRAND (Guindon, Paul)	933149
CHARTRAND (Harrison, Armand)— COOPER (Benjamin, Lawrence)	933150
COOPER (Burk, Daniel)— CROISETIERE (Allard, Oscar)	933151
CROISETIERE (Bacon, Georges)— DENIS (Chevrefils-Bélisle, Joseph)	933152
DENIS (Chevrier, Aimé)— DESROSIERS (Bayard, Joseph Arthur)	933153
DESROSIERS (Bazinet, Edgar)— DUFRESNE (Boyer, Eusèbe)	933154
DUFRESNE (Brisebois, David)— ETHIER (Lefebvre-Lassisserais, Toussaint)	933155
ETHIER (Légaré, William)— FORGET (Lorion, Edouard)	933156
FORGET (Lortie, Joseph-Arthur)— GASCON (Gingras, Guy)	933157
GASCON (Giroux, Richard)— GIRARD (Rénaud, Gabriel)	933158
GIRARD (Rénaud, Jean-Paul)— GRENIER (Mathurin, Arsnard)	933159
GRENIER (McGibbon, Howard)— HEROUX (St. Georges, Louis)	933160
HEROUX (St. Jacques, Jean)—	933161

JOYAL (Benoit, Jules)	
JOYAL or JOYCE (Benoit, Michael)— LACHAPELLE (Picotte, Albert)	933162
LACHAPELLE (Piquette, Sem)— LAMARCHE (Carpentier, Camille)	933163
LAMARCHE (Carpentier, Octavien)— LAPORTE (St. Germain, Guy)	933164
LAPORTE (St. Jean, Olaus)— LAVALLEE (Grignon, Aurele)	933165
LAVALLEE (Guérard, Antoine)— LEFEBVRE (Woodbury, Michael)	933166
LEFEBVRE (Wright, James)— LEVEILLE (Théroux, Benjamin)	933109
LEVEILLE (Théroux, Bruno)— MANEGRE (Bélanger, Jean)	933110
MANEGRE (Bélanger, Joseph)— MAURICE (Lepine, René)	933111
MAURICE (Lepine, Yves)— MONETTE (Filion, Henri)	933112
MONETTE (Filion, Willey)— O'CONNOR (Plunkett, James)	933113
O'CONNOR (Power, John)— PARENTEAU (Fagnan, Marcel)	933114
PARENTEAU (Farly, P. Emile)— PERREAULT (Pilon, Joseph)	933115
PERREAULT (Pencier, Pierre)— POIRIER (Poirier, Pacifique)	933116
POIRIER (Poirier, Théophile)— RANGER (Dufort-Lacouture, Jean-Baptiste)	933117
RANGER (Enright, James)— RIVEST (Robert, André)	933118
RIVEST (Robert, Jean Marie)— ROY (Dupuis, Lionel)	933119
ROY (Dupuis, Yvon)— SAUVE (Rodier, Paul Arthur)	933120
SAUVE (Sabourin, Alexandre)— TESSIER (Raymond, Marcel)	933121
TESSIER (Régeas-Laprade, Narcisse)— TURCOT(TE) (Plante, André)	933122
TURCOT(TE) (Plante, Antonio)— VINCENT (Desrosiers, Napoléon)	933123
VINCENT (Dubeau, Déodate)— ZUDORSKA (Mierzurtsky, C.)	933124

TANGUAY'S GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY

Appendix C

Cyprien Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles canadiennes* (Genealogical Dictionary of French Canadian Families) is an important source for Québec research. The seven-volume dictionary gives the genealogy of most of the French Canadian colonists and many of their descendants. Records are from the late 1500s to about 1800.

A supplement to Tanguay's *Dictionnaire* is J.-Arthur Leboeuf, *Complément au dictionnaire généalogique Tanguay* (Supplement to Tanguay's Genealogical Dictionary), 4 vols. (Montréal, Qué.: Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, 1957–1977; FHL book 971 D2t supp. ser. 1, 2, and 3; film 823824 items 1–3; computer nos. 119273 and 217247–217249). The text is in French. The supplement includes additions and corrections to Tanguay's *Dictionnaire*. Some families are traced to the late 1800s. Series 3 is the most complete but is not available on microfilm.

Information in the Dictionary

The information given in an entry may include:

- Names of the husband and his wife (or wives).
- Names of the fathers of the husband and wife.
- Names of the children.
- Names of the children's spouses.
- Christening dates and places.
- Marriage dates and places.
- Burial dates and places.
- Generations of the husband and wife from their immigrant ancestors.
- Often, an immigrant's exact place of origin in France.

Organization of the Dictionary

Entries are in alphabetical order by the husband's name. A year in large, bold numbers indicates the beginning of a new record. (It is the year of the husband's first marriage.) The entry is a record of the husband's marriages and children.

Common Terms and Abbreviations

For the English translation of common French genealogical terms and abbreviations, see “Key Words” in the “Language and Languages” section of this outline.

Names and Film Numbers

People married from 1608 to 1700 are in:

<i>Volume Number</i>	film number
Vol. 1.	105970 item 1

People married after 1700 are in:

<i>Volume Number</i>	film number
Vol. 2. Abel to Chapuy	105970 item 2
Vol. 3. Charbonneau to Eziero	105971 item 1
Vol. 4. Fabas–Jinines	105971 item 2
Vol. 5. Joachim–Mercier	105971 item 3
Vol. 6. Mercin–Robidou	105972 item 1
Vol. 7. Robillard–Ziseuse	105972 item 2

HOW TO READ AN ENTRY

Dates. Most dates have a letter in front of them. The letter “b” means a christening date, “m” means a marriage date, and “s” means a burial date.

Localities and Superscript Numbers. The *Dictionnaire* gives the locality where the christening, marriage, or burial was registered. Sometimes the place the person came from is listed.

Superscript (raised) numbers are used to represent localities. The *first time* a locality appears in an entry, there will be a superscript number behind it (for example: Trois Rivières 3). In the rest of the entry, 3 may be listed instead of rewriting Trois Rivières.

Superscript numbers do not represent the same locality in all entries. In one entry, 3 may mean Trois Rivières. In another entry, 3 may mean Montréal. Each time you look at an entry, find the first time every superscript number appears. The place the number represents in that entry will be listed. (You may wish to make a list of the numbers and localities to help you interpret the entry correctly.)

Localities can help you follow the migration of the family. For example, if several children are baptized at Montréal but the rest are baptized at Trois-Rivières, the family probably moved from Montréal to Trois-Rivières.

Names. The husband's surname is written in large capital letters. The surname of the wife is written in small capital letters. The children's names are written in italics. When only a given name is listed, it means the father and child had the same surname.

Roman Numerals. Roman numerals indicate generations. A person with **I** beside the name is the first ancestor listed in Tanguay's *Dictionnaire*. **II** is a child of the first ancestor. **III** is the grandchild of the first ancestor, and so on.

Exampe 1

Example 2

FINDING AN IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

The dictionary often gives an immigrant's exact place of origin in France. To trace a genealogy back to an immigrant ancestor:

- Find the name of the person's father. If only a given name is listed, the father and child had the same surname. The Roman numeral (I, II, III, etc.) by the father's name indicates the number of generations to the immigrant ancestor.
- Find the record for the father. Look for the name of *his* father. Continue tracing the fathers' records until you come to the ancestor with **I** by his name. That is the immigrant ancestor.

MISCELLANEOUS SITUATIONS

When the events have been registered under both a proper name and a nickname, the dictionary generally refers you back to the proper name. For example, in a marriage record Jacob Lessard married Marie Louise Wolfe (Polish by nationality). In the records of their children's baptisms, she is named Marie-Louise *Loupe* or Marie-Louise *Polonaise* (meaning Polish). The dictionary refers the names *Loupe* and *Polonaise* back to the name *Wolfe*. Name variations which were known in the colony before the year 1700 are indicated in Volume 1, pages xxxi and xxxii.

Sometimes the record of the baptism of an infant is recorded under the Christian name of his father. For example, Louis is the son of Jean *Raymond*, whose full surname is *Raymond de Fogas*. A reference is made from the shortened surname *Raymond* to *de Fogas*.

Sometimes children were baptized several months after their birth. The reason for these delays was the prolonged absence of the missionaries who infrequently visited the different centers of population. The families would wait for the visit of the missionary to have baptism administered to their children. Therefore, do not be surprised if several baptisms in the same family are only a few months apart.

OTHER INFORMATION IN THE DICTIONARY

Vol. 1:

p. xix: Survey of the etymology and history of names. (Aperçu étymologique et historique sur les noms.)

p. xxxiii: Key to the genealogical dictionary. (Clef du dictionnaire généalogique.)

p. 593: Ecclesiastical provinces of France in the year 1631. (Provinces ecclésiastiques de France en l'année 1631.)

p. 595: Alphabetical list of the cities in France with the name of their province in 1631. (Table alphabétique des villes de France avec le nom de leur province en 1631.)

p. 601: Chronological list of parishes and missions of the province of Quebec having registers from 1621 to 1871. (Table chronologique des paroisses et missions de la province de Québec tenant registres, de 1621 à 1871.)

p. 607: Geographical list of the parishes of Quebec in 1871. (Table géographique des paroisses de la province de Québec en 1871.)

p. 611: Alphabetical list of the parishes of the province of Quebec in 1871. It gives the diocese and the number of each parish. (Table alphabétique des paroisses de la province de Québec en 1871.)

p. 617: Governors of New France from 1608 to 1700. It also lists the judges, provost-marshalls,

doctors, and notaries. (Gouverneurs de la Nouvelle France de 1608 à 1700.)

p. 619: Lists of Lords of New France in 1681. It also includes a list of personnel of the different religious houses. (Tableau des seigneuries de la Nouvelle France en 1681.)

Vol. 3

p. 603: Slaves. A list of slaves in the 17th and 18th centuries giving the name of the slave, the names of the owner, the slave's birth date, and the burial date and place of each slave. (Esclaves.)

Vol. 4

p. 607: Illegitimate births. A statistical picture of the total births, total legitimate births, and total illegitimate births for French Canada from 1701 to 1870. (Illégitimes.)

Vol.7

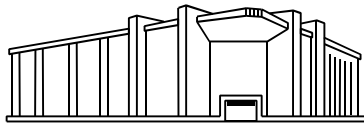
p. 495: Alphabetical list of proper names, their variations, and nicknames. (Table alphabétique des noms d'hommes, leurs variations et surnoms.)

p. 603: Alphabetical list of the names of women who do not have a family founder in Canada. (Table alphabétique des noms de femmes n'ayant pas souché en Canada.)

p. 685: List of women for whom only the first name is mentioned in the christening. (Liste des femmes dont le nom de baptême seul est mentionné.)

p. 687: Names of white men married to native (Indian) women. (Noms des blanc mariés aux femmes indigènes.)

Paper publication: Second edition October 1997. English approval: 10/97.



FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

French

INTRODUCTION

This guide is for researchers who do not speak French but must write to France, Belgium, Luxembourg, or Quebec to request genealogical records. It includes a list of sentences you would use in a letter about genealogical records and a French translation of these sentences.

BEFORE YOU WRITE

Before you write a letter in French to obtain family history information, you should do these things:

□ **Determine exactly where your ancestor was born, married, or died.** Because most genealogical records were kept locally, you will need to know the specific town where your ancestor's records were kept. See the *Tracing Immigrant Origins Research Outline* (34111) from the Family History Library™ for help in finding hometowns.

□ **Determine if the Family History Library has records from the area where your relative lived.** The best sources of information in French-speaking areas are records of births, marriages, and deaths kept by civil registration offices (or parishes in Quebec). The library has microfilmed these records for many localities, but not all. Use the Family History Library Catalog™ to determine what records are available through the Family History Library and Family History Centers™. If records are available from the library or Family History Centers, it is usually faster and more productive to search these records first. The library's *France Research Outline*, *Canada Research Outline*, and *Quebec Research Outline* explain how to research records at the library or at Family History Centers. If the records you want are not available at these locations, you can use the research outlines to help you decide what records to search. Write to the Family History Library (35 North West Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400) for the addresses of nearby Family History Centers.

□ **Determine where records from your ancestor's hometown are stored today.** Records for smaller localities may be kept with records of a nearby larger community. You can use a gazetteer to determine which community serves your ancestor's locality in France, Belgium, or Luxembourg. For help locating records, see the library's research outline for France. For help locating parish records in Quebec, see the library's research outlines for Canada and Quebec.

RESEARCH BY MAIL

What to Ask in Each Nation

Write *only* when you cannot find the information any other way. The following list shows the kind of information you may be able to obtain through correspondence from several kinds of organizations in French-speaking nations:

In **all French-speaking nations** you can write to—

- *Genealogical societies.*
 - Request that the letter be forwarded to a member interested in the same family, locality, or group of people.
 - Request a list of people who might consider making a short search of records in a nearby repository for pay.
- *Professional researchers.* Offer to pay a researcher for a search of records in a nearby repository.

In **France and Belgium** you can also write to—

- *Civil registration offices.* Request a birth, marriage, or death certificate to verify the place of origin of a direct ancestor.
- *Departmental or provincial archives.*
 - Ask where the records of a specific town are kept and what dates the records cover.
 - Ask when their archives are open to the public.

In **Luxembourg** you can write to—

- *Civil registration offices.* Request a certificate to verify the birth place of a direct ancestor born within the last hundred years. The Family History Library has filmed most earlier records from Luxembourg.

In **Quebec** you can write to—

- *Roman Catholic parishes.* Request transcripts of baptism, marriage, or burial records from 1877 to the present. The Family History Library has filmed most earlier Catholic records from Quebec.

Addressing the Envelope

Societies. The book *Genealogical Research Directory: National and International* by Keith A. Johnson and Malcolm R. Sainty lists the addresses of most genealogical societies in French-speaking nations (Sydney: Johnson and Sainty, 1993; FHL book 929.1025 G286grd 1993).

Address the envelope to—

Monsieur le Président
(*Name of the society*)

(Address)
(Postal code) (Town)
(NATION)

Professional researchers. Names and addresses of researchers for hire can be found in genealogical periodicals.

Civil registration offices. (France, Belgium, and Luxembourg only.) Address the envelope to—

Monsieur l'officier de l'état-civil
Mairie de (Town)
(Postal code) (Town)
FRANCE, BELGIUM, or LUXEMBOURG

Archives. Find archive addresses with the help of the *France Research Outline*, the International Council on Archives' *International Directory of Archives* (Archivum Series, vol. 38 [Munich: Saur, 1992]; FHL book 020.5 Ar25 v. 38), or call the Family History Library at 801-240-3433.

Address the envelope to—

France: Monsieur le Directeur
Archives départementales
(Postal code) (Town)
FRANCE

Belgium: Monsieur le Directeur
Archives de la Province
(Postal code) (Town)
BELGIUM

Catholic parishes. (Quebec only.) Address the envelope to—

Monsieur le Curé
(Town), Québec
CANADA (Postal code)

Postal Codes

When addressing your letter, you will need to write the postal (zip) code **before** the name of the town when writing to France, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Write the postal code **after** the word "Canada" when writing to Quebec. For help finding postal codes, use the postal gazetteer for the country, or call the Family History Library at 801-240-3433.

How to Send Return Postage and Money

The first time you write someone in Europe or Quebec, send three international reply coupons (available at most large post offices) to pay for return postage.

When writing to a parish in Quebec, it is also a good idea to send a donation of \$10 as a courtesy. Do not send a personal check, which is difficult and expensive to exchange. Cash is most easily converted to foreign currency, but there are always risks in sending cash.

An easy and inexpensive way to send money to Europe or Quebec from the United States is to

telephone Ruesch International Financial Services at 800-424-2923. Ask for an international bank draft for the equivalent of \$10 (or another amount) in either Canadian dollars or Belgian, Luxembourg, Swiss, or French francs. There is a \$2 service charge. Have the check made payable to the organization you are contacting (the *Paroisse* [parish] in Quebec). Ruesch will give you a transaction number to write on your payment check. Send the payment to—

Ruesch International Financial Services
International Division, 10th floor
1350 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005

When they receive your payment, Ruesch will promptly send you a foreign currency draft (check) you can mail to Europe or Quebec.

Some researchers do not send money when writing to a civil registration office, archive, researcher, or genealogical society for the first time. These organizations may prefer to bill you for their services. Some may ask you to make the check payable to their account number. If you want, you may write an institution to determine their fees before making a request. However, this will significantly increase the time it takes to get information.

Checklist for Mailing Your Letter

- Keep a photocopy of your letter.
- Enclose three international reply coupons.
- Convert funds to foreign currency.
- Mark "Air Mail" on envelopes addressed overseas.

WHAT TO EXPECT

It may take six months or longer for you to receive a reply to your request for information (airmail improves the response time). The results of writing to civil registration offices (or parishes in Quebec) can vary greatly. You may get more information than requested, or you may get no answer at all. Some will not answer until money is sent. Some may be unable to provide information.

Because some information is not easily obtained by writing directly to a registrar (or priest in Quebec), you may need to hire a local private researcher. We suggest that you inquire about a competent local researcher when you write.

When you receive a reply, send a note of thanks or acknowledgement. You may wish to do this in a follow-up letter requesting further information. Refer to your earlier letter and their return letter by date. If they have assigned you a reference number, include that number as well.

Use French-English dictionaries to help you understand the reply. Sometimes you can hire accredited genealogists to translate for you.

If you do not receive an answer, write again sending a copy of your first letter. Do not send more money unless you verify that your first letter did not arrive.

HOW TO WRITE A LETTER IN FRENCH

Your letter should include the following:

- the date (at the top)
- the name and address of the addressee
- a greeting
- a short, specific, genealogical request
- a comment about return postage (and sometimes reimbursement)
- closing remarks
- your signature
- your return address (including your country)

Be brief and simple. Do not ask for more than one or two pieces of information in a single letter.

The following English-to-French translations will help you compose your letter. Read the sentences in English and choose those that best express what you want to say. Alternative phrases are shown in double brackets (« »). Be sure that your sentences are arranged logically. You may want to write your letter first in English using the following sentences, then replace the sentences with their French translations. However you

proceed, make sure you type or neatly print your letter and, when necessary, add any diacritical marks and special characters (such as à, â, ç, é, è, ê, ë, î, ï, ô, ö, û, ù) with a pen.

Gender. Three of the words in the French translations need to match your gender. The words are intéressé(e), obligé(e), and reconnaissant(e). The feminine ending is listed in parentheses. If you are a man, use intéressé, obligé, and reconnaissant. If you are a woman, use intéressée, obligée, and reconnaissante.

Do not use this guide as the letter itself! That might insult the recipient and lessen the chance of a reply.

Writing Dates

Write dates in the European style: day-month-year. Write the name of the month out and write the year in full. For example, write *10 décembre 1889*, not *12-10-89* or even *10-12-1889*.

January	- janvier	July	- juillet
February	- février	August	- août
March	- mars	September	- septembre
April	- avril	October	- octobre
May	- mai	November	- novembre
June	- juin	December	- décembre

English

French

Letter to a Genealogical Society

1. Dear President:	1. Monsieur le Président,
2. My ancestor (<i>fill in ancestor's name</i>) emigrated from your region. «in (<i>fill in year</i>).»	2. Mon ancêtre (<i>fill in ancestor's name</i>) a quitté votre région. «vers (<i>fill in year</i>).»
3. He «She» was from (<i>fill in the town</i>).	3. Il «Elle» venait de (<i>fill in the town</i>).
4. He was born «She was born» «about» (<i>fill in date</i>).	4. Il est né «Elle est née» «environ» (<i>fill in date</i>).
5. I have not been able to identify this place which appears to be in your area. Perhaps I do not have the correct spelling. Do you have any suggestions?	5. Il ne m'a pas été possible d'identifier ce lieu exact d'origine dans votre région. Peut-être que l'orthographe a été déformée. Auriez-vous quelque recommandation à ce sujet?
6. The spelling of the surname, (<i>fill in surname</i>), is not certain. What is the likely spelling in your area?	6. L'orthographe de ce patronyme, (<i>fill in surname</i>), n'est pas certaine. Pourriez-vous suggérer les orthographes possible pour votre région?
7. Could you tell me if the surname (<i>fill in the surname</i>) is common in your area? Is there a member of your group who is studying that surname or the families in (<i>fill in the town</i>)? Would you kindly forward my letter to that person?	7. Pourriez-vous me dire si le nom de famille (<i>fill in the surname</i>) existe dans votre région? Y a-t-il un membre de votre groupe qui étudie ce nom ou les familles de (<i>fill in the town</i>)? Voudriez-vous être assez aimable pour lui acheminer ma lettre?

8. Do you have a list of people who are willing to do research for a fee?	8. Avez-vous une liste de personnes qui se chargent de faire des recherches rémunérées?
9. Is there a periodical published by your association? Please tell me the conditions and benefits of subscription and how to run a genealogical query.	9. Est-ce que votre association publie une revue? Quelles sont les conditions et les avantages de souscription et comment pourrais-je insérer une question dans la revue?
10. Please find enclosed three international reply coupons for return postage.	10. Veuillez trouver ci-joint trois coupons réponse internationaux pour couvrir les frais postaux.
11. With my greatest thanks, please accept my sincere greetings. <i>(Your signature)</i> <i>(fill in your name and address)</i>	11. Avec mes plus grands remerciements, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. <i>(Your signature)</i> <i>(fill in your name and address)</i>

Letter to a Professional Researcher

12. Dear Sir: «Madam:»	12. Monsieur, «Madame,»
13. I need the help of a genealogist for some research. I would be very grateful if you would send me your rate and conditions, including traveling expenses if necessary.	13. J'ai besoin de l'aide d'un généalogiste pour quelques recherches. Je vous serais très obligé(e) de bien vouloir m'envoyer votre tarif et conditions, y compris bien entendu, frais de déplacements éventuels.
14. Can I write to you in English?	14. Puis-je vous écrire en anglais?
15. Please find enclosed a family group sheet with all the information I have.	15. Veuillez trouver ci-joint une feuille de groupement de famille avec toutes les informations que je possède.
16. Would you be able to research the ancestors of the husband? «the wife?» «both spouses?»	16. Pensez-vous que vous pourriez rechercher les ancêtres de l'époux? «l'épouse?» «des époux?»
17. I would like to find all the children of each family as well as the children's death dates when they died under the age of eight years.	17. Je désire avoir tous les enfants de chaque famille trouvée, ainsi que les décès des enfants morts en dessous de huit ans.
18. The marriages of the children interest me also.	18. Les mariages des enfants m'intéressent aussi.
19. I am not interested in the marriages of the children except for the direct line.	19. Les mariages des enfants ne m'intéressent pas excepté pour la lignée directe.
20. I do not need a complete transcription of each document but a short transcription of the genealogical information found in the documents and the source of information.	20. Je n'ai pas besoin de transcription complète des documents mais simplement une transcription des informations généalogiques trouvées dans chaque document avec la source d'information.
21. Please complete the family group sheets and do not worry about transcribing the documents.	21. Veuillez compléter des fiches familiales sans vous inquiéter de transcrire les documents.
22. If I use your services, it is my intention to pay you with a draft in converted currency. Please tell me the name to write on the draft.	22. Si je décide d'employer vos services, je compte vous payer par mandat international en monnaie de votre pays. Veuillez bien me dire le nom de la personne à qui le mandat doit être libellé !

23. Please find enclosed three international reply coupons for return postage.	23. Veuillez trouver ci-joint trois coupons réponse internationaux pour couvrir les frais postaux.
24. Awaiting your answer, Sir. «Madam.» Sincerely, (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)	24. Dans l'attente de votre réponse, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur «Madame», à l'expression de mes sincères salutations. (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)
Letter to a Civil Registration Office	
25. Dear Civil Registrar:	25. Monsieur l'officier de l'état-civil,
26. I would be very grateful if you would send me a complete copy of the «birth» «marriage» «death» certificate of (<i>fill in relationship</i>). my father my mother my grandfather my grandmother my great-grandfather my great-grandmother my parents my grandparents my great-grandparents one of my male ancestors one of my female ancestors	26. Je vous serais très obligé(e) de bien vouloir m'envoyer, si possible, la copie intégrale de l'acte de «naissance» «mariage» «décès» de (<i>fill in relationship</i>). mon père ma mère mon grand-père ma grand-mère mon arrière grand-père mon arrière grand-mère mes parents mes grands-parents mes arrière grand-parents d'un de mes ancêtres d'une de mes ancêtres
27. (<i>Supply pertinent information</i>) a. Given name and surname: b. Date of birth: c. Place of birth: d. Father's given name and surname: e. Mother's given name and maiden surname: f. Husband's given name and surname: g. Wife's given name and maiden surname: h. Date of marriage: i. Place of marriage: j. Date of death: k. Place of death:	27. (<i>Supply pertinent information</i>) a. Prénom et nom: b. Date de naissance: c. Lieu de naissance: d. Prénom et nom de son père: e. Prénom et nom de jeune fille de sa mère: f. Prénom et nom de son mari: g. Prénom et nom de jeune fille de sa femme: h. Date de mariage: i. Lieu de mariage: j. Date de décès: k. Lieu de décès:
28. Please find enclosed three international reply coupons for return postage.	28. Veuillez trouver ci-joint trois coupons réponse internationaux pour couvrir les frais postaux.
29. With my greatest thanks, please accept my sincere greetings. (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)	29. Avec mes plus grands remerciements, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)
Letter to a Departmental or Provincial Archive	
30. Dear Director:	30. Monsieur le Directeur,

31. Do you have the civil and parish registers for the town of <i>(fill in town name)</i> ? For which years?	31. Possédez-vous les registres d'état-civil et paroissiaux de <i>(fill in town name)</i> ? Pour quelles années?
32. Are there other years available somewhere else?	32. Existe-t-il d'autres années consultables en mairie?
33. Please tell me the days and hours that you will be open during the month of <i>(fill in the month)</i> . (See page 3 for names of the months. Use <i>d'</i> in front of <i>avril, août, and octobre.</i>)	33. Voudriez-vous bien m'indiquer les heures et jours ouvrables pendant le mois de «d'» <i>(fill in the month)</i> . (Use <i>d'</i> in front of <i>avril, août, and octobre.</i>)
34. Could you send me the name and address of a person who could do research for me?	34. Pourriez-vous m'envoyer les nom et adresse d'une personne qui pourrait faire une recherche pour moi?
35. Could you send me the name and address of the genealogical association for your region?	35. Pourriez-vous m'envoyer les nom et adresse de l'Association généalogique de votre région?
36. Please find enclosed three international reply coupons for return postage.	36. Veuillez trouver ci-joint trois coupons réponse internationaux pour couvrir les frais postaux.
37. With my greatest thanks, please accept my sincere greetings. <i>(Your signature)</i> <i>(fill in your name and address)</i>	37. Avec mes plus grands remerciements, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le directeur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. <i>(Your signature)</i> <i>(fill in your name and address)</i>

Letter to a Catholic Priest in Quebec

38. Dear Parish Priest:	38. Monsieur le Curé,
39. I am researching ancestors, and I would be very grateful for any information which you could find in your registers on my family.	39. Je suis en train d'effectuer des recherches sur mes ancêtres et je vous serais très obligé(e) pour toute information que vous pourriez trouver dans vos registres sur ma famille.
40. <i>(Supply pertinent information)</i> a. Given name and surname: b. Date of birth: c. Place of birth: d. Father's given name and surname: e. Mother's given name and maiden surname: f. Husband's given name and surname: g. Wife's given name and maiden surname: h. Date of marriage: i. Place of marriage: j. Date of death: k. Place of death:	40. <i>(Supply pertinent information)</i> a. Prénom et nom: b. Date de naissance: c. Lieu de naissance: d. Prénom et nom de son père: e. Prénom et nom de jeune fille de sa mère: f. Prénom et nom de son mari: g. Prénom et nom de jeune fille de sa femme: h. Date de mariage: i. Lieu de mariage: j. Date de décès: k. Lieu de décès:
41. Could you trace my ancestors back to the previous generation?	41. Pourriez-vous remonter mes ancêtres à la génération précédente?
42. I would like more information on the family of <i>(fill in the person's name)</i> . I would be very grateful if you could obtain the names and birth dates of his «her» brothers and sisters as well as the marriage of their parents.	42. Je voudrais davantage d'information sur la famille de <i>(fill in the person's name)</i> . Je vous serais très reconnaissant(e) si vous pouviez obtenir les noms et dates de naissance de ses frères et soeurs ainsi que le mariage des parents.

43. Please find enclosed \$10 (Canadian) for reply postage and donation to your parish. Let me know the balance owed you.	43. Veuillez trouver ci-joint 10 dollars (Canadien) pour les frais de réponse et une donation à votre paroisse. S'il vous plaît, veuillez bien me dire la balance qui vous est due.
44. With my greatest thanks, please accept my sincere greetings. (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)	44. Avec mes plus grands remerciements, je vous prie d'agréer, monsieur le curé, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués. (<i>Your signature</i>) (fill in your name and address)
Follow-up [Use these sentences in follow-up letters as needed.]	
45. Thank you for the information you sent on (<i>fill in date</i>).	45. Je vous remercie pour les informations que vous m'avez fait parvenir (<i>fill in date</i>).
46. I need further information about one of the individuals you mentioned in your letter: (<i>fill in name</i>).	46. J'ai besoin d'informations supplémentaires sur (<i>fill in name</i>) que vous mentionnez dans votre lettre.
47. I am very grateful for the information that you had the kindness to send me. I take the liberty to impose again on your kindness and ask you to please send me the complete copy of the «birth» «marriage» «death» certificate of (<i>fill in name</i>).	47. Je vous suis très reconnaissant(e) pour les informations que vous avez eu la gentillesse de m'envoyer. Je me permets d'abuser de nouveau de votre amabilité pour vous demander de bien vouloir m'envoyer la copie intégrale de l'acte de «naissance» «mariage» «décès» de (<i>fill in name</i>).
48. I requested a certificate from you on (<i>fill in date</i>). See the enclosed photocopy. Perhaps you did not receive the request. I am still interested in obtaining this certificate. Please inform me how much I should send you.	48. Je vous ai écrit le (<i>fill in date</i>) vous demandant de bien vouloir m'envoyer un acte d'État-civil. Veuillez trouver ci-joint la photocopie de ma lettre que vous semblez ne pas avoir reçue. Je suis toujours intéressé(e) à recevoir ce document. S'il vous plaît veuillez bien m'aviser de la somme à vous envoyer.
49. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I sent you on (<i>fill in date</i>). Please write and tell me if you can do this research.	49. Je vous joins une copie de la lettre que je vous avez envoyée le (<i>fill in date</i>). Je vous serais reconnaissant(e) si vous pouviez me contacter et me faire savoir si vous pouvez faire cette recherche.

See the next page for an example of a letter using the sentences in this guide.

EXAMPLE LETTER

Date 20 juillet 1994

Addressee Monsieur l'officier de l'état-civil
Mairie de Nulle Part
67999 Quelque Part
FRANCE

Greeting Monsieur l'officier de l'état-civil,

Genealogical Request Je vous serais très obligée de bien vouloir m'envoyer la copie intégrale de l'acte de naissance de mon arrière grand-père.

Prénom et nom: Jacob BELLER
Date de naissance: 19 novembre 1857
Lieu de naissance: Nulle Part, Bas-Rhin, France
Prénom et nom de jeune fille de sa femme: Anna ZIMMERMAN
Date de mariage: 19 janvier 1882
Lieu de mariage: Fairbury, Livingston, Illinois, USA

Comment on Postage Veuillez trouver ci-joint trois coupon-réponse internationaux pour couvrir les frais postaux.

Closing Avec mes plus grands remerciements, je vous prie d'agrèer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Signature

Return Address Jane Doe
674 "Q" Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84103
USA

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this guide. Please send your suggestions to—

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Quebec Census Indexes

1825	1861	1871	1881	1891
Ascott, Quebec, 1825 Census. H1R CS 83 . H65x		Index to the 1871 Census of Quebec: Shefford County, See Byline for Call no,	Index to the 1881 Census of Quebec: Shefford County. See Byline for Call no.	
Shipton, Quebec, 1825 Census. H1R F 1054.5 ,S56 H64				

HEADQUARTERS OF JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN QUEBEC

Judicial Districts	Archives located at
1. Abitibi -----	Amos
2. Arthabaska -----	Arthabaska
3. Beauce -----	St. Joseph-de-Beauce
4. Beauharnois -----	Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
5. Bedford -----	Cowansville
6. Bonaventure -----	New Carlisle
7. Chicoutimi -----	Chicoutimi
8. Drummond -----	Drummondville
9. Gaspé -----	Percé
10. Hull -----	Hull
11. Iberville -----	Saint-Jean
12. Joliette -----	Joliette
13. Kamouraska -----	Rivière-du-Loup
14. Haute-riive -----	Baie-Comeau
15. Labelle -----	Mont-Laurier
16. Mégantic -----	Theford Mines
17. Montmagny -----	Montmagny
18. Montréal -----	Montréal
19. Nicolet -----	Nicolet
20. Pontiac -----	Campbell's Bay
21. Quebec -----	Quebec
22. Richelieu -----	Sorel
23. Rimouski -----	Rimouski
24. Roberval -----	Roberval
25. Rouyn-Noranda -----	Rouyn
26. Saguenay -----	La Malbaie
27. Saint-François -----	Sherbrooke
28. Saint-Hyacinthe -----	Saint-Hyacinthe
29. Témiscamingue -----	Ville-Marie
30. Saint-Maurice -----	Shawinigan
31. Terrebonne -----	Saint-Jérôme
32. Trois-Rivières -----	Trois-Rivières

THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OBSERVER is published monthly by the Genealogical Society of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Inc., 107 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111. Circulation: employees, 600, branch libraries, 1,200; other, 200; total 2,000.

Editor, Dr. Theodore M. Burton, managing editor, T. Hoyt Palmer. The material contained in this news bulletin is not copyrighted, and the Genealogical Society encourages reproduction or quotation, whole or in part, to further the communication of genealogical news of interest.

We are glad to see that information published in the GSO is occasionally being picked up and re-published in keeping with our invitation to other news media to use such information. The January issue of Genealogical Research News, published by the Sacramento Branch Library, published full-page reproductions of two pages from our March 1969 issue.