

A. The Roman Numeral at the left of a name designates:

1. The number of generations of the same family.
2. The degree of relationship within the family.
 - a. The name of the head of the family is in large capitals.
 - b. The name of the mother and of strangers introduced into the family by an alliance is in semicapitals.
 - c. The name of all the children is reproduced in italics.

B. The small numeral or exponent raised above a name of a place (for example, Quebec¹) and, thereafter, above the letters b m s represent the names of the place where are found registered the baptisms, the marriages, and the burials. The use of this small numeral saves repetition of the place name. For example, b¹ = baptized in Quebec; at least, the record of the baptism is in Quebec.

C. These small numerals also serve to indicate the movement of a family from place to place by showing where the family lived at the moment of the registration of the baptism, of the marriage, or of the burial. Thus, when several children of a family are baptized in Montreal, whereas the other children are baptized in Trois-Rivieres or at Quebec, one can easily presume that the family lived in these various places at the time the above events took place.

D. The date of the marriage, when known, is always in parenthesis following the heavy black date at the top of each family record. Whenever a second marriage has been found recorded, the marriage date is in parenthesis following a date in ordinary type. Such usage helps to avoid deranging the chronological order which the heavy black date traces for the families of the same name.

EXAMPLES OF THE FOREGOING EXPLANATIONS ARE NOW PRESENTED IN THE DICTIONARY THUS:

1680, (23 octobre) Quebec.⁵

III.--COUILLARD, Louis

((Louis II.))

E. In the foregoing article we find all the following information: (Please see pp. ~~99-94~~) 143-144

1. The date of marriage and the place of marriage of Louis Couillard: 1680, (23 Octobre) Quebec.
2. The degree of relationship of Louis Couillard to the first member of that particular family to settle in Canada:
(III.)= the third degree of relationship, making Louis Couillard the grandson of the colonist, or the first of the family to come to Canada to live.
3. The name of his father:
The father of Louis Couillard was also Louis Couillard, indicated here as Louis II, the son of the colonist or founder of the family in Canada.
4. The date and the place of his burial:
s 15 Ma6 1728, at St. Pierre du Sud.
5. The name of his first wife:
Marie Vaudry
6. The name and the degree of relationship of the father of this woman:
Charles Vaudry, (the first member of this particular Vaudry family to come to Canada.) This same bit of information (Charles I) indicates the reference to the family of Charles Vaudry, where is found all the information concerning his daughter Marie. (Translator's note: Jacques Vaudry, not Charles Vaudry, is given on page 582 as the father of Marie. Please check the Vaudry name under the date 1661)
7. The name of his children, the date of their baptism, the date of their death, and the names of the parish where the records are to be found:
Louis, baptized the 6 March 1686, at Cap St. Ignace; Buried at the same place on 13 April 1686.
8. The date of his second marriage:
1688, (4 mai) Quebec

9. The names of the second wife and of her father:
Marie Fortin, daughter of Francois, (first of this family to settle here).
10. The names of the 11 children of the second marriage, with dates of baptism, of marriage, and of deaths, indicating always the name of the parishes where the records are to be found. This indication is given by the small numerals 3, 5, 8, which represent, respectively, Quebec, Cap St. Ignace, St. Thomas. (For example, by referring to the children of Marie Fortin, we find that although Genevieve was baptized on 18 July 1689 at Quebec (figure 5), the next child, Elizabeth, was baptized on 17 April 1691 at St. Thomas (figure 8 is now used to indicate each reference to St. Thomas town).
11. The date of the 3rd marriage:
1712, (7 novembre) l'Islet (Islet is a town name).
12. The names of the wife and of her father:
Belanger, Marguerite, daughter of Louis, (the second member in line of this particular Belanger family. There is a discrepancy in the date of Louis' baptism. Please check on page 38 under the dates of 1637 and 1682. Here we find given as baptism dates (a) 9 January 1655 and (b) 1652.
13. The date of the 4th marriage:
1719, (31 janvier) St. Thomas
14. The name of the wife, of her father, and of her previous husband:
Nolin, Louise, widow of Joseph Langlois, and daughter of Jacques Nolin, the first member of this family to settle in Canada.
15. The marriage, at St. Thomas (8) on 22 June 1738, of his daughter Marianne, whose record of baptism is not found (b....). She was married to Louis Marganne de la Valtrie.

F. When records are found under the given name and under the surname, also, the Dictionary generally refers the reader to the letter of the given name.

- G. In a marriage record, we find that Jacob Wolfe, Polish by nationality, marries off his daughter Marie-Louise. Later, in records of the children's baptism, we find that the mother's name is listed as Marie-Louise Loupe, Marie-Louise Polonaise (Polish). In the Dictionary, the names Loupe and Polonaise refer the reader to the name Wolf.
- H. It sometimes also happens that the child's baptism record is found under the name of the father: as Louis, son of Jean Raymond, (that is to say, Jean Raymond de FOGAS). In order to find information on the Raymond line, the reader must turn to FOGAS.
- I. Often the name of a child is recorded at the time of his baptism under the given name of his father (for example Hubou), and the marriage of this child is recorded under the surname of the father (for example, Hubou DESLONGCHAMPS). In order to find information concerning the other events (wife, children, etc.), it is necessary to look under the name HUBOU.
- J. Sometimes the children are baptized several months after their birth. The reason for this is the prolonged absence of the missionaries who visited the various centers of population only at long-spaced intervals of time. The parents awaited the arrival of the missionaries to have their children baptized. The reader must not be surprised, therefore, to encounter two or more baptisms of children in the same family at just a few months apart. This would seem to be, but is not, an error in the Dictionary.
- K. Some given names refer the reader to surnames which will only be found in the second volume of the Dictionary. We have acted in this manner in order to make the reader aware immediately in this first volume of the variations a name can have, a name that was already known in the colony before the year 1700.