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Homework Review

4

Homework 1

le sept mui mil huit cent vingt deux par moi ptre sans-
 signé a été baptisé Emmanuel, le fils de Em-
 manuel baillon laCouture, respecteur en cette parois, et de Jean-
 neveu en baptême mariage le parrain a été Augustin Richard
 et la marraine Louise Vell Sansoucy qui ont déclaré se souoir
 signer le père a signé.

Emmanuel LaCouture (Abelot père)

- What is the full name of Emmanuel LaCouture?
François Emmanuel Baillon LaCouture
- Who are the godparents?

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Homework 1

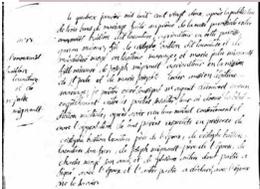
le sept mui mil huit cent vingt deux par moi ptre sans-
 signé a été baptisé Emmanuel, le fils de Em-
 manuel baillon laCouture, respecteur en cette parois, et de Jean-
 neveu en baptême mariage le parrain a été Augustin Richard
 et la marraine Louise Vell Sansoucy qui ont déclaré se souoir
 signer le père a signé.

Emmanuel LaCouture (Abelot père)

- What is the full name of Emmanuel LaCouture?
- Who are the godparents? **Augustin Richard and Louise Vell Sansoucy**

6

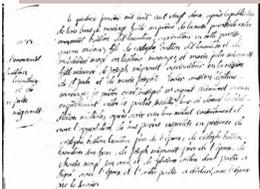
Homework 2



- What is Emmanuel's full *dit* name? **Emmanuel Baillon dit Lacouture**
- Were both the fathers present at the marriage?
- What were their names?

7

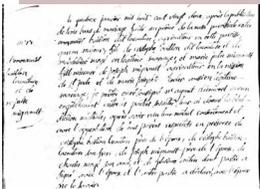
Homework 2



- What is Emmanuel's full *dit* name?
- Were both the fathers present at the marriage? **Yes**
- What were their names?

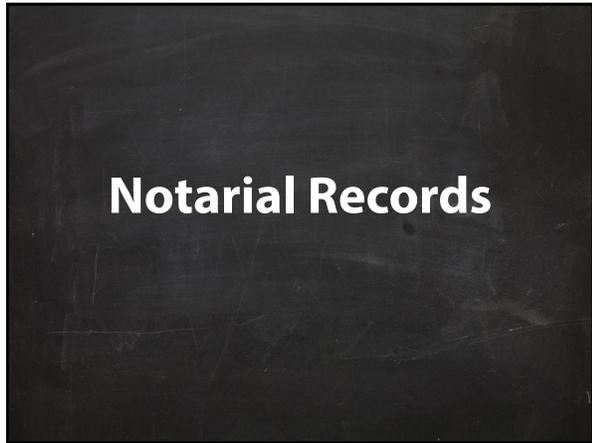
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Homework 2



- What is Emmanuel's full *dit* name?
- Were both the fathers present at the marriage?
- What were their names? **Cristophe Baillon Lacouture and Joseph Migneault**

9



10

Notarial Records

- Outside of the parish registers, the notarial records are one of the most useful records for genealogical research of French-Canadians.
- They include a wide assortment of records
- They may be either in French or English depending on the locality and the notary

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Notarial Records

- If a legal agreement is necessary then it is likely that the notary is involved.
- A notary keeps charge of his records throughout his career.
- When he ceases to act as a notary, he turns his records over to the *protonotaire* of the local judicial district.

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Notarial Records

- Notarial records are arranged by notarial district and thereunder by the name of the notary
- Some indexes have sections arranged by notary's name and by location
- In some instances a *répertoire* (index) of his papers may exist
- The *répertoires* are either chronological or alphabetical by type of record

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Notarial Records

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acte</i> – any official document • <i>Arrêté de compte</i> – record of judgement • <i>Bail</i> – lease (rent) on land or building • <i>Contrats de mariage</i> – marriage contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Marché</i> – business agreement • <i>Engagements</i> – labor contracts • <i>Vente de terre</i> – land sale • <i>Obligation</i> – usually a loan or debt
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Notarial Records

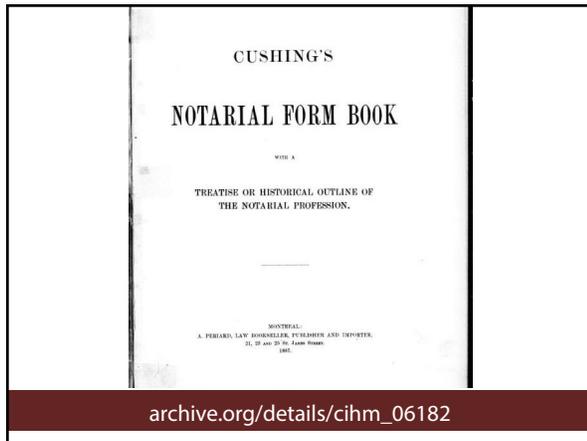
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Testements</i> – wills • <i>Pension</i> – establishing room and board (usually for the elderly) • <i>Inventaires après décès</i> – inventories of the deceased person's estate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Partage</i> – distributions to heirs of an estate • <i>Donations entre vifs</i> – “early wills” • <i>Tutelle et curatelle</i> – guardianship records
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Cushing's Notarial Form Book

- Charles Cushing's *Notarial Form Book* was published in 1887.
- It is a good resource for the different types of legal documents.
- Can assist those who aren't fluent in French to know where names and dates might be in a handwritten document.

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archive.org/details/cihm_06182

17

**HISTORICAL OUTLINE:
A TREATISE ON THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.**

Notaries are public officers appointed to prepare and execute deeds and contracts to which the parties desire or are bound to impart that character of authenticity which is attached to acts entered into under public authority; to assure their date, to preserve them, and to deliver copies thereof, or authentic extracts therefrom. Such is the definition given in Article I. of the *Loi de l'Ordre*, which also gives the reasons that led to the institution of the notarial profession, briefly as follows:—Side by side with those whose office it is to reconcile and judge men, the well-being of society demanded the appointment of others who, as disinterested advisers as well as impartial scribes—explaining the full extent of the obligations contracted, drawing up the conditions thereof with clearness, imparting to them the character of an authentic act and the force of a final judgment, perpetuating the recollection of them and preserving their deposit with fidelity—should prevent differences from arising between men of good faith and remove from the covetous and designing the power of raising unjust issues. These disinterested advisers, these impartial scribes, these voluntary judges, who bind irrevocably the contracting parties, are notaries. This institution is the notarial profession.

The notarial profession, like all other professions, is joint rights and privileges over vast territories. Among such tribes and nations no titles of any kind existed, but when the more civilized people began to have fixed places of abode, and to the products of the hunt and of fishing, to wild fruit and milk, were added the products of a cultivated soil, a new departure became imperative. The discovery of agriculture introduced new manners and customs. Those who engaged in it settled in such places as to them appeared most favorable. They became sedentary in their habits. In the pursuit of their calling implements were required whose manufacture gave birth to a large number of arts ignored by mere wandering tribes and peoples, and so connected directly or indirectly with farming, numerous groups were formed of laborers, farmers, and artisans skilled in different trades, constituting hamlets, villages and towns. Once located, they required more substantial dwellings, as well to live in as to protect and preserve their products and manufactures. From this period, no doubt, originated the holding of inalienable property by individuals. When people became so settled that the right to individual ownership was recognized, order became essential to enable each one to have possessable enjoyment of his own, and a system regulating the ownership of land and the manner of its division became necessary, and the first care of those who formed new settlements

Cushing's *Notarial Form Book*

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Working in the Notarial Records

1. Identify the notary responsible for the location and time in question
2. Locate the *répertoire* for that notary if available
3. Locate the records for that notary

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Step 1

Identify the notary

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Index des lieux

de résidence et de pratique:
 des Commis...
 des Garde-notes...
 des Greffiers...
 des Tabellions... autres...

et des NOTAIRES
 1621-1991

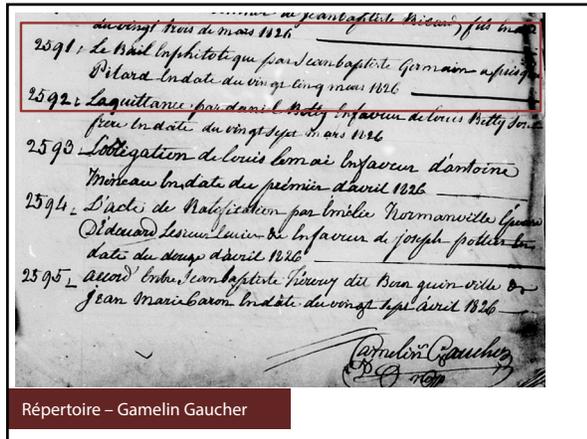
ainsi que les lieux de
 dépôt de leurs
 Minutiers
 avec leurs cotes
 aux A.N.Q.

Jean-Marie Laliberté s.c.
 Montréal, 1991



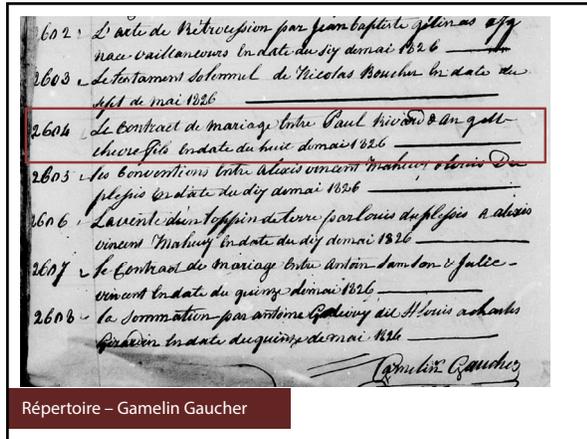
Laliberté's *Index des...Notaires*

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Répertoire – Gamelin Gaucher

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Répertoire – Gamelin Gaucher

38



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Finding Your Record

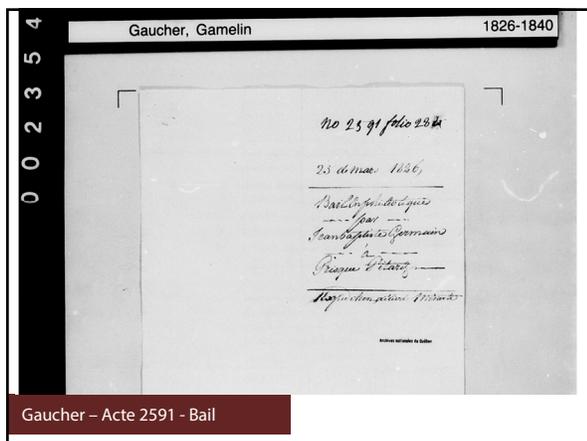
- If there was a répertoire, then you should have an acte number along with the type of document and a date
- The microfilmed notarial records have a guide at the front and each page has an image number
- Remember that many of the microfilms that have been digitized on FamilySearch may not be searchable, but can be browsed

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NOTAIRE GAUCHER, GAMELIN		FILM # 143/11	
ACTE	IMAGE	ACTE	IMAGE
1826	Mars 20 2235		
	27 2255		
	Avril 18 2280		
	Mai 1 2420		
	8 2443		
	17 2464		
	Juin 10 2484		
	Août 8 2504		
	Sept 18 2532		
1827	Janv 10 2555		
	Mars 7 2582		
	8 2604		
	20 2628		
	Avril 27 2648		
	Mai 25 2670		
	Juin 11 2680		
	Juin 4 2712		
	août 11 2733		
	Sept 13 2755		
	22 2777		
	Oct 21 2797		

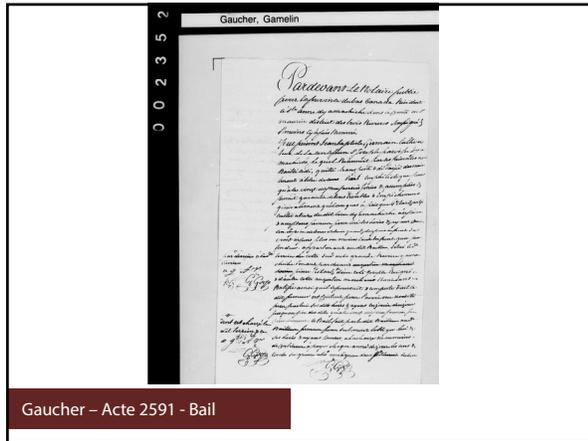
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41

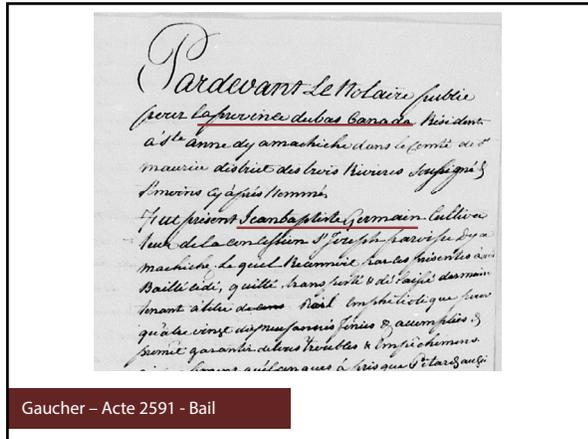


Gaucher - Acte 2591 - Bail

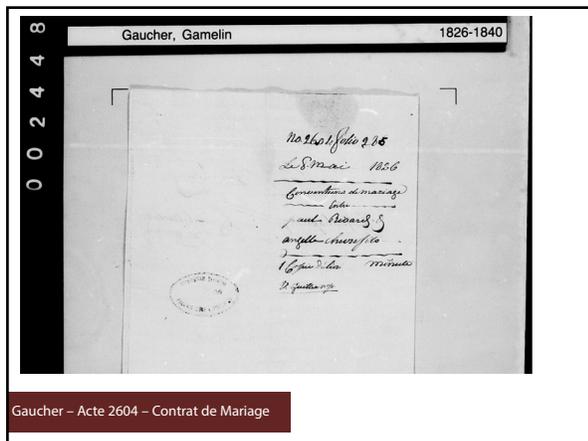
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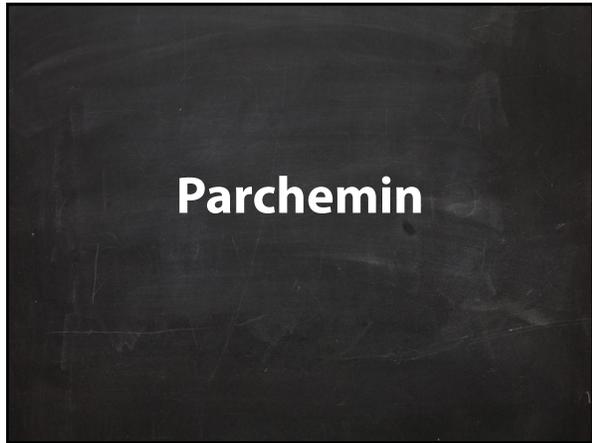
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Parchemin

- A computerized abstract of the documents of roughly 277 notaries
- Covers Québec from France's colonization through December 31, 1801
- More than 500,000 documents

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BAnQ

- The Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales du Québec has a wonderful online portal to many of their notarial record holdings
- Extensive listing of notaries
- Many répertoires are digitized
- Some of the actual records are digitized

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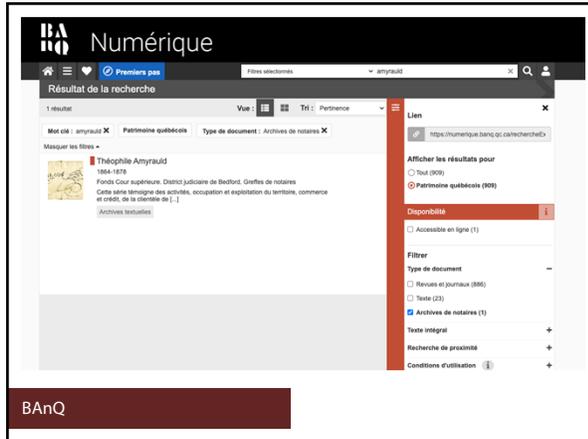
<http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/>

62

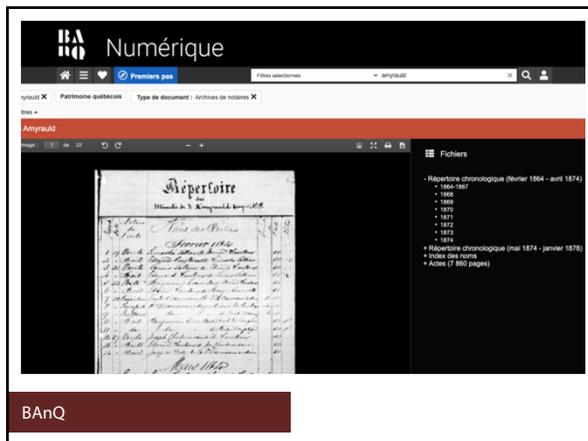
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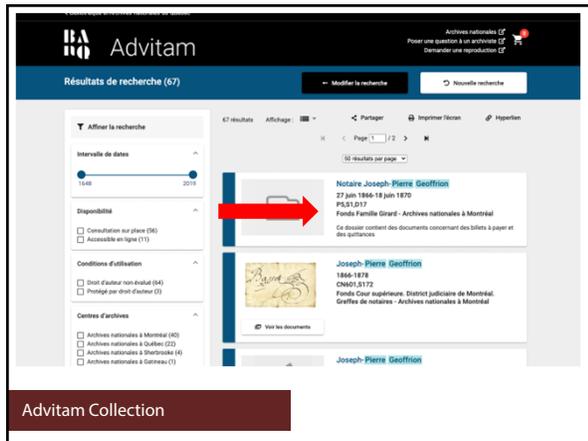
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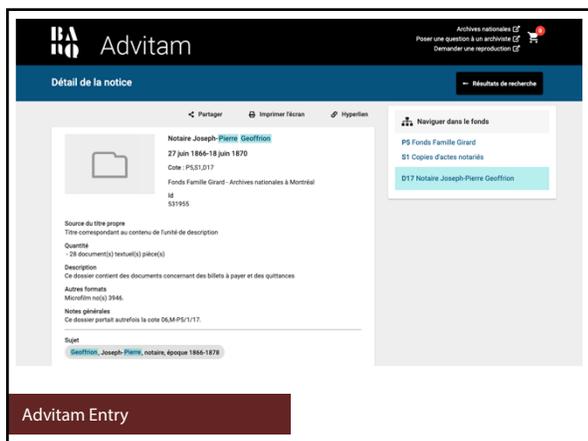
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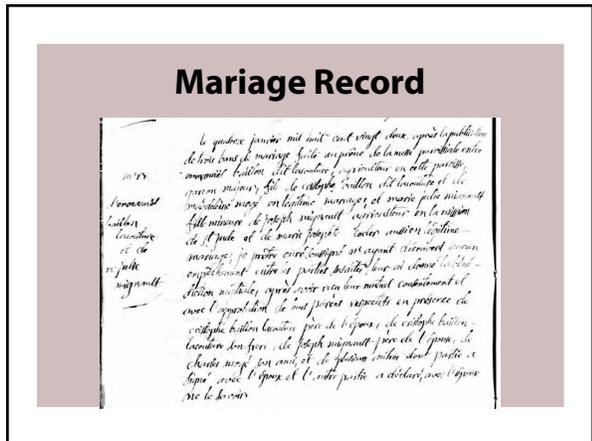
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Applying the Process

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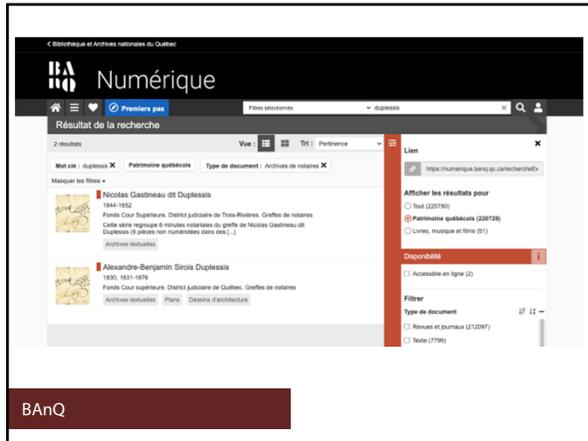


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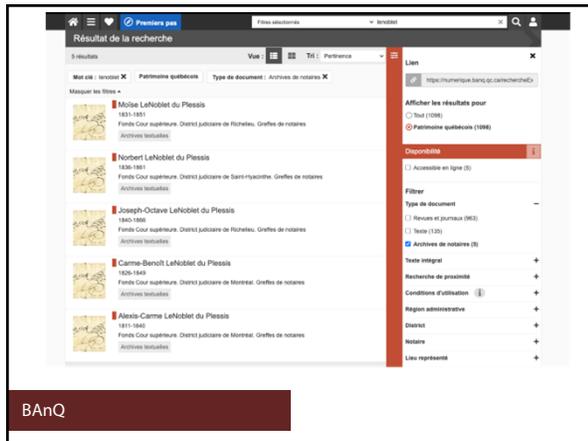
District/ville			
27-St-Ours			
1811-1840	DUPLESSIS/LeNoblet, Alexis-Car	601-143	
1826-1849	DUPLESSIS/LeNoblet, Carmer-B	601-144	
1835-1886	DUROCHER, Gedeon	501-9	

Laliberté's Index des...Notaires

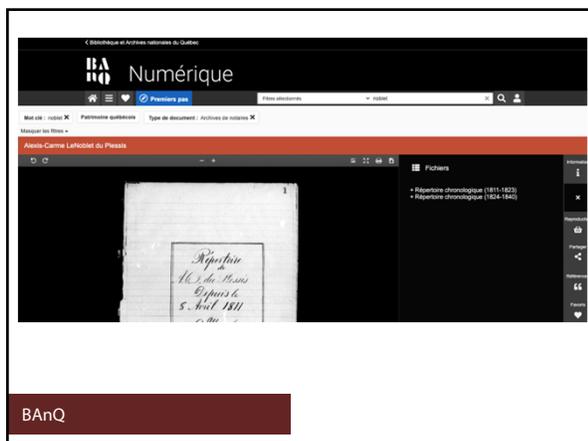
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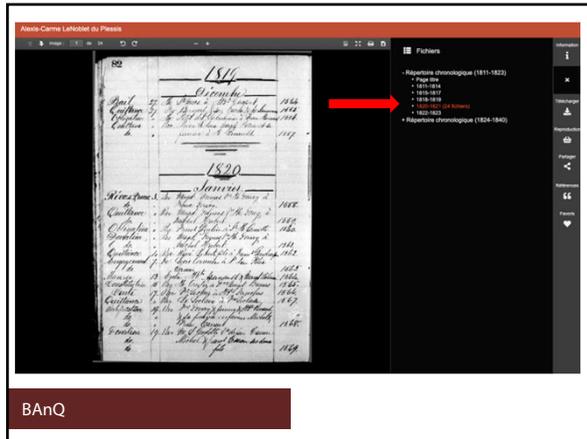
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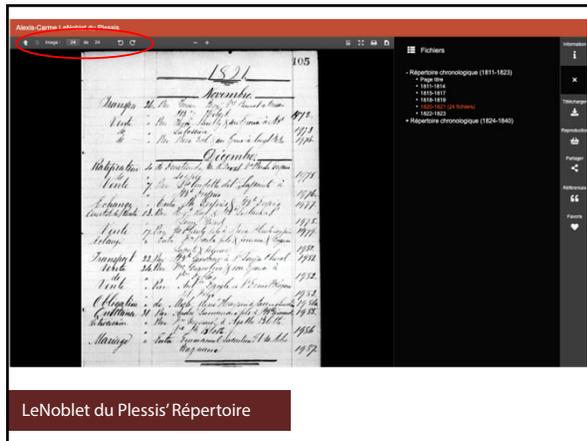
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82



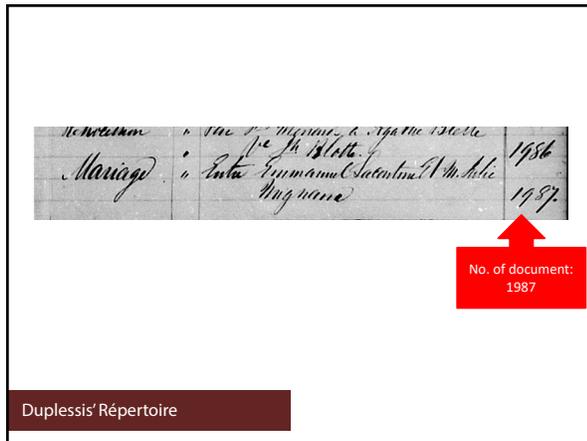
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Getting the Contract

- Per the BANQ site Alexis-Carme Duplessis-LeNoblet's records are not presently digitized online.
- FamilySearch has his records online in digital format.
- NEHGS does not have this notary's records on microfilm.
- May want to reach out to BANQ for the actual record.

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Homework

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Homework 1

- On 25 Jun 1858, the notary Louis-Michel Darveau wrote two wills.
- Who were the wills for?
- What are the numbers of the actes?

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Homework 2

- What district is the notary Louis-Michel Darveau in who wrote the two wills dated 1858?
- Are those actes available online at BANQ?

99



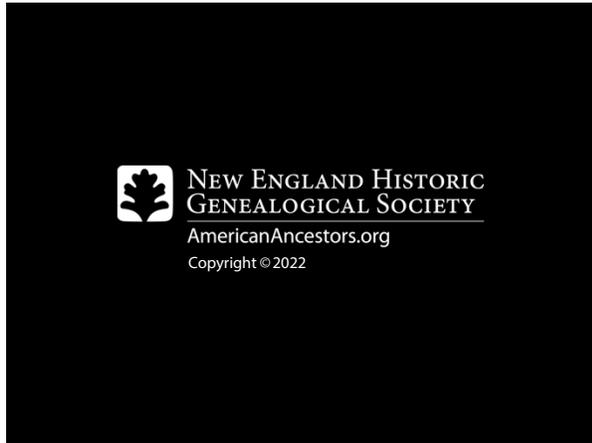
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102



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