

**THE DESCENDANTS OF MATHURIN DUBÉ AND MARIE CAMPION**

**USER'S GUIDE FOR THE DIRECTORY AND THE INDEX**

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April 2008

The book entitled *Les Descendants de Mathurin Dubé et Marie Campion* can be used, from page 83 onward, by any reader irrespectively of his or her language. This consists essentially of proper names and numbers, which generally remain invariable from one language to the other. After detailed analysis, it was concluded that an English translation of pages 60 to 82 was definitely required to allow English-speaking readers to understand what is contained in the directory and the index. Therefore, our Anglophone readers will find in the English version of our website [www.association-dube.org](http://www.association-dube.org) the historical notes pertaining to the Dubé ancestors and the Association des Dubé d'Amérique, as well as the context of the development of this book. The present User's Guide is offered free of charge to Anglophone readers. Of course all those who understand French have full access to the contents of the book.

## **CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT OUR SOURCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The present work results from decisions made a very long time ago. On August 15, 1539, French king François I formally required by ordinance that abbey and parish priests enter all declarations of death and baptism in official registers. In 1563, the Council of Trent imposed the maintenance of registers of baptisms and marriages. When French people arrived in Canada, civil and ecclesiastical authorities applied these European decisions made in the 1500s. The practice of recording data concerning baptisms, marriages and deaths in both religious and civil registers has proven very useful to those who track precious documents and data concerning our ancestors. The availability of two copies reduces the possible loss of the information that a genealogy searcher requires for those generations beyond "living memory."

Further, the registers kept in French Canada were not devastated by all-out wars or social unrest on a scale similar to what prevailed in 1789 during the French Revolution. We therefore have the possibility of relying on fairly complete genealogical archives. Even though access to original documents is becoming harder nowadays, we can still consult on microfilm the entries made a long time ago by our parish priests. Through the Fonds Drouin, which is available to genealogical societies, it is possible to access original documents up to 1940 or so. The quality of most documents is remarkable in terms of writing and precision, even though some documents remain challenging because of their form or substance. While taking full advantage of those that were perfect, we tried to fill in voids or to correct any imperfections detected.

We were obviously not the first genealogists to work from these sources. Since the first «dictionaries» were developed, for example by Cyprien Tanguay, many genealogists have created similar tools that considerably speed up data collection. Hundreds of such directories were developed using registers of particular parishes. Certain genealogists then created directories consolidating these marriages with those of neighbouring parishes. For example in the Province of Quebec, some of them were structured on traditional county boundaries: Kamouraska, l'Islet, Montmagny and many others. Inherently, complications arose over time due to changes in the boundaries of these constituencies. Our team, having access to documents held by genealogical societies such as those in Quebec City, Longueuil and Montréal, used directories developed for places

far beyond the boundaries of the Province of Quebec. Some of them extended to other Canadian provinces and to the United States. However, we remain totally aware that outside of the Province of Quebec, some sources have been missed because they were inexistent or inaccessible.

Fortunately, our team had the opportunity to build on previous work done from these various sources concerning specifically the Dubés. During the preliminary phase, we were even able to utilize the «dictionary» published by Julien Dubé for the Association in 2000. We acknowledge the excellent work done by our colleague Linda Côté-Dubé of Madawaska, Maine. She was a pioneer in the collection of information particular to the Dubés. We regularly kept in contact with Linda, and she kindly accepted to actively contribute to our collection of information. We also had the possibility of using a publication written by Pierre Lacombe, who inventoried numerous marriages of Dubé men in places less completely covered in the directories mentioned above. We are most grateful to Jean-Guy Poitras for his exhaustive directory of marriages recorded in New Brunswick and in neighbouring municipalities in Maine. A member of our team systematically used the data compiled by Ernest-Léo Cyr to validate information collected from other sources. Through comparison between the various sources, we discovered discrepancies. By consulting the handwritten documents, we could choose the most credible of these versions. Another very useful tool in our work of validation and collection of information was the software BMS 2000, version 9, which was accessible to our genealogical societies. We also used, but on a less frequent basis, a software developed by the Institut de la Statistique du Québec (Quebec Statistics Institute) for the same purposes. We acknowledge the useful work made by these predecessors and thank them warmly.

To fill in the gaps in the registers kept at the parish level, mainly for the 1600s and the 1700s, we used marriage contracts executed before a notary. These extremely precious documents allowed us to confirm or revise some dubious connections or to insert in the directory some marriages that could not otherwise be found. Censuses proved to be a very useful and additional implement for the period of 1851 to 1911. They gave us leads to link some couples in their Dubé family, even if their marriage certificates were deficient or had been missing. We described some solved cases in our bulletins *Le Bé*, while others will be in the future.

Finally, we recognize the formidable support provided by members of our association, mainly for the validation of information. They brought some errors to our attention. As a result of this useful information, many couples are listed in a directory for the first time. For example, the entry of practically all common-law unions and recent marriages in a directory results from unpublished information provided by our members. Responses gathered from this group of persons were most helpful to us. Also, some information was conveyed to us during unplanned encounters with Dubés at various stands staffed by members during activities organized by the Association.

## CHARACTERISTICS AND LIMITS OF THE DIRECTORY

The present genealogical search tool appears to be reaching the end of its useful life. This method rests essentially on marriages of heterosexual couples that, according to the traditional concept of this institution, are intended to extend families by giving birth to a progeny. But it is obvious that, for a whole generation, an increasing part of the population does not embrace the value of this “ritual” previously considered essential for the maintenance of human and social organization. Paradoxically, the “privilege” of marriage, adamantly claimed by same sex couples, is increasingly abandoned by heterosexual couples. The high divorce rate in recent decades likely had a strong influence on the demise of this institution. Even under its purely civil aspect, devoid of any religious connotation, marriage is fast losing ground.

Therefore, the Association des Dubé d’Amérique had to adapt to this social trend. Indeed, during their first meetings and after obtaining members’ approval at a general assembly, the authors of the present publication decided to include unmarried couples or cohabitation relationships (which we call “common-law unions”) in our recording criteria, provided that these couples could prove they had at least one child, who could eventually show an interest in his Dubé ancestors. Obviously, data on such relationships could not be collected using traditional search tools, but we attempted to reach a certain number of these young and not so young Dubé couples so as to enter them in our directory. The present document being also a publication of the Association, we have answered frequent requests made by our unmarried members wanting to be included in the directory with their family group. In many instances, these unmarried persons are members of the clergy or of religious orders. Exceptionally, we agreed to this “deviation” from the specific objectives of our quest.

The following table shows a breakdown of the 21,510 entries in the directory.

Religious marriages	Civil marriages	Common-law unions	Unmarried persons
20738	448	232	92

Pursuant to the title of our directory and considering that Dubés are entered on a first name basis, we made another important decision whereby we left aside all variations in the spelling of our family name. Even though our family name, comprising only two syllables and two consonants, could seem rather hard to distort, the final vowel sound has been transcribed in a few alternate ways. In the Province of Quebec, but mainly in Anglophone areas, our name is also written as *Dube*, *Dubay*, *Dubie*, *Dubey*, *Dubee* or even *Dubhé*. Whenever it can be proven that those persons are or were descendants of Mathurin and Marie Campion, they are included in our directory as if their family name was Dubé. This last way to write our family name is, after all, the most frequent.

Our readers should keep in mind that some 175 marriages are counted twice in the directory. Indeed, marriages between Dubés – there were 386 such marriages - are usually shown once in the husband’s family and once again in the wife’s family.

The structure of our directory allows for easy distribution of the many thousands of couples according to their respective filiation to one of the sons of Mathurin, as shown in the following table:

Mathurin (son)	Louis	Pierre	Laurent
6451	5640	175	9244
30%	26%	1%	43%

Our data shows a very large progeny for Laurent compared to Pierre's. As for Louis, he had descendants from two marriages. Another important fact is that the Dubés of the first generations had an exceptionally close blood relationship since three of the Dubé brothers (Louis, Pierre and Laurent) married three Boucher sisters (Angélique, Marie-Thérèse and Geneviève).

The following table distributes the 5229 family groups indicated in the directory according to the link with one of the sons of Mathurin and Marie, who had descendants. It is easy to find the lineage and the generation of any Dubé entered in the directory. For each entry, the group number is indicated in the index, and we will later explain how to use this number.

Generation	FAMILY GROUP NUMBER			
	MATHURIN AND MARIE CAMPION: family group 2			
1 <sup>st</sup>	Mathurin	Louis	Pierre	Laurent
2 <sup>nd</sup>	3	4 and 5	6	7
3 <sup>rd</sup>	8-10	11-15	16 and 17	18-23
4 <sup>th</sup>	24-37	38-53	54 and 55	56-77
5 <sup>th</sup>	78-111	112-156	157-159	160-225
6 <sup>th</sup>	226-318	319-417	418-424	425-572
7 <sup>th</sup>	573-759	760-934	935-948	949-1270
8 <sup>th</sup>	1271-1585	1586-1858	1859-1871	1872-2460
9 <sup>th</sup>	2461-3004	3005-3411	3412-3421	3422-4111
10 <sup>th</sup>	4112-4447	4448-4784	4785-4787	4788-5111
11 <sup>th</sup>	5112-5122	5123-5180		5181-5229

The following table shows the family names of the spouses most often associated with a Dubé husband or wife. As could be expected, these other families have a strong presence in the Bas-St-Laurent region and their ancestors also lived around Rivière-Ouelle.

PELLETIER	LÉVESQUE	OUELLET / TE	GAGNON
420	386	355	314

A frequent problem worth mentioning stems from the fact that many persons used more than one first name over their genealogical journey. Some were baptized with first names that they did not use afterwards. As the first names used in their daily life differed from those written on the birth and/or baptism registers, these new first names came to be

written on their marriage documents. Later, mainly after moving to a city or to the United States, these persons are presented under a different first name when their offspring marry. We attempted to confirm filiations as best we could, although this was not possible at times.

Does our directory contain the names of all the descendants of Mathurin and Marie? Obviously not. We know first hand the limitation in the contents of our directory. Many marriages go unknown because there are no pertinent documents available. There are parishes whose registers were never analyzed. A city such as Lawrence, Massachusetts, that had an important French Canadian community at the beginning of the 1900s, is practically completely out of our reach. This is also the case for several smaller places in New England. In parts of the United States other than New England, we have only sparse information on the descendants of our first ancestors. As well, we know of only a portion of recent marriages having occurred after 1990. Our examples of common-law unions certainly reveal a small fraction of these contemporary couples. Practically all unmarried Dubés are absent from this directory. Further, if we were to enter in it all Dubés that were born but did not live until adulthood, the book on the descendants of Mathurin and Marie would require more than one volume.

During the collection and analysis phases, we had to solve many connection problems susceptible of affecting numerous descendants. In spite of our efforts, a long unresolved list of marriages remains still in our files, because we could not establish a filiation with a lineage shown in our directory: parents either unknown or insufficiently known to allow a firm connection, Dubé orphans adopted by other families, etc. We will, of course, continue our search in this respect, but we expect that in the short term it will be difficult to improve on the results obtained after two years of intensive searches.

By choice, we omitted to include in this publication a number of marriages known to us, that are linked to Jean Dubès. This military officer came to Canada at the end of the French regime, took up residence in this country and established his home in the Richelieu Valley area. Some of his descendants modified their family name to ours. Others decided to use the family name Delorme, thereby avoiding any confusion.

Without excessive bragging, we submit that this is the most exhaustive directory ever published about the Dubés in America.

## **CONSULTATION CARRIED OUT FOR THE DIRECTORY AND ITS INDEX**

Even though this directory is based on patrilineal ascendancy or descendancy, its building block is the matrimonial union (marriage or common-law relationship) that gives rise to the entry of a couple in the directory<sup>1</sup>. The accompanying index located after the directory is a crucial search tool for consulting it. The guide allows the reader to understand the scope of the data entered in the directory and to use the index for search purposes.

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<sup>1</sup> Some unmarried persons are listed pursuant to an exceptional decision made by the general assembly of the Association des Dubé d'Amérique and applicable solely to members of the Association.

## Overall Structure of the Directory

The term *patrilineal* used to characterize the directory is justified by the fact that, according to a French tradition shared by several other western groups, the family name is handed down by the father. Any couple entered in this directory is therefore linked by a chain of male ancestors to the initial couple comprising Mathurin Dubé and his wife Marie Campion, and this is called patrilineal ascendancy. Because the directory follows a certain chronological order, couples found close to the end of it will therefore be preceded by many ancestors before the searcher reaches the first generations of Dubés presented in the first pages of the directory. Conversely, it is possible to track the descendants of any couple that gave life to married children. The couple's descendancy may be only minimal and include one or a few generations or, on the opposite, be colossal and cover many generations. Due to the selected order of presentation, a couple entered at the beginning of the directory will normally have a larger descendancy.

As well, we have decided to enter in the directory all marriages or unions where the spouse is a female Dubé. Brothers and sisters, who meet our criteria, are included in the same family group. At birth the children of these female Dubés are attributed the family name of the husband. It is obvious that these children are not listed in the directory. However, the directory can prove extremely useful to any person whose family name differs from ours but who was born from a Dubé mother. If she is listed in the directory, all her previous ancestors would also be known.

Groups of marriages are listed according to a fairly flexible chronological order. Normally, recent couples can be found close to the end of the directory. The first generations of Dubés fill some twenty pages at the beginning of the listing. One can also find groups of descendants. Often, male and female persons who are cousins of various degrees are listed on nearby pages. This phenomenon is particularly obvious when a couple is formed by two Dubés who are cousins of the second degree. They are shown in their respective family on the same page or on an adjoining page in the directory.

## Presentation of the Data

Mathurin	03-09-1670	Marie CAMPION	Ste-Famille, L'Île-d'Orléans	2
<b>2 Mathurin et Marie CAMPION (Pierre et Marguerite HÉNAULT)</b>				
Madeleine	05-04-1690	Charles BOUCHARD	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	
Madeleine	13-05-1691	Jean MIVILLE/ DESCHÊNES	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	
Madeleine	24-08-1716	Grégoire OUELLET	Notaire Jeanneau	
Mathurin	13-05-1691	Marie-Anne MIVILLE/ DESCHÊNES	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	3
Mathurin	23-07-1724	Marie-Catherine DUNN	Notaire Jeanneau	
Louis	28-01-1697	Angélique BOUCHER	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	4
Louis	09-01-1719	Marguerite LEBEL	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	5
Pierre	07-01-1704	Marie-Thérèse BOUCHER	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	6
Laurent	07-01-1706	Geneviève BOUCHER	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	7

- **Identification Number**

In the above example, on the very first line, where the couple Mathurin and Marie Campion is presented, the number 2 that is found on the right-hand side refers to further data concerning the children of this couple. On the presentation line for this couple, the header line, in bold characters, starts with the same number on the left-hand side. Then, the children of Mathurin and Marie are listed and form family group number 2. Amongst the children of Mathurin and Marie, all males had married descendants. Therefore, on the right-hand side of their respective line is a number referring to their descendancy listed further in the directory. Since Louis had descendants from his two spouses, two figures are indicated for him. Since Mathurin had no issue from his second marriage, no number is indicated on the right-hand side of this line. Madeleine had children, but they did not carry the Dubé name and therefore no number refers to her progeny.

- **Header Line**

The header line is particularly easy to spot since it is shown in bold characters. It starts with the first name of the father of the family, who is automatically a Dubé. This is followed by the wife's first name and family name. These two persons are the parents of the children enumerated just under. After the name of the wife, her own parents are practically always indicated in brackets. In the example, Pierre (implicitly Campion) is the first name of Marie's father, while her mother's name is Marguerite Hénault. Sometimes, we were unable to find this information for the wife's parents. Occasionally, other details are given. The mention **...Omis** (...Omitted) indicates that the information was not written in the register. On other occasions, the mention **Veuve de** (Widow of) is indicated with information on the previous spouse.

- **The Matrimonial Events Section**

**The first column on the left-hand side shows the Dubé spouses.** The family name is systematically omitted since it would be superfluous. First names are listed according to two criteria based on the dates indicated in the second column. The most general criterion is the listing, in a modified chronological order, of marriages celebrated in the family. In the above example, for the family of Mathurin and Marie, Madeleine was the first to marry. Later came Mathurin, Louis, Pierre and Laurent. However, due to a decision to show successively all marriages of a same person, all marriages contracted by Madeleine are listed first, even though the chronological order is thereby disrupted. The same applies to all family groups.

In spite of our attempts to restrict the use of abbreviations in this section, it was not possible to eliminate them completely. No list of abbreviations was made since it would have been an arduous task and in some cases it would remain impossible to state in full the equivalent. First names shown in brackets are indicative of persons whose commonly-used first name - or whose first name stated in other documents - differs from what is written in the marriage register. An asterisk beside a first name indicates that this person is or has been a member of the Association des Dubé d'Amérique.



**The second column, as mentioned above, gives the timeframe for the event.** The usual order is day, month and year. In some cases, it is impossible to give this level of precision. This happens mainly for common-law unions, where the model used is **CDF-date** (date of common-law union). This abbreviation applies nowadays to widespread forms of cohabitation. The date following the abbreviation is usually the date of birth of a first child or, exceptionally for certain members of the Association des Dubé d'Amérique, the starting date of such cohabitation. Also, in spite of our best efforts, the dates of some marriages remain an approximation: this is indicated by the mention **vers date** (approximate date). In a few cases, a period of time lists the marriage in the form from **date ... date**. This indicates that we are able to determine the period in which the marriage occurred, but not the exact date. These forms of dates apply to couples for whom we have sufficient proof of an association to a particular family group but for whom no marriage document is available.

**The third column indicates the name of the spouse.** There is a wide range of first names and family names in this column. In some cases, this second spouse is also a Dubé, and practically all such unions appear twice in the directory: once for the husband and once for the wife. The spouse's family name in this column is of the utmost importance, because it serves as a link between the directory and the index. This link will later be explained.

**The fourth column indicates the place of the event.** The utmost care was given to the completeness of this information because it is the key to an eventual retrieval of the document describing the marriage. Since marriages were almost up to now exclusively celebrated by the Church and its basic territorial subdivision was the **parish**, the name of the parish was found to be of paramount importance and is shown first in our description. Further explanations concerning this type of information will later be given. At times, marriages are confirmed through sources other than registers kept at the parish level. In the above example, reference is made to "notaire Jeanneau" (notary Jeanneau). This means that the document authenticating this marriage is a notarial act accessible in the archives of a registry office. Elsewhere, justice of peace wrote documents that have the same value. Some cases of extremely complex connections, made in the absence of marriage documents, are sometimes exposed in our bulletin *Le Bé* and, whenever applicable, they are mentioned in the directory.

**The last column on the right-hand side** shows the identification number given to the family group or progeny of the couple presented on that line. These numbers are given to a limited portion of the couples since the absolute condition for attribution of this number is the presence of known descendants sharing the family name Dubé and themselves having established a household.

Finally, here is a rather unusual example:

1096	Eugénie	30-08-1897	Louis	VALOIS	St-Germain, Rimouski
1096	Eugénie	23-01-1898	Louis	VALOIS	Causapsca, Matapédia

It is obvious that the same couple has married twice consecutively. This results from some form of irregularity in the first marriage, which was not carried out according to established rules. The second marriage is a *rehabilitation* of the first. The directory contains about thirty such marriages, and there were various justifications for repeating the ritual. To attract the reader's attention, the second marriage is shown in italics. Such marriages are listed only once in the index.

- **Information Concerning Localities**

This information is provided, with very few exceptions, for every couple. It usually starts with the name of a **parish**. This entry, whose name is most often drawn from the religious vocabulary, very clearly indicates where the marriage took place. However, many parishes bear the same name, and it is thus necessary to associate another toponym to allow the reader to know with more precision where a couple held its marriage ceremony. Another geographic reference was therefore added to clearly identify the location.

In several cases, mostly in rural environments, the name of the parish coincides with the name of the municipality. It is then sufficient to indicate the geographic location of this municipality, which covers a larger and often better known territory. Traditionally in the Province of Quebec, the names of the counties were used for such classification. However, multiple changes have occurred over the last decades, mainly in their boundaries, and we felt it was preferable to use instead a more contemporary administrative entity called *municipalité régionale de comté* or MRC (regional county municipality). Some of these MRCs are well known since they correspond to ancient counties, such as Kamouraska, L'Islet, and Montmagny. Others do not yet have much notoriety, such as Avignon, D'Au-tray and Robert-Cliche. For easier identification of places, the **Complementary Documents** contain a list of MRCs, which are distributed between the 17 administrative regions. The list is followed by a map (page 80) showing these large subdivisions of the Province of Quebec. Rural and semi-rural localities are therefore closely associated with MRCs for easy reference.

When a locality has some notoriety due to its size, this additional information is added without further ado: Plessisville, Laurierville, Granby, St-Hyacinthe, Val-d'Or, etc. There are also much larger localities such as Quebec City, Montreal, Saguenay, Gatineau and others, whose size has grown further as a result of recent municipal mergers. Often, sectors of these cities are added in brackets after the parish name. Some frequent examples are (Ste-Foy), Québec; (Chicoutimi), Saguenay; (Verdun), Montréal; etc.

Since 1968 in the Province of Quebec, many couples have been opting for a civil marriage. This union is indicated, along with the location of the court house where the marriage occurred. For common-law unions, the locality indicated is the place where the first child of the couple was born or, for certain members, the place of residence at the start of their cohabitation.

For locations in the Province of Quebec, the team systematically used the website of the Commission de Toponymie, aka Topos, at <http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca>

For locations outside the Province of Quebec, the team tried to apply principles fairly similar to those of parishes and localities. Acronyms and abbreviations are added to indicate that these places are outside the Province of Quebec. The list of acronyms and abbreviations is part of the **Complementary Documents** at the end of this section.

It is expected that, with this information, any searcher will be able to find his or her way to the documents attesting of the union of any ancestor.

- **Function and Structure of the Index**

The index is the basic tool for tracking couples in the directory. Here is an extract of the index:

PELLETIER Adrien , (Simone)	1813	PELLETIER Camille, (Jeannine)	1843
PELLETIER Agathe, (Clément)	3519	PELLETIER Camille , (Joséphine)	1767
PELLETIER Agnès, (David)	605	PELLETIER Camille, (Louis-Marie)	2158
PELLETIER Alain , (Suzanne)	4972	PELLETIER Camille , (Rose-Délina)	555
PELLETIER Albéni-Julien, (Angéline-Lydia)	1534	PELLETIER Carmelle , (Marie-Louis)	2673

It is immediately clear that the classification criterion in the index is the **family name of the spouse** of the Dubé person whose first name only is shown in the directory. Even though the directory lists a large number of Pelletier and Dubé couples, the spouse's family name (married or common-law) remains the most discriminating search tool. Immediately on the right-hand side of the spouse's family name appears his or her first name. The first name of the Dubé person concerned by the search is shown after a comma and in brackets. This is followed by an identification number that leads in the directory to the Dubé family group. In the above example, on the second line of the right-hand column, Joséphine Dubé is the spouse of Camille Pelletier, and their family group is **1767**. Going then to the corresponding number in the first column of the directory, Joséphine is listed amongst the children of Alfred (Dubé) and Henriette Pelletier and this is her second marriage.

1767 <b>Alfred et Henriette PELLETIER (Joseph et Jeanne DESCHÊNES)</b>				
Joséphine	04-04-1932	Arthur OUELLET	St-Louis-du-Ha!Ha!, Témiscouata	
Joséphine	13-07-1949	Camille PELLETIER	Cabano, Témiscouata	
Ovide	02-04-1934	Éliane PELLETIER	St-Louis-du-Ha!Ha!, Témiscouata	2890

On any page of the index, persons are classified alphabetically over two columns, the left-hand side having to be read from top to bottom before accessing the top of the right hand-side. The alphabetical order also applies to each element of information: first a classification by the family name of the non-Dubé spouse, then by the first name of the non-Dubé spouse, and finally by the first name of the Dubé person. The word CÉLIBATAIRE (unmarried) designates members of the Association who have this status.

- Search Procedure for Ascendant Lines

In most searches, users try to find ascendant lines for a Dubé couple. For example:

1	Mathurin	03-09-1670	Marie	CAMPION	Ste-Famille, L'Île-d'Orléans	2
2	Laurent	07-01-1706	Geneviève	BOUCHER	Rivière-Ouelle, Kamouraska	7
7	Jean-Baptiste	23-03-1748	Marie-Rose	MORIN	Notaire Rousselot, St-Pierre, Montmagny	23
23	Antoine	08-11-1784	Marie-Victoire	LÉTOURNEAU	St-Pierre, Montmagny	77
77	Pierre	19-04-1819	Marie	COUTURE	St-Gervais, Bellechasse	221
221	Étienne l'Ainé	08-08-1854	Sophie	NORMAND	St-Thomas, Montmagny	565
565	Magloire	11-08-1891	Amanda	DESCHAMPS	N.-D.-du-Rosaire, Montmagny	1250
1250	Ernest	12-07-1920	Olivine	TURCOTTE	Ste-Apolline, Montmagny	2432
2432	Camille*	25-09-1943	Camille	MERCIER	N.-D.-du-Rosaire, Montmagny	4091
4091	Noëlle*	09-10-1982	Alain	RICHARD	Mariage civil, Rimouski	

In this example, the search starts by tracking the last couple RICHARD Alain, (Noëlle) in the index. It is indicated that Noëlle belongs to family 4091 in the directory. The searcher has to find on the left-hand side this number and the corresponding family header to confirm that the couple really belongs to the following list. If the couple cannot be found there, it might be an error in the directory, and nobody wants this.

**4091 Camille\* et Camille MERCIER (Siméon et Alphonsine GAUDREAU)**

The next step is to navigate in the directory and find the same identification number, 4091, in the **last column on the right-hand side**. This should be on the following line:

2432	Camille*	25-09-1943	Camille	MERCIER	N.-D.-du-Rosaire, Montmagny	4091
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The user should note that the number on the left-hand side is 2432. Then, looking on previous pages of the directory, number 2432 appears in the last column on the right-hand side. This should be on the following line:

1250	Ernest	12-07-1920	Olivine	TURCOTTE	Ste-Apolline, Montmagny	2432
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The user should repeat the same process and navigate up to the first page of the directory where the following line appears:

1	Mathurin	03-09-1670	Marie	CAMPION	Ste-Famille, L'Île-d'Orléans	2
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- **Search Procedure for Descendant Lines**

This process is not used as often as the search for ancestors. It is normally simpler, since people seldom undertake such searches over several generations.

Reversing the previous example, the user could search for the descendants of a family, say those of Ernest Dubé and Olivine Turcotte.

The first step is to look in the index for: TURCOTTE Olivine, (Ernest). The number indicated is **1250**. After noting this number, the user tracks it in the **left-hand side column** of the directory, where the following line can be found:

Ernest	12-07-1920	Olivine	TURCOTTE	Ste-Apolline, Montmagny	2432
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Since the couple effectively has descendants, these are listed under number 2432, which appears on the right-hand side. For this type of search, the user should look on the left-hand side of the directory, where appears number 2432. Under the bold header line, the married descendants of this couple are listed.

<b>2432 Ernest et Olivine TURCOTTE (Maxime et Lydia LABBÉ)</b>					
Camille*	25-09-1943	Camille	MERCIER	N.-D.-du-Rosaire, Montmagny	4091
Camille*	21-07-1971	Aurore	GAUDREAU	N.-D.-du-Rosaire, Montmagny	4092
Gérard	10-04-1944	Jeanne	BARON	Colombourg, Abitibi-Ouest	4093

For a list of the grandchildren born to this couple (Ernest and Olivine) who are listed in the directory, the user should then consult numbers 4091, 4092 and 4093. Once again, the descendants presented under these numbers are those who meet the criteria set for the directory. With very few exceptions, unmarried persons do not appear in the directory. The same rule applies to children who died at an early age or whose marriage or common-law union is unknown to us.

## CONCLUSION

This Guide allows any Anglophone to easily understand and use both the Directory (470 pages) and the Index (200 pages), which make up the key sections of the book entitled *Les Descendants de Mathurin Dubé et Marie Campion*. Anglophone readers will find hundreds of place names that sound alike in English, even in Quebec. In that respect, the book simply reflects the sheer presence of Anglophones in North America. Of all marriages recorded, some 2528 were taken from directories produced in the United States or from information collected in that country. We presume that most of their descendants use the English language and may be interested in tracing the path followed by their Dube, Dubai, Dubey, Dubie or otherwise-named ancestors who moved to their adoptive country, as well as their earlier roots in Quebec and/or the rest of Canada. We definitely wish to enrich our genealogical information by establishing contact with these descendants. Indeed, this is one of the major reasons why an English-language section was added to our website and arranged to offer our genealogical publication.



## LIST OF MUNICIPALITÉS RÉGIONALES DE COMTÉ (MRCs)

MRC	ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	COUNTY SEAT
Abitibi	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Amos
Abitibi-Ouest	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	La Sarre
Acton	Montérégie	Acton-Vale
Amiante (L')	Chaudière-Appalaches	Thetford Mines
Antoine-Labelle	Laurentides	Mont-Laurier
Argenteuil	Laurentides	Lachute
Arthabaska	Centre-du-Québec	Victoriaville
Asbestos	Estrie	Asbestos
Assomption (L')	Lanaudière	L'Assomption
Avignon	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Nouvelle
Basques (Les)	Bas-St-Laurent	Trois-Pistoles
Bas-Richelieu (Le)	Montérégie	Sorel-Tracy
Basse-Côte-Nord	Côte-Nord	Blanc-Sablon
Beauce-Sartigan	Chaudière-Appalaches	St-Georges
Beauharnois-Salaberry	Montérégie	Beauharnois
Bécancour	Centre-du-Québec	Bécancour
Bellechasse	Chaudière-Appalaches	St-Lazare
Bonaventure	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	New-Carlisle
Brome-Missisquoi	Montérégie	Cowansville
Caniapiscau	Côte-Nord	Fermont
Chenaux (Les)	Mauricie	St-Luc-de-Vincennes
Charlevoix	Capitale-Nationale	Baie-St-Paul
Charlevoix-Est	Capitale-Nationale	Clermont
Coaticook	Estrie	Coaticook
Collines-de-l'Outaouais (Les)	Outaouais	Chelsea
Côte-de-Beaupré (La)	Capitale-Nationale	Château-Richer
Côte-de-Gaspé (La)	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Gaspé
D'Autray	Lanaudière	Berthierville
Deux-Montagnes	Laurentides	Deux-Montagnes
Domaine-du-Roy (Le)	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Roberval
Drummond	Centre-du-Québec	Drummondville
Érable (L')	Centre-du-Québec	Plessisville
Etchemins (Les)	Chaudière-Appalaches	Lac-Etchemin
Fjord-du-Saguenay (Le)	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Saguenay
Granit (Le)	Estrie	Lac Mégantic
Haut-Richelieu (Le)	Montérégie	St-Jean-sur-Richelieu
Haut-Saint-François (Le)	Estrie	Cookshire
Haut-Saint-Laurent (Le)	Montérégie	Huntingdon
Haute-Côte-Nord (La)	Côte-Nord	Les Escoumins
Haute-Gaspésie (La)	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Ste-Anne-des-Monts
Haute-Yamaska (La)	Montérégie	Granby
Jacques-Cartier (La)	Capitale-Nationale	Shannon
Jamésie	Nord-du-Québec	Chibougamau
Île-d'Orléans (L')	Capitale-Nationale	Ste-Famille
Îles-de-la-Madeleine (Les)	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine



Jardins-de-Napierville (Les)	Montérégie	Napierville
Joliette	Lanaudière	Joliette
Kamouraska	Bas-St-Laurent	St-Pascal
Kativik	Nord-du-Québec	Kuuujuaq
Lac Saint-Jean-Est	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Alma
Lajemmerais	Montérégie	Verchères
La Mitis	Bas-St-Laurent	Mont-Joli
La Tuque	Mauricie	La Tuque
Laurentides (Les)	Laurentides	St-Faustin-Lac-Carré
Laval	Laval	Laval
L'Islet	Chaudière-Appalaches	St-Jean-Port-Joli
Lotbinière	Chaudière-Appalaches	Ste-Croix
Manicouagan	Côte-Nord	Baie-Comeau
Maria-Chapdelaine	Saguenay-Lac-St-Jean	Dolbeau-Mistassini
Maskinongé	Mauricie	Louiseville
Maskoutains (Les)	Montérégie	St-Hyacinthe
Matane	Bas-St-Laurent	Matane
Matapédia (La)	Bas-St-Laurent	Amqui
Matawinie	Lanaudière	Rawdon
Mékinac	Mauricie	St-Tite
Memphrémagog	Etrie	Magog
Minganie	Côte-Nord	Havre-St-Pierre
Mirabel	Laurentides	Mirabel
Montcalm	Lanaudière	Ste-Julienne
Montmagny	Chaudière-Appalaches	Montmagny
Moulins (Les)	Lanaudière	Terrebonne
Nicolet-Yamaska	Centre-du-Québec	Nicolet
Nouvelle-Beauce (La)	Chaudière-Appalaches	Ste-Marie
Papineau	Outaouais	Papineauville
Pays-d'en-Haut (Les)	Laurentides	Ste-Adèle
Pontiac	Outaouais	Campbell's Bay
Portneuf	Capitale-Nationale	Cap-Santé
Rimouski-Neigette	Bas-St-Laurent	Rimouski
Rivière-du-Loup	Bas-St-Laurent	Rivière-du-Loup
Rivière-du-Nord (La)	Laurentides	St-Jérôme
Robert-Cliche	Chaudière-Appalaches	Beauceville
Rocher-Percé (Le)	Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	Chandler
Roussillon	Montérégie	Delson
Rouville	Montérégie	Marieville
Sept-Rivières	Côte-Nord	Sept-Îles
Témiscamingue	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Ville-Marie
Témiscouata	Bas-St-Laurent	Notre-Dame-du-Lac
Thérèse-de Blainville	Laurentides	Boisbriand
Vallée-de-la-Gatineau (La)	Outaouais	Gracefield
Vallée-de-l'Or (La)	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	Val-d'Or
Vallée-du-Richelieu (La)	Montérégie	Beloeil
Val-Saint-François (Le)	Etrie	Richmond
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	Montérégie	Vaudreuil-Dorion



