

Canadian Research

This study guide is designed to introduce researchers to important techniques and record types for tracing Canadian ancestors. Information covered in this study guide is applicable to all areas of Canada and includes information for researchers with both British and French ancestry. For a complete listing of our genealogical holdings on Canada, please check the genealogy collection shelf list which is available at the Fort Myers-Lee County Library reference desk, or visit the Lee County Genealogical Society website at <http://lcsfl.org/libraryRecords.php> .

For those patrons specifically searching for French-Canadian ancestors, our companion study guide ***French-Canadian Genealogical Research*** will focus on information specific to the Province of Quebec and the relevant connections to France. The bibliography contains additional materials and sources to facilitate further research. Canadian and American genealogical research techniques share many common traits:

1. Record keeping methods and structure are similar.
2. Minimal language barriers.
3. The ethnic makeup of the population for both countries is similar.
4. Both countries share many of the same economic, political, social, and religious considerations in everyday life.
5. Immigrants were attracted to Canada for many of the same reasons given by those who went to the United States.
6. Many immigrants initially chose to reside in Canada for extended periods before emigrating to the United States.

Many genealogists discover by accident that some ancestors deliberately chose to come to Canada before they finally settled in the United States. Some made a conscious decision to hide this fact from their children. The Canadian connection may remain a family secret until a current genealogist encounters a brick wall trying to find the ancestor who supposedly came in via Ellis Island or one of the other northeastern ports. If you suspect that your ancestor may have entered the United States through Canada, our companion study guide ***Immigration Across the United States/Canadian Border*** will supplement the information contained in this study guide.

As researchers encounter ancestors who initially entered North America through Canada, as opposed to coming directly to the United States, they must become familiar with the genealogical resources available north of the border. The most important Canadian record types, from a genealogical perspective are:

1. Civil Registration (Canadian equivalent of American vital records)
2. Census Returns
3. Church Registers
4. Employment
5. Immigration/Naturalization Records
6. Land Records
7. Military Records
8. Border Crossings
9. Notarial Records (Quebec)

Beginning Tips

While the basic research steps are the same regardless of what ethnic group or country is being researched, the following recommendations will enhance your success in Canadian research:

1. Take the time to do some background reading about Canadian history, which will be helpful when you begin to use Canadian records. The titles listed in the bibliography at the end of this study guide will facilitate this process.
2. Consult online and print materials focused on genealogy in Canada and the provinces you are interested in, and read through them to gain a sense of Canadian genealogy. Two of the best starting points online are:
 - a. Canada Family Search Wiki https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Genealogy
 - b. Library and Archives Canada – Genealogical Resources and Research in Canada <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/Pages/introduction.aspx>
3. Multiple online links discuss the nature and purpose of the most useful genealogical records for research. These sites cover both British and French records on the national and provincial level including links to all the provincial archives.
 - a. American-Canadian Genealogical Society Library <https://acgs.org/information/>
 - b. Ancestry Learning Center – Canada <https://support.ancestry.com/s/article/ka21500000TxMbAAK/Tips-for-finding-records-in-Canada-1460088591486-2559>
 - c. Canada Family Search Wiki https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Genealogy
 - d. Cyndi’s List – Canada <http://www.cyndislist.com/canada>
 - e. Library and Archives of Canada – Genealogical Resources <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/avitus/Pages/avitus.aspx>
4. Familiarize yourself with Canadian holdings of major repositories such as:
 - a. Family History Library in Salt Lake City
 - b. Allen County Library – Fort Wayne, Indiana
 - c. Newberry Library – Boston
 - d. Provincial Archives in Canada
 - e. American-Canadian Genealogical Society Library - Manchester, New Hampshire (specializes in French-Canadian research)

Note: Fort Myers Regional Library is a registered library affiliate for the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. For more information related to borrowing films and having them sent to our branch please visit the following link on FamilySearch <https://familysearch.org/films/>

5. Join a Canadian genealogical society, read its journal, and enlist its help with your research. Here are some useful sites to visit.
 - a. Cyndi’s List – Canadian Genealogy Societies <http://www.cyndislist.com/canada/societies/>
 - b. Family Search Wiki – Canada http://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Societies
 - c. Library and Archives Canada – Genealogical and Historical Societies in Canada <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/Pages/links-related-research.aspx#a>

Canadian History: Important Dates and Facts

Immigration to Canada was influenced by historical factors in Europe and the United States. In addition to knowing these dates and facts, it is critical to know the history of each individual Canadian Province and town where your ancestor resided. Historical sources will provide important clues as to the social and economic factors affecting the immigrant. These factors often play significant roles in future migratory patterns.

When French and English settlers began to colonize Canada, it was already inhabited by various Native American tribes. The settlers frequently married the native people or sought them out for missionary work. Colonization between the French and British continued, but France lost nearly all of its Canadian possessions to the British in 1763, including Quebec. Because it was a French colony until 1763, Quebec has a separate history with different laws and methods of record keeping than the British colonies.

Canada developed over many decades from British colonies into an independent nation that is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The year 1867 is particularly important because New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada East (Quebec), and Canada West (Ontario) were united to form the Dominion of Canada. Settlers (known as Loyalists) also came from the United States during the American Revolutionary War and after the United States formally gained its independence from Britain in 1783.

Canadian immigrants in the nineteenth century include Scots, Irish, Welsh, Germans, Ukrainians, and other ethnic groups. Canada's population remains as diverse today as the inhabitants who founded it over two hundred years ago. The various research options and venues are valuable and extensive. The dates listed below are significant to Canadian history and genealogical research:

1604	Sieur de Monts of France founded Acadia
1608	Samuel de Champlain of France founded the city of Quebec
1610	Henry Hudson of England sailed into Hudson Bay
1642	French missionaries founded the city of Montreal
1673	Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette sailed down the Mississippi River to its junction with the Arkansas River
1682	Sieur de La Salle sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi River and claimed all the land drained by the river and its branches for France
1689-1763	Series of wars between British and French Colonists end with the British conquest of New France
1774	The Quebec Act gave French Canadians political and religious rights
1775-1783	During the American Revolution, an American invasion of Canada failed
1784	The colony of New Brunswick was established
1791	The Constitutional Act divided Quebec into the colonies of Upper Canada and Lower Canada
1812-1815	During the War of 1812, British and Canadian troops turned back two major invasion attempts of Canada by the United States
1837	Revolts break out in Upper (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec)
1841	The Act of Union joining Upper and Lower Canada into the Province of Canada is implemented

1848	The Province of Canada and Nova Scotia gained self-government status
1858	Colony of British Columbia was established
1864	Conferences in Charlottetown and Quebec City planned for the Confederation (Union) of the Canadian Colonies
1867	The British North American Act established the Dominion of Canada
1869	Louis Riel led the Metis (people of mixed White and Indian ancestry) in the Red River Rebellion in Manitoba
1870	Establishment of the Northwest Territories
1885	Louis Reil led a Metis (people of mixed White and Indian ancestry) revolt in Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed
1898	Creation of the Yukon Territory
1914-1918	More than 600,000 Canadians served in World War I
1920	Canada joined the League of Nations
1931	The Statute of Westminster made Canada an independent nation

Canadian Population Timeline

This section provides an overview of population development in Canada. It is included as an overview of how the population increase was impacted by the important dates listed in the previous section.

1688	10,000 (estimated)	1911	7,200,000
1698	15,355	1914	7,879,000
1812	75,000	1929	10,029,000
1824	151,000	1932	10,510,000
1867	3,463,000	1957	16,610,000
1871	3,700,000		

Canadian Provinces and Territories

New Brunswick	1867	British Columbia	1871
Nova Scotia	1867	Prince Edward Island	1873
Ontario	1867	Yukon (Territory)	1898
Quebec	1867	Alberta	1905
Manitoba	1870	Saskatchewan	1905
Northwest Territories (Territory)	1870	Newfoundland	1949

Settlement Highlights & Historical Facts

16th Century: European explorers, such as John Cabot (Great Britain), Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain, discovered valuable fishing grounds and other rich natural resources. Various Native American tribes had already settled most of Canada.

17th Century: The first European settlement was founded at Port Royal in Acadia in 1604. Throughout the century, French settlers established residence in New France. Most early French

settlements tended to be along the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries. They were followed by more settlers from France and Britain who gradually established competing colonial outposts in the Maritime Provinces. Fur traders and various explorers were among the first settlers who braved the area.

18th Century: Growing numbers of immigrants from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany settled in Canada. The competition between descendants of the original French and British settlers resulted in more violent confrontations. These problems had their roots in economic, social, cultural, and religious differences. The eventual victory of the British over the French at Quebec, coupled with the aftermath of the French and Indian War in the lower colonies that would eventually form the United States, led to British domination in most areas of Canada. The British defeat in the American Revolution in 1776 resulted in Loyalists moving northward into Canada to maintain their loyalty to Britain. These Loyalists were among the first political refugees to call Canada their adopted home.

19th Century: Social and economic changes created by the Industrial Revolution influenced an increasing number of immigrants to head for North America. While the majority headed for the United States, Canada also received its fair share. British immigration continued to increase. A growing stream of immigrants from Western Europe joined them. In the years before the U.S. Civil War, thousands of black slaves escaped from the U.S. by following the Underground Railroad northward into Canada. After the Canadian Confederation was formed in 1867, thousands of Irish and Chinese laborers were imported as workers to build the Canadian Pacific Railroad. On the Pacific coast, other Chinese joined the rush of fortune hunters from all over the world who trekked into British Columbia and later the Yukon interior to search for gold during the Canadian Gold Rush. Immigrants were lured from Eastern Europe, Russia, and the Ukraine in hopes of developing lands in the more isolated areas of the country. In 1867, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario (also known as Western Canada at that time) united to form the Dominion of Canada. Quebec, because of its long association with France, had separate laws and methods of record keeping from the very beginning to the present. Even after the British took control of the area after the French and Indian War in 1763, immigrants were never able to diminish the French control of social and religious life.

20th Century: Immigration boomed during this period leading up to World War I, reaching its peak in 1913 as more than 400,000 immigrants, mainly from Eastern Europe and the Ukraine entered the country. Many made their way to western Canada. Hundreds of thousands of American farmers moved northward into the Canadian prairies in search of farmlands. Canadian immigration agents eager to fill the west with farmers recruited people from Central and Eastern Europe seeking land. Other newcomers labored in Canada's expanding lumber, mining, railway, manufacturing, and construction industries.

After the lull caused by the Depression and both World Wars, many Europeans displaced by war (especially World War II), chose to settle in Canada rather than the United States. The lower cost of land in Canada was another attraction as well as homesteading programs luring people to the unsettled areas in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon region.

Many immigrants were attracted to Canada because of less stringent immigration laws. The

various colonies were more interested in attracting settlers than enforcing laws since the area was very under-populated. This was true when Canada became a country and is still true to this day. Canada has always been a destination for Americans who have chosen to leave the United States of America.

In 1924 the U.S. began to establish formal quotas for aliens from foreign countries. However, these guidelines did not apply to Canada. Unofficial quotas existed prior to this time in certain colonies and states. Therefore, many immigrants established residency in Canada for a short period of time, then moved to the United States.

Ethnic Groups of Canada

Acadians: The Acadians were French settlers of eastern Canada who were exiled from their lands in France in the 1750s due to religious persecution.

African-Americans: Many of the early settlers were former slaves who escaped via the Underground Railroad.

English: Large numbers of settlers came to Canada from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Many settled in areas such as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario. Their numbers included many Loyalists who fled the colonies after the American Revolution.

French: Settlers who began to establish fur trading posts and other economic ventures along the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries.

Germans: Typically settled around Lunenburg, Nova Scotia and three areas of the province of Ontario: Niagara Peninsula, the Kitchener region, and the townships around Pembroke. Their numbers were never very large, but the majority of this group emigrated from the United States between the years of 1803 and 1828. Most German settlers in Canada emigrated directly from Europe. Many of the Hessians (German mercenaries) who fought for the British during the American Revolution settled in Canada.

Huguenots: French Protestants who, like the Acadians, migrated to Canada to escape religious persecution. Their migrations were not as organized as those entering the United States. Families settled in various places in the Atlantic provinces (i.e. areas that became New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the area that now comprises Ontario). They eventually converted into various Protestant religions, principally Lutheran. Smaller numbers became Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.

Inuits: Inuits are also referred to as the Eskimos. They arrived by way of a land bridge that once connected Asia and North America in the area that now is known as Alaska. They are the original descendants of Native Americans.

Jews: Jewish settlement in Canada dates from about 1760 and coincided with the British conquest of New France. Jewish soldiers who served in the British Army, later took their discharges and eventually settled in Lower Canada (Quebec). Large numbers of Jewish

immigrants arrived between 1880-1939, settling mainly in Ontario and Quebec. In the 1930s, another group traveled and settled in Manitoba.

Metis: People of mixed White and Native American ancestry. These were the descendants of Whites and Europeans who intermarried.

Native Americans: The original settlers of the North American continent representing a number of tribes, including:

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|---------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| a. Eskimo | e. Blackfoot Flathead | i. Micmac |
| b. Athabaskan | f. Crow | j. Erie |
| c. Algonquin | g. Chippewa | k. Mohawk |
| d. Yakima | h. Penobscot | |

Ukrainians: The largest movement of this group of immigrants began between 1896-1914 when an estimated 200,000 entered Canada. They were attracted by the success of Germans and other Eastern and Southern European ethnic groups such as Greeks, Italians, and Poles in carving out new lives for themselves. Ukrainian immigration has been especially influential in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Primary Record Types – Genealogical Information

Census Records: Canadian censuses were taken officially every ten years beginning in 1851. Some areas were taking local or regional censuses prior to this year. Gaps exist in census data from the earlier years. The largest collection of census data is available at the Library and Archives Canada and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City or at any of their Family History Center libraries throughout the United States and Canada. Censuses from 1851 and later list each member of the household and include ethnic origin and religion. Canadian censuses are not indexed, except for the 1871 census of Ontario, which was indexed by county.

Details vary by time period. Information often includes the name, gender, family relationship, marital status, age, birthplace, immigration and naturalization information, ethnic origin, religion, occupation, and education. The census often reveals some of the same characteristics of a population or area at a particular period in time, enabling the researcher to discover the historical, social, and genealogical aspects of people and places as was the case with censuses conducted in the United States.

Censuses were first conducted in the seventeenth century in what is now Canada. These and subsequent censuses conducted up to the year 1851 were scattered and selective in regard to the time periods in which they were conducted and the areas enumerated. These very early censuses generally listed only the head of household, his/her age and occupation, the number of family members, and perhaps the person's birthplace and religion and a few other facts.

The first comprehensive censuses conducted in Canada were the 1851 and 1861 censuses of Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec). These censuses provided a listing and information for each person in a household. They consisted of an agricultural and a personal schedule. The agricultural schedule presented information on crops and land. The personal

schedule included genealogical information such as name, age, sex, marital status, relationship of occupants, occupation, education, and information on ownership of property, land, and livestock.

The 1871 census was the first nationwide census taken after provincial confederation in 1867, when Canada became a unified nation of provinces. This census was much larger, consisting of nine schedules. The first schedule, the personal schedule, provided information on name, age, sex, marital status, place of birth, ethnic origin, religion, occupation, and education. The other schedules provided information on property, land, livestock, manufacturing, forestry, shipping, fishing, and mining.

The 1881 and 1891 censuses consisted of only one schedule. They provided information on name, age, sex, marital status, place of birth, ethnic origin (1881 census), place of birth of father and mother (1891 census), religion, occupation, and education.

The 1901 census is the most comprehensive census available and consisted of two schedules. Schedule 2, property, preceded Schedule 1, population. Schedule 2 provided the following information: reference to Schedule 1, which in this census indicated exact street address of the population enumerated in Schedule 1, as well as building information. Schedule 1 provided the following genealogical information: name, age, sex, year and date of birth, age, year of immigration to Canada, year of naturalization, ethnic origin, nationality, religion, occupation, employment, and education information.

The 1911 census is the last federal Canadian census available to researchers. The only exceptions were the 1921, 1935, and 1945 censuses of Newfoundland, which did not join confederation until 1949. There are no national census indexes similar to the U.S. Soundex indexes. However, many individuals and genealogical societies have published indexes for some census years and locations.

Canadian census records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

Church Registers: These records have proven to be the most popular and informative sources for Canadian research, although the quantity and quality of information varies by denomination, time period, and locality. These records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

If your ancestors lived only transiently in an area and were not there during a census year, church records may be the only way to locate them. This is especially true if they lived in the more isolated areas. This transient scenario is also true if they stayed in Canada a very short time before crossing the border into the United States to avoid stringent immigration rules at the port cities prior to 1895. Church records usually include the following information at a minimum:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Birth places | 4. Places of residence |
| 2. Parents' names | 5. Names of sponsors (godparents) |
| 3. Occupations | 6. Marriage witnesses |

Major sources of information for most churches are parish registers of baptisms/births, marriages, and burials/deaths. If you are not sure of the religious affiliation of an ancestor, their ethnic background may provide valuable clues:

1. Many Presbyterians came from Scotland.
2. Many Catholics came from France.
3. Many of the Russian or Eastern Orthodox came from the Ukraine or Greece.

There are several large religious denominations in Canada. The major denominations are:

1. Anglican Church of Canada
 - a. Affiliated with the Church of England and the Church of Ireland.
 - b. Members of both churches brought their religion with them to the British North American Colonies.
 - c. The groups formed the Church of England in Canada before adopting the current name.
 - d. Churches are organized on a parish and diocesan basis.
 - e. Each church has a rector or parish priest, and a bishop administers each diocese.
 - f. Each Anglican diocese has archives with varying amounts of information about the parishes within its jurisdiction.
2. Roman Catholic Church
 - a. Majority of Catholic parishes are in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.
 - b. The Family History Library has many parish registers on microfilm.
 - c. If you are tracing French-Canadian ancestors, the Quebec marriage records will provide the greatest amount of information:
 - (1) names and residences of the parents of both bride and groom
 - (2) dates and places of birth of bride and groom
 - (3) names and residences of witnesses
 - d. Search the various indexes to Quebec Catholic marriages.
 - e. Many genealogists consider the *Loiselle Index* to be the best for this purpose.
3. United Church of Canada
 - a. This denomination was formed in 1925, through a union of the Methodist Church (Canada), most of the congregations of the Presbyterian Church (Canada), and the Congregational Churches of Canada.
 - b. The Canada Conference of the Evangelical United Brethren Church joined in 1968.
 - c. The United Church Archives are gathering all local congregational records of the various uniting denominations. However, the majority of records are still in the possession of the local churches in their respective cities, towns, and villages.

Civil Registration Records: In the United States, we refer to these types of records as “vital records” consisting of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. In Canada the dates when formal civil registration was established vary by province. Since civil registrations are not considered under federal jurisdiction in Canada, the Library and Archives Canada has none of the record types available nor do they issue certificates. These records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, the provinces and territories began keeping civil registration of births, marriages and deaths, often called vital statistics. Before that time, births, marriages and deaths were recorded in parish registers.

Today, the civil registration of births, marriages and deaths is a provincial and territorial responsibility. Inquiries concerning access and fees must be addressed to the appropriate office.

Employment Records: The process of tracing Canadian ancestors can also be enhanced by knowing information about their occupations, and an understanding of the major employers in the surrounding towns and provinces where they resided. Some of the most useful research tools to achieve success are listed below:

1. Census records identify each individual's occupation.
2. Newspaper obituaries and city directories usually mention a person's occupation and sometimes indicate the name of the company or organization where they worked.
3. Provincial and town histories often identify the major employers in the immediate vicinity.

Genealogists often search for employment records expecting to find personnel files filled with background details about their ancestor. Unfortunately, in the past, most employers and companies did not keep files on employees. Usually, the only records created regarding employees were pay ledgers that listed names, the number of days worked and the amount paid. Some of the most prominent occupations, provided the records still exist, include:

1. Clergy
2. Fur trade companies
3. Medical personnel
4. Merchant marine workers and ship companies
5. Law enforcement agencies such as the Canadian Mounted Police
6. Domestic servants
7. Government workers
8. Railroad workers
9. Education workers such as teachers

Land Records: Many immigrants were attracted to the U.S. and Canada because they saw an opportunity to own land and practice their religious beliefs without governmental interference. Beginning in 1870, the Canadian government offered potential settlers 160 acres of land for a \$10 fee if they moved to the western areas of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. This land offer attracted a significant number of Americans who were tired of overcrowding in the east, and annoyed at the growing power of the federal and state governments. To receive this land offer settlers were required to provide the following information:

1. Applicant's country of birth
2. Subdivision of country of birth (city, town, village, county, or province)
3. Last place of residence
4. Previous occupation

Land records often predate censuses. They can often provide some or all of the following information:

1. Date of an immigrant's arrival
2. Country of origin
3. Birth place
4. Place of last residence (in Canada, U.S. or foreign country)

Canadian land records vary by province, but there are five general record types of interest to genealogists:

1. Records showing transfer of land from the government or crown to the first patentees, usually in national or provincial offices or repositories
2. Subsequent transactions, usually in local land registry or land title offices
3. Indexes, both original official indexes and historical and genealogical compilations
4. Maps showing boundaries of land holdings and names of owners or occupiers
5. Records of taxes on lands (assessment and collectors' rolls) that provide the legal description of the property

Canadian land records can be viewed in various locations:

1. Town or county magistrate or courthouse
2. Provincial Archives
3. Family History Library
4. Library and Archives of Canada

Many of these records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

Immigration Records (Canadian) : The four most useful repositories for research using immigration records are the Library and Archives Canada, Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Allen County Library, and the various Canadian Provincial Archives. The archives of the individual provinces and city/town halls may also have some records onsite to supplement what is available at the repositories cited above. Many of these records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

The Library and Archives Canada is the primary repository for immigration records, up to and including 1935 for arrivals at ports and border entry points. There are no comprehensive lists of immigrants arriving in Canada before 1865.

From 1865 onwards, passenger lists and border entry lists were the official record of immigration; no immigrant applications or files exist. For a period of five years, from 1919 to 1924, an individual form was used instead of passenger lists and border entry lists. The Form 30A was used for ocean arrivals while Form 30 replaced the border entry lists. The use of passenger lists and border entry lists resumed in 1925.

These immigration records were microfilmed in the 1940s and 1950s and were not produced to archival standards. As a result, the quality of some microfilm is poor. Also, on some pages, the ink had faded before the records were filmed. Unfortunately, the original records were not retained after they were filmed.

The passenger lists and border entry lists and the individual forms contain information such as name, age, country of origin, occupation and intended destination of the immigrant. The Government of Canada did not keep records of people leaving the country; there are no passenger lists for departures from Canadian ports.

Most of the records have been digitized and are indexed by name. Over the coming years, more digital images and nominal indexes will be available on the Library and Archives Canada website. The Search Help pages for databases and for the collections of digitized microforms explain how the records are arranged, how to search the records and how to obtain copies. For the most detailed information on all aspects of Canadian research on immigration records, access, availability, etc, the following websites are recommended:

Family Search Wiki – Canadian Immigration and Passenger Lists 1865-1935

[https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada Emigration and Immigration](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Emigration_and_Immigration)

[https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canadian Passenger Lists, 1865-1935](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canadian_Passenger_Lists,_1865-1935)

Library and Archives of Canada – Immigration:

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/pages/introduction.aspx>

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/Pages/introduction.aspx>

Naturalization Records

Canadian censuses can provide much valuable genealogical information to the researcher. But while they provide the country or possibly province or state of a person's birth, only in rare cases do they provide the exact city, town, or village where a person was born. There is only one Canadian source that will almost universally provide this. Canadian naturalization records provide this and much more, although they include somewhat less information than the average U.S. naturalization record.

There is no master index available to the public for Canadian naturalization records from the period of Canadian confederation in 1867 to the present. There is, however, a partial index available in selected issues of a government newspaper called the *Canada Gazette*. Issues between 1918 and 1938 offer, at various intervals, lists of aliens who have been naturalized by the Secretary of State. The newspaper is available at the Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa and at some Canadian university libraries. Many of these records are available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

There are basically two types of naturalization records available:

1. Those completed prior to 1918
2. Those processed after this date.

Prior to 1918, naturalization was handled locally in Canada by provincial courts. The basic information in these early records was forwarded to the Secretary of State and placed on index cards which have been microfilmed. (The original records held by provincial courts have been destroyed in most cases.) These index cards contain the name of the person naturalized, residence at time of naturalization, occupation, former residence, date and place of naturalization, number of naturalization, and name of court. These entries provide only basic genealogical information, but they are valuable if the country of birth and place of residence in

Canada are not known. Many people who were naturalized prior to 1918 often had further correspondence with the Secretary of State for reasons such as applying for a new naturalization certificate. In these instances, full records are available.

Naturalization records issued after 1918 are usually complete and contain much genealogical information. A typical record may consist of an Application for a Decision, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police Report, a Petition for Naturalization, an Affidavit Proving Petition, an Oath of Allegiance, and other documents and correspondence. Information provided on these documents may include name, date and exact place of birth, address, occupation, details of entry into Canada, marital status, physical description, information on relatives (limited), reasons for wanting naturalization, and names and addresses of persons who could vouch for the character and reputation of the applicant. Naturalization records can be obtained by writing to: Steven M. Clemenhagen, Public Rights Assistant, Public Rights Administration, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Journal Towers North, Third Floor, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 1L1.

The cost is thirty Canadian dollars for each naturalization record requested; check or money order should be made out to the Receiver-General of Canada. It should be stated that the request is being made through the Freedom of Information Act. The following information should be provided to aid in the search: name at time of naturalization (include all known forms of name used); approximate year of birth within five to ten years; approximate year or place of naturalization, if known; and proof that the person has been dead twenty years (for those individuals born fewer than one hundred years ago). Any other known identifying information about the individual may also be provided.

The information provided in the documents sent should enable the researcher to determine the individual's exact place of birth, as well as his or her method of entry into Canada. This will allow for the search of other records such as ship passenger manifests.

Canadian Border-Crossing Records (Into the United States)

This section discusses the history and availability of Canadian border crossing records.

1600-1895:

No official records exist. The border area was completely open except for a few areas where individual colonies, states, or towns took it upon themselves to monitor their individual borders. No records were mandated for Canadians or other immigrants entering the United States from Canada. This lack of enforcement allowed Canadians, Asians, British, Irish, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Russians, Ukrainians, and other groups to evade the increasingly stringent immigration policies at U.S. ports which began to develop in the 1860s onward.

1895-1954:

The various types of records available pertain to late 19th and 20th century immigrants who entered the United States through Canada. These records include first time immigrants, returning U.S. citizens who visited Canada on business or pleasure, "debarred" persons and returning aliens who may have originally entered through U.S. ports. Most existing records have

been microfilmed and are available through the National Archives (United States & Canada), and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City as well as online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

St. Albans Records

St. Albans District: Although officially called *Records of the St. Albans District*, they cover the land area from Maine to Washington State. These records consist of the following types:

Border Crossing Records: In January 1895, the U.S. began keeping records of all border crossings:

- a. U.S. Immigration officials met ships in Canada at all ports of entry along the borders and major ports in adjacent cities and towns.
- b. Persons were recorded entering not only by ship, but also by train, footbridge, and other modes of travel.
- c. Lakes, rivers, and smaller waterways were patrolled for those attempting to evade detection.

Ports of Entry: These were legally defined as any place (land or sea) having customs facilities through which goods or persons could enter or leave Canada. United States ports along the Canadian border are located in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Every province on the Canadian side of the border would also adhere to the same criteria. As ships sailing from Europe and the British Isles reached Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, there were ample opportunities for people to disembark legally or illegally.

Ship or Train Manifests: These are records of the ship or train passengers or cargo, signed by the ship or train's captain or chief officer, and for the informational use of customs officials. Canadian border crossing records consist of two types of manifests: (1) Aliens entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory (Canada); and (2) Aliens entering from a foreign country of origin, which was supposed to be recorded at the ship's port of arrival.

Aliens entering under this category were required to provide the following information:

1. Port of entry
2. Date of entry
3. Application made for Canadian citizenship – yes or no
4. Name
5. Age
6. Sex
7. Marital status
8. Occupation
9. Read/write-yes or no
10. Nationality
11. Race
12. Last permanent address
13. Nearest relative or friend in country of origin—name and address

14. Final destination - state, city, and town
15. Ticket to final destination - yes or no
16. Who paid for immigrant's passage?
17. Whether in possession of \$50.00. If less, how much?
18. Ever been in the United States before? If so, when, where, number of years, date of last departure
19. Joining a friend or relative - name, address
20. Polygamist /anarchist - yes or no
21. Ever in prison, almshouse, institution, or supported by charity
22. Coming by reason of offer, solicitation, or agreement of employment - yes or no
23. Condition of health, mental, and physical
24. Deformed or crippled - length of time and cause
25. Height
26. Complexion
27. Color eyes and hair
28. Marks of identification
29. Place of birth (country, county/province, city or town)
30. Seaport and date of landing
31. Name of ship
32. Date of examination

Aliens entering from a foreign country of origin, which was supposed to be recorded at the ship's port of arrival, had to provide the following information:

1. Name of person
2. Name of ship
3. Port of embarkation
4. Date of departure
5. Port of arrival
6. Age
7. Sex
8. Marital status
9. Occupation
10. Able to read, write - yes or no
11. Native tongue
12. Nationality
13. Race
14. Last permanent residence - country, city, or town
15. Name and address of nearest relative in country of origin
16. Final destination, state, city, or town
17. Ticket to final destination - yes or no
18. By whom was passage paid
19. Whether in possession of \$50.00 - If less, how much?
20. Ever been in the United States before? If so, when, where?
21. Joining relative or friend - name, address, relationship
22. Purpose of coming to the United States
23. Intend to return to country of origin after temporary engagement in labor pursuits?

24. Length of time intends to remain in the United States
25. Intend to become a United States citizen – yes or no?
26. Ever in prison, almshouse, institution, or supported by charity
27. Polygamist / anarchist - yes or no
28. Coming by reason of employment offer, solicitation, or employment agreement
29. Previously deported within one year - yes or no
30. Condition of health, mental and physical
31. Deformed or crippled - nature of injury/condition
32. Height
33. Complexion
34. Hair/eye color
35. Marks of identification
36. Place of birth - country, city, or town

Manifest Procedure Revisions:

- 1882: Specific procedures were set and maintained by immigration officials. They were required to record the ship's name, master, ports and dates of embarkation and arrival, name of each passenger, place of birth, last legal residence, age, sex, occupation, and any miscellaneous remarks.
- 1893: The format was amended to include the immigrant's full name, marital status, nationality, final destination, whether in the U.S. before (when, where), and whether going to join a relative (name, address, and relationship).
- 1903: Questions involving racial characteristics were added.
- 1907: Immigrants were required to provide the name and address of nearest relative in the old country or country of origin.

Index Cards: Index cards were prepared for each record. They could be typed or handwritten. If a family traveled together, each individual was usually cross-referenced on an index card. When done properly, this is an excellent resource because researchers are alerted to other related family members accompanying the immigrant. Information on the reverse side will frequently contain medical data and/or reference numbers for Alien Registration in the U. S. All original index cards and manifests lists have been destroyed. The microfilm copies are the only existing records.

Microfilmed Records: Records of the St. Albans District, 1895-1954, consist of five series of microfilmed index cards and manifests. Three are indexes contained in 504 rolls of microfilm. The other two are manifest copies contained in 664 rolls of microfilm.

M1461 - SOUNDEX INDEX (1895-1924) 400 rolls

M1462 - ALPHA INDEX - SMALL VERMONT PORTS (1895-1924) 6 rolls

Some entries are from as late as the 1950s. They are arranged alphabetically within each port. Information includes:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Manifest cards | c. Primary inspection documents |
| b. Oaths of returning citizens | d. Records of registry |

Canadian Ports of Entry – Canadian National Archives

The Extent of the Records: Ports and Years Available

Passenger lists exist for the following ports of entry:

- Quebec City and Montreal (Quebec), 1865-1935;
- Halifax (Nova Scotia), 1881-1935;
- Saint John (New Brunswick), 1900-1935;
- North Sydney (Nova Scotia), 1906-1935 (these include mostly ferry arrivals from Newfoundland and St-Pierre-et-Miquelon, with a few passengers in transit from other countries);
- Toronto Emigrant Office 1865-1883;
- Vancouver (British Columbia), 1905-1935;
- Victoria (British Columbia), 1905-1935;
- via New York, 1906-1931; and other eastern United States ports, 1905-1928 (these lists include only the names of passengers who stated that they intended to proceed directly to Canada).



Source

Passenger List: SS LETITIA, Québec, 9 June 1912.
Library and Archives Canada,
RG 76 C1a, p. 18, reel T-4787.

About the Records

1865-1922

The lists are arranged by port and date of arrival. If you do not know those details or the name of the ship, you must search the unindexed lists by year.

The arrivals at Quebec from 1865 to 1900 have been indexed by name. Using the online database, you can search by name of passengers to access digitized images of original passenger lists which give the name, age, country of origin, occupation and destination of each passenger.

[Quebec City Passenger Lists Index 1865-1900](#)

A similar index exists for arrivals at Halifax from January 1881 to February 1882 (microfilm reel C-15712).

Passenger Lists, 1865-1935: List of Ports, Dates and Microfilm Reel Numbers

The passenger lists from 1865 to 1922 have been digitized and are available online. The database enables you to access the passenger lists by name of ship, port and date of departure and/or port and date of arrival.

Passenger Lists, 1865-1922

1919-1924

Individual Form 30A was used during this period. If you do not find a reference to an immigrant in those records and he/she arrived between 1919 and 1922, we recommend that you search the passenger lists for those years.



Source

Passenger List: SS AURANIA, Halifax,
3 February 1930.

Library and Archives Canada,
RG 76 C1b, vol. 1, p. 214, reel T-14823.

1925-1935

The passenger lists for these years contain more details such as:

- the immigrant's place of birth;
- the name and address of the relative, friend or employer to whom they were destined; and
- name and address of the nearest relative in the country from whence they came.

These lists are arranged by port and date of arrival. The following database by the Library and Archives Canada <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/immigration/immigration-records/passenger-lists-border-entry-1925-1935/Pages/introduction.aspx> will provide detailed information which includes the volume, page and microfilm reel numbers for the actual records. The database was compiled from old nominal indexes that usually did not include the names of returning Canadians, tourists, visitors and passengers in transit to the United States. If you do not find a name in the database, you may have to search the actual passenger lists.

M1463 - SOUNDEX INDEX - (1924-1952) - 98 rolls

M1464 - ARRIVALS (1895-1954) Canadian Atlantic and Pacific Ports - 639 rolls

M1465 - ARRIVALS (1929-1949) Canadian Pacific Ports - 25 rolls

NOTE: There are an additional 117 rolls of microfilm for the Detroit Port, 1906-1954, in series M1478 that was never included in the St. Albans District.

Military Records

Canadian military records identify individuals who served in the military or who were eligible for service. The information contained in these records has proven to be useful for research into the families of Canada, especially the detailed service records of the 20th century. The Family History Library has a few records of the regular Canadian military establishment, which began in 1870 when British troops were withdrawn. Before that, French or British forces provided national defense. For the most detailed description and breakdown of Canadian military records, please visit the following link: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/ENG/DISCOVER/MILITARY-HERITAGE/Pages/military-heritage.aspx>. Many of these records are also available to U.S. researchers online on databases such as Ancestry, Family Search, Find My Past, and My Heritage.

From an historical perspective, Canada has been actively involved in the following military actions for which surviving records may be found. The quantity and quality of the information varies by time period.

- Fall of Acadia (1755–1758)
- French and Indian War (1756–1763)
- U.S. Revolution (1775–1783)
- War of 1812 (1812–1815)
- Rebellion of 1837 (1837–1838)
- United States Civil War (1861–1865)
- Fenian Invasions (1866, 1870)
- Withdrawal of British Forces (1871)
- North-West Campaign (1885)
- Boer War (1899–1902)
- First World War (1914–1918)
- Second World War (1939–1945)
- The Korean War (1950–1953)

Muster rolls that list names of nineteenth century militia members can be useful locating tools. Pension records may give information about your ancestor's military service and sometimes about his family. Land was sometimes awarded for military service or as partial compensation for property lost or destroyed in war. More information for this topic can be found at [https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada Land and Property](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Land_and_Property).

Most 18th- and 19th-century records of military units were kept by the War Office and other offices in Great Britain. There are some records in French archives. The Library and Archives Canada has copies of many of these records and is attempting to acquire others.

The Library and Archives Canada has the records of the British military and naval forces stationed in British North America. These records are in Record Group 8. The Family History Library has some of these records and their indexes. See:

National Archives of Canada. RG 8, Series I ("C" series). British Military Records, "C" Series,

1757–1899, Located at the National Archives of Canada. Ottawa: Central Microfilm Unit, Public Archives of Canada, 1966–91. (On 571 Family History Library Microfilms beginning with film [1683760](#).) This collection of records includes correspondence of the Military Secretary of the Office of the Commander of the Forces in British North America, records of the Canadian Command from 1785 to 1883, records of the Nova Scotia Command from 1762 to 1899, and miscellaneous records from 1757 to 1896. The miscellaneous records include some American Loyalist regiment muster rolls from 1777 to 1783 and muster rolls of some Canadian militia units for the War of 1812 and the Rebellions of 1837 to 1838. Muster rolls may show each soldier's name, regiment, and the dates and places he served. The index includes about 500,000 entries to subjects as well as to military members' names. It covers only correspondence of the Military Secretary and the miscellaneous records series.

Military Records before 1774

The Family History Library has only a few records of military units during the French regime, pre-1763. One famous regiment from France, the Régiment de Carignan, came to Canada in 1665. Of the 1,300 soldiers in this unit, 412 remained in Quebec to become the ancestors of many French Canadians. The names of some of the officers and soldiers are in:

Roy, Régis, and Gérard Malchélosse. *Le Régiment de Carignan: Son organization et son expédition au Canada*. (The Carignan Regiment: Its Organization and Its Expedition to Canada) Montreal: G. Ducharme, 1925.

For more about records of French military in Quebec, see the following link https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Quebec_Military_Records for more detailed information..

There are some records of the regular British units and their officers (but not enlisted men) that fought against the French before 1763 and against the American revolutionaries between 1774 and 1783. The Family History Library has copies of some of these records, which were originally kept by the War Office in Great Britain. See the Place Search of the FamilySearch Catalog under: GREAT BRITAIN - MILITARY RECORDS

The Loyalist Era, 1775–1789

Loyalists are those residents of the British North American Colonies who did not join the American Revolution between 1775 and 1783 but remained loyal to the king of England. In the strictest sense, Loyalists are only those who served in a Loyalist corps in the Thirteen Colonies. The American Loyalists who actually served the Crown must be distinguished from the more numerous "late Loyalists" who came from the United States beginning in about 1790 for land or other economic opportunities.

During the war and especially at its close, some Loyalists went to Britain or other colonies, but many fled to Canada. There is no master list of all the names of American Loyalists who came to Canada. Historians do not agree on the total number. Some sources say fewer than 20,000, others

say more than 40,000. A head count in peninsular Nova Scotia in 1784 showed about 17,000 members of Loyalist families in that area alone, but some Loyalists had already left there for other places in British North America, and a few hundred more were to arrive in Nova Scotia in 1785.

Nineteenth-Century Military Records

The British Army was the military establishment in Canada during most of the 19th century. British units serving in specific campaigns and Canadian localities during 1790 to 1880 are listed in:

Kitzmiller, John M., II. *In Search of the Forlorn Hope: A Comprehensive Guide to Locating British Regiments and Their Records, 1640-WWI*. 2 vols., *supplemental volume*. Salt Lake City: Manuscript Publishing Foundation, 1988. (Family History Library Call No. [942 M2kj](#).) Family History Library microfilm numbers of British War Office records for these regiments are in the supplemental volume. Microfilm numbers are also in the Place Search of the FamilySearch Catalog under: GREAT BRITAIN - MILITARY RECORDS.

Many former British military members received pensions in Canada. The following book lists some names:

Crowder, Norman K. *British Army Pensioners Abroad, 1772–1899*. Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1995. (Family History Library Call No. 942 M2cn.) This book contains about 8,000 names of pensioners, about half of whom were residents of Canada. This work indexes selected British War Office Series 120 records of the Chelsea Hospital Regimental Registers of Pensioners (volume 35 on Family History Library Microfilm [854664](#); volume 69 on film [852021](#); volume 70 on film [852022](#).) The book usually shows only the soldier's name, regiment, date of pension, place of residence abroad, and sometimes death date. The original records on microfilm may also include age and rank when admitted to pension, place of birth, and years of service.

During the 19th century, all Canadian men aged 16 to 60 were required to serve in the militia. Scattered militia lists give names of some individuals. Some are published in the periodicals indexed in Sykes' Supplementary Index to Canadian Records (see "Periodicals").

There are few service records for Canadian volunteers who fought in most 19th-century wars, including the War of 1812, the Rebellion of 1837, and the Fenian Invasions of the 1860s. Evidence that an ancestor actually served may be found in family records, biographies, censuses, probate records, civil registrations, church records, and especially in land records if he applied for a military grant.

The Library and Archives Canada has medal registers that list names of many who served during the 19th century. These are not complete, since campaign medals were often authorized years after the fact. Military pensions, too, were sometimes authorized many years after service was given. Probably more than 12,000 Canadians fought in the War of 1812, but only 2,500 applied for the pensions authorized in 1875. Pensioners' names, ages, residences, and former ranks are in:

Jonasson, Eric. *Canadian Veterans of the War of 1812*. Winnipeg, Man.: Wheatfield Press, 1981.

(Family History Library Call No. [971 M2c.](#))

NOTARIAL RECORDS

Notarial records are considered the second most popular and useful genealogical source for French-Canadian research. Notaries recorded the legal transactions between individuals, writing marriage contracts, estate inventories, apprenticeships, labor contracts, sales of property, farming leases, land grants, and much more. Approximately 5 million notarial records have been preserved, offering a multitude of personal details about our ancestors' social, economic, and cultural dispositions. The most notable notarial records are marriage contracts and estate inventories.

Marriage contracts are sometimes the only official record of a marriage, as some of the early marriages were not written in the parish registers. These legal documents contain all of the information usually recorded in the parish marriage registers. Marriage contracts often contain other financial and social details, such as descriptions of the bride's dowry, listing the value of her furniture, clothing, jewelry, and other personal possessions.

Estate inventories often list some or all of the following types of information:

1. Items left by a deceased spouse
2. Houses, barns, stables, furnishings, articles of clothing
3. Firearms
4. Farm animals and implements
5. Stores of grain
6. Legal papers
7. Cooking utensils
8. Land holdings
9. Firewood
10. Animal skins
11. Carts
12. Chests
13. Linens and other possessions

Many notarial records are available on Ancestry, FamilySearch, Find My Past, and My Heritage. The following links provide detailed information on their benefits.

Family Search Wiki

[https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada Notarial Records](https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Notarial_Records)

Library and Archives of Canada

<https://thediscoverblog.com/2014/08/21/notarial-records/>

Canadian Resources in the Family History Library

The Family History Library in Salt Lake City has a large collection of genealogical materials pertaining to Canada. To view the holdings of the Family History Library on this topic, please

visit <https://familysearch.org/catalog/search> for a complete listing. The Fort Myers Regional Library serves as a library affiliate of the Family History Library. For more information related to renting films and having them sent to our branch please visit the following link: <https://familysearch.org/films/>. Some of the most popular holdings available for research at the library or via the Family Search website include the following:

1. Canadian censuses, 1851-1901 and some earlier, published indexes
2. Catholic Church registers for Ontario and Quebec, and published abstracts and indexes
3. Land records, such as land grants and homestead records
4. Inbound passenger lists beginning in 1865
5. Outbound border crossings into the United States beginning in 1895.
6. Quebec genealogical dictionaries such as those by Tanguay and Jetté
7. Quebec marriage indexes by Loiselle and Rivest
8. Ontario province-wide civil registration (vital records) from 1869 onward

Select List of Internet Sites Pertaining To Canadian Genealogical Research

British Columbia Archives - <http://royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/bc-archives/archives-collections>

Canadian GenWeb - <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canwgw/>

Canadian Genealogy and History Links - <http://www.islandnet.com/~cghl/>

Canadian Institute for Historical Micro Reproductions -

<http://www.canadiana.ca/cihm>

Canadian Military Heritage Society - <http://www.cmhslivinghistory.org/>

Canadian Telephone Numbers, Addresses - <http://www.canada411.ca/Canada>

Cyndi's List of Genealogical Sites (Canada) -

<http://www.cyndislist.com/canada>

<http://www.cyndislist.com/canada/provinces/qc>

Canada Geographic Maps, names, etc. -

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/earth-sciences/geography/place-names/search/9170>

Family Search Wiki – Canada –

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Canada_Genealogy

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/Quebec,_Canada_Genealogy

https://familysearch.org/wiki/en/How_to_Locate_Your_Anccestor_in_Canada

Library and Archives Canada

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/genealogy/pages/introduction.aspx>

Manitoba Provincial Archives -

http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/family_history/index.html

National Archives (United States) - <https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy>

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

<http://archives.gnb.ca/Archives/default.aspx?culture=en-CA>

Nova Scotia Archives – <https://archives.novascotia.ca/>

Archives of Ontario - <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/>

Prince Edward Island Archives – <http://www.gov.pe.ca/archives/>

Québec (Nationales Archives du

Quebec) - http://www.banq.qc.ca/accueil/index.html?bnq_resolution=mode_1024

Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan - <http://www.saskarchives.com/>
 United Empire Loyalists' Association
 of Canada - <http://www.uelac.org/>
 Canadian Military Heritage Project –
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canmil/ww1/index.html>
 Yukon Archives – <http://www.tc.gov.yk.ca/archives.html>

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Tracing Immigrant Origins. Salt Lake City, UT: Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy, Kory Meyerink-Coordinator, Contributors- John P. Colletta, Jeanette K.B. Daniels, Richard W. Dougherty, Gerald Haslam, Larry O. Jensen, Marie Melchiori, John Kitzmiller, c2001.
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NOTE: This study guide is meant to serve as an overview or outline for patrons using the genealogy collection at Fort Myers Regional Library. The compiler emphasizes that the information contained in this study guide should not serve as a substitute for taking the time to read one of the books or articles cited in the bibliography, or attend lectures given by the subject specialists cited as authors.

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