

SEARCHING CANADIAN CENSUS RECORDS WITH automatedgenealogy.com



Mark Gallop – October 2018
Québec Genealogical eSociety





Why use automatedgenealogy.com?

- Quality of transcription – 100s of volunteer transcribers and proofreaders, many with specialised local knowledge
- Robust search functions
- Split view with the original digitized image
- Online links to other records
- Free for personal use – built collaboratively by volunteers
- Greatest strengths are 1901 and 1911

CENSUS:

“An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.”



1666 - New France

1825, 1831, 1841 - heads of household with a count of other members

~~1851~~ 1852 - delayed a year in Canada East and West

1861 - last colonial census

1871 - first Dominion census

1881, 1891, 1901

1906 - first special census (Northwest Provinces)

1911, 1921

Historical censuses released after 92 years so look for 1931 in 2023





Original historical census pages microfilmed in 1955 by the National Archives, now Library and Archives Canada (LAC)



QFHS D 5511

Quebec Family History Society



1851 Census of Canada Collection

**Transcription and Index
of the
1851 Census of Quebec**

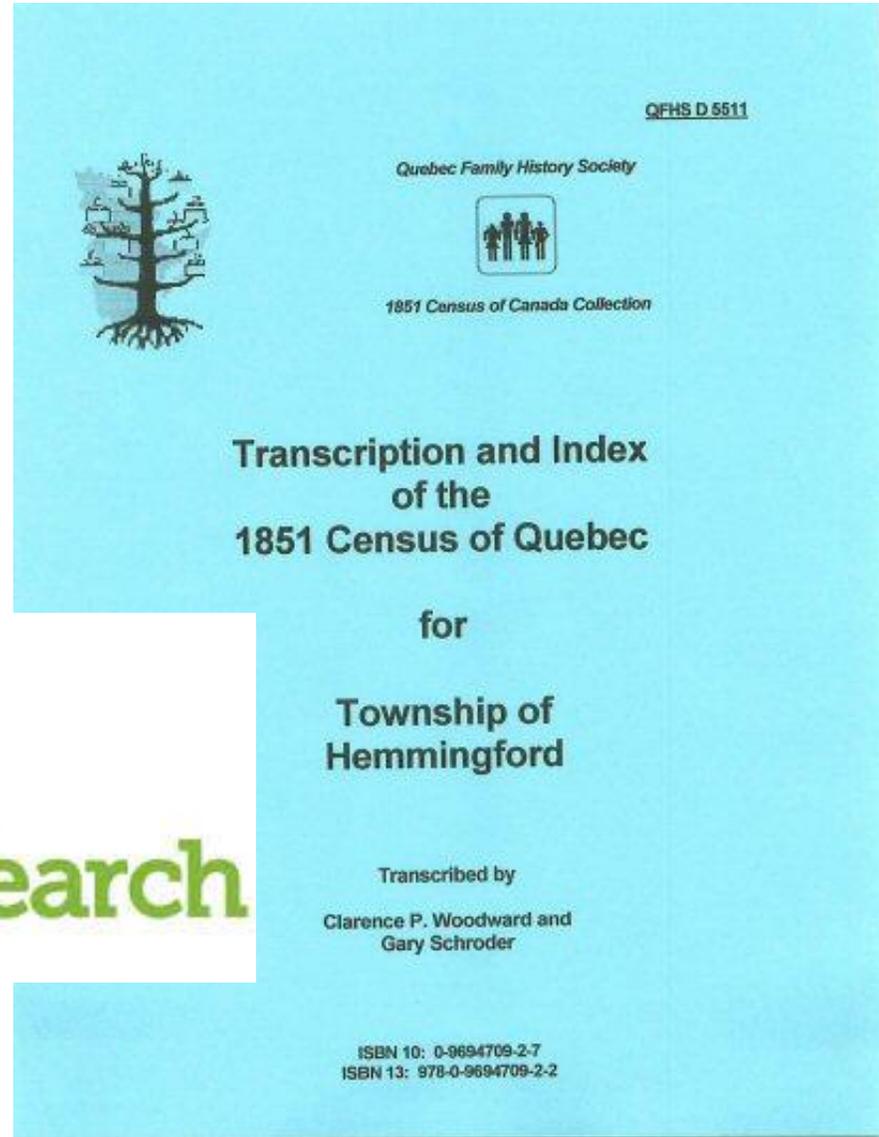
for

**Township of
Hemmingford**

Transcribed by

Clarence P. Woodward and
Gary Schroder

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Census gives glimpse of life in 1901

■ Genealogical research website receives about 120,000 hits per day, says organizer

By CHARLES PERRY
TIMES & TRANSCRIPT STAFF

CAP-PELÉ — The national census showed the average salary for Canadians ranged from \$200 to \$500 a year and the vast majority of adults listed “farmer” as their occupation.

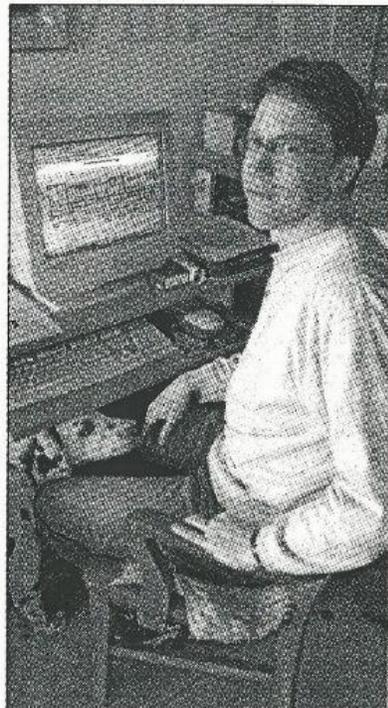
Rural schools went only to Grade 8, but that was no problem because that was considered a reasonably good education.

The Canadian census in question was taken in 1901 and for anyone wishing to take a look at it, it is available online thanks to the efforts of Lindsay Patten of Trois-Ruisseaux, just outside Cap-Pelé.

Patten said yesterday that the 1901 census was the last one the federal government allowed to be publicly released to the Canadian Archives. The 1906 census, done specifically for the Prairie provinces, was the last regional one to be made public.

However, with legislation now before the House of Commons declaring that the national census can be made public after 92 years, he said the results of the 1911 probe will soon be released.

Statistics Canada fought the bill, he said, feeling it would discredit



RON WARD/TIMES & TRANSCRIPT

Lindsay Patten has designed a website containing the 1901 Canadian census to help genealogy buffs put together a family tree.

their promise of confidentiality to Canadians filling out the census.

“But the census doesn’t promise this confidentiality would last forever and, after 92 years, the information in it is not going to cause anyone any problems,” he said.

However, it was for genealogical purposes that Patten started the

painstaking task of compiling all the names and data from the 1901 census into its own website, the only one in Canada with this information. The entire census is 99.25 per cent finished, he said, noting “we are very close to completing it, with just a small area of Quebec left to do.”

He said it has proven to be an invaluable resource for people wanting to fill out their family tree.

If you want to get information regarding your grandfather or great-grandfather or some other long-ago relative, said Patten, “you can get their names, where they lived, what they did for an occupation, the names of their siblings and children. A census is exhaustive and everyone in Canada in that year would appear somewhere in it.”

It helps to know where they resided in the country, he said. “But if you don’t know where they lived in 1901, you can do a nationwide search and find them.”

Patten said the website was spawned about two years ago from a presentation he made to the Southeastern Branch of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society. In the presentation, he talked about the National Archives (now Library and Archives of Canada) putting the images for the 1901 census on their website.

“I predicted that would make it a lot easier for people to work on transcriptions,” he said.

On the way home, Patten thought that it would not be that difficult for him to actually imple-

ment it. So he set up the website with the “input form” and soon several volunteers involved in genealogy began entering the transcriptions line by line.

The number of transcribers grew to where it now stands at more than 2,300 people from across Canada as well as from other countries, he said.

“At its peak, more than 20,000 lines a day were being transcribed. The popularity of the website has grown since then, to where we are now averaging about 120,000 hits per day,” said Patten. “When I started it, I had no idea it would become this big in such a short time.”

He said that genealogy is a very popular subject on the Internet. For people trying to assemble missing parts of their family tree, it has greatly expedited the process.

Prior to the Internet, Patten said they would spend a lot of time writing letters and sending them off by post to people who may be related or may know what became of the family person they were trying to locate. It would take them years to collect a small amount of information about past generations, he said.

With websites such as this one, he said they can get more information, and get it much quicker, regarding family members. And it is free of charge, said Patten.

■ **You can do research on your family tree at www.automatedgenealogy.com**

Indices to Canadian Censuses

Automated Genealogy hosts several projects to index Canadian censuses. Over the last several years Library and Archives Canada has digitized their microfilms of the original census forms for several of the Canadian censuses and Automated Genealogy has organized volunteers to produce indices to the people enumerated in these censuses. Each project uses simple web forms to allow volunteers to transcribe census data from the images into a database, with the entered data being immediately available on the site. Following transcription further volunteers proofread and make corrections. Anyone with an internet connection can participate as a transcriber, proofreader, or just by submitting corrections as they use the site. The status of each census project varies depending on how long it has been active. There is a link to the LAC image of the original census page at the top of each transcribed census page.

[1901 Census](#)

The 1901 Census was the first census that LAC released images for and the first one we indexed. Transcription has been completed and we are almost 70% through proofreading.

[1911 Census](#)

Transcription is now complete, proofreading is in progress.

[1906 Census](#)

The 1906 Census was a special census of the three prairie provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba. Transcription is essentially complete, proofreading has not yet started.

[1851 Census](#)

Censuses were planned for 1851 for the then separate colonies of Canada (current day Ontario and Quebec), New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The census of Canada was delayed until early 1852 so it is variously referred to as the 1851 or [1852 Census](#). Indexing of the 1852 census was started in August 2007. Indexing of the [1851 Census of New Brunswick](#) was started in June 2007 and has been completed. Indexing of the 1851 Census of Nova Scotia, which is a head-of-household-only census, has not yet begun.

[1921 Census](#)

A limited number of New Brunswick subdistricts are being transcribed.

Linking Projects

An interesting feature of the site is the ability to link various records associated with a person together. This is done through the [Link Centre](#). Projects are underway to link records from several sources as well as between the censuses. If this project were to be fully realized a researcher would be able to look up any person in Canada (from the era that census data is publicly accessible for) and find all the person's census records, birth, marriage, and death records, as well as photographs, newspaper stories, and other online data. It is a very ambitious project but many hands make light work and we have already linked over two million records! Help us put together the pieces of our shared genealogical puzzle by linking records for people you have researched!

The linking projects include:

- [Soldiers of the First World War Linking](#)
- [Canadian Virtual War Memorial Linking](#)
- [Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online Linking](#)
- [British Home Children Linking](#)
- [Halifax Explosion Linking](#)

1901 Census of Canada Index

[Français](#)

You are here: [Home](#) / **1901** [sign on](#)

Want to volunteer? Please [register](#).

National Summary

5,665,421 lines transcribed (100%)

85,938 pages proofread so far! (75.86%) [Details](#)

Province

Province	Lines	
British Columbia	166,684	This is an index to every name enumerated in the 1901 Census of Canada with the personal data transcribed, links to images of the original census pages, and links to other records for individuals including: census records from other years, birth, marriage, death, and other records.
Manitoba	272,156	
New Brunswick	342,169	
Nova Scotia	474,385	
Ontario	2,293,082	
Prince Edward Island	108,659	Transcription, proof reading, and linking is done by volunteers and no registration or payment is required to view the index.
Quebec	1,730,502	
The Territories	277,784	

National Surname Search

Surname search: and (optionally) givens starts with:

National Surname Index

A surname index is available for all transcribed records:

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) [misc](#)

Surname indices are also available at the district and polling district levels.

Other Features

- Ask questions, report corrections, request page unlocks, etc. in the [discussion forums](#)
- [List the records](#) you have registered as a contact for.
- To check for corrections you submitted that the transcriber evaluated [click here](#).

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Note: you must be signed on before using this feature and you must have been signed on at the time you submitted the correction for it to be listed.

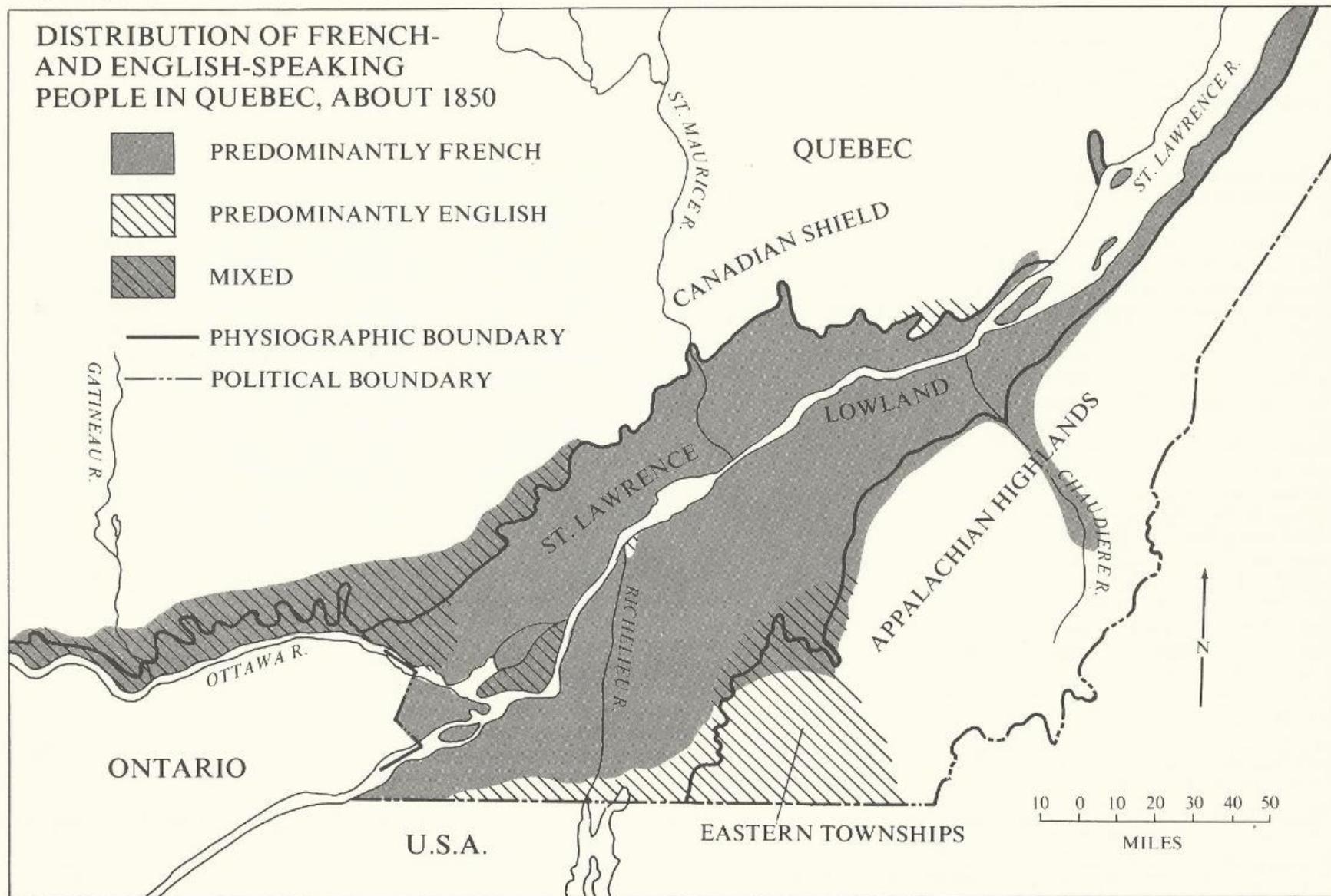
Documentation

- [Introduction to using the index](#)
A brief guide to help genealogy researchers get the most out of this site.
- [How to submit corrections](#)
If you find an error on the site we want to correct it!
- [Indexing Tips and Guidelines / Transcription ~ règles et astuces](#)
Tips to make transcribing easier and faster and important guidelines
- [Quick Start Guide for Transcribers / Guide d'utilisation rapide](#)
- Alphabetical listing of all subdistricts:
[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [Y](#) [Z](#) [Steamers](#)
- [Census Districts and Maps](#) at the Library and Archives Canada site
- [1901 Census](#) site at the Library and Archives Canada/Canadian Genealogy Centre site
- [FAQ: is access free?](#)
- [Examples of Link types](#)
The site contains hundreds of thousands of links to other genealogy records, here are some samples
- [LAC page with other schedules](#)
Schedule 2 has address information

Images of the 1901 census forms are loaded directly from the [1901 Census](#) site of [Library and Archives Canada](#).

Comments or questions? Use our [message boards](#)!

Fig. 1-1
The spread of settlement into the St. Lawrence lowlands.



QUEBEC

No.139



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Canada

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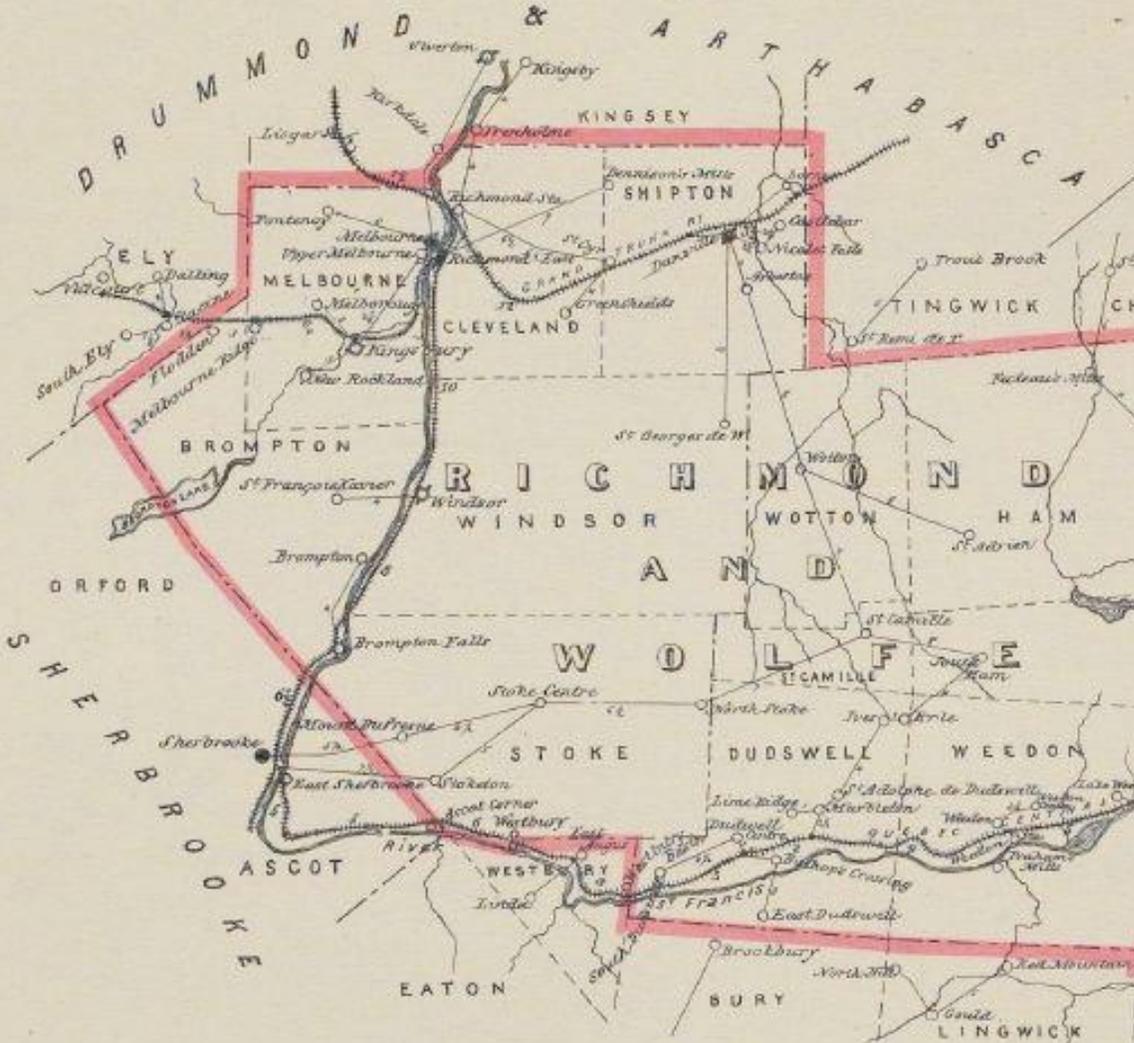
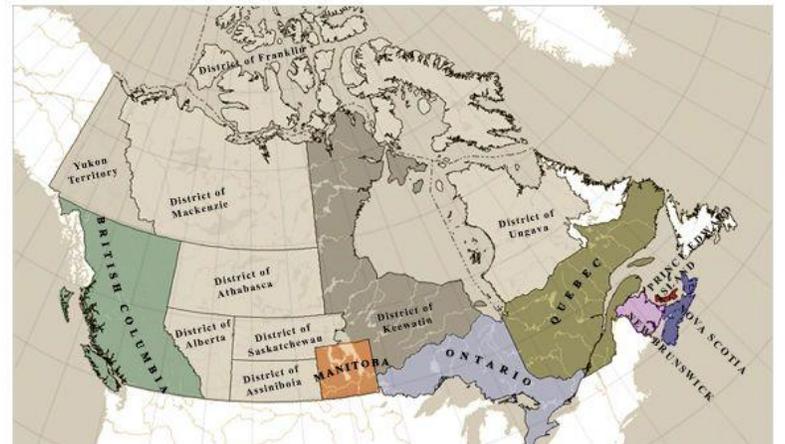
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Disclosure](#)

ARCHIVED - Electoral Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (1895)

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Browse by Province



Electoral District of RICHMOND & WOLFE, (QUE.)

2	Sarah Gibson	"	Do	Do	x 59	1	
3	William Gibson	"	Do	Do	x 33	1	
4	W. R. Scott	Railway Agent	Canada	Episcopalian	x 27		1
5	Charlotte Scott	"	Do	Do	19	1	
6	William Scott	"	Do	Do	7		1
7	Catharine L. Scott	"	Do	Do	5	1	
8	Charles Scott	"	Do	Do	4		1
9	Harriet Scott	"	Do	Do	2		1
10	Anna Maria Scott	"	Do	Do	x 83	✓ 1	
11	David Thomson	Surveyor or Astronomer	Wales	Do	x 65		1
12	Charlotte Thomson	"	Canada	Do	W 49		1
13	Fanny McLeod	"	Do	Do	x 29		1
		Servant	Ireland	A. Catholic			

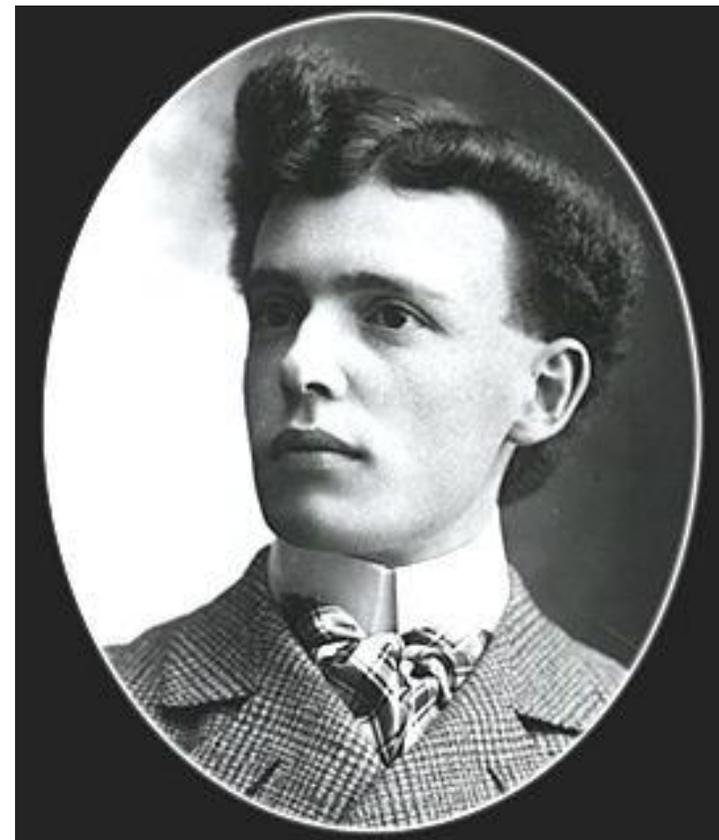
[Home](#) / [1852](#) / [Canada East](#) / [Sherbrooke \(county\)](#) / [430 Melbourne township Brompton Gore](#) / p. 9d, 10a, (19) [Unsplit view](#)

Line	Name	Occupation	Place of Birth	Religion	Residence if out of limits	Age	Sex	Links
1	Fowler, Jonathan	Farmer	United States	Methodist		86	M	
2	Gibson, Sarah		United States	Methodist		54	F	
3	Gibson, William		United States	Methodist		59	M	
4	Scott, W. R.	Railway Agent	Canada	Episcopalian		33	M	
5	Scott, Charlotte		Canada	Episcopalian		27	F	
6	Scott, William		Canada	Episcopalian		9	M	
7	Scott, Catharine L.		Canada	Episcopalian		7	F	
8	Scott, Charles		Canada	Episcopalian		5	M	
9	Scott, Harriet		Canada	Episcopalian		4	F	
10	Scott, Anna Maria		Canada	Episcopalian		2	F	
11	Thomson, David	Surveyor + Astronomer	Wales	Episcopalian		83	M	5**
12	Thomson, Charlotte		Canada	Episcopalian		65	F	
13	McLeod, Fanny		Canada	Episcopalian		49	F	



Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier

The Revd. J. Stanley Dickson



Louis St. Laurent

When a family can't be found:

- **Narrow the geography**
- At the sub-district level, search by...
- Given name (1901 only)
- Birth year (check surrounding years as well)
- **Expand the geography**

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- *"Friends, Associates, Neighbours"*
- Witnesses on other documents
- Neighbours in other censuses
- Directories (Lovells in Montreal, Marcotte in Quebec City)

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- Directories (Lovells in Montreal, Marcotte in Quebec City)
- When all else fails, search page by page (as we did on microfilm)

For further assistance:

- Automated Genealogy Message Board
- Automated Genealogy Users Facebook Group
- Mark Gallop (that's me) – Please find my email address on my QGeS member profile