CHAPTER THREE

MARRIAGE ENTRIES

The purpose of this chapter is to provide information about the marriage entry which will enable you to extract it. Sample parish and civil marriage entries will be given. The parts of each entry will be explained so that you will be able to recognize the pertinent information.

A marriage entry is a brief legal description of a long elaborate ceremony. The earliest marriage entries were very brief, often giving only the date, given names of bride and groom, and the name of the officiator. Gradually they were enlarged, complete names given, parents' names added, witnesses listed, and occupations and other information relating to the betrothed included. The Council of Trent established specific procedures and standards for marriages performed by the officers of the Catholic Church which became uniform throughout the church.

The procedures were ordered into a logical sequence, and the marriage entry reflects that sequence. There was a presentation, confession, declaration, witnesses, marriage, and a recording of the marriage in most marriage entries.

Marriage entries give much of the same information as christening entries; however, there are a few differences. As a rule, they are longer than christening entries because two sets of parents are given. More Latin phrases and terms also appear in marriage entries.

A typical marriage entry may be composed of the following:

- Marginal notation
- Locality phrase
- Date phrase
- Officiating agent phrase
- Ceremony phrase
- Groom's information
- Bride's information
- Godparents and witnesses
- Certification and seals
Parish Marriage Entry

L'an mil sept cent quatre le vingt et unieme Jour de Janvier
le Soussigné prebre curé d'ageville ay solemnellt.
conjoint en mariage Jean Deprey fils de françois deprey
manouvrier audt. ageville et Jeanette mougïn son épouse audt. ageville et
Pierette dimey fille de françois dimey labr. et marianne
gauthier sa legitime audt. ageville les trois bannis ont
étê publies en messes paroissiale dudit. ageville et
controles et Registrez a chaumont et les fiancailles
precedés les dts. deprey et dimey ontz signez
presens audt. mariage pierre deprey sabotier, Simon
mougïn recteur d'ecolle audt. ageville qui pareillement.
signé L. Perier

Translation

The year one thousand seven hundred four, the twenty first day of January
joined in marriage Jean Deprey, son of Francois Deprey,
day-laborer and Jeanette Mougîn his wife from said Ageville and
Pierrette Dimey, daughter of Francois Dimey, laborer and Marianne
Gauthier his legitimate (wife) from said Ageville. The three bannis have
been published in parish masses of said Ageville and
recorded and registered at Chaumont and the betrothal
preceded. The said Deprey and Dimey have signed.
Present at the said marriage Pierre Depreay sabot-maker, Simon
Mougîn school director from said Ageville who likewise
signed. L. Perier
Civil Marriage Entry

Jean Complementaire

Mairie de Lournville

Agrandissement pour complementaire en Dup. De la Republique française sous ingénosité.

Cette le mariage de Joseph Grandidier, agé de vingt ans, et de Marie Jeanne Pouget, agée de vingt-cinq ans, a été célébré en l'église de Lournville, le sept. d'Octobre 1810.

Joseph Grandidier, négociant, et Marie Pouget, sureau, sont maries pour l'éternité.

Joseph Grandidier, Marie Pouget

J. Grandidier, Marie Pouget, Joseph Houbouet, J. Firot, A. Bourrier.
Transcription

Cinq complémentaire
10
Joseph
Granddier
Mairie De housséville

Arrondissement communal De Lunéville
Du Cinquième jour complémentaire An Dix De la
République française une indivisible
Acte de Mariage de Joseph GrandDier age
de vingt sept ans, Garcon Chez son pere et tailleur d'habit
a housséville, Departement De la Meurthe, Né a Marainville
Département De Vôges, le treize Du Mois de Juin Sur
les huit heures un quart de Relevé De l'an Mil Sept
Cent Soixante et quinze fils legitime De Jean Grand
Dier et De Catherine Nicolas marchand touts Deux
vivant audit housséville, et d'autre part entre Margueritte
Picot age de trente et un ans fille et denteliere
Chez son Pere A housséville née audit housséville
Département De la Meurthe, le Dix
huit Octobre De l'an Mil Sept Cent Septante et un
fille legitime De Jean Francois Picot Citoyen De Cette
Commune étant domicilier a housséville, et De Catherine
Grillon Sa Mere Décént audit housséville, les actes
préliminaires Sont Extraits Des Régistre Depublication
faite De Mariage fait a housséville le vingt cinq
fructidor an Dix et affichées aux terme Delaloï, et le terme
enormé, Detouts lequel Actes ils a Étèz Donné lecture
par Moi officiers public Autermes Delaloï; Les Dits
Epoux présents, ont Déclaré prendre en Mariage Joseph
Granddier, Margueritte picot; Margueritte picot
Joseph Granddier, En présence de Joseph Granddier
age de Cinquante et un ans oncle audit Granddier marchand
d'housséville, Département De la Meurthe; et De Alexice
Bourcier age De quarante cinq Ans, parrain Audit Granddier
profession De vigneron, a Marainville Département des
Vôges, et de Joseph houbeaut age De trente trois ans
Journalier et beaureître a la future épouse,
A housséville département de la Meurthe
et En présence De Jean Francois picot age de Soixante
Deux ans pere légitime A la future Epouse, profession
De Journalier Domicilier A housséville, Apres quoi
Moi Jean Dominique Jeanel Maire de Cette Commune
De housséville, faisant les fonctions D'officier public De
l'état Civil. J'ay prononcé au nom de la loi
les Dits Epoux Sont unis en Mariage, et ont les dits
Époux et témoign Signes avec Moi le jour avant dit.

J. Granddier Margueritte picot C. J. Granddier
Joseph houbeaut J. Picot C. A. Bourcier
5 Complémentaire
10
Joseph
Grandidier
Mayoral of Housséville

Community district of Lunéville
The fifth complementary day of year ten of the
French Republic. An indivisible
marriage certificate of Joseph Grandidier, age
of twenty seven years, bachelor living at home, tailor
in Housséville, Department of Meurthe, born in Marainville
Department of Vosges, the thirteenth of the month of June after
eight fifteen in the morning of the year One thousand seven
hundred seventy five. Legitimate son of Jean Grandidier and of Catherine Nicolas, shop-keeper, both
living at said Housséville, and of the other part between Margueritte
Picot, age of thirty one years, daughter and lace-maker,
in the home of her father at Housséville, born at said Housséville,
Department of Meurthe, the eighteenth (of)
October of the year One thousand seven hundred seventy one,
legitimate daughter of Jean Francois Picot, citizen of this
community being a resident of Housséville, and of Catherine
Grillon, her mother deceased, of said Housséville, the
preliminary acts were extracts of the Register of publication
made for marriages made in Housséville, the twenty fifth
Fructidor, year ten, and attached by terms of the law and the term
set forth, of all the acts they have been given instructions
by me public officer of the terms of the law; the said
present engaged, have declared to take in marriage Joseph
Grandidier, Margueritte Picot; Margueritte Picot
Joseph Grandidier; in the presence of Joseph Grandidier,
age of fifty one years, uncle of the said Grandidier, shopkeeper,
of Housséville, Department of Meurthe; and of Alexice
Bourcier, age of forty five years, godfather of said Grandidier,
profession of vinedresser, of Marainville, Department of
Vosges and of Joseph Houbear age of thirty three years,
day-labourer and brother-in-law of the future bride,
at Housséville, department of Meurthe and in the presence
of Jean Francois Picot, age of sixty two years, legitimate
father of the future bride, profession, day laborer,
resident of Housséville, after which
I, Jean Dominique Jeandel, mayor of this commune
of Housséville, having performing the functions of public officer of
the Civil Register. I pronounced in the name of the law
(that) the said betrothed were united in marriage, and the said
betrothed and witnesses have signed with me on the above said day.

J. Grandidier, Marquerite Picot, C. J. Grandidier,
Joseph Houbear, J. Picot, C. A. Bourcier
Marginal Notation

As with birth or christening entries, the marginal notation appears in the margin exactly to the left of the entry. It may consist of one word indicating the type of an entry, or it may contain the names of the groom and bride (the principal(s)). Occasionally, name changes and divorces are written in the margin. These marginal notations served as an index, allowing an entry to be found easily.

In the example of a parish marriage entry, the marginal note indicates that this is a marriage entry, and that the principals' names are Jean and Pierette.

Example: Parish Entry

\[ \text{Mariage} \]
\[ \text{Jean} \]
\[ \text{Pierette} \]

In the example of a civil marriage entry, the date, 5 Complémentaire 10, is noted along with the name of the groom, Joseph Grandidier.

Example: Civil Entry

\[ \text{Cinq complémentaire} \]
\[ \text{Joseph Grandidier} \]

Locality Phrase

The parish entry contained a phrase which referred to the locality where the record was made and where the people were from. Many times the priest would record the locality at the beginning of each year or at the head of each page and simply refer to it in the entry. It wasn't until after the Council of Trent that localities were entered in each entry of the register. (This may not be the case in every register, because the Trentine format was not accepted immediately in some localities.)

The sample parish entry referred to the locality as audt. ageville (from said Ageville). This indicates that both parents were from Ageville, as were the witnesses; however, no mention is made of the department in the entry.

Example: Parish Entry

\[ \text{Jean Grandidier} \text{ fils de Jean} \text{ Marguerite} \text{ fille de Jean} \text{ de France} \]

By the time civil registers were kept in France, the content of the record was well established and the record keepers took great pride in specifying the precise locality of the record and where the participants were from.

In the civil entry, great care is taken to establish the locality. First, it gives Mairie de Housséville, the town hall of Housséville. Then it gives the arrondissement communal de lunéville and in recording the residence of the parents the entry lists the department as Meurthe.

The record keeper continues and tells where the groom was born, in Marainville, in the department of Vosges. The bride was born in Housséville, in the department of Meurthe. The localities where the bride and groom presently reside, as well as the residences of the witnesses, are also given at times by the record keepers.

Example: Civil Entry

\[ \text{Mairie de Housséville} \text{ arrondissement communal de Lunéville} \text{ Meurthe} \]

Pre-Revolution Civil Jurisdictions (1792 and earlier)

Province (province): The major territorial division of central control and is composed of a combination of many lesser units.

Duché (duchy): An estate of land ruled by a duke.

Conté (contat): An estate of land ruled by a count.
**Ville (town or city):** The smallest governmental unit, but may include several town or city villages (village).

**Post-Revolution Civil Jurisdictions (1792 to Present)**

The levels of state government are set up similar to the governmental levels in the United States.

**Département:** The principal division of French government and is roughly equal to a state in the United States. Presently, there are 94 departments in France.

**Arrondissement:** The subdivision of a department and is composed of several (3-6) cantons. It is equivalent to a county in the United States.

**Canton:** The subdivision of an arrondissement and is composed of several (10-40) communes. It is the basic unit for elections in the French General Assembly.

**Commune (ville):** Administered by a maire (mayor) and or a conseil municipal (city council) or both. It is the smallest territorial unit in France and is equivalent to a city.

**Territoire (territory):** Jurisdictional territory of the Capitol. It is equivalent to the District of Columbia.

**Colonie (colony):** Governmental division of France outside its continental colony boundaries.

**Date Phrase**

A date was required to give legality to the ceremony performed. This is generally recorded in order of day, month, and year; however, the officiating agent may have entered the day of the week and the time of day the ceremony was performed.

In a parish marriage entry, several dates could be listed:

1. Engagement date
2. Presentation date
3. Three readings of the banns
4. Wedding mass or marriage date
5. Entry date

The meanings of these dates will be discussed under the Ceremony Phrase heading in this chapter.

**Example: Parish Entry**

*Jean et Marie Ambresin Mariés...*

In the sample parish entry the date is recorded in order of year, day, and month: 1704 21 January. In many marriage entries, the dates of the three reading of banns are given in addition to the actual marriage date. On occasion, the announcement date is also given. With so many dates appearing in an entry, a great deal of confusion can arise as to which date is the actual marriage date.

In the following civil entry, the date reads 5th Complementary day, year 10, which is a French Republican calendar date.

French civil marriage entries contain a declaration (of marriage) date and the actual marriage date. There will always be exceptions; you should remain flexible in coping with any irregularities.

**Example: Civil Entry**

*Du Cinquième jour complémentaire...*

**Officiating Agent Phrase**

As with a christening entry, the officiating agent in a marriage entry must identify himself by name, giving his position of authority. In the earliest parish registers, the officiating agent remained anonymous; however, the Council of Trent dictated that the agent identify himself by name and state his authority. If the agent was the priest of the parish, his identification would be slightly different than deacons under his authority working in the same
parish. For this reason, the priest may give his name and then his title.

**Example: Parish Entry**

Joseph Colobré curé du village de . . .
Joseph Colubre priest of the village of . . .

par devant moi
in front of me . . .

Other priests working under the authority of the parish priest would give their name and then their position relative to him, such as:

ex licencia parroqui (Latin)
with license of the priest

suivant la disposition du curé
according to the disposition of the priest

Avec l'autorité du curé du village . . .
with the authority of the priest of the village . . .

In the example below, the prebre (pretre) curé,
or village priest, is the officiating agent.

**Example: Parish Entry**

le maiing Cayeville

The officiating agent in civil records was a civil servant, not a priest. The person directly charged with keeping the record was a greffier, a registrar or court clerk.

There were times when the maire (mayor) would actually write the entry; however, most of the time the greffier would write the entry, have the participants affix their signatures, and then have the officiating agent legalize it with his signature.

par devant nous: in front of us
par devant moi: before me

Maire et officier de l'état civil: mayor and officer of the civil registration
de la commune de . . . of the town of . . .
arondissement de . . . district of . . .

département de: . . . department of
étant en la maison commune: being in the
town hall

**Ceremony Phrase**

Every entry contains a word or a phrase which indicates the kind of ceremony being performed. In the earlier parish registers, it was simply the action of the verb which gave this indication.

The following verbs were all used to indicate a marriage:

conjoindre: to conjoin
marier: to marry
épouser: to espouse or marry
unir: to unite

Marriage entries made after the Council of Trent were much longer and contained whole phrases indicating different steps in the marriage ceremony.

The following phrases denote marriage:

donné la bénéédiction nuptiale: given the nuptial blessing
d'une part . . .: of the one part . . .
et d'autre part . . .: of the (second) other part . . .
les ai épousé': (I) have married them
ay(l) solennellement conjoint en mariage: (I) have solemnly conjoined in marriage
célébré le mariage de . . .: celebrated the marriage of . . .

Between 1563 and 1792 the normal parish marriage consisted of several steps, each with their own function in the marriage ceremony. In a parish marriage entry, all or only a portion of the following steps may be mentioned:

* engagement
  * presentation
  * confession
  * testimony of witnesses
  * the three banns
  * wedding mass and wedding
  * entry date
The church marriage ceremony required the groom and bride to present themselves to the priest and declare their intention to marry. The priest obtained their individual information, such as names, parentage, age, residence, and occupation. The couple were then led in confession, wherein the priest would determine their worthiness to be married. If he found them worthy to be married, a schedule was drawn up specifying which day the banns would be read to the congregation and when the wedding mass would be held.

The reading of the three banns gave anyone the opportunity to present evidence for or against the marriage. The actual dates these banns were read often appear in the entry. The wedding mass was the culmination of the marriage ceremony. The betrothed were presented before the altar of the church and partook of the host. The rings of banns were blessed, then the bride veiled her face as the priest gave the nuptial blessing, and the rings were exchanged. The priest recorded the marriage at this time or possibly a short time later, finalizing the marriage before the church.

The following key phrases refer to the marriage ceremony:

conjoint en mariage: conjoined in marriage
ont été or esté mariés: have been married
les trois bans ont été publiés: the three banns have been published
en messe paroissiale: in parish mass
et contrôlés (or controlés) et registrés a: and verified and registered at
les fianciales précédés: the preceding betrothal

Acte de mariage: marriage certificate
d’une partie: of the (first) part
et d’autre partie: and of the other (or second) part
que nous avons vérifiés expres: that we have verified specially
lesquels nous ont requis de procéder: who have requested us to proceed

au mariage projeté entre eux: to the marriage ceremony planned be tween them
ont eu lieu: have taken place
ainsi qu’il est constaté par: such as is established by
les actes inscrits: the documents written
sur les registres de cette commune: on the registers of this town
les memes publications: the same publications
aucune opposition au mariage: no opposition to the marriage
nous ayant signés: we having signed
faisant droit a la réquisition: granting the request
du mariage: of the marriage
nous avons demandé aux requérans: we have asked the parties
s’ils veulent se prendre: if they want to take each other
pour mari et femme: for husband and wife
et chacun d’eux ayant repondu: and each of them having answered
affirmativement, nous avons déclaré: affirmatively, we have declared
et déclarons au nom: and we declare in the name
le présent acte en présence de: the present document in presence of
parties contractantes: contracting parties
registres aprèse lecture et collation: registers after reading and agreeing
du présent acte ce qu’ils ont fait: to the present document that they have made
ici présent et consentant: here present and consenting
Régistre de publication faite: register of publication made
époux présens: present spouse (husband)
prendre en mariage: to take in marriage
sont unis en mariage: were united in marriage
sont publiquement comparus: were publicly presented

Keywords for the confession are:
confession: confession
aller confesser: to go to confess
confessé a: confessed to
la confessionnal: the confessional

The reading of banns appears in a parish register, and rarely in a civil. Keywords for the reading of the banns are:
les trois fêtes: the three feast (days)
declaré en trois: declared in three
jours de célébration: celebration days
les trois bans ont été publié: the three bans have been published
la publication de trois bans: the publication of three bans

Confession and Wedding Mass

These two ceremonies were performed only in the church; therefore, they never appear in civil registers. Prior to the marriage ceremony, the bride and groom had to come to confession with the priest. At this time the priest would question them to determine their worthiness to be married. If he found any problem which might impede the marriage, he would immediately prescribe the conditions of repentance so that at the time of marriage there would exist no offense toward God.

Once permission had been obtained, the couple would schedule a wedding mass. This was a special mass which celebrated the united life of the couple. There is also a veiling ceremony that is optional in this mass and at times referred to in the records.

At times the priest may enter the final details of a marriage at a later date. If this is the case, the actual marriage date is usually not the first date in this entry, but appears later in the text. At all times an effort should be made to get the actual marriage date.

Groom's Information

In both parish and civil registers the groom is listed first. The age of the groom, his occupation, date and place of birth, and present residence may all be given. The groom's parents—father listed first, his age, occupation and residence, then his mother, her age and residence—are given. (The order of occurrence may vary, but the parents are always mentioned.)

There are several other items which might appear at this time: grandparents' names, length of time at their present residence, their origin if they have recently moved, and whether they are living, dead, or infirm. Other children of the parents may be listed and given as witnesses, if they are present at the ceremony.

Note the groom's information in the sample parish entry.

Example: Parish Entry

Jean Deprey fils de
Francois Deprey
manouvrier
Jeanette Mougin
ageville

Groom's name: Jean Deprey, fils de (son of)
Father's name: Francois Deprey
Father's occupation: manouvrier (day laborer)
Mother's name: Jeanette Mougin
Residence: Ageville

The groom's information in the civil marriage entry is more complete.
Example: Civil Entry

Grandsissement communale de Lunienville

Name: Joseph Grandier
Age: 27
Status: Garçon (single)
Residence: Living at home in Housséville, in the Département of Meurthe
Born: In Marainville, in the department of Vosges
Birth date: 13 June, 8:15 in the morning, 1775
Legitimacy: legitimate son
Father's name: Jean Grandier
Mother's name: Catherine Nicolas
Status: both living
residence: Housséville

The keywords indicating the groom are:

- est comparu: was presented
- acte de mariage de . . . : marriage certificate of
- d'une part . . . : of the (first) part
- l'un des conjoints . . . : the (first) of the conjoined
- l'époux: the groom
- épouseur: suitor
- le marié: the groom
- fils légitime de: legitimate son of

Bride's Information

The same basic information given for the groom is also given for the bride. French records have a tendency to give fewer details about women due to the dominance of the male gender in French society. The parish entry gives the following information for the bride:
Example: Parish Entry

Name: Pierette Dimay
Sex: daughter (of)
Father: Francois Dimay (and)
Mother: Marianne Gauthier
Residence: (from) Ageville

Again, the civil record gives more details about the bride:

Example: Civil Entry

Name: Margueritte Picot
Age: 31
Sex: daughter
Status: living at home in Housséville
Born: 18 Oct. in Housséville, department of Meurthe, 1771
Father: Jean Francois Picot
Mother: Catherine Gilllon (dead)
Residence: Citizen of Housséville
The keywords indicating the bride are:

l'autre conjoint: the (second) other conjoined
L'épouse: the bride
la mariée: the bride
d'autre part: of the (second) other part
et (de) mademoiselle: and (of) Miss
fille légitime de: legitimate daughter of
The keywords indicating both bride and groom are:

les futurs conjoints: the future conjoined
les fiancailles: the betrothal
Other information which may be given about the bride or groom will be covered in chapter four.

Godparents and Witnesses

In parish registers, godparents as well as witnesses may be given. The godparents are the modern extension of the two witnesses of ancient times. In a marriage they take a more subdued role than they take at christenings. Here they are called upon to act as spiritual guardians of the couple and have been admonished as such. The godparents may also be the actual witnesses to the marriage, if the priest or couple so desire. Otherwise, two witnesses are called to insure that the officiating agent performed his role in accordance to the law and that the couple presented good intentions. On occasion, the godparents or witnesses are related to the bride or groom, and this relationship may be given in the entry.

The keywords indicating relationship to the bride or groom are:

aïeul de la dite: grandfather of the said . . .
parrain: godfather
parrain et cousin germain de la dite: godfather and first cousin of the said . . .
petit-fils de: grandson of

arrière-grand-mère de
l'époux: great-grandmother of the husband
tante de l'épouse: aunt of the wife
nièce de la promise: niece of the fiancée
marraine: godmother

Certification and Seals

On each document, whether parish or civil, there are certain words, signatures, and seals affixed that give validity to the ceremony performed either as the authorized agent or the testimony of a competent witness. In the older documents, the agent not only put his name on the document, but also his initials. These initials served as an official seal representing finality of contract. They were unique to the author and very decorative at times.

Since their origin about the 4th millennium B.C., seals have been used as a sign of contract. In the earlier parish registers, the decorative initials of the priests serve as seals.

Beginning in 1579, royal seals began to appear on parish registers. After being inspected by the royal inspectors of the crown, the registers were stamped with a seal and charges and fees collected or fines made. In 1667 under Le Code Louis, increasing numbers of denominations created and used seals. Localities could produce seals particular to their areas. Slowly, however, these seals and the charges were standardized.

The French Revolution brought a whole new series of seals into use. These were anti-Christian and anti-aristocratic in nature, with Greek and Roman figures depicted on them. By becoming familiar with these seals, you can distinguish record types and establish an approximate year.

Example of Royal Seals
Summary

The following is a summary explanation of each of the possible parts of a marriage entry for both parish and civil records.

Marginal Notation

When given, may contain vital information about the groom and bride.

Locality Phrase

When given, identifies where the ceremony was performed as well as other pertinent localities.

Date Phrase

Gives the date the ceremony was performed (usually in order of day, month, and year).

Officiating Agent Phrase

Identifies the authority of the agent, his position, and name.

Ceremony Phrase

Indicates the type of ceremony that is being performed, whether birth, christening, marriage, death, confession, burial, or communion, and the date of the ceremony.

Groom's Information

Identifies the groom by name, age, occupation, place of residence, and day and place of birth. It also gives parents' names, occupations, ages, and place of residence.

Bride's Information

Provides essentially the same information as is given for the groom.

Godparents and Witnesses

Lists the names of the godparents and witnesses, their age, present residence, and relation to principals.

Certification and Seals

Indicates that the said ceremony was performed and that it was valid. It also provides signatures and seals of contract.
Self-evaluation

CHAPTER THREE

Exercise 1

On a separate sheet of paper, indicate which type of phrases are presented.

1. Qui ont signé devant moi le Maire de ...
2. Fils de Henri Duval et de Françoise de la Parr.
3. Et pour parrain Michael Drufort et pour marrain Jeannette Picot.
4. Lundi 6 vingtose de Novembre Mil Huit Cent trente six.
5. Mairie de Millery, Arrondissement de Nancy.
6. Acte de Mariage De Nicolas Gerrard ...
7. Age de vingt cinq ans né à Diouville.
8. et d'autre part Barbe Grandidier ...
9. Par devant moi le maire de Housséville ...

Exercise 2

On a separate sheet of paper, translate the following keywords:

1. mariage
2. épouser
3. demeurant
4. épouse
5. bénéédiction nuptiale
6. ban
7. maire
8. témoin
9. fille de
10. registration

Exercise 3

On a separate sheet of paper, translate the following phrases:

1. aïeul de la dite ...
2. parrain et cousin germain de la dite ...
3. Acte de mariage ...
4. en le commune de ...
5. les trois fetes . . .
6. Résident (Habitant) de . . .
7. Sont comparus . . .
8. Profession de sabotier . . .
9. Les actes préliminaires . . .
10. la publication de mariage . . .

Please check your responses with the answers found in Appendix C.