

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

February 1987

Volume 1 Number 1

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin are pleased to publish Volume 1, Number 1 of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin QUARTERLY. In the future the publication dates will be February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1.

It is planned that each issue of the QUARTERLY will include several regular features. One will be BORDER LINES, a genealogy of a French Canadian family in Wisconsin back, over the border, to a couple recorded in a published record in Quebec. RESEARCH NOTES will provide information about French Canadian primary and secondary records and NEWS NOTES will feature bits of information of general interest to researchers. Names and addresses of members along with the surnames they are researching will be included in COUSINS beginning in the August issue.

In addition to these regular features it is planned to include such things as biographical sketches of Wisconsinites of French Canadian extraction, summaries of difficult or intriguing research problems and their solution, information about customs and life styles of the Quebecois etc. These articles will appear on an irregular basis as they are ready for publication.

Contributions from members and friends of the association will be sought and constructive criticism and suggestions welcomed.

F.C.G.W. CELEBRATE 5TH ANNIVERSARY

In 1980, while on a trip to that Mecca for genealogists, Salt Lake City, Pat Geyh was able to trace some of her French-Canadian lines back 13 generations. On her return, she was overheard talking about her exciting new discoveries. Pat was soon put in touch with Marie St. Louis, and the rest, as they say, is history.

Marie had been working on genealogy since 1970. Much on her own, she discovered many sources available for research and started an outstanding collection of resource material in her private library. Marie was 90% French-Canadian and took great pride in that fact.

After numerous hours of conversation, research trips, etc., Pat and Marie came to the conclusion that they should share the information they had accumulated. Coincidentally, in the fall of 1981, the library sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in Hales Corners, Wisconsin was planning an all day genealogy workshop. Laurie Becker, an LDS member familiar with French-Canadian research, asked Marie to make the presentations. Marie suggested instead that Laurie and Pat present the program with her help.

For many of us, that workshop was the real beginning of our French-Canadian research. After a short history of Quebec, we were

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shown how to use Tanguay and Drouin and introduced to the Loiselle Quebec Marriage Index and much more. To many of us it was almost overwhelming. We had come to the workshop without any idea of how much information there was just for the taking! The enthusiasm and excitement of the participants at this session was evident.

Pat asked if there were enough people interested in this particular area of research to warrant organizing a group that would meet on a regular basis. A large percentage answered in the affirmative. Our first meeting was held in February of 1982 at the Mormon Library. Over the years the French-Canadian group has evolved into a small but knowledgeable and enthusiastic fraternity. We've shared many trips to the Wisconsin State Historical Society and various other libraries. We maintain a surname file of our members and have found that many of us share common ancestors in French-Canada. It is true that all French-Canadians are cousins. We are also trying to have the complete Loiselle Index on permanent loan at the Mormon Library. Our meetings generally center around a program given by a member or a guest speaker. We have time to exchange new ideas, new books, or anything else pertaining to our common cause.

To our great sorrow, Marie St. Louis passed away in the fall of 1984. Marie donated countless hours to all of us in our various quests. She had untiring patience and loved the challenge of solving a frustrating problem. Marie gave a number of personal tours of the Marquette University and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee libraries to show us exactly where to locate pertinent materials. She also privately indexed most of the French-Canadian books available in them. She's been deeply missed by those who knew her.

Our plans have always included publishing a quarterly newsletter and this first issue is the fulfillment of that dream. In the near future we hope to transcribe the missionary records of Little Chute, Wisconsin from the microfilm copy Marie had obtained. If we can gain permission, we plan to publish them. We'd also like to do more research into the lives of the French-Canadians in Wisconsin.

Last July we participated in the Bastille Days celebration here in Milwaukee and increased our membership to 75 people. In October of 1986 we had a buffet dinner and program in honor of Rene Rouleau and his family from Isle de Orleans, Quebec. Rene is the Rouleau family genealogist who is organizing the gigantic family reunion celebrating the 350th anniversary of the first Rouleau coming to this continent. This will take place on the island in the summer of 1987.

We are particularly interested in sharing our knowledge and helping others to appreciate the history of their ancestors in France, Quebec, the United States, and Wisconsin.

NEW MEMBERS WELCOMED

Are you interested in joining the French-Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin? The dues are \$5.00 for the year beginning July 1, 1987 and ending July 1, 1988. Make a check out to the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin and mail it to 315 N. West Ave. Apt #202, Waukesha, WI, 53186. Include your name, address, and phone number as well as the French Canadian names you are researching. Also let us know if you have anything that you feel we would want to publish in the QUARTERLY. That address, by the way, is used only to pay dues. Any other correspondence with the organization continues to be sent to 4624 West Tesch Avenue, Greenfield, WI, 53220.

BEGINNERS URGED TO TAKE CLASSES AND READ

Your maternal grandparents were French Canadian and you know little else about them. You've always wanted to trace your family back into Canada and you think this is the time to start. You want to know where to go from here.

The first thing to remember is that Canada is a foreign country. As with research in any foreign land, it is necessary to locate the specific place from which the immigrant ancestor came. In Quebec this means finding the name of the particular town and the particular church within the town that recorded the family baptisms, marriages etc. This really isn't all that unreasonable. If you want to get a copy of your own baptismal record you will have to get it at the specific church in which you were baptized. It would do you little good to ask for your baptismal certificate at a church in the next county.

If you do not know the specific place in Quebec from which your family emigrated, then it will necessary for you to search in the United States for this information. You will go back one generation at a time--from yourself to your parents, from your parents to your grandparents and on and on until you find your immigrant ancestor. To repeat, you start your search with yourself and go back one generation at a time. You do not start in the 1600's with someone who has your surname and try coming forward in time. It just won't work.

Begin by asking all your relatives what they know about their parents, grand parents or whatever. Keep track of what they say and what proofs, if any, they have for what they say. Talk to them when you see them, telephone them, write to them.

While you are waiting for answers to your letters it is time to join a genealogical society in your area--there's bound to be one nearby. Also get a basic "how to" book which will give you clear step by step directions as to how to proceed.

It is one of the purposes of the Quarterly to provide information about genealogical research in French Canada. We will make no attempt to discuss United States research. This you will learn to do from the people you meet in the genealogical societies, from the classes you take and from the books you read. Don't skimp on United States research. Not only will it lead you to the place in Canada from which your family came, but it will acquaint you with many fascinating details about the lives of your more immediate forebears who lived in this country.

In order to assist you in learning the skills needed to do United States research we are listing several of the many basic genealogical texts available. After looking through them at a library it might be wise to purchase one. You will probably find yourself referring to it frequently.

Doane, Gilbert H. and James C. Bell. Searching for Your Ancestors. 5th ed. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1980. 270 pp.

Cerny, Johni and Arlene H. Eakle. Ancestry's Guide to Research. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing Co., 1984. 330 pp.

Eakle, Arlene and Johni Cerny, eds. The Source, A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City: Ancestry Publishing Co., 1984. 785 pp.

- Greenwood , Val D. The Researcher's Guide to American Genealogy. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1973. 535pp.
- Jacobus, Donald Lines. Genealogy as a Pastime and a Profession. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1968.
- Rubicam, Milton, ed. Genealogical Research: Methods and Sources .2 vols. Washington, D.C.: American Society of Genealogists, 1980-83.
- Wright, Norman E. Preserving Your American Heritage: A Guide to Family and Local History. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1981. Published under the title of Building an American Pedigree.

RESEARCH SOURCES: QUEBEC MARRIAGE RECORDS ARE BASIS OF GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

From the very earliest times in French Canadian history the parish priest kept detailed records of the marriages of the members of the parish. An astonishingly large number of their registers have survived and have been used to create secondary sources of research which are of great help to genealogists.

Most parish marriage records include the date and place where the vows were exchanged, the names of the bride and groom, as well as the name of the parents of both. In all cases the names of women are their maiden names. If these people are from a different parish than the one at which the ceremony took place, their original parish is often listed. Frequently the guests at the wedding as well as their relationship to the bride or groom are noted. If any of those listed were able to write, their signatures were part of the church record.

These church records up to and including the year 1876 are on microfilm and available through the L.D.S. branch libraries. Some microfilms of them are also available from the Canadian Archives on inter-library loan.

Using these marriage records a great many secondary sources have been developed. By printing an alphabetical listing of the names of the brides and grooms, their place and date of marriage, along with the names of both sets of parents, it is possible to go back one generation at a time to the immigrant ancestor. This presumes a sufficiently large data base from which to work.

No one secondary set of records includes every recorded marriage in French Canada. Some begin in the 1600's and go into the 1700's, trying to include all marriages within that time frame. Others have covered some, but not all, of the parishes and include all marriages of the parishes covered up into the 20th century. Some books cover all the marriage records of only one parish, or only one county.

In future issues of the Quarterly there will be discussions of the various secondary sources available as well as consideration of uses of the original church records. The important thing to remember however is this. Because of the remarkable number of marriage records that have been preserved and the large number of various publications recording these marriages, French Canadian genealogy begins with

setting up a framework of marriages. After the genealogist has identified the couples, their parents, the time and place of their marriages, then it is time to go back to the original records to fill in the rest of the genealogical data desired.

NO QUARTERLY QUERIES

At the January 1987 meeting of the Board of Directors of the FCGW it was decided that the Quarterly would not publish a queries column.

The foremost United States publication for Canadian researchers is *Lost in Canada? Canadian American Genealogical Journal*. Its readership is huge and queries placed in it will be given a far greater circulation than any that might appear in the Quarterly. In addition to queries many other articles of concern to Canadian researchers are included.

Members of FCGW have always been encouraged to subscribe to this quarterly journal which costs \$10.00 per year mailed to 1020 Central Avenue, Sparta, Wisconsin 54656. A subscription includes one free query per issue.

NEWS NOTES

Plan on attending the Gene-A-Rama (a fair or exposition of genealogical ideas, beginners table, materials, books, publication etc). Sponsored by the Wisconsin Genealogical Council, it will take place on Saturday 30 May 1987 at Holiday Inn, US Hwy 51 & N. Point Dr., Stevens Point, WI. \$7.50 includes the cost of a.m. coffee and rolls and a soup/sandwich lunch. Send reservations to WI Genealogical Council, c/o Carolyn Habelman, Rt. 3 Box 253, Black River Falls, WI 54615. The FCGW will be sponsoring a table at this event.

The spring meeting of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society will take place at the Howard Johnson Hotel and Convention Center, 4402 E. Washington Ave, Madison Wisconsin. The speaker will be Richard Critchfield, of Fargo North Dakota, the author of *Those Days: An American Album*.

The Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin State Old Cemetery Society will take place on Saturday 25 April at St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, 91st and Capitol Drive, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

THE THIRD TUESDAY

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meet on the third Tuesday of each month except December. The meetings take place at the Great Midwest Savings and Loan building at 5150 South 76th Street, Greendale, Wisconsin at 7:30 P.M. Great Midwest is adjacent to the Southridge parking lot, next to Big Boys. People coming to the meeting for the first time should telephone ahead of time to 414-541-8820 to be sure that the meeting will in fact take place at this time and place. Once or twice a year we meet elsewhere because of some special program. Members are notified, of course, but others would have no way of knowing. Anyone interested in French Canadian genealogy is welcome at all meetings.

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17 March 1987 Eugene Connerton, co-author of Genealogy of the Juneau Family, will speak to the group about research methods involved in publishing this volume. Research in Repertoires of Marriage will be discussed.

21 April 1987 James Robillard, vice president of Alliance Franco-Americaine, will join us. Inasmuch as 1987 is the 350th anniversary of Marquette's birth, Jim is planning a program to help us celebrate that fact. Dit names as they relate to French Canadian research will also be discussed.

19 May 1987 John Slusar will return with his video tape record of his research trip to Quebec. Reading original French Canadian church records will be discussed.

BORDER LINES

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French Canadian secondary source which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described in detail.)

1. Jacques Couture, son of Guillaume and M. Josephite Danguer dit Chasseur, m. 31 July 1798 at St. Pierre, Isle de Orleans, Quebec, to Therese Roberge dit LaCroix, daughter of Prisque and Agathe Goulet. [Loiselle] Therese d. 8 March 1815 at age 42 at LaPresentation, Cty. Ste. Hyacinthe. [1]

Children:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| a. M. Josephite | b. 4 Feb. 1807, d. 3 June 1815, both at LaPresentation [1] |
| b. Louis | b. 15 March 1808, d. 3 April 1808, both at LaPresentation [1] |
| c. Unnamed | b. & d. 4 Sept. 1809, LaPresentation [1] |
| d. Joseph | b. 25 Sept 1810, d. 10 Oct. 1810, both at LaPresentation [1] |
| e. M. Angelique | b. 20 Dec. 1811, d. 20 Feb. 1812, both at LaPresentation [1] |
| f. Unnamed | d. 25 March 1813, LaPresentation [1] |
| (2) g. Jacques | |
| h. Jean | m. 20 Feb. 1827, at Ste Cesaire, Cty Rouville [3] to Sophie Tetreau |

2. Jacques Couture, son of Jacques and Therese Roberge, b. ab. 1800 [4] m. (1st) Luce Nadeau, daughter of Joseph and Marthe Lacombe, on 30 Sept 1823, LaPresentation, Cty Ste Hyacinthe [1]. Luce, b. ab. 1803 [4] d. 28 August 1863, Bon Secours, Cty Shefford [2]. Jacques m. (2nd) Charlotte Desautels 18 Oct. 1872, Bon Secours [2].

Children:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| a. Jacques Olivier, | b. 25 Aug. 1825, LaPresentation [1]. m. 8 April 1850, BonSecour to Luce Audet dit LaPointe [2] |
| b. Ambroise | b. 7 Dec 1826, LaPresentation [1]. m. 20 July 1846 at Bon Secour to Virginie Trudeau [2] |
| c. Vilbon | b. ab. 1830 [4], m. 26 Jan 1857, Valcort, Cty Shefford to Flavie Cinqmars [5]. |

(3) d. Felix Eusebe

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| e. Louise | b. ab. 1836 [4], m. 13 Jan 1857 at Bon Secours to Antoine Audet dit LaPointe [2] |
| f. Luce | b. ab. 1837 [4], m. 24 April 1854 at BonSecours to Jacques Archambault [2]. |

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- g. Francois X. b. ab. 1839 [4], m. (1st) 14 Oct. 1861, Sherbrook Cath. Ch. [6] Eloise Bougret. m. (2nd) 5 August 1868 BonSecours to Elmiere Rivard [2]
- h. Joseph d. 25 May 1848, Bon Secours [2]
- i. M. Luce b. 5 Jan 1828, d. 27 April 1828 both at Ste. Cesaire [3]
- j. Pierre b. 28 March 1829 at Ste. Cesaire [3]
- k. George b. 19 June 1830, d. 17 July 1830 both at Ste. Cesaire [3]
- l. Eusebe b. 17 June 1831, d. 8 July 1831 both at Ste. Cesaire [3]
- m. Leon b. 15 July 1834 at Ste. Cesaire [3]
- n. Sophie Emilie, b. 2 Oct. 1835 at Ste. Cesaire [3]
3. Felix Eusebe Couture, son of Jacques and Luce Nadeau, b. 2 March 1833, Ste. Cesaire[3] Cty. Rouville, Quebec. m. (1st) 19 October 1857 at Bon Secours, Cty. Shefford [2] to M. Louise Lauzon, daughter of Michel and Agathe Dumouchel. M.Louise b. 5 August 1832 at Ste. Scholastique, Cty Deux Montagne [7], d. 13 June 1882 [8]. Felix m. (2nd) 15 July 1833, Sturgeon Bay, WI [9] to Adelaide Ducharme Sanville, widow of Moses Sanville.
- Children by Felix and Louise:
- a. Alma Alexina b. 28 Aug 1858 at Bon Secours [2]
- b. Frederick Jos. b. 9 April 1860, Quebec [9], d. 13 July 1913, International Falls, Mn. [10] m. 19 Oct. 1881 Sturgeon Bay. Delia Harriet Hebert [9]
- c. Ovide, d. 23 Sept 1866, age 5, St. Michel Cty Sherbrook [11]
- d. Marie b. 26 May 1862, Quebec [9]
- e. M.Alma b. 19 Oct. 1863, d. 28 Sept 1938, Everett Wash[12] m.to Brad Adams [10]
- f. Guillaume Fereole, b. 9 Jan 1865, St. Michel [11]
- g. M.Louise Hermine, b. 14 Jan 1866 at St. Michel [11]
- (4) h. Belzimere
- i. Helen M. b. 9 May 1870, Fond du Lac, WI [15], d. 17 Oct. 1841, Everett, Wash. [12], m. 2 Sept 1894 Snohomish WA [12] to Moses Howell
- j. Donah, b. 15 May 1872, Egg Harbor, WI [17]
- k. Leonide, b. 21 Nov. 1874, Egg Harbor [17] d. 1962 [10] m. 4 May 1910 Seattle WA, Jessie Blanchet [10]
- l. Louise b. ab. 1875 [18], d. 10 Mar. 1886, Robinsonville, WI [19]
4. Belzimere Couture, daughter of Felix Eusebe and Louise Lauzon, b. 29 May 1868 in New Hampshire [9]. She m. 27 Sept 1893 at Casco WI [13] to James O'Hara, son of James and Bridget O'Connor. James b. 14 Sept. 1853, New York [20] d. 8 April 1915 on Clearwater Train in the depot in Lewiston, Idaho [20]
- Children (Surname O'Hara)
- (5) a. Edward George
- b. Alma Julia, b. 14 Oct 1896, Casco, WI [14], d. 10 July 1938, Colfax, WA [22], m. 25 June 1921 Joseph Choate [22]
- c. M.Lucy, b. 29 Dec. 1898, Casco, WI [14]
- d. Stella, b. 10 June 1900, d. 30 Oct. 1905, both in Lewiston Idaho [20]
- e. Helen Irene, b. 23 Oct. 1905, Lewiston, Idaho [23]
- f. Elvie, b. 2 Dec. 1907, Lewiston, Idaho [23] d. 7 Jan 1947, Spokane, WA [22]
5. Edward George O'Hara, son of James and Belzimere Couture, b. 7 Sept 1895 [14] at Casco, WI. m. 25 January 1936 [21] Helen Smoczyk, daughter of John and Josephine Blasczyk. Helen was born 15 Jan 1908 at Stanley, WI [24].
- Children (Surname O'Hara)
- a. Josephine Ann, b. 4 May 1937, Milwaukee, WI [21], m. Nov. 1959, Mil.

WI. [21] to Nicholas Christon

b. Patricia , b. 13 Aug. 1939, Milwaukee, WI [21], m. 5 Aug 1961,
Milwaukee WI [21] to John Alles

c. James Edward , b. 24 Aug. 1941, Milwaukee, WI [21]

d. Kathleen M. b. 12 April 1947, Milwaukee, WI [21]

Footnotes:

1. Parish Records, LaPresentation, Hyacinth Cty , Quebec
2. Parish Record, Notre Dame de BonSecours, Cty Shefford, Quebec
3. Parish Records, St.Cesaire, Rouville Cty, Quebec
4. 1861 Census, Canada
5. Marriage Repertoire, Shefford Cty, Quebec
6. Parish Records, Sherbrooke Cathedral, Sherbrooke Cty, Quebec
7. Parish Records, Ste. Scholastique, Cty. Deux Montagne, Quebec
8. Circuit Ct. Record #1026, Door County, WI
9. Vital Records, Register of Deeds, Door Cty, Sturgeon Bay, WI
10. Family letters in possession of Josephine Christon
11. Parish Records, St. Michel, Cty Sherbrooke, Quebec
12. Vital Record, State of Washington, Olympia WA
13. Vital Records, Register of Deeds, Kewaunee Cty, Kewaunee, WI
14. Parish Records, Holy Trinity Ch. Casco, WI
15. Vital Records, Register of Deeds, Milw. Cty, Milwaukee, WI
16. Parish Records, St.Louis, Fond du Lac, WI
17. Parish Records, St. Joseph, Sturgeon Bay, WI
18. U.S. 1880 Census, Egg Harbor, Door Cty, WI
19. Chapel of Good Help, New Franken, WI
20. Vital Records
21. Vital Records, Register of Deeds, Milw. Cty, Milwaukee, WI
22. Family Tradition
23. Parish Records, Lewiston Idaho
24. Parish Records, St. Mary's Church, Stanley, WI

(For more details about this genealogy contact Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Ave. Brookfield, WI, 53005, 414-786-6408)

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FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN

QUARTERLY

Volume 1 Number 2

May 1987

FCGW PLANS FOR BASTILLE DAYS BOOTH

Bastille Days are coming and once again the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin will have a booth at the festival. This French celebration of the beginning of the French Revolution has come to be also a celebration of French Canadian identity in the Milwaukee Community. This year the Milwaukee Sentinel will be paying special attention to the festival inasmuch as the Sentinel was founded by a French Canadian, Solomon Juneau.

The meeting of the FCGW on May 19, 1987 will be especially important as that will be the time that members will have the opportunity to sign up for work time at the booth. The June meeting will be spent with the last minute making of the decorations. This again will include listing of French Canadian names being researched by members.

Bev and Larry LaBelle are in charge of the arrangements for the festival and anyone unable to get to the meeting should contact them immediately. Give them at least five French Canadian names being researched and also sign up for time at the booth. It is planned that at least one experienced member will be at the booth at all times. Shifts will be four hours each.

The first week in July parking permits will be obtained for volunteers and arrangements made to distribute them.

Those who worked at the Bastille Days last year are looking forward to this years event with enthusiasm. It was a great time for everyone even with the heavy rain. This year Gene Harrison informs us that prior arrangements have been made and that the weather will be excellent. All the membership is encouraged to participate.

FRENCH HOLIDAYS IN WISCONSIN THIS SUMMER

Old World Wisconsin at Eagle Wisconsin celebrates a French Holiday on June 14, 1987. The rugged spirit of the French Voyageurs, the first Europeans to explore Wisconsin will be recalled with a 17th century style voyageur encampment. There will be hand-made birch bark canoes gathered under a shroud of canoe sails to simulate a voyageur shelter. Visitors will enjoy the sights and sounds of French canoeing songs and contra dancing.

Meanwhile at Prairie du Chien on May 29th there will be the 51st annual Villa Louis Tea. This year the tea will provide the occasion for presentation of plans for the restoration of St. Feriolo Island's historic Brisbois house. Free admission 4 to 8 p.m.

There will be a Fur Trade Rendezvous on June 18-21 on the Villa Louis grounds at Prairie du Chien. Buckskinners, black powder enthusiasts and other authentically costumed revelers turn the Villa's grounds into a historic encampment of tepees reminiscent of the high-spirited "rendezvous" of trappers and fur traders during the late 18th century.

Old World Wisconsin and Villa Louis are historical sites of The State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

USE PRIMARY SOURCES WHENEVER POSSIBLE

Scientists, historians, genealogists, anyone doing research, begin by searching existing publications for anything relating to the topic under consideration.

As genealogists, we are particularly interested in finding genealogies already written about the family we are researching. We look for local histories of the area in which the family is last known to live and check printed indexes of the census, printed copies of vital records, court records, probate records, land records. When we find anything relating to our family or the area from which our family came, we record the information and note specifically where we found it. This is called searching secondary sources.

Some secondary sources are more accurate than others. As research continues we become aware of these differences. One of the major clues to a reliable secondary source is the footnoting or documentation provided. Does the author provide exact citations for the statements he/she makes. Will you be able to go back and duplicate that research with reasonable ease using the sources cited? No matter how well documented, however, secondary sources are bound to have errors not found in primary sources, if for no other reason than the very human problem of copying errors.

Primary documents are the original documents themselves or microfilm copies of them. Civil birth, death, marriage records, probate records, church records, land records, bible records, census records--all are examples of primary sources or primary records. Even primary documents have errors, of course. The accuracy depends on the knowledge and honesty of the person providing information to the clerk or priest, the ability of the clerk or priest to understand the informant, and once again the problem of human error.

Although tracing your family back through secondary sources can be rewarding, you will not have completed a good job of genealogical research until you have verified the information found in secondary sources with primary records.

When you check the citations given in the genealogy published in this Quarterly you will see that many secondary sources are given to document specific names, dates or places. That is perfectly all right as long as we all realize that the research on that line will never be complete until all those facts are verified with primary research. What is more, some of that never will be done. It is possible that some of the records used to prepare the secondary sources no longer exist. It is possible that no records ever existed, and only family tradition is ever going to be available. It is possible that the genealogist will stop researching at this point. Nonetheless, the genealogy is there with the sources, however secondary, cited. Another genealogist coming along will be able to begin at that point, understanding completely what primary records still need to be found.

MARQUETTE STATUE DEDICATED JULY 9 AT NOON

Members of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin and their friends are urged to attend the dedication of the Marquette statue in Pere Marquette Park at 12 noon on Thursday, July 9th, 1987. This event is being timed in large part by the Milwaukee Sentinel and they want the story to be in their Friday, July 10th issue--hence the timing.

FRENCH SIDE FISHING VILLAGE AN HISTORIC SITE

The French Side Fishing Village Historic District of Two Rivers, Wisconsin was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 6 January, 1987. Shirley DuFresne McArthur, preservation consultant with the Northpoint Historical Association and member of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin spent three years collecting the documentation necessary to justify the placement of this French Canadian fishing village on the Register.

Among the first settlers in Two Rivers were the French Canadians who came between 1840 and 1870 and established themselves on the East Side close to the fishing banks. Some came via the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes in mackinaws to engage in fishing. Others were sawyers, (ships') carpenters, coopers or shingle makers and came to work in the lumber industry.

Familiar French Canadian names appearing during this early period were LeClair, Allie, Gauthier, Gagnon, LaFond, Vaudreuil, Lonzo(Lonzeau) and Sanville. Most of these families can be traced down to the 1950's in the Two Rivers area.

A poster, designed to celebrate the historic designation of this district, explains that, "The Two Rivers fishermen experienced the transition from the earliest method of seining off the beaches, to pond-net then gill-net fishing with sailing mackinaws of the nineteenth century, to steam-driven tugs and present day diesel-powered vessels."

The poster further states that, "The district is historically significant as the only area identified with the Great lakes commercial fishing industry for nearly 150 years, longer than any other city on the Great Lakes; continuously being known for having the largest fleet, and possessing a continuity of ethnic family involvement. This ten block district is the best remaining group of related resources that can be associated with the commercial fishing industry and the city's French Canadian ethnic identity."

The information gathered by Shirley McArthur included material found in newspaper obituaries, land records, vital records, histories and more. All of this material is currently in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historic Preservation Division.

NEWS NOTES

In the March 1985 NEWSLETTER OF THE CHICAGO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY it was announced that the Council of Northeastern Illinois Genealogical Societies has been working with the Genealogical Society of Utah to microfilm copies of the registers of the 444 parishes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago. They were placed in the Newberry Library in Chicago, Illinois the first part of 1985. Many of the parish records predate the Chicago Fire of 1871 and go up to the year 1910. The records are arranged alphabetically by parish name or some idea of the address. Finding aids have been created by the staff at the Catholic Archdiocese so it is not too difficult to locate a given church which would have served a particular neighborhood or ethnic group. Inasmuch as the Genealogical Society of Utah photographed these records, they are probably available through the Mormon branch libraries also.

* * * * *

M. Gerald Hebert , the Alliance Franco-Americaine representative in Indiana, is compiling a French-Canadian recipe collection to be published. He asks for people of French heritage in North America to send their time-proven home recipes of both food and drink to him at P.O. Box 2756, Gary Indiana 46403. Recipes contributed should be staple hand-me-downs from home and farmstead still in use today. Stories, pictures and anecdotes relating to these family recipes are welcome. He also intends to identify these recipes used with the French family name of the contributor and the North American region of their origin. Please include all information you can with recipes. Pat Geyh has more details about the sorts of information he is requesting.

* * * * *

The 13th meeting of the French Colonial Historical Society will take place at the Works Hotel, 475 North Niles Avenue, South Bend Indiana, 46634-4077 on May 7-9, 1987. Some of the topics covered in English are; French Jesuit Missionaries Motives for Baptism in 17th and 18th Century New France , Social Class in Colonial Mobile as reflected in the 18th Century Marriage Records, French Colonial History through Genealogy, The French at Louisbourg and Ticonderoga, Commerce and the Military in the Midwest, etc. Registration for the three days is \$65.00 which includes three luncheons, one dinner, two receptions, Hotel hosp[itality suite and coffee or tea at all sessions. Rooms at the hotel are \$50.00 for two people in two double beds.

* * * * *

The Old Northwest Bicentennial Conference which will take place on June 5 and 6 , 1987 will take place at the Century Center, South Bend, Indiana. It is sponsored by the Indiana Historical Society with co-operation of the Illinois State Genealogical Society, Michigan Genealogical Council, The Ohio Genealogical Society and the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. The conference will present a series of genealogical -historical lectures. Topics covered will include discussions of genealogical correspondence, using early maps vernacular linguistics, records of Michigan-Wisconsin Territory, tracing Indian ancestors and much more. The cost for the conference which includes a Thursday evening buffet, Friday evening banquet and Saturday lunch, is \$45.00. Check should be made out to Indiana Historical Society and

sent to Joy Reisinger, 1020 Central Avenue, Sparta, Wisconsin 54656 no later than June 1, 1987.

* * * * *

Brigham Young University, 136 Harman Building, Provo, Utah 84602 is presenting their annual genealogical seminar August 5-7, 1987. It is designed for experienced genealogists, both amateur and professional. A student takes one class in the morning and one in the afternoon. This involves 12 hours of instruction in each. Evenings can be spent doing research or consulting your instructor. Courses can be taken for college credit if desired. Courses include Introduction to Genealogy with Computers, Southern Atlantic States Research, Case Studies in English Genealogical Research, New England States Research, Sources and Case Studies of Successful Research in Denmark and Sweden and Teaching Genealogical Research Skills in the Classroom and Library Setting. Fee is \$95.00 , \$195.00 if you wish to receive one college credit. Write to the address given for more information.

RESEARCH NOTES: LOISELLE QUEBEC MARRIAGE INDEX

The Quebec Loiselles Marriage Index is an invaluable source of genealogical information for those doing French Canadian research and is available on microfilm at the library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) at Salt Lake City, Utah and their branch libraries throughout the world. It is an index to the names of both the brides (using their maiden names) and the grooms, in one alphabet.

Roland J. Auger, speaking to the American French Genealogical Society in April of 1979 in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, stated "The Master Marriage Index was started by Rev. Loiselles. It contains nearly two million 3 x 5 cards..... There is a card for each groom and each bride. We easily find seven marriages out of ten using the master index." This is an index to the marriage records in Quebec; Madawaska County, New Brunswick; and Manchester, Hillsboro, New Hampshire, 1642-1963. A list of all the parishes which are indexed (with beginning and ending dates) are filmed at the beginning of each reel of the index.

In using the Loiselles Index one searches for the appropriate surname which is in alphabetical order. Within a given surname the cards are placed in alphabetical order by first name. All those having both the same surname and first name are listed in chronological order. Not only are there the usual errors of alphabetizing (where Jeanne is placed before Jean) but frequently, upon reaching what should be the end of the file for a given surname (with the first name of Zacharias, for example), one finds the same surname again, with first names going from A through Z----different people, different dates, same surname. It is almost as though two separate files were photographed. Be sure to watch for this.

Each 3x5 card in the Loiselles Index, which is usually typed, contains information about one marriage. It includes the name of the bride and groom as well as the names of the mother and father of each. If any parent of the couple is dead, that fact is noted. All women are called by their maiden names. If either the bride or groom or their parents are from another parish, the card indicates the parish from which they come.

If the bride and/or the groom is widowed, the record of the marriage gives the name of the previous spouse. To find the names of the parents of a widow(er) it is necessary to find the indexed entry for the first marriage.

Consider the obvious value of this index! The researcher, with the name of a couple married in Quebec and the approximate time of their marriage, looks in the Loiselles Index alphabetically under the surname of the groom and then, within that surname, alphabetically to the first name of the groom.. The entry is found and it provides, amongst all the other information, the name of the parents of the groom. The researcher, who is already searching on the reel of microfilm that includes the surname of the groom, turns further into the file and finds the listing of the groom's parents' marriage. That entry, in turn gives the names of the parents of that bride and groom. The researcher turns once again to find the record of the marriage of this next set of parents and so on, back generation upon generation. Obviously the same process can be used tracing back the bride's parents, grandparents, great-grandparents etc.

There are other ways that the Loiselles Marriage Index has been used, by genealogists. Family tradition indicated to one researcher that her great-grandfather, Pierre Douville, was born in St. Casimir Quebec on 4 April 1838. He married Rosanna Hoy in Wisconsin.

In checking information about St. Casimir it was found that there was no parish located there as early as 1838. Using the Loiselle Index she traced back all the families named Douville who were married in St. Casimir. In short order it became apparent that all the Douvilles listed as being married in St. Casimir were descended from couples who had originally lived in Ste. Ann de la Perade. At this point a check was made of the original parish records of Ste. Ann de la Perade and she quickly found the birth record of Pierre, which in addition to all the usual information, indicated that the family lived in St. Casimir at the time of his birth.

At times family records provide the birthdate of a French Canadian immigrant but intensive research gives little extra information about his home and family in Quebec. Some researchers, using the Loiselle Index, have noted places of marriage of people of the same surname. Usually the overwhelming majority of a given surname come from a relatively few parishes. By referring to the microfilms of the appropriate parish records for the correct time period these researchers have been able to locate the birth record of their ancestor. This is an especially good method when out in Salt Lake City where all the films are immediately accesible.

When a couple is not located in the Loiselle Index it may be that they are one of the 30% of couples not indexed. It is also possible that the records in the United States are not accurate and that the researcher does not have the correct names. This has happened any number of times to members of the FCGW. If one of the names is located (apparently married to the wrong person) and in what would seem to be a logical parish, it might be well to check out the parish records to see if a birth record can be located that will provide a more accurate identification of the ancestor in question.

The FCGW, with the cooperation of the LDS branch library here in Hales Corners, is attempting to acquire on permanent loan the 175 rolls of film which comprise the Loiselle Marriage Index. Before ordering out a roll of film in Milwaukee, be sure to check with the patron helper and see if it is already in the files or on order. Also keep in mind that someone else paid to have that roll of film put on permanent loan. If genealogists find themselves using the films already acquired, it is asked that they consider ordering a roll of film that is not as yet available, in order to continue completing the acquisition of the Index.

THIRD TUESDAY

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin meet on the third Tuesday of each month, except December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings, 5150 S. 7th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge.

Tuesday, May 19, 1987 John Slusar will present a video tape of his research trip to Quebec. Members will sign up for Bastille Days participation.

Tuesday, June 16, 1987 will be a planning session for Bastille Days.

Tuesday, July 18, 1987, will be immediately after Bastille Days.

Welcome to any new members will be given, plans for the next 11 programs will be made and stories will be swapped about Bastille Days.

BORDER LINES: BACK TO JOSEPH DOUVILLE, 1802

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancestor number 1 being the immigrant ancestor, however, the QUARTERLY assigns the number 1 to the first ancestor whose marriage record is found published in a French Canadian secondary source which is cited. Numbers in brackets refer to footnotes. Numbers in parenthesis in the left margin indicate the number that will identify that person in the next generation where his/her family will be described.)

1. Joseph Douville, son of Francois Xavier Morand dit Douville and Marie Ann Valee [1] was born on 28 May 1802 at Ste. Anne de la Perade, Quebec.[1] He married Julie LaChance, daughter of Ambroise Pepin dit LaChance and Angelique Gagnon, on 7 Feb. 1831. [Dominique Campagna, Repertoire des Mariages de Sainte Anne de La Perade, Comte Champlain.]

Children:

- a. Joseph bap. 20 Nov. 1831 in Ste. Anne de la Perade, henceforth to be called "Perade" [1], m. 3 July 1854 to Adele Lebeuf at St. St. Casimir [2] .
- b. Pierre Clovis b. 21 July 1833 at Perade [1] d. 7 June 1837 at St.Casimir, buried at Perade [1]
- c. M. Celine b. 31 Jan. 1835 at Perade [1] m. 26 Nov. 1855 to Jean Lefebvre at St. Casimir [2]
- d. Stanislas b. 25 July 1836 at Perade [1]
- (2) e. Pierre Hubert
- f. Louis Leandre b. 5 Feb. 1840 in St. Casimir, bap. 6 Feb. in Perade [1] m. 28 April 1862 in St. Casimir to Flore Lapine [2]
- g. Philumene b. 30 Oct. 1841 and d. 3 June 1845 both at Perade [1]
- h. Luce b. 10 June 1843 at Perade [1] m. 10 June 1867 to Hubert Dussault at St. Casimir [2]
- i. Francois X. b. 4 April 1845 and d. 7 July 1845 both at Perade. [1]
- j. Francois X. bap. 15 May 1847 at Perade [1]

2. Pierre Hubert Douville , son of Joseph and Julia LaChance b. 4 April 1838 at St. Casimir, Quebec and baptized on the same day at Perade. [1] He m. Roseanna Hoy (Haughey) about 1862 in Wisconsin. [5] He died before Sept. 1887 when Roseanna married a second time to John Cardin. [5]

Children:

- a. Adelia b. 14 August 1864 in St. Casimir, Quebec [6], 3 July 1884 to Jasper Skeels [11]
- (3) b. Elizabeth
- c. Selina(Celina) b. 17 Nov 1879 in Grand Rapise, WI [7] m. 3 Oct. 1894 to Louis A. Rousseau at Stevens Point, WI [8]
- d. Joseph b. 1872 [9]
- e. James b. 11 Oct. 1874 at Grand Rapids, WI.,[7] d. 1901 [10]
- f. Julia (Dora) b. 9 March 1877 in Grand Rapids, WI [7]
- g. Laura Estella b. 6 April 1879 at Grand Rapids, WI [7] m. John Ernser
- h. Hubert b. 26 July 1881, Grand Rapids, WI. [7]

3. Mary Elizabeth Douville, daughter of Pierre and Roseanna Hoy (Haughey) , was born on 16 June 1867 at Grand Rapids, WI[7] . She married William Mark Martin, son of Jean B. nd Sarah Alice Malley, on 1 Sept. 1897 in Madison, WI. [12] She died on 8 Dec. 1937. [13]

Children (Surname Martin):

- a. Mildred Marie b. 7 Oct. 1898, d. 7 May 1899, both in Marshfield, WI, [13]
- b. Charles R. b. 10 Oct. 1899, d. 20 Feb. 1900 both in Wood County, WI.[13]
- c. Edwin Joseph b. 20 Oct. 1899(twin), Wood County, WI [7]
- (4) d. Prudence M.
- e. Bernard Mark b., 1 March 1904 in Grand Rapids, WI.[7], m. Rosella Ristow

and d. 15 Nov. 1972 in Marshfield, Wi. [13]

4. Prudence Magdalen Martin, daughter of William Mark and Marie Elizabeth Douville , was born 17 April 1901 in Grand Rapids, WI [7] . She m. Gardner Asahel Keeney, son of Gardner Benjamin and Sorgine Jacobi Mauritsen, on 12 December 1925 in Milwaukee, WI. [14]

Children (surname Keeney):

(5) Patricia Marie

5. Patricia Marie Keeney, daughter of Gardner Asahel and Prudence Magdalen Martin, b. 27 March 1928 [15] m. 17 December 1955 in Fort Devons, Mass. to Charles Anthony Geyh, son of Charles Philip and Helen Gladys Anthony. [16].

Children (surname Geyh)

a. Charles Gardner b. 6 March 1958 in Buffalo N.Y. [17] m. 22 June 1985 at Cleveland Ohio to Emily Field VanTassell, daughter of David and Helen Field.

Footnotes:

1. Church Records, Ste. Anne de la Perade, Comte de Champlain, Quebec
2. Tessier, G. Robert, Repertoire des Mariages de Saint-Casimir, Comte de Portneuf, 1962
3. Family tradition passed on in brief history written by Dorothea Rousseau in possession of P. Geyh. Caveat!
4. Marriage Record, v.1, p.62, #226868, Cty.Cthse., WI Rapids, WI
5. Wood Cty. Reporter, WI. Rapids, WI. 12 Feb. 1920
6. Church Records, St. Casimir, Quebec
7. Church Records, St. Peter & Paul, WI Rapids, WI
8. Wood Cty. Reporter, 19 Jan. 1899
9. 1880 U.S. Census, Wood Cty, Grand Rapids, WI ., V32 ED234 S12
10. Tombstone, Catholic Cemetery, WI Rapids, WI
11. Marriage Records, Cthse. , Wood Cty , WI. Rapids, WI. V1, p. 43
12. Marriage Rec. #3316, Dane Cty. Cthse, Madison, WI
13. Death Records, Wood Cty Cthse, WI Rapids, WI
14. WI certificate of Marriage, #112347, Milwaukee, WI
15. Birth Record, Milwaukee, WI, File #2930
16. U.S. Army Certificate of Marriage in possession of P. Geyh
17. Birth Record, New York, File #3733

For further information about the above line contact Patricia Keeney Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220. 414-541-8820.

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