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SOLOMON JUNEAU OF "MILWAUKIE"

by Eugene Connerton

Solomon Juneau, founder of the city of Milwaukee, was born at Repentigny, Quebec, which is a short distance north of Montreal. His father, Francois, was a farmer and fur trader, having made numerous voyages for several firms, including one to Mackinac. Francois was employed later as a winterer for the NorthWest Company. The Nor'Westers chose only the best for that position. Solomon chose to follow this trade and he was a 6th generation fur trader.

Solomon left home at age 25 when the world and the trade were undergoing severe difficulties. The War of 1812 hampered the trade. His homeland farm was located in Canada's wheat belt, but the 'Year Without a Summer' of 1816 left many in all of North America in dire straits. Blizzards raged through the summer months, forcing people to live off their seed crops. Many of the fur bearing animals perished, severely hampering the fur trade. The people where he lived were forced to make bread from straw-to survive. Solomon's mother had died during these times and his father remarried. It is not difficult to understand that Solomon chose to strike out on his own.

Probably on the advice of his father, Solomon headed toward the Great Lakes region where furs were most plentiful. In 1817 he went to Prairie du Chien, where he lived for a time with his uncle and godfather, Francois Galarneau. Galarneau was a frontier blacksmith, highly valued by traders and Indians alike, since he could mend their spears, traps, firearms, etc. He did a considerable amount of work for John W. Johnson, factor of the U.S. Fur Factory at Prairie du Chien. [Ed. note: A factor is one who acts for someone else i.e. an agent and a fur factory was a trading post or public trading house.]

The name of Solomon Juneau first appears in the United States in written records when he was employed by Mr. Johnson as a general laborer about the factory store. He dried, cleaned and packed furs and performed other duties as required from October to December 1817. For this he was paid \$5.00 in cash and \$49.00 in goods. From that time on, Solomon was a freelance fur trader.

He kept a running account with Johnson until 1820, when the Fur Factory system was closed down forever by Congress. Solomon then moved to Green Bay, more properly to Menomineeville, now absorbed by that city. It was a settlement of French and mixed bloods who held various positions in the fur trade. Although Francois Galarneau was a citizen under Jay's Treaty, Solomon was not, since he

had not been living in United States territory at the time of the treaty. In order to ply the trade, he had to permanently abide at Menomineeville, but could travel seasonally to trade. Supplied with goods by Paul Bernard Grignon, and perhaps by John Lawe, Juneau kept increasing his trade, particularly among the Menominee bands scattered between Green Bay and the present Milwaukee. By his own later statement, he first saw the site of what was to become Milwaukee in Jater statement, he first saw the site of what was to become Milwaukee in later statement, he first saw the site of what will his clientele.

Jacques Vieau Sr, who had been a Nor'Wester and knew Solomon's father, had a summer home at Milwaukee along the old 'Chicago Trail', where the Mitchell Park geodic domes now stand. He traded mainly with the Pottawatomi here and later established his sons as traders with that tribe. Several of his sons took Soletawatomi wives and ranged far through Illinois, Indiana and into southern Michigan, in the areas in which this tribe had spread.

In 1820 Solomon married Josette Vieau, Jacques' daughter, at Green Bay. For the summer he returbished a cabin at Milwaukee that had been previously abandoned by Antoine Leclaire. This was on the north bluffs of the Menominee Valley, directly across from the Vieau home here. It was located in an area later known as 'Pettibone's Lime Kiln', aproximately at present 26th Street. The bluffs there were cut back heavily in the pioneer years to fill the valley below, bluffs there were cut back as been further in which has been raised some thirty feet. They were cut back even further in recent years for the present freeway. The site of his first home in Milwaukee is now approximately 20 feet in mid air.

In the year of his marriage, the U.S. Fur Factory at Green Bay was also being closed. The factor there disposed of his goods by extending them on credit to Jacques Vieau. In spite of that there is no evidence that Solomon ever worked for him. This was a much later assumption by those who knew he was not a citizen. Solomon continued to trade with the Menominee Dand here and with some of the Pottawatomi groups who lived north of the Menominee Valley. The Vieau family continued trading with the bulk of the Pottawatomi here. Their relationship has been described as a "friendly rivalry", but not even the trace relationship has been described as a "friendly rivalry", but not even the trace of a rivalry existed, since each had all the trade they could handle.

In 1829 James Kinzie was hired by the American Fur Company to head the "Milwaukie Outfit". He was caught peddling whiskey and arrested by the army. His goods and license were confiscated, creating a dire situation. The Indians had come to depend heavily on the trade and its loss would impose severe hardships on them. Pressed by the American Fur Company, Jacques Vieau carried the extra trade at "Milwaukie" for them, stressing that he would do so for one season only.

This probably strengthened the opinion that Solomon had worked for him because Soloimon Juneau took over the "Milwaukee Outfit" the following year. Ramsay Crooks, as was the American Fur Company policy, came directly to this region to consult with his administrators at Green Bay and Detroit. All of their men were hand picked in this way. They offered Solomon the position and he accepted.

This changed many things for Solomon. In 1830 he applied for citizenship and in 1831 he bacame a United States citizen, "having lived here 14 years". He moved out of the old Leclaire cabin and built a new one of logs, as well as a storeshouse, at the present site of Water Street and Wisconsin Avenue, on the northwest corner. That year he wrote to Paul Bernard Grignon of a smallpox epidemic raging here, that was "brought here either by Jacques Vieau's men or epidemic raging here, that was "brought here either by Jacques Vieau's men or his goods" The following spring he reported the epidemic had abated but "of my best 25 hunters, only 8 are left".

Still another important event occurred , this in 1831. In the Treaty of [Port] Washington the Menominee ceded all of their land east and north of the Milwaukee River to the United States. This had great implications for Solomon's

future success as a land speculator.

There has been a debate as to whether Solomon ever wished to build a city, but the reply would have to be affirmative. Realizing Solomon's great advantage in being qualified to make preemptive and floating claims, Morgan L. Martin came to Milwaukee in 1833 to offer him a partnership. [Ed. Note: Preemptive claims were based on preemptive rights, popularly called squatters' rights. The meeting between the two men did not occur, since Solomon was attending the 1833 Treaty of Chicago, in which the Pottawatomi were ceding their lands that lay south and west of the Milwaukee River to the United States. The Pottawatomi were to leave that area in 1836, but as a result of various amendments to the treaty did not do so until 1838. Again this series of events boded well for Solomon's success. As soon as Solomon heard of Martin's partnership offer he wrote to him and accepted. It is interesting to note that he also apologized for having to write in French. It would be another two years before he began to write in English.

This proved to be a marvelous partnership. Solomon, his brother Peter (Pierre-Celestin; Silas) and many of his workmen, combined to hold rights for all of the east side north of the Milwaukee River. Morgan L. Martin, a lawyer, judge, politician and banker, could handle many legal aspects of which Solomon knew litte. He could also obtain information from sources not available to Solomon. Byron Kilbourn, meanwhile, although in partnership with Mediah Williams, was hampered by the fact that the west side lands were much swampier. Also he had no preemptive rights of his own and therefore had to spend time clearing the floating rights of others. The same was true for George Walker on the south side, who could not even submit for a clear patent until the Pottawatomi left in 1838. Even then Walker's claims were riddled with conflicts and many of them remained in litigation until 1845.

There was an initial flurry of land trading between Juneau, Kilbourn and Walker as each tried to consolidate their own position. When the land office opened in Green Bay in 1835 Solomon held all the good high and dry land with clear title and had a definite edge on the others.

SAPPING FEVER

by Emelie Archambault Dupuis September 1988

Sapping fever begins in later February or early March in Northeastern Wisconsin.

The whole Dupuis family keyed up to the urge to get out of the house and winter doldrums. Spigots were examined and pails washed clean. Papa Dupuis led the crew to the lower forty where the maple trees grew. Fuel was gathered and piled high close to the "Sapping House". Warm clothing and waterproof boots were necessities. Neighbor kids took upon themselves the job of "helping" the Dupuis family in this yearly ritual. The crew willingly went to the woods to tap the trees. For the next four to six weeks the daily "gathering" took place. Then came the long hours of boiling the sap while telling stories and tasting each stage. Even the deer took their turn at tasting right out of the pails as they hung on the trees.

The folks who helped in those days fifty years ago are old men and women now who often recall the fun and care free days they spent making maple syrup on the Dupuis farm in Peshtigo.

(Emelie Archambault Dupuis, daughter of Joseph and Elisabeth Gervais, was born

in Peshtigo Wisconsin in 1897. In this article she wrote for the Quarterly, she reflects on a French Canadian tradition that continued on into Wisconsin. Readers who would like to know more about this subject should refer to Volume V, Nos. 1-2 of the French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review,, where Robert Lionel Seguin writes about Regional and Historical Background of the Sugar House.)

BORDER LINES: ROBILLARD, 1812

(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.)

Augustin Robillard, son of Jean Baptiste and Anne Sauve dit Laplant, marguerite Docque dit Laviolette, daughter of Pierre and Catherine Moreau, on 12 October 1812 at Ste. Madeleine Rigaud [1]

Children:

- (2) a. Louis
 - b. Pierre Gregoire, b. 1824 d 20 June 1832 [3]
 - c. Sophie, m. Joseph Tourangeau on 5 Aug 1833 at Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Petit Nation [3]
 - d. François, b. 4 June 1831 [3]
 - . Pierre, m. Leocadie Blais 1 Oct. 1838 at St.Andre Argentueil [12]
- 2. Louis Robillard, b. 15 Jan 1823 [2] m. Melanie Laviolette daughter of Joseph and Marie Roy on 7 Jan 1852 at Notre Dame, Ottawa, Ontario [4] d. 29 July 1908, Gardner, Door County WI [5].

Children:

- a. Melanie, b. 1852 Ottawa, Ontario [6] m. first to Anton Jenquin. m. second to Henry Gigot 1919, Door County WI [7]
- ✓b. Francis b. 31 Oct 1856 Ottawa, Ontario [6]. m. Dolphine Motquin on 3 March 1878 in Green Bay, WI [6] d. 28 Feb. 1934 in Door County WI [6]
- (3)c. Leanore Anne
- d. Jerry, b. 1866 Ottawa, Ontario [6] m. Anna Nowak 15 Jan 1894 at Kewaunee, WI [9]
- e. Henriette/Harriet, b. 1869 WI [6] m. Solomon Tellier on 7 April 1890 in Gardner, Door County, WI [9]
- f. Rose, b. 6 Jan 1876 WI [6] m. Charles Claflin Dec. 1892[6] d. 7 Sept 1959 Door County [6]
- 3. Leanore Anne Robillard, b. 7 Mar 1860 Ottawa, Ontario [8] [6] m. John Hengartner, son of Johann and Katherina Schoenberger of Switzerland, on 12 Oct 1882 in Sturgeon Bay, WI [7] d. 18 Jan 1917 Sturgeon Bay, WI [8]

Children (surname Hengartner):

- a. Anne, b. 25 Dec. 1883 Willow Springs, IL [6] m. Wesley Moore 21 April 1903 in Door County WI [6] d. 13 Aug 1969 [6]
- b. Louis J., b. 14 Dec 1885 Willow Springs, IL [10] m. Martha Simpson 30 June 1915 Sturgeon Bay, WI [10], d. April 1955 Sturgeon Bay, WI [10]
- c. Katherine, b. 24 May 1888 Willow Springs, IL [6], m. Joseph O'Boyle [6]
- d. John A., b. 24 Mar 1896 Sturgeon Bay, WI [10] m. Louise Brauer 24 July 1915 Sturgeon Bay WI [10], d. 26 Apr 1951 STurgeon Bay, WI [10]

(4)e. Frank

- 4. Frank Hengartner, b. 8 Dec 1903 Sturgeon Bay WI, WI [11] m. Mary Vandell Daughter of Emile and Alice Toupin 7 Dec 1930 in Waukegan, IL [11] Children (surname Hengartner)
 - a. Jean Mary, b. 22 June 1932, Duluth, MN [11] m. William Stuempfl on 12 Jan 1951, Milwaukee. WI [11]
 - b. Patricia, b. 6 Oct 1933 d 25 Dec 1933 [11]
 - c. Robert Frank, b. 3 March 1935, Milwaukee, WI [11]

Footnotes:

- 1. Marriage Repertoire, St. Madeleine de Regaud, Vaudreuil County, Quebec
- Wisconsin State Genealogical Society, Some Pioneer Families of Wisconsin, 1977
- 3. Parish records of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, Petite Nation
- 4. Loiselle Index
- 5. Door County Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay, WI
- 6. Family records
- 7. Marriage certificate, Door County Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay, WI
- 8. Death Certificate, Door County Courthouse, Sturgeon Bay, WI
- 9. WSHS birth records on microfilm
- 10. obit, Door County Advocate, Sturgeon Bay, WI on microfilm at WSHS
- 11. Jean Stuempfl
- 12. Parish records of St. Andre, Argentueil, LDS

(For further information about this genealogy please contact Jean Stuempfl, 800 W. Abbott Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53221)

1989/90 DUES ARE INCREASED

The Board of Directors of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin after consultation with the members present at the March 1989 meeting, have voted to increase the dues for individual members to \$7.00 per year. In addition there will be added another catetgory of dues for those who have more than one member of the family living at the same address who are in the group. This family membership will cost \$10.00 and will entitle the family to one copy of the QUARTERLY. The membership year of the organization runs from 1 July of one year to 30 June of the next year. Some members have already paid their dues for the 1989/90 membership year and they, of course, will have those dues honored at the old rate.

This change in the dues structure was made in consideration of increased cost of publishing a larger QUARTERLY and the need for a certain amount of money in the treasury as seed money to finance other publishing projects.

NEWSNOTES

A recent communication from the Bourbonnais Grove Historical Society, Bourbonnais, Illinois invites members of the FCGW to attend their July 4 commemorative celebration. One hundred years ago the French Canadian citizens of Bourbonnais, Illinois published a manifesto that proclaimed their appreciation for "the new country, strong and great, which has held out its arms to us, and which accepted and loved us as its own children.: They encouraged all of their

compatriots to gather with them to celebrate the 4th of July as a "purely patriotic one." This centennial celebration will begin at 9:A.M. with an outdoor Mass, a picnic lunch, a few speeches, some musical entertainment and the Letourneau house will be open from 11:A.M. to 4:P.M.

The annual Gene-A-Rama will take place in Neenah at the Valley Inn on September 15th and 16th. Loretto Szucs will speak on Researching the National Archives Branches and also give a sectional on Irish-American Research. Other sectionals will incllude The Use of Maps in Genealogy, How to Select a Computer, Reading Gothic Script, Tax Exempt Status for Your Organization.Contact Emil Krause, Treasurer, WGC, 6083 Co. Trk. S, WI Rapids, WI 54494 for application form.

The National Genealogical Society's Annual Convention, Journey into your Past, takes place 17-20 May 1989 in St. Paul, Minnesota. Write to NGS Conference in the States, 4527 17th Street, North, Arlington VA 22207-2399 for further information.

The Annual Spring Meeting of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society will take place at the Howard Johnson Motel, 4822 E. Washington Ave, Madison, WI on 6 May 1989 at 10:00 A.M. Marsha Hoffman Rising of Springfield, Missouri will speak on locating death records and creating a family medical history. Her afternoon session will cover establishing birth, death and marriage records before vital statistics.

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. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. No class before the meetings, but at 7:00 P.M. experienced genealogists will be available to give individual help to those who have a problem they wish to discuss.

April. At this time Jacques Robillard will make his annual presentation. His visit is always heralded with enthusiasm by the members, so those who have never heard him speak should certainly be at the meeting to hear him describe the old city of Montreal. Those going on the trip to Quebec in June will find this program especially interesting.

May. What about those old photographs that you have—only one copy to go around. FCGW member, Suzette Hulgan, will discuss how to select the place to have them duplicated, how to duplicate them yourself, and the special significance that photographs add to the family history.

June Work session in preparation for Bastille Day. Not only is work accomplished, but the opportunity is there for members to share their genealogical finds.

ANCESTOR CARDS REQUESTED

Members of the F.C.G.W. are being asked to fill out ancestor cards and mail them to Beverly Labelle, 4527 S. Oakwood Terrace, New Berlin, WI 53151 as soon as possible. The information on these cards will be entered on a computer and published for members as soon as a sufficient quantity is obtained. *

A sample card is duplicated below. More cards will be available at the next meeting but those who can't be present to obtain them can just place the same information on a plain 3x5 card.

JOHNAME (C.	APITALIZED)	GIVEN NAME		
Name of Spouse			_	
	DATE	PLACE	_	
Birth				
Marriage			_	
Death			_	
Father				
Mother				
NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSO				

It is asked that members fill out information for French Canadian or Acadian ancestors who were married during the 19th or 20th centuries. however, one exception to this guideline. Some French Canadian/Acadian ancestors were settled in what became the United States before 1800 and therefore their records are not published in secondary Quebec sources. Cards should certainly be filled out for them.

This publication will not itemize sources for the information provided. Future updates, however, may well include this data. It is suggested, therefore, that members contributing data write the sources for the information on the back This will eliminate the need to return the cards at a later date. Documentation could be something such as:

"Birth records from Wood County Courthouse, Wisconsin Rapids, WI. Marriage records from Sts. Peter & Paul Church Records, Wisconsin Rapids, WI

Death Records from Obit, Wood County Reporter, 15 Feb 1905.

Parents names were noted in marriage record*

NEW BRUNSWICK BIBLIOGRAPHY

A large number of genealogists with Acadian and/or French Canadian ancestors find that they must trace their families into New Brunswick.

The French explorer Jacques Cartier arrived in the Bay of Chaleur area of New Brunswick in 1534. A small group of Acadian settlers lived on the west shore of the Bay of Fundy and other French explored and trapped in the area. Along with Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the area was known as Acadia. In 1713 at the Peace of Utrecht, the New Brunswick region was given to England. In 1755 the British expelled most of the French settlers particularly in Nova Scotia. Some of the Acadians of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick escaped into the forests of New Brunswick. Some who had been sent to the New England colonies slipped back. Their descendants can still be found, particularly in the northern regions of the province, and especially along the coast of the Bay of Chaleur.

Meanwhile, throughout the 1800's, for various reasons, some of the French of Quedec were leaving that province and moving into New Brunswick. Many of them settled in the areas already occupied by the Acadians where the language and religion were familiar.

In. 1794 New Brunswick became a separate province. Before that date it was known as Sundury County, Nova Scotia. The province was granted self government in 1848 and in 1867 it became one of the original four provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

The original records of the Acadians are in disarray. Some were destroved, some went with the Acadians into New England, France, or the forest s of New Brunswick. Many never were recovered. Others exist at archives scattered throughout the world. The Centre d'Etudes Acadiennes, Université de Moncton, Moncton, New Brunswick, ElA 3E7, (506) 858-4085, has been making a concerted effort for a good many years to pull together all Acadian records, or copies of them, into their archives.

Inasauch as researchers working with New Brunswick Records will find them organized in much the same fashion as United States records (as contrasted with Quebec Records) it can help for beginners to refer to any good "how to" book on United States research to get some basic information. Several of the basic texts were cited in Volume 1, Number 1 of the F.C.S.W. Quarterly.

It would be impossible to write a completely adequate guide to New Brunswick Research in the confines of this publication. Listed below, however, are some sources of information that should prove valuable. Chief among them is the book on New Brunswick genealogical research by Robert Fellows, which is listed below under the GENEALOGY heading. Any genealogist who must do any amount of work in this province will find his work invaluable.

ACADIANS

Arsenault, Bona, <u>Histoire et genealogie</u> des Acadiens. Quebec 1975

Arsenault, Bona, History of the Acadiens. Quebec 1966

Arsenault, Bona, L'Acadie des Ancetres: Avec la Genealogie des Premieres Familles Acadiennes. Quebec 1955.

Beers, Henry, The French and British in the Old Northwest: A Bibliographical Guide to Archive and Manuscript Sources. Detroit 1964

Beers, Henry, The French in North America: A Bibliographical Guide to French Archives, Reproductions and Research Missions. Baton Rouge 1957

Canada. Department Secretary of State, Research and Planning Branch, Select Bibliography on Francophone Minorities in Canada. Ottawa 1972 Parts 1 & 2

- Deville, Winston, Acadian Church Records. Mobile, Alabama 1964
- Doughty, Sir Arthur: The Acadian Exiles A Chronicle of the Land of Evangeline Toronto 1916, 1920
- Gaudet, Placide, "Acadian Genealogy and Notes" in the <u>Report of the Canadian</u>
 Archives 1905, Volume 2.
- Gaudet, Placide <u>Gaudet's Notes</u> This 100 drawer file of notecards is on microfilm and also at the Public Archives of Canada. Each card contains an individual birth, parish, parents, and god parents as applicable. They cover the period before the expulsion and have been obtained from various sources. There are, of course, some errors in these notes.
- Gaude, Placide <u>Histoire</u> et <u>Genealogie</u> des <u>Acadiens</u>. Quebec, 1965
- Lauviere, Emile, <u>La Tragedie d'un Peuple</u>, <u>Histoire du Peuple Acadien de ses origines a nos jours</u>. Paris, 1924
- LeBlanc, Emery, Les Acadiens. Montreal, 1963
- LeCentre d'études Acadiennes. <u>Inventaire General des Sources Documentaries sur</u> les Acadiens.Moncton: 1975, 2 Vols.
- Massignon, Genevieve, "Family Names in Acadia", French Canadian & Acadian Genealogical Review, V.6, No. 3 & 4 pb. 135.
- Massignon, Genevieve, Les Parlers Français d'Acadie, Paris 1962. 2 Vols.

 Doctoral Dissertaion. This work includes an historical account of each of the 89 founding fathers of Acadia.
- Poirier, Pascal, Origines des Acadiens. Montreal 1874
- Reider, Mr. and Mrs. Milton P. Jr, The Crew and Passenger Lists of the Seven Acadian Expeditions of 1785, a listing by family groups of the refugee Acadians who migrated from France to Spanish Louisiana in 1785 (Metaire, La. 1964)
- Stewart, Alexander, <u>French Pioneers in the Eastern Great Lakes Area 1609-1791.</u>
 Rochester, New York 1970

NEW BRUNSWICK CHURCH RECORDS

Many church records have been microfilmed and are available through the LDS Family History Library or through the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Campeau, Marielle and Kennedy, Patricia, Checklist of Parish Registers. Ottawa, 1975 gives a complete list of those that are also found in the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario. Fellows' book, Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada gives a great deal of information about availability of chruch records. If the records of the specific church are not found through these sources it may be necessary to obtain the church directory for the specific denomination. Information about these directories, availability and cost, can be obtained from the following sources:

- Anglican The Anglican Book Centre, Anglican Church of Canada, 600 Jarvis St.,
 Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2J6
- <u>Baptist:</u> The Baptist Book Store, P.O. Box 7053, Station A, St. John , New Brunswick E2L 455
- Presbyterian: The Presbyterian Church of Canada, 50 Wjynford Dr., Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1J7.
- Roman Catholic: Librarie Beauchemin Lts., 450 Beaumont Ave., Montreal 303 P.Q United Church: The United Church of Canada, 85 St.Clair Ave., Toronto Ontario M4T IMB

NEW BRUNSWICK/CANADIAN ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES

- Centre D'Etudes Acadiennes, Universite de Moncton, Moncton, N.B. E1A 3E9.

 New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John E2K 1E5. This organization parallels the Provincial Archives and Genealogists should use the resources of both.
- Harriet Irving Library, Archives and Special Collections, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 7500, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H5
- Legislative Library, Box 6000, Fredericton, E3B 5H1
- New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Avenue, Saint John E2K 1E5. This organization parallels the Provincial Archives and genealogists should use the resources of both. A complete list of their holdings is available in the Inventory of Manuscripts. Saint John 1967.
- Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B., E3B 5H1.

 They publish a pamphlet entitled Open Letter to Genealogists, which provides a list of important sources available at the archives. There are also "Genealogical records lists" available for each county.
- Public Archives of Canada 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A ON3. This archives is responsible for preservations of records of national historic importance. It also has collections of provincial, local and private records from all over Canada. Requests for inter-library loan of Canadian census records must go to this archives.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGY

- Baxter, Angus, In Search of Your Roots A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Angestors. McMillan of Canada 1978
- Fellows, Robert F., Researching Your Ancestors in New Brunswick, Canada. This 303 page books begins with an historical sketch of the province and then goes on to generally describe the genealotgical records found in the Provincial Archives, the New Brunswick Museum, the University of Moncton, the University of New Brunswick, Mount Allison University and various libraries, historical societiesw and small museums about the province. are individual chapters describing in detail the New Brunswick church, marriage, cemetery, probate, census and land records. The reel numbers of the microfilmed records are also provided to help those wanting to order these films on interlibrary loan. Other chapters deal with newspapers, periodicals and photographs; suggestions for researching Acadian, Pre-Loyalist and Loyalist ancestors are also made. This book can be obtained by writing to Robert Fellows, Historical Publications, R.R. #1, Mouth of Keswick, N.B., EDH 1NO As of 1986 the cost was listed as \$14.00, including postage. Since this price was given by the Provincial Archives it is presumed to be citing Canadian dollars.
- Jonasson, Eric, The Canadian Genealogical Handbook. Winnipeg, 1978
- We Lived This is a genealogical newsletter on New Brunswick sources. It is published quarterly and queries of 40 words or less per entry are accepted. for further information contact Cleadie B. Barnett, R.R. #3, Oromoc to, New Brunswick, E2V 2G3
- N.B. Tel, P.O. Box 1430, St. John, New Brunswick E2L 4K2. For New Brunswick telephone books.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3235, Station "B", Fredericton, N.B. E3A 569.

Societe Historique Nicolas Denys, Centre de Documentation, Centre Universitaire de Shippegan, Shippegan, N.B. EOB 2PO

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORY

Gagnong, W.F. <u>History of Caraquet & Pokemouche</u>. Available from Bookstore, N.B. Museum

Hannay, James, <u>History of New Brunswick</u>, 2 Vols. Saint John 1909

Maxwell, Lilian, An Outline of the History of Central New Brunswick. Sackville 1937

McNutt, W.S., New Brunswick, a History 1784-1867. Toronto 1963

Morley, William, Canadian Local Histories to 1950: A Bibliography- Vol. 1. Atlantic Provinces. Toronto 1967

Taylor, Hugh A., New Brunswick History: A Checklist of Secondary Sources Fredericton, 1975. As of 1986 this book had two supplements.

NEW BRUNSWICK LAND RECORDS

The Lands Branch, Department of Natural Resources, Box 6000, Fredericton, N.B. E3B 5H1. This is the location of the original Crown Grants, Surveys and Cadastral maps for New Brunswick. The original land grant petitions are available at the Provincial Archives.

NEW BRUNSWICK NEWSPAPERS

Harper, J. Russell, <u>Historical Directory of New Brunswick Newspapers and Periodicals</u>. Frederickton 1961, lists the various newspapers in the province and where they can be found.

<u>List of Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm.</u> Canadian Library Assoc, Ottawa

NEW BRUNSWICK VITAL RECORDS

Register General of Vital Statistics, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, New Brunswick, E3B 5H1. Vital records AFTER 1888 are obtained from this office. \$25.00 PER SEARCH!!!!

What earlier vital records are available can be found at the Provincial Archives.

COUSINS 1988/1989

COUSINS will appear in each issue providing information about each member and the surnames s/he is researching. This information is obtained from the annual membership/renewal application forms. Dit names are listed as two separate surnames. If a member discovers new lines during the membership year and notifies the QUARTERLY, those additional surnames will be included in an up coming issue, time and space permitting.

DUNSIRN, MARY, 324 N. Waterville Rd, Oconomowoc, WI 53066. St. Louis, LeMay HOGQUIST-POCIASK, DAWN, 1866 E. Montana Ave, Oak Creek, WI 53154. L'Hreureux, Duquette, Suprenant, LeComte

DUELLETTE, SHIRLEY, 8618 W. Park Dr., Ft. Myers, Florida 33907 TORKELSON, KATHY HALL, 1416 E. Fremont St., Appleton, WI 54915. Chabot, Dupree. Fountaine, Hall, Lesage, Shobutte
VERNIER, LYNNE, 315 N. West Avenue, Apt 304, Maukesha, WI 53186. Vernier

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

GIRARD, PIERRE, 3706 Morgan Ave. No., Minneapolis, MN 55412.

CORRECTIONS (made with apologies)

HOLMAN, WILLIAM F., 5414 Hwy 12 #48, Waunakee, WI 53597

HOLMUND, NAOMI N. 1804 S. 22nd St., LaCrosse, WI 54601. Bariault, Bariot,
Barillot, Baudoin, Besnard, Bougret, Bourg, Bouteillier, Boyer, Bricault,
Bro, Brault, Brau, Catlin, Cesar, Levard, Chiquot, Comeau, Cordier,
Dubuc, Ducharme, Dufresne, Etienne, Felisse, Fournier, French Gareau,
Huet, Dulude, Jacuelin, Lamoureux, Lapierre, Leroy, Roy.

BASTILLE DAY ON THE HORIZON

The time has come to make plans for the annual booth at Bastille Days. At the April meeting Mel and Alice Kuschel will be asking for members to sign up to work at the booth. Those who have never done this are urged to join in the fun. Experienced members will be teamed up with those who have never staffed the booth before. Check calendars before the meeting and be prepared to sign up for a block of time on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and/or Sunday, July 13-16.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield WI 53220

(1989/90 individual dues of \$7.00 and family membership of \$10.00 include one year subscription to QUARTERLY)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Patricia Geyh, Melvin Kuschel, Josephine Christon, Germaine Natrop, Kateri Dupuis, Alice Kuschel, Suzette Hulgan, Susan Ohde.

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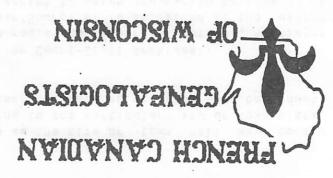
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QUARTERLY

NOVEMBER 1988

VOLUME THREE NUMBER TWO

F.C.G.W OFFERS NEW SERVICE

The election of the new Board of Directors of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin at the November 1988 meeting marked the beginning of a new service to French Canadian researchers.

Those wishing to seek help with their French Canadian research may now write those wishing to seek help with their French Canadian research may now write

Those wishing to seek help with their French Canadian research may now write to the Corresponding Secretary, Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Ave., Brookfield, WI 53005. Upon receipt of a letter requesting help, she will answer it herself or she will pass the letter on to someone in the organization more qualified to assist. It is important to note that she will not be doing research for others, but will be giving suggestions for research that the letter writer can do for her/himself. Those who will be answering these letters do not guarantee results, of course, but if any F.C. researcher would like another persons ideas on a particular problem, Jo will welcome a letter. Should these persons ideas on a particular problem, Jo will welcome a letter. Should these persons ideas on a particular problem, Jo will welcome a letter. Should these persons ideas on a particular problem, Jo will welcome a letter. Should these persons ideas on a particular problem, Jo will welcome a letter. Should these letters and their answers prove of general interest, they may be published by the FCGW for the benefit of other researchers.

Officers elected at the November 1988 meeting are: Patricia K. Geyh, President, Melvin Kuschel Vice President, Josephine Christon Corresponding Secretary, Germain Natrop Recording Secretary, Kateri Dupuis Treasurer, Alice Kuschel Archivist, Suzette Hulgan Director at Large, Susan Ohde Director at Large.

SUMMARY OF F.C. RESEARCH SOURCES

There are many secondary sources for genealogical research about French Canadians that are available in print here in the United States. In addition there are a remarkable number of primary sources of research that have been microfilmed and are available at various libraries throughout the country. There are times, however, when the genealogist wishes to apply directly to Quebec for times, however, when the genealogist wishes to apply directly to Quebec for information. The following are some of the sources available:

A. CHURCH SOURCE:
Persons born and baptized (in most religions) in Quebec have their births entered in the registers of the archives of the church of their baptism. The same applies to church marriages and burials. To obtain extracts of these, application must be made to the church where the event was registered. The date (or at least the year) of the event must be known. The fees vary from \$2.00 to \$5.00, depending upon the particular parish.

B. MUNICIPAL SOURCE (births only):

Persons whose birth was registered at the city or town hall may obtain extracts of birth registrations by applying to the particular ity or town clerk in question. The date(or at least the year) of the registration must be known. The fees also vary from \$2.00 to \$5.00.

C. GOVERNMENT SOURCE(Office of the Superior Court-Civil Archives):

At the end of each year, a copy of the registers of births(baptism), marriages and burials which occured during that year(Source A) is deposited at the office of the Superior Court in the judicial district to which the parish belongs. It is from these registers that the protonotory issues extracts of the acts of birth, marriage and burial(certificates). The registers of birth kept by the municipalities (Source B) are subject to the same regulation.

To obtain an extract from an act of birth, marriage or burial from that source, application must be made to the office of the Superior Court in question. If that office is not known, the application should be addressed to the most likely office with a request that it be forwarded to the proper place if necessary. The name of the church (or the city or town hall, (Source B) must be known as well as the date (or at least the year) of the event. The fee is \$5.00 per copy. It should be noted that registers prior to 1876 have been withdrawn and are kept in the National Archives (Source D). The list of the offices of the Civil Archives (or offices of the Superior Court) is as follows:

MINISTERE DE LA JUSTICE ARCHIVES CIVILES

AMOS(Quebec) 891, 3e Rue Ouest, J9T 2T4 ARTHABASKA(Quebec) 800 Boulevard Bois-Francs Sud. G&P 5W5 BAIE COMEAU(Quebec) 71 Avenue Mance, G4Z IN2 CAMPBELL'S BAY (Quebec) Rue John, P.O. Box 159, JOX IKO CHICOUTMI(Quebec) 202 Jacques Cartier Est. G7H 5C5 COWANSVILLE (Quebec) 920 Rue Principale, J2K IK2 DRUMMONVILLE (Quebec) 1680 Boulevard Saint-Joseph, J2C 2G3 HULL(Quebec) 17 Rue Laurier-Tache, JBX 4C1 ILES DE LA MADELEINE (Quebec) Havre-Aubert, 60B 1J0 JOLIETTE (Quebec) 450 Rue St-Louis, J&E 2X9 LA MALBAIE (Quebec) 30 Chemin de la Vallee, P.DI. Box 1090, GDT 1J0 MONT-LAURIER(Quebec) 645 de la Madone, J9L 369 MONTMAGNY(Quebec) 25 Rue Palais de Justice, P.O. Box 482, 65V 1P6 MONTREAL (Quebec) 1 Rue Notre-Dame Est, ch. SS1-180, H2Y 1B6 NEW CARLISLE (Quebec) Route Nationale, P.O. Box 617, GOC 170 PERCE (Quebec) Route Nationale, R.O. Box 188, GOC 2L0 QUEBEC(Quebec) 367 Boulevard Charest Est, G1K 3H3 RIMOUSKI(Quebec) 183 de la Cathedrale, P.O. Box 800, G5L 5J1 RIVIERE-DU-LOUP(Quebec) 33 de la Cour, G5R 1J1 ROBERVAL (Quebec) 750 Boulevard St-Joseph, 68H 2L5 RDUYN-NORANDA (Quebec) 2 Avenue du Palais, J9X 2N9 SAINT-HYACINTHE (Quebec) 1550 Rue Dessaulles, J2S 258 SAINT-JEAN(Quebec) 109 Saint Charles, J3B 2C2 SAINT-JEROME (Quebec) 400 Laviolette, J7Y 276 SAINT-JOSEPH DE BEAUCE (Quebec) 795 Avenue Du Palais, 608 2V0 SEPT-ISLES (Quebec) 425 Laure, 64R 1X6 SHAWINIGAN (Quebec) 795 5e Rue, P.O. Box 790, G9N 6V9 SHERBROOKE (Quebec) 191 Avenue Du Palais, J1H 4R1 SOREL (Quebec) 46 Rue Charlotte, J3P 6N6 THETFORD MINES (Quebec) 693 St. Alphonse Ouest, 666 576 TROIS-RIVIERES (Quebec) 250 Laviolette, 69A 1T9 VALLEYFIELD (Quebec) 180 Salaberry, J6T 2J2 VILLE-MARIE (Quebec) 8 Rue St-Gabriel Nord, JOZ 2WO

D. GOVERNMENT SOURCE (National Archives)

The registers prior to 1876 have been transferred to the regional offices of the Quebec National Archives by most of the judicial districts (Source C) and, in accordance with the regulation, all registers 100 years old or over are also to be so transferred; this will eventually be done systematically.

The registers kept in the centres may be consulted at the local office. Office hours are from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. and visitors make their own searches in a room set aside for that purpose (most offices being so equipped). A search consultant is there to assist you. The registers kept in the Civil Archives offices (Offices of the Superior Court) may also be consulted, by appointment only.

Service by mail is also available if the pertinent search details are advised. These details are: the date of the event and the name of the church (or town hall) where the registration would have taken place. (Ex. 15 August 1791, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal). A photocopy (not certified) with a minimum of \$2.00 per order. Application is made to the office nearest to the area in question with a request that it be forwarded to the proper place if necessary. The following is a list of these offices:

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES CULTURELLES ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC

CHICOUTIMI (Quebec) 555 Begin, 67H 4N7
HULL (Quebec) 170 Hotel de Ville, J8X 4C2
MONTREAL (Quebec) 1945 Mullins H3K 1N9
QUEBEC (Quebec) 1210 Avenue Du Seminaire, G1V4N1
RIMOUSKI (Quebec) 162 Avenue Lavoie, G5L 5Y7
ROUYN (Quebec) 200 9e Rue. Noranda, J9X 5B1
SEPT-ILES (Quebec) 649 Laure, G4R 1X8
SHERBROOKE (Quebec) 740 Galt Duest, J1H 1Z3
TROIS-RIVIERES (Quebec) 225 Des Forges, G9A 2G7

(The above information was received from the Delegation du Quebec, 122 S. Michigan Ave, Suite 1910, Chicago, Illinois 60603, courtesy of Andree Vary-Kinney, Counsellor for Public Affairs. Her courtesy is greatly appreciated. Please note that the office of the Quebec Government office in Chicago is changed from Wacker Ave to Michigan Avenue.)

THIRD TUESDAY

Monthly meetings, on the third Tuesday of each month, take place at the Great Midwest Savings, 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI, and begin at 7:30 P.M. Classes take place before the meetings at 6:30 P.M. The January and February CLASSES will deal with actual writing activities and those participating are urged to bring pedigree charts and family group sheets along with paper and pencil to the class.

The January 17th 1989 meeting will feature a presentation by Ray Stanley, Librarian at the Family History Center of the LDS church in Hales Corners, WI. He will post us on the exciting new things going on at the Family History Library.

At the February 21st meeting James Shirey and Robert Wiesian from the Milwaukee County Genealogical Society Computer Interest Group will will discuss computers and genealogy.

THE WONDERLAND OF DIT NAMES

by Virginia DeMarce

The "dit" names are one of the most difficult phenomena in French-Canadian research to explain to anyone coming from outside the cultural tradition. In English, there have been a lot of attempts to explain the meaning of the word-people have used "alias", "sobriquet", "nickname", "called name", etc. None of these really work. A "dit" name for a French Canadian family is a hereditary, alternative family name. It may be combined with the genuine family name, as by saying someone is named Jean-Baptiste Croteau dit Vincent. It may, however, also be substituted for the family name, and in some cases the substitution becomes almost complete, so that the original family name is forgotten.

Given the difficulties that U.S. record keepers had in any case in struggling with the spelling of French names, remember one thing. The overwhelming presumption of American town and county clerks, census takers, recorders of deeds, and naturalization officials was that WHATEVER CAME LAST WAS BOUND TO BE THE FAMILY NAME. Even when a family in Canada almost always used the combined form, as in Francois Valentin dit Gregoire, the odds are extremely high that in the U.S., he will become Gregoire only, spelled Francis Gregware, or Grayware, or Grigwire, as the case may be.

Extensive lists of the "dit" names have been published by such authorities as Tanguay, Jette, and Drouin. However, the situation is complicated by the fact that many of the most popular "dit" names were used by more than one family. There were seven unrelated Quebec families who were "dit Lepine", and more than that who were "dit Belisle". So when you are told that the name you have so painfully identified in all your detective work is a ":dit", the next project is to identify WHICH of the families used that dit may be yours. Just hope that your ancestors were not "dit St.-Onge." Saintonge was one of the old pre-Revolutionary provinces of France. It provided quite a lot of immigrants to New France, most of whom seem to have been seized with passionate local patriotism. Sad to say, from the point of view of the family historian, when a Frenchman who emigrated to Canada told his new friends, "Je m'appelle St.-Onge," it had all the genealogical significance of, "Just call me Tex."

A lot of the soldiers who stayed in Canada chose to be called by names such as Sanschagrin, Sanspeur, and Sanscrainte. On the other hand, a sense of humor might end up in having the roughest, toughest, gruffest man in the regiment called "little rosebud" or "pretty violet" by his comrades. If a girl saw through this facade and married him anyway, his descendants to this day may be "dit Larose" or "dit Laviolette".

Others of the dits came from the father's Christian name. The Chartier dit Robert are descended from Robert Chartier. The Croteau dit Vincent are descended The Bidaquin dit St-Martin are descended from Martin Bidaquin. from Paul Hus. The Dique family was descended from Martin Bidaguin. The Dique family was descended from an Irish soldier named Richard Grace who married a French Canadian girl and was undoubtedly referred to by his new in-laws as Dick--pronounced Dique and <u>dit</u> Dique. And so in, it seems, practically <u>ad infinitem.</u> If a mother had no brothers, one son might take her maiden name as a "dit" in order to carry it on. Some were uniquely Candadian. The greatest ironworks of New France were at the Forges Saint-Maurice, about ten miles upriver from Trois-Rivieres. man named Desforges immigrated to Quebec, the temptation was irresistable: became Desforges dit St. Maurice. A German named Stern settled at Repentiqny, where his name was gallicized as Etoile. This at once brought to mind the greatest star of all, at Bethlehem, and almost at once he was "dit Noel".

Another thing to keep in mind is that the "dit" name was not a static phenomenon. A family might acquire, over the years, more than one "dit", so that it results in a triple rather than a dual name--with sometimes one "dit"

being used in the parish registers and sometimes the other. When a "dit" was totally substituted for the original family name, it could then proceed to acquire a new "dit" of its own which was never used with the original family name. The process was a live and dynamic one which continued well into the 19th century. There are French Canadian families which acquired new "dit" names on the U.S. side of the border that they had apparently never borne in Canada, as when the children and grandchildren of the immigrant Pierre Dame suddenly became Pierredame forever more.

At the very least, when confronted with altered or "dit" names at the point of crossing the Canadian border, the researcher must define a range of possibilities as to what the actual family name in Canada may have been.

This is the time, whether you are ready to do actual family research or not, to familiarize yourself with the standard French Canadian genealogical reference works as listed in the "how to do it" manuals. The two-volume Drouin compilation is an alphabetical index of French Canadian families to 1760, with "dits" listed in a separate column next to the family name being indexed. Jette's Dictionnaire has in back (pp. 1163-1176) a lists of "dits" and major orthographic variants of those families in the province by 1730. Tanguay's seven volumes usually list "dits" in a footnote, but Volume VII has an appendix (pp. 495-601) on dits and variants to 1760.

Consultation of these will give you at least some idea of possible sources of Americanized versions of French Canadian names. There may be five possible sources: true! But for making further progress, five possibilities are preferable to the status of "no idea at all". IN FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGY, IT IS A GREAT SAVING OF TIME AND EFFORT TO REALIZE THE POSSIBILITY OF A DIT NAME BEFORE YOU START WORK. Otherwise your work frequently has to be done all over again.

BORDER LINES: BACK TO BENONI GAGNE, C.1814

(BORDER LINES uses a variation of the format established by the New England Historic Genealogical Society Register. Instead of ancester 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 genearation where his/her family will be described.)

Benoni Gagne, son of Gabriel and Charlotte LaTour married Theotiste Gilbert dit Comtois, daughter of Francois and Genevieve Paquin, on 10 Jan. 1837 at St. Barthelemy, Berthier Co., Quebec.[3] Benoni died 4 Jan 1892 at St. Didace, Maskinonge Co., Quebec [2].

Children:

- a. Adelaide
- b. Theotiste
- c. M. Rose
- d. M. Louise
- (2)e. Francois
 - - f. Alexis
- b. 4 Arpil 1848 St. Barthelemy[3] m. Rose de Lima Rocheleau 25 April 1870 St. Didace [2] d. 13 Oct 1922 St. Edouard, Maskinonge Co., Quebec.

b. 30 June 1838 at St. Barthelemy [1] m. Maxime Deschelins

9 Feb 1869 St. Didace [2] d. 17 July 1897 [3]

8 Feb 1864 St. Didace [2] d. 30 Aug 1897 [3]

dit Pellerin 16 July 1855 St.Didace [2].d. 17 June 1899 [3] b. 24 Feb. 1840 St. Barthelemy [1] m. Norbert Brunelle on

b. 4 Jan. 1843 St. Barthelemy [1] m. Antoine Brunelle Jr.,

b. 31 May 1844 St. Barthelemy[1] m. Joseph Neveu 20 Dec

- g. M. Zoe
- b. 15 March 1850 St. Barthelemy[3], d. 8 Aug. 1857 St.

1869 St. Didace [2]

Didace [2]

- h. Emelie b. 3 August 1851 St. Gabriel, Bertheir Co, Quebec [3], m. Norbert Gaudare 21 April 1873 St. Gabriel [3]
- i. Philomene b. 15 Aug 1853 and d. 18 Feb 1855 both at St. Didace [2]
- j. Hermeline b. 19 June 1855 St. Didace [2] m. Octave Durand 16 Aug 1886 [3]
- k. Olivine b. 20 Sept 1857 St. Didace[2] m. Desire Belanger 10 Nov

1878 [3]

- 1. Zephyr b. 8 Aug 1859 St. Didace [2] d. 17 Aug 1878 [3]
- m. Flavien b. 25 Sept 1861 at St. Didace [2] d. 20 Dec 1861 St. Didace [3]
- 2. Francois Gagne, b. 2846 St. Barthelemy [1] son of Benoni and Theotiste Gilbert dit Comtois married to Philomene Lambert daughter of Lazare Robillard dit Lambert and Rose Berneche on 20 Nov 1866 at St. Didace [2]. Francois died 11 Aug 1917 at St. Didace [3]

Chidlren:

- (3)a. Joseph
 - b. Marie b. 8 July 1870 St. Didace [2]
 - c. M. Louise b. 12 July 1872 St. Didace [2] m. Aristide Lessard 25 Feb 1895 [3] d. 10 Feb 1950 St. Edouard [3]
 - d. Olivier
 b. 12 July 1874 St. Didace [2] m. first to Georgiana Dubois 4 July 1899 [3]. m. second to M. Ann Roy 27 June 1927 [3] d. 10 June 1950 [3]
 - e. J. Adelord(Delore) b. 30 April 1876 St. Didace [2] d. 1957 Spaulding, Menominee Co. Michigan [4]
 - f. Julie b. 11 June 1878 St. Didace [2] m. Albert Lauzon 18 Oct. 1908 [3]
 - g. Rose de Lima b. 19 March 1881 St. Didace [2] m. Joseph Gravel [3] d. 4 Sept 1946 [3]
 - h. Pierre b. 21 July 1883 St. Didace [2] m. M. Anne Lambert 5 Feb 1907 [3] d. 15 Feb 1959 St. Didace [3]
 - i. J. Maxime b. 7 July 1885 St. Didace [2] m. Aldea Dubois 9 Oct 1918 St. Edouard [3]
 - j. J. Thaddee b. 25 July 1887 St. Didace [2] m. Parmelia Brunell 10 Feb 1914 [3] d. B Aug 1964 [3] .
 - k. M. Denise b. 13 Nov 1889 St. Didace [2] m. Delphis Dubois 11 Aug 1908 [3] d. 4 June 1936 St. Didace [3]
- 3. Joseph Gagne b. 25 May 1868 St. Didace [2] son of Francois and Philomene Lambert, married Rose Dupont daughter of Jean B. & Eleanore Delceaux on 25 April 1892, Nadeau, Menominee Co., Michigan [5]. Joseph died 16 July 1931 Spalding, Menominee Michigan. [6]

Children:

- a. Mose b. 28 March 1893, Spalding MI [4] m. Alma Murray on 4. July 1926 Spalding [4] d. 31 Dec 1972 Spalding [4]
- b. Joseph b. 22 Oct 1894 Spalding [4] m. Martha July 1920 [4] d. 7 July 1986, Iron River , Iron Co., Michigan [4]
- c. Florida
 d. Fred
 b. 13 March 1895 and d. 1895 both in Spalding Michigan[4]
 d. Fred
 b. 13 March 1896 Spalding [4] m. Helen in Bothell, King
 Co. Wash. [4] d. April 1986 Bothell [4]
- e. Annestine b. 14 March 1898 Spalding [4] m. William LaCrosse 17 Sept 1918 Escanaba, Delta Co. Michigan [7]
- f. William b. 1 April 1899 Spalding [4] m. Flora Clement Aug. 1923 in Spalding [4] d. 1 April 1984, Iron River [4].

- (4)g. Flora Mary
 - h. Arthur b. 27 April 1903 and d. 1918 both in Spalding[4].
 - i. Frank b. 10 March 1905 in Spalding [4]
 - j. Mary b. 22 Oct 1906 in Spalding, m. Michael Kadroski Oct. 1928 in Spalding[4]. d. 29 July 1987 in Utica, Wayne Co., Michigan [4]
 - k. Rose b. 17 April 1907, Spalding [4] m. Albin Anderson 26 Dec. 1926 Spalding [4]
 - 1. Lorena b. 27 July 1909, Spalding [4] m. Ray Poupore 2 Sept 1929 Spalding [4]
 - m. Eli b. 30 April 1911, Spalding [4] m. Yvette Šatian 1935 Spalding [4] d. 7 Jan 1975, Spalding [4]
 - n. Oliver b. 15 July 1913, Spalding [4], m. Zoe Murray 25 April 1936, Spalding [4]
 - o. Raymond b. 11 Jan 1915 Spalding [4] m. Ida Harris [4]
 - p. Lillie b. 11 March 1916 Spalding [4] m. Napoleon Betters 2 Dec 1934 Spalding [4]
- 4. Flora Mary Gagne b. 12 March 1901 in Spalding, Menominee County Michigan [8], daughter of Joseph and Rose Dupont, married Dolphus Sarasin, son of Francois(Frank) and Mary Ladouceur on 26 October 1920 at Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan [7].

Children:

- a. Raymond Dolph b. 12 Sept. 1921, Escanaba [9] m. Nora Marenger 18 May 1946, Escanaba [7] and d. 31 May 1984 Escanaba [10].
- b. Alfred John b.20 Nov 1922, Escanaba [9] m. Mildred Hurkmans 3 Sept 1945 Escanaba [7]
- c. Elaine Evelyn b. 11 May 1926 Escanaba [9] m. first William Baribeau 30
 Nov 1946 Escanaba [7] m. second Wallace Johnson 30 June
 1975 Escanaba, Michigan [7]
- d. Rose Mary b. 10 June 1930, Escanaba [9] m. Robert W. Johnson 7 Nov 1953, Escanaba [7]
- e. Patricia Mae b. 14 Feb 1936, Escanaba, Delta Co, MI [7] . m. Charles
 F. Ustine, son of Charles Peter and Edna Leona Phillips
 on 29 Nov 1958 at Escanaba, MI. [9]
- f. Phyllis Lorraine b. 10 March 1938 Escanaba [7] m. first Patrick Kossow on 23 Aug 1958 , Escanaba [9], m. second Michael Summers 9 Oct 1965, Escanaba [9].

Footnotes:

- 1. Parish records, St. Barthelemy, Berthier Co., Quebec
- 2. Parish Records, St. Didace, Maskinonge Co., Quebec
- 3. Gabriel Sarrasin, o.m.i., Le <u>Dictionnaire des Familles de Saint Didace</u>
- 4. Family records obtained in 1982-1987 from Lorena Gagne Poupore
- 5. Marriage Record, Menominee Co. Court House, Menominee MI.
- 6. Death Record, Menominee Co. Court House, Menominee, MI
- 7. Marriage Record, Delta Co. Court House, Escanaba MI
- 8. Birth Record, Menominee Co. Court House, Menominee MI
- 9. Birth Record, Delta Co. Court House, Escanaba, MI
- 10. Death Record, Delta County Court House, Escanaba, MI

For further information about this genealogy please contact Pat Ustine, 8811 W. Stuth Ave., West Allis, WI, 53227

SEVENTEEN PLAN QUEBEC TRIP

Seventeen members of the F.C.G.W. have definitely decided to make a trip together to Quebec this coming June. They will leave Wisconsin on June 19th and return on June 29th. With help from their travel agent, Schiff Travel, and support from the Quebec Government office, the group is planning an exciting eleven days.

AND SO BACK INTO FRANCE

By Lynette Hulgan

(Editor's note: Lynette Hulgan is the youngest active researcher in the FCGW, having just turned 12 years old. She is not dragged to the meetings by her mother, but is an active participant in all activities, including working at our booth during Bastille Days. The following article was written upon request and yery few editorial changes were made.)

My mother, Suzette Hulgan, and I decided to start researching our family history about a year and a half ago. That was just after my grandfather died and we thought of all the history we had lost and could have gotten when my grandfather was alive. So we decided to go to his sister (my great-aunt) who was the only close relative he had left. She told us as much as she could remember about the Mayotte (Mailhot) family.

We searched in Wisconsin records and they took us to Houghton-Hancock, Michigan where my grand-father was born. We discovered that my great grandfather had died during the winter of 1914. He drowned crossing Portage Lake, not knowing the ice was unsafe.

Continuing our research and searching through more records and ordering more films from the Morman Library, we also came into a little luck when my great-aunt found an old funeral card of my great-great-grandparents. This gave us dates to go farther back. Later on we were able to use the books by Jette and Tanguay in the Milwaukee Public Library.

We were able to find out the name of my ancestor that came over from France in 1665. He was Rene Maillot, soldier de la Compagnie de Porte au Regiment de Carignan.

So with this information my mom and I decided to write to the town in France from which Rene came to see if they could help us with records. The mayor of Castel-Arroy responded and said he would be happy to help us. We were very lucky to come across such a helpful French gentleman. So from then on my mom and I have been writing back and forth with much information. I have been writing to his daughter as my own pen pal. It is very exciting to find out about France and their people.

Recently we found ourselves making a trip to Quebec to research in <u>their</u> records and archives in Trois-Rivieres. It was very interesting to see all our family's records, many which had their signatures!

The French people in Quebec were so helpful in the archives and everywhere we went. The people in the archives helped us with working the machines, reading the records and more. My mom and I have found friendly people, some records, but most of all the reward of finding the family history. We have not found all of our family history so we still have to keep going.

If you have not found all of your family history, don't get discouraged! Keep going! You're not alone! Don't get disappointed! We can't be lucky all the time, but it's the searching that's as much fun as the finding and the good feeling of preserving the past!!

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WHITMAN, EILEEN NORA, 10103 Gusman Rd, Schofield, WI 545476 <u>Burton</u>, <u>Supremant</u>,

WHITTEMORE, BONNIE L. 1150 Grant Ave, Harve, Montana 59501 Bailly, Faribault, McGulpin, Kinie, Aubert, JBoucher, Verronneau, Pinard, Renou

LAGNIAPPE

(Taken from records of Dartmouth, MA Quaker Meeting)

"September ye 5th 1749 then did Nathan Sherman take the widow Mary Tailor in her shift without headcloth and barefoot and led her across the highway, where two highways meet as the law directs in such cases and was there married according to law by Mr. Phillip Taber Minister of Dartmouth."

(Henry Campbell Black, <u>Black's Law Dictionary</u>, 4th ed. 1968, p.1544)
SHIFT MARRIAGE. When a man died having debts which his widow was unable to pay, she was obliged, if she contracted a second marriage, to leave her clothes in the hands of the creditors and to go through the ceremony in her shift. Gradually, however, the ceremony was mitigated by the bridegroom lending her clothes for the ocassion. Said by Lecky, Hist. of Eng. 18th Cent. IV, p.23, to be a curious relic of a standard of commercial integrity which had long since passed away.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual Dues of \$5.00 include one year subscription to QUARTERLY)
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FRENCH CANADIAN FRENCH CANADIAN

OUARTERLY

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VOLUME THREE NUMBER ONE

LET US KNOW NOW!

COLEBEC IN JUNE?

Quebec in June! Visit the cities, towns and villages from which your ancestors came. Join a group touring Montreal and then roam the historic district on your own. Shop in fabulous Underground Montreal or research at the Bibliotheque nationale du Quebec.

After 3 nights in Montreal, it is on by bus for 2 nights in Trois Rivieres. More archival research available as well as opportunities for more

exploration. Thence to Quebec City for 5 days and 4 nights.

Here a tour is planned that includes a short cruise in the harbor on the 5t. Lawrence River, and a final banquet featuring French Canadian cuisine.

the St. Lawrence River, and a final banquet featuring French Canadian cuisine. Researching in the archives and exploring the upper and lower historic city of Quebec during the featival time surrounding St. Jean Baptiste holiday, will occupy many. Others will rent cars and go out to explore the villages further away from the city just as they did at Montreal and Trois Rivieres.

Does this sound like something you would like to do? If so, set aside June 19, 1989 through June 28, 1989 and join the French Canadian Genealogists in their tirst visit to the land of their ancestors. We must, however, have a firm decision by the end of September.

Here is what will be included in the cost of the trip:

- * Air fare between Milwaukee\ Montreal and Quebec City/Milwaukee. * Bus fare between Montreal, Trois Rivieres and Quebec City
- * Transportation from terminals to lodging and back
- * Lodging in college dorms or small hotels for nine nights.
- * A tour of Montreal
- A tour of Quebec including a short harbor cruise on the St. Lawrence A farewell banquet on the last night in Quebec City featuring traditional French Canadian cuisine. (No other meals are included)

Requests for lower rates for those living out of the Milwaukee area who wish to join us in Montreal will be considered on an individual basis. those making the join us in Montreal will be considered on an individual basis. those making the trip will be asked for a deposit of \$300.00 by 31 January 1989 with the balance trip will be asked for a deposit of \$300.00 by 1 May 1989. No refund are guaranteed, but tour insurance is available at a nominal cost.

Shall we go ahead and dicker for group rates and search out the best sleeping and eating arrangements we can make? Shall we get together information about all of the places and activities of interest open to us at the time we are there? It is up to you! We must have a definite committment. During the October meeting of the Board of Directors of FCGW it will be decided whether such

a trip is feasible considering the number who plan to go. If you are DEFINITELY planning to join us, notify Pat Geyh at 4624 W. Tesch Avenue, Greenvield, WI 53220 before the end of September.

BORDER LINES: ARCHAMBAULT

(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. Joseph Archambault, son of Jean Baptiste and Agathe Regnier [1], was born on 31 Dec. 1830 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec [1] and died c. 1896 at the age of 66.[2] He was married on 23 February 1852 at Pointe-aux-Tremble, Montreal Quebec, to Josephine Sanscartier. [3] She was the daughter of Joseph and Charlotte Trudel, born c. 1835 [4] in Quebec [4] (possibly in St. Roch L'Achigan, Que.). She died 16 May 1917 at age 84 [2], probably in Pointe-aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec.

Children:

- a. M. Josephine, b. 2 Nov. 1857 and d. 5. Jan. 1858, both at Pointe Aux Trembles, Quebec.[1]
- (2)b. Joseph Noel
 - c. M. Josephine, b. 26 Oct. 1860 and d. 9 May 1862 both at Pointe-Aux-Trembles [1]
 - d. Narcisse, b. 11 Oct. 1862 and d. 22 May 1863 both at Pointe-Aux-Trembles.[1]
 - e. Dolphisse, b. 27 Feb. 1864 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles [1], m. M. Louise Desroches [5] and died after 1960 [5].
 - f. M. Elisabeth, b. 27 Jan 1867 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles.[1]
 - g. Theadule, b. 23 May 1869 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles [1], m. 18 June 1889 to Adele LaMarche [3].
 - h. Anna, m. Mr. Gaudette [6]
 - i. Placide, d. 11 Aug. 1875 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles.[1]
- 2. Joseph Archambault Jr., son of Joseph and Josephine Sanscartier, b. 5 Jan, 1859 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Montreal, Quebec [1], d. 27 June 1950 at Peshtigo, WI [7]. On 9 April 1883 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Montreal Quebec he m. Elisabeth Gervais [3]. She was the daughter of Joseph and Emelie Mongeon, b. 19 Nov. 1860 at Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Quebec [1] and d. 18 Dec. 1931 at Peshtigo, WI.[7].

Children:

- a. Emma, b. June 1884, in WI [11] and m. 3 Oct. 1906 to Isaac Solberg [8].
- b. Albert, b. July 1885 in WI [11] and d. 10 March 1958 in Peshtigo, WI [7].
- c. Gilbert, b. June 1887 in WI [11] and d. 10 Feb. 1970, Peshtigo, WI [7]. He m. Mable Halverson [10].
- d. Hubert, b. June 1888 in WI [11], m. Lorenda Swengingson [10] and d. 1971 [10].
- e. Robert, b. Sept. 1889 in WI [11], m. Mona Oakes [10] and d. 1971 [10].
- f. Anna, b. 2 July 1891 in Peshtigo, WI [9] and d. 10 Aug 1950 in Peshtigo [7]. She did not marry.
- g. Norbert, b. 28 July 1892 in Peshtigo, WI [9] and d. 9 Aug 1974 in Peshtigo, WI [7]. He did not marry.
- h. Elsabert, born and died in Peshtigo,WI. [10].
- i. Adelbert, b. 25 May 1895 in Peshtigo, WI [9]., d. Dec. 1974 in Norway, MI [10] and m. 26 May 1921 to Jean DeBrien. [8].
- (3) j. Emelie
 - k. Celina, b. 29 April 1898 in Peshtigo, WI [9], m. 25 June 1923 to Dominic O'Keefe [8] and d. in Milwaukee, WI [10].

- 1. Martha, b. 18 May 1900 in Peshtigo, [9] and m. 17 Sept 1923 to Frank Newberry[8].
- m. male, b. 5 May 1902 [9].
- n. Thebert a twin, b. 5 May 1903 in Peshtigo, WI [9]
- o. Philipert a twin, b. 5 May 1903 in Peshtigo, WI [9].
- p. Cuthbert, b. Peshtigo, WI [10].
- 3. Emelie Josephine Archambault, daughter of Joseph and Elisabeth Gervais, b. 13 Feb. 1897 in Peshtigo, WI.[9]. She married Edmund Bruno Dupuis Sr. on 16 May 1917, Peshtigo, WI. [8]. Edmund was the son of Bruno and Rosanna Piche, b. 12 April 1895 in Peshtigo, WI [8] and d. 17 Jan 1970 in Menominee, MI [12].

Children:

- a. Edmund Bruno, Jr. b. 14 June 1918 in Niagra, WI [9] and m. Marjorie Watson Weber [10].
- b. Adrian Maurice , b. 6 Oct. 1919 in Menominee, MI [13] and m. 1 May 1948 to Mary E. Thompson [13].
- c. Ann Frances, b. 2 Dec. 1921 in Peshtigo, WI [9], m. first to Mattius Oyala, second to Carl Williams and third to Fred Jones. [13]
- d. Francis Paul, b. 31 Dec. 1924 in Menominee, MI [13] and m. first to Mary Matecki and second to Marilyn Barley. [13].
- e. Mary Louise, b. 31 May 1928, Peshtigo, WI [9] and m. Peter H. Loser [13].
- f. Agnes Elizabeth, b. 7 Sept 1933 in Menominee, MI [13].
- q. Kateri Theresa, b. 1 Dec. 1941, Menominee, MI [13].

Footnotes:

- 1. Parish records, St. Enfant-Jesus Church, Pointe-Aux-Trembles, Montreal, Que.
- 2. Joseph Noel Archambault written record in possession of family.
- 3. Bergeron & Fils, Mariages L'Enfant Jesus, Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal, Quebec.
- 4. 1861 Canadian Census, Quebec
- 5. Martha Archambault Newberry of Peshtigo, niece of Dolphisse.
- 6. Emilie Archambeau Dupuis of Peshtigo, WI niece of Theadule.
- 7. Marinette Cty. Courthouse, Marinette, WI, death records.
- 8. Marinette Cty. Courthouse, Marinette, WI, marriage records
- 9. Marinette Cty. Courthouse, Marinette, WI, birth records.
- 10. Family tradition
- 11. 1900 U.S. Census, WI.
- 12. Menominee Cty. Courthouse, Menominee, MI, vital records.
- 13. Kateri Dupuis

(For further information about this genealogy please contact Kateri T. Dupuis, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210, 414 871 5010 .

COUSINS 1988/1989

by James Gaboury

COUSINS will appear in each issue providing information about each member and the surnames s/he is researching. This information is obtained from the annual membership/renewal application forms. Dit names are listed as two separate surnames. If a member discovers new lines during the membership year and notifies the QUARTERLY, those additional surnames will be included in an upcoming issue, time and space permitting. The following is a list of members for the 1988/1989 membership year.

ARMOUR, GEORGIA, 3139 N. 53rd St., Milwaukee, WI 53216. <u>Vallier</u>, <u>Such</u>.
ASTI, JOYCE, 21725 Ann Rita Dr., Brookfield, WI 53005. <u>Beauchamp</u>, <u>Deschamps</u>.
Bordon, Bourdon, Cote, Ranguette.

BALCER, DELORES COTE 4719 Crosley Ave, Duluth Minn. 55804. <u>Fournier</u>, <u>Cote</u>, <u>Brennan</u>

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NEW F.C. GENEALOGIES PUBLISHED

Beverly LaBelle and Laurie Becker, both members of FCGW, have each completed a book of family history as part of family reunions that took place during the summer of 1988.

The Peter and Victoria LaBelle Family Reunion is a 49 page genealogy that begins with a brief discussion of Peter LaBelle's heritage back into Canada and then a detailed, documented analysis of his life in Wisconsin. Peter and Victoria had nine children whose names were David, Emalie, Moise, Marie Flane, Rose, Odelia, Louis Adolphe, Joseph and Francois Xavier. The book is divided into nine sections, each one devoted to information about one of the children and his/her Each section begins with several pages of well descendants. information about that particular child of Peter and Victoria. Then followsan undocumented recording of descendants of that particular offspring down into the 1980's. This is a well done genealogy and it is hard to believe that Beverly LaBelle wrote and published it from her notes in a six week period of time. She plans to produce a supplement and is seeking additions and corrections to this Copies of Peter & Victoria, LaBelle Family Reunion, have been deposited at the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin in Madison, to the Brown County Library in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and to the Manitowoc Public Library, Manitowoc, WI. There are still some books for sale from the LaBelles (see Cousins Column for address) for \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling.

Laurie Lou Becker's book, titled "Bosho" is not so much a genealogy as a The first 29 story of of the Brouillard and St. Louis families in Wisconsin. pages of this 149 page book do present ancestor charts and photocopies of family group sheets tracing the Broulliard and St. Louis lines back into Canada and The vast majority of the book. These are undocumented . thence to France. however, relates information about the life in Wisconsin of Joseph Peter Brouillard and Marie Louise St. Marie, his wife, Ephraim St. Louis and Des Anges Manseau, his wife, and the descendants of both couples. Referring to diaries, journals, Wisconsin Historical Collections, published texts and more she has recreated the life of these early French Canadians in this state. Much of this material she has quoted directly and all is documented. Material from the unpublished papers of Marie St. Louis are especially interesting to those of us in FCGW who knew her so well. This book is pleasurable reading for anyone interested in life in early Wisconsin, as well as those in the St. Louis and Brouillard families. Copies of this book have been sent to the Brown County Library and the library of the State Historical Society in Madison. also for sale from Laurie Becker(see Cousins for address) at \$10.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling.

"Bosho" ends with a quotation from Reuben Gold Thwaites.

The time must come, in the molding of all the foreign elements in our midst into the America of the future, when the French element will no longer exist among us as an element, but merely as a memory. If our posterity can inherit from those early French occupants of our soil their simple tastes, their warm hearts. their happy temperament, their social virtues, then the old French regime will have brought a blessing to Wisconsin, and not merely a halo of historical romance.

One of the functions of the French Canadian genealogist in Wisconsin is to distribute that inheritance by identifying these men and women and telling their story. These two books excellently fulfill that function.

THIRD TUESDAY

by Josephine Christon

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. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. ALL REGULAR MEETINGS START AT 7:30 P.M. BETWEEN 6:30 AND 7:30 P.M., BEFORE EACH MEETING, THERE WILL BE SPECIAL CLASS TO GIVE INDIVIDUAL HELP AND SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE WANTING IT.

<u>September</u> A problem solving session is scheduled. Pick out a particular interesting or frustrating genealogical problem you are facing. Let the group brainstorm new avenues of research. THERE WILL BE NO CLASS BEFORE THIS MEETING.

October The annual dinner social meeting will be held at a restaurant. The place, time, cost will be announced in a special mailing. People not on our mailing list who are interested in attending should call 541-8820 to obtain details. REMEMBER, THIS MEETING WILL NOT TAKE PLACE AT GREAT MIDWEST.

November Sue Ohde will present an interesting and very useful presentation on maps, describing the various kinds and how they can be used by genealogists. THE CLASS BEFORE THE MEETING will be a writing workshop. Bring your material on one complete family and prepare to write an outline and a beginning paragraph.

NEWSNOTES

Remember to attend the Gene-A-Rama, 16 and 17 September 1988 at the Holiday Inn in Wausau, WI. Social events are Friday night, meetings and activities are on Saturday. Pre-registration fee, which must be postmarked by 9 September 1988, includes Friday night trays, with cash bar, Saturday A.M. coffee, lunch and all speakers. At the door the cost is \$15.00. Make check out to WI Genealogical Council and mail to Emil Krause, 6083 Co. Trk. S., Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494. FCGW members who are interested in going might want to contact Jo Christon for further information. FCGW will have a table at the Gene-A-Rama and members staffing the table will be anxious to meet other members from out of the Milwaukee metropolitan area.

is available at this time. The attractive and interesting Calendar, with thirteen color photographs and information, emphasizes the rich heritage of the French in the United States and Canada. Do your Christmas shopping early! The price is \$6.00 (postage and handling included). For an order of four or more sent to the same address the cost is \$5.00 each. Send check, payable to French-American Calendar 1989, to Virgil Benoit, RR2, Box 253, Red Lake Falls, MN 56750.

Do you want to learn French from someone who speaks French as a native? The Alliance Francaise de Milwaukee invites you to join the program of French classes given at the residence of its teachers. The sessions are for 8 weeks and there are at least three sessions per school year (i.e. at least 24 classes). The cost of one 8 week session is \$45.00 for members of Alliance Francaise and \$50.00 for non-members. If interested call Violette Vandermeerssche, Director of the French classes at 352-6984.

SNI A5A **JMAN TAHT** SAW TAHW

by Virginia DeMarce

ation should be obvious. family of Guillaume Lebrun, while William Brown signs the register, the anglicizin New England, the priest is chatting away about an event pertaining to the there will be a really concrete clue. If, in a French-language parish register anglicized name can be a process of considerable trial and error. Occasionally Finding the true origin of an equal justification decided to become a Smith. himself into Bean, while his brother, thinking on more industrial lines, with into Peartree, would become Petry.) But a Bridges could also be a translation you get Briggs. (The slurring was fairly common, so that a Poirier, translated bridge, and if you translate it into Bridges and then slur the pronunciation, Similarly a "pont" is a contract to "plus", which means "more": ergo Moore. there are rational explanations. If you say Populus fast enough, it will Populus become Moore? How did Pontbriand become Briggs? Believe it or not, These are not, however, always so simple. How did Douge dit into Taylor. deliberate anglicization by simple translation: Leblanc into White, or Couturier United States, although these are subject to infinite variations. The first is There are three basic patterns of changes in French-Canadian names in the

Cameron; a Belaire could become Blair; a Tessier could become Stacey; a Brouillet original (at least if the hearer was not too picky). A Camaraire could become English/Irish/Scottish family name that sounded more or less like the French The second common pattern in name changes was the adoption of an of an English father and French-Canadian mother. Keane was correct all the time. priest heard it as King, and translated it into Roi. But Sophie was the daughter The wife of Isreal Langlois said that her name was Sophie Keane. bothering to ask, the priest returned it to the more common, but inaccurate , parishioners. So the Charlebois had become Woods. Irritated by Woods, but not French-Canadian ethnic parish decided to re-Gallicize the anglicized names of his An unexpected peril in this procedure came when a priest in a

requires creative thinking to decipher the rationale that underlies the change. Here again, it conid become Riley; an Audet could become O'Day or Day.

ancestors used their imaginations. You will have to use yours. Which can be found in name dictionaries of French-English equivalents. not, always, a simple matter of Pierre-to-Peter or Jacques-to-Jacob-or-to-James, These have to be learned by trial and error in the records, because it is Hilaire became Eli, Etienne became Aiken, Amable became Abraham and the Nelson, Ignace beacame Enos or Aeneas, Simon became Seymour, Desire became Jerry process of equivalency also extended to given names, so that Narcisse became Fountain or a Letourneau became a Turner. It should also be noted that the ing up of the "Le" or "La" first syllable prefix, so that a Lafontaine become a Another common peril--which existed already in Guebec-- was the swallow-

or stadd to spell the French names did not have any firm phonetic basss for county clerk wrote down what he thought he heard. The problem is that Americans and certainly were unlikely to know that it had vanished when the town or _ uith, They didn't KNOW what that beautiful French spelling might be to start of French Canada will provide their descendants with the reasons for this situailliterate in their own language, much less English. Any reading in the history overwhelming majority of French-Canadian immigrants to the United States were mourn the vanishing of the "beautiful French spellings". Let's face facts. The Today's Quebecois lament this as a process of deformation and they less, the pronunciation of the French name, while letting the spelling fall where The most common change, however, was simply to try to maintain, more or

transliterating what they heard, which frequently ends up in anywhere from three to sixteen (depending on the difficulty of the name) variant spellings in the records. If your ancestors were Duvals, thank your lucky stars, because they will probably stay Duval in the American records. There were not many other ways to spell it. However, if they were Beaulieu, Latreille--or any other multiple vowel or double "1" combination--watch out.

Here, also, it is well to familiarize yourself with the way the Canadians themselves pronounced the names. Cote was not CoTAY, as you were taught in your high school French class. It was, in Quebec, COty, which makes a U.S. census spelling as Caudy much more comprehensible.

Other French-Canadians, even when literate, deliberately modified the spelling of their names as an act of mercy and charity toward their neighbors. There seems to be no doubt that Albert Desfeuillettes deliberately decided to become Albert Defayette, just as many families deliberately decided on an anglicization rather than having it imposed. When a literate French-Canadian decided to keep his name intact, he encountered no major obstaclas and can be traced all the way through the records in the original form of Evangeliste Archambeault.

Generally, however, these names are not so deformed as to be totally unrecognizable if one brings some imagination to the process. From Furnia to Fournier; from Cassiva to Cazavant; from Bilow to Boileau. Learn the fundamental rules of how to pronounce French and sit down with one of the standard reference works: read down the lists of Canadian family names in Tanguay, or Drouin, or Jette. You should come up with at least a range of possibilities for the origin of your family's name.

There are, however, some basic hazards of which all American genealogists searching French-Canadian families should be aware. For names that begin with a vowel: look for Henault, Ainault, Enault, Ouallet or Wallet; Aubry or Obry: Arbour or Harbour; Hebert, Eber, Ober, Labare, or Abare. What is more, "D" and "G" were pronounced so much alike as to make names beginning with those two consonants practically interchangeable—Dion and Guyon are the same name even in Quebec.

Always be prepared for the possibility of several false starts in tracking down the origin of a family name. But DO NOT BE AFRAID TO START AT ALL. This is really an area of experimentation, only more or lesss scientific.

(In the next issue Dr. Demarce's discussion of F.C. names will continue with "Through the Looking Glass into the Wonderland of "dit" Names.")

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual Dues of \$5.00 include one year subscription to QUARTERLY)

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F.C.G.W. 4624 W. Tesch Ave. Greenfield, WI 53220

Amer.Canadian Gen. Soc. Box 668 Manchester, N.H. 03105

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QUARTERLY

VOLUME THREE

NUMBER THREE (FOUR)

MAY 1989

WRITE FOR THE QUARTERLY

The Publications Committee of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, composed of Marilyn Bourbonais, Josephine Christon, Eugene Connerton, Pat Geyh, Sue Ohde, Pat Ustine and Marilyn Urban, is actively seeking articles for publication in the F.C.G.W. Quarterly. Members and non-members alike are urged to submit their work to the committee for consideration.

At present the Quarterly will publish articles relating to French Canadian/Acadian genealogy, culture and history. Also being sought are biographical articles and personality sketches of French Canadians and Acadians, especially those who lived in Wisconsin for a period of time. In addition, information about French Canadian communities, in or out of Canada, library resources and research tools will be welcomed.

It is the policy of the F.C.G.W. Quarterly to publish only those articles that can be completed in one issue. Should significant contributions of much longer length be presented for publication, the committee will consider the possibility of separate publication as a monograph or pamphlet. This last will be done, however, only in very special situations.

Genealogies for inclusion in the Border Lines column are especially sought. Using the genealogies already published in previous issues as examples of the appropriate format, genealogists are urged to mail their own contributions for publication. Please note that accurate documentation is important for all statments made, even if that documentation is only "family records". Mail to Pat Geyh, 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220.

The August meeting of F.C.G.W. will be dedicated primarily to working on writing for Border Lines. Members are asked to bring their genealogical data with them to the meeting. Those who have already writtem for this column will help others as needed. Even though some present will not have enough information at this time to complete an article for publication, all, at the very least, will have a format established and will know what additional data is needed.

Those who have ideas for an article, but are hesitant because they have never written for publication, please contact one of the members of the publications committee for assistance, suggestions and support.

WIS. GENEALOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS

One of the members of F.C.G.W., Virginia Geib, made the excellent suggestion that a list of names and addresses of genealogical organizations in Wisconsin be published. The following list, furnished through the courtesy of the Wisconsin Genealogical Council, is up to date as of April, 1989. If there are any genealogical organizations in the state of Wisconsin that have been overlooked, please provide the editor of the QUARTERLY, Pat Geyh, the appropriate information and it will be published in a later issue.

(In some cases The Wisconsin Genealogical Council has two addresses for one organization and is not sure if one or both are current. In these cases, both addresses are given.)

Ashland-Bayfield Tree Climbers, P.O. Box 433, Attn: Genealogical Dept., Ashland WI 54806. Also, 617 19th Ave. West, Ashland WI 54806

Bay Area Genealogical Society, Box 283, Green Bay, WI 54303

Chippewa Co. Genealogical Society, 18708 Jupiter Lane, Chippewa Falls, WI 54729

Genealogical Research Society of Eau Claire, P.O. Box 1204, Eau Claire, WI 54701

Fond du Lac County Genealogical Society, 729 Wisconsin Ave., North Fond du Lac WI 54935

French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin, 4624 West Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

Fox Valley Genealogical Society, P.O .Box 1592, Appleton, WI 54911

Grant County Genealogical Society, 449 So. Harrison St., Lancaster WI 53813

Hartford Genealogical Society, 1955 Hwy 83, Hartford, WI 53027

Heart D'Wis Genealogical Society, c/o McMillan Library, 490 Grand Avenue, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494

Juneau County Genealogical Society, Star Rt. W., Box 307 Necedah, WI 54646
Kenosha County Genealogical Society 4901 52nd St., Kenosha, WI 53140
LaCrosse Area Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1782, LaCrosseWI 54601-1782
LaFayette County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 357, Shullsburg, WI 53586
Lincoln County Genealogical Society, N629 Hill Road, Merrill, WI 54452
Marathon County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1512, Wausau, WI 54402-1512
Milwaukee County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 27326, Milwaukee, WI 53227
Monroe/Juneau/Jackson Genealogical Workshop, Rt.2, Warrens, WI 54666

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN July 1989 to July 1990 DUES: \$7.00 Individual Membership and \$10.00 Family Membership

The French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin membership year begins July The annual dues cover the cost of 4 issues of THE QUARTERLY. The F.C.G.W. hold meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, except December, in the meeting room of the Great Midwest Savings and Loan Association at 5150 S. 76th St., Greendale, WI. At times meetings are held elsewhere. Members are notified well in advance, of course, however it is advised that newcomers call 414 541 8820 to confirm the place of the meeting. People renewing their membership and those who are new to the organization are asked to fill in the form below and return it with a check made out to the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin. Mail the check to Terri Dupuis, 2414 N. 56th St., Milwaukee, WI 53210. (This address is only for mailing dues. All other mail goes to FCGW 4624 W. Tesch Ave, Greenfield, WI 53220.) (First) (Phone Number) (Address--including zip code Please list the French Canadian or Acadian surnames you are researching or hope to research. RENEWAL MEMBERS AS WELL AS NEW MEMBERS ARE ASKED TO COMPLETE THIS SECTION OF THE FORM. Only include the surnames of French Canadians or Acadians who were married during the 19th or 20th centuries. There is one exception to Some French Canadians/Acadians were settled in what became the United States before 1800. Include those surnames. A separate publication will come out during November which will list members and the names they are researching. Do your records indicate that some of your French Canaadian/Acadian ancestors resided in Wisconsin at one time? If so, can you tell us where in Wisconsin they lived? If you are renewing your membership it is not necessary to repeat locality information given on last years form. WISCONSIN TOWN AND COUNTY IN WHICH THEY LIVED SURNAME OF FAMILY

Manitowoc County Genealogical Society, Box 1745, Manitowoc, WI 54221-1745

Marshfield Area Genealogical Group, P.D. Box 337, Marshfield, WI 54449

Norskedalen Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 225, Coon Valley, WI 54623

Northern Wisconsin Genealogists, P.O. Box 321 Shawno, WI 54166

North Pines News 203 N. Genesee St. , Merrill, WI 54452

Northwoods Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 1132, Rhinelander, WI 54501

Oconomowoc Genealogical Club, c/o J. Bassett, 37189 E. Washington, Oconomoc, WI 53066

Peninsula Genealogical Society, 477 N. 6th Ave, Sturgeon Bay, WI 54235

Rock County Genealogical Society, 311 N. Terrace, Janesville, WI 53545

South Central Chapter, 1914 Jefferson St., Madison WI 53711. Also, 5301 Camden Road, Madison, WI 53716

St. Croix Valley Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 396, River Falls, WI 54022

Sheboygan County Genealogical Society, 518 Water Street, Sheboygan Falls, WI 53085

Stevens Point Genealogical Society, 1325 Church Street, Stevens Point, WI 54481

Walworth County Genealogical Society, c/o Mrs. Cameron, 3020 N. Shore Drive, Delevan, WI 53115

Washburn County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 366, Shell Lake, WI 54871

Watertown Genealogical Group, c/o Elaine Smith, 229 Freemont St., Watertown, WI 53094

Waukesha County Genealogical Society, S51 W25257 Glendale Road, Waukesha, WI 53186

Winnebagoland Genealogical Society, 106 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh, WI 54901-4985

F.C. FAMILY ORGANIZATIONS

Many genealogical researchers enjoy becoming associated with family organizations. There are a great many such French Canadian groups. American researchers who do not read French may want to check that there is an English edition of any family newsletter published by such Quebec family organization before paying dues.

The April 1989 issue of <u>Michigan's Habitant Heritage</u>, the journal of the French Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan includes a list of 178 French Canadian surnames plus the names and addresses of individual researchers and

family organizations interested in each surname. The issue is available from the French-Canadian Heritage Society of Michigan c/o the Library of Michigan, P.O. Box 30007. Lansing MI 48909 for \$3.00.

Below are listed the 178 surnames that appear in the Heritage issue. Readers who are not members of the Michigan organization and cannot find the magazine in a library may write to Josephine Christon, 12950 Nelson Avenue, Brookfield, WI 53005. Include an SASE and the surnames in which you are interested. She will send to you the names and addresses of family organizations and researchers interested in that surname.

Allard Anctil Albert Auclair Archambault Asselin Baillargeon Barbeau Beaudoin Belliveau Benoit Bernier Blanchet Berube Bilodeau Boisvert Bonneau Boucher Bourg Boutin Bourgault Buisson Brien Brisson Bussiere Campagna Caron Chalifour Champine Chamberland Chartier Chouinard Cliche Cournoyer Comeau Corriveau Cyr Cousineau Crochetiere Dandurant DeRainville Derv Dionne Dessureault Dion Deschane(s) Drouin Dubois Dupuis Dugal Duplain Filion Fillion Emery Fortin Gagne Forbes 6iguere Gautreau Gauvin Sovette Girard Gosselin Hamel Hebert Heroux LaBelle Jannes Kirouac Lagessee Lacombe Lagesse Laplante Langlois Landry Larue Lavallee Lariviere Legault Lavoie Le Brun Lemire Lessard Lemieux Mathieu Martin Magnan Mero Mercier Menard Monast Mignault Miville Ouellet Morissette Nadeau Paradis Parenteau Pacquin Peloquin Pelletier Pelland Perreault Piche Perior Poirier Plante Pinard Poulin Primeau Prince Rioux Racine Richeleau Robichaud Robillard Rochbrune Savard Sevigny Roux Ste. Marie St. Pierre St. Louis Thibault Therrien Theriault Trahan Touzin Tourangeau Triolet Valois Trepanier

Violette

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REGISTER FOR GENE-A-RAMA

Genealogists are reminded that early registration for Gene-A-Rama 1989 ends on 15 July 1989. Gene-A-Rama, which takes place in Nenah at the Valley Hotel on 15 and 16 of September, is sponsored by the Wisconsin Genealogical Council.

This year Gene-A-Rama will feature Lorreto Szucs as the main speaker. She will talk to the entire group on Genealogical Research in the National Archives Field Branches. In addition, she will conduct a sectional program on Irish-American Research. Other sectionals will feature discussions on Reading Gothic Script, Using Maps in Genealogy, Computer Genealogy Resources and Applying for Tax Exempt Status

The cost for the Gene-A-Rama sessions, if paid before 1 Sept, is \$5.75. After 1 September the cost for the sessions is \$10.00. In addition, the cost of the sit down lunch is \$7.00. This includes salad, vegetable, potato and beverage as well as your choice of stuffed pork chop, quarter chicken or baked haddock.

Remember, in order to have your family names included in the published listing of Gene-A-Rama '89 be sure to get your application in before 15 July. Mail the registration to Emil Krause, Treasurer WGC, 6083 Co. Trk. S, Wisconsin Rapids, WI 54494. Make check out to WI. Genealogical Council. If you do not have an application form, send in a check for the appropriate amount and include the below listed information. For those ordering lunch, please indicate whether you wish stuffed pork chop, quarter chicken, or baked haddock.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

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mailing Address City		State	Zip		
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Name up to seven ancestor Only names, accompanied by included. Please be sure of (B=birth, M=marriage, D=de	y registration, all events took p	arriving on o	r before 15 Ju	ly will be	
NAME	EVENT (B.M.D.L.)	OF EVENT	COUNTY	SIATE	

BORDER LINES: ELIE GORON--1808

(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. Elie Goron, son of Gabriel Gauron and M. Josephte Belisle, was born 9 April 1808 at Deschambault, Quebec [1] He married Julie Rivard, daughter of Francois Rivard and M. Louise Hamelin, on 4 August 1829 at Grondines. [2]

Children:

- a. Joseph Noel b. 25 Dec. 1830 Grondines [2]
- b. Marie b. 7 Feb 1833 Grondines [2] d. 12 Dec 1842 [2]
- c. Appoline b. 8 Mar 1836 Grondines [2] m. Onsine Arcand [2]
- d. Philomene b. 13 May 1838 Grondines [2] d. 1 August 1838 [2]
- (2)e. Samuel
 - f. Philomene b. 10 Feb 1842 Grondines [2] m. Isreal Gauthier [1]
 - g. Roger b. 4 April 1844 Grondines [2] m. Mathilde Terreau [3]
 - h. Marie b. 10 May 1848 Grondines [2]
- 2. Samuel Goron, son of Elie Goron and Julie Rivard, was born 8 Sept 1839 at Grondines .[2] He married Christine Gibeau, daughter of Jean Charles Gibeau and Adeline Sauve-LaPlante on 10 Sept 1865 in Greenbay. [4] Samuel d. 17 June 1902 in Milwaukee, WI .[5]

Children:

- a. Ida Julie b. 5 June 1866 Green Bay[4] m. John Hinsey of Minneapolis[6] (3)b. Samuel David
 - c. Jean Charles b. 20 Nov 1869 Green Bay[4] d. 3 Mar 1886 Green Bay [4]
 - d. Noel Joseph b. 21 Nov 1872 Green Bay [4] d. 19 July 1946 Milwaukee [5]
- 3. Samuel David Goron, son of Samuel Goron and Christine Gibeau, was born on 29 November 1867 in Green Bay.[4] He married Ella Hammer, daughter of Charles Hammer & Augusta Reichold on 25 Sept 1897 in Milwaukee, WI. [5] He died in Minneapolis in 1943.[7]

Children:

- a. Mildred b. 25 Aug 1899 Milwaukee [5] d. 20 Feb 1909 Milwaukee [5]
- (4)b. Gladys
 - c. unnamed girl born and died 15 Aug 1905 [5]
- 4. Gladys Marie Goron, daughter of Samuel David Goron & Ella Hammer was born 12 April 1901 in Milwaukee. [5] She married Leroy Steller, son of Rudolph Steller & Dorothea Forrer on 30 Sept 1922 in Milwaukee. [5] She died 4 Feb 1974 [5]

Children:

- a. Betty Ellen b. 10 Dec 1923 Milwaukee, m. Richard Flor 30 Sept 1947.[5]
- b. Jean Marie

 b. 19 Sept 1930 Milwaukee [5] m. Robert Syarto son of John Syarto(Szijarto) and Grace Mohr, on 8 Aug 1953 in Dubuque, Iowa. [8]

Footnotes:

1. Parish Record, Deschambault, Quebec

- 2. Parish Record Grondines, Quebec ,
- 3. Parish Record Ste Genevieve de Batiscan, Que
- 4. Parish Record St. John the Evangelist, Green Bay, Wi
- 5. Vital Records, Milwaukee County Courthouse, MIlwaukee, WI
- 6. Vital Records, Brown CountyCourthouse, Green Bay , WI
- 7. Vital Records, Hennepin County Minnesota
- 8. Vital Records Dubuque County Courthouse, Dubuque Iowa

For further information contact Jeanne Syarto, 165 N. Columbia Blvd, Brookfield, WI 53005. 414 782 7910

FOLK FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR F.C.G.W.

The International Institute has selected France to be the honored country at the 1989 Holiday Folk Fair that will take place in Milwaukee on November 27, 18 and 19. France will also be honored at the City of Festivals Parade.

Members of the French Canadian Genealogists of Wisconsin who are interested in joining other French organizations in Milwaukee during the Folk Fair are encouraged to contact Michele Sment, 4544 M. West Appleton Ave, Milwaukee WI 53225 or call her at 527-4777 and volunteer their services. Many people are needed to march in the parade and work in the food booth. Through the years hundreds of people in the Milwaukee area have found a great deal of pleasure in working at the Folk Fair in various capacities. This is an opportunity for those in FCGW to do the same.

OLD WAUSAU SURVEY AVAILABLE

A genealogical survey of residents of Wausau, Marathon County, Wisconsin was done between 1936 and 1939. The completed surveys are currently on file in the Stevens Point Area Research Center, Learning Resource Center, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481 (phone is 715-346-2586).

The Wausau Centennial Association asked residents to complete a 5 to 7 page interview form. People were asked their name, address, telephone, birth date and place as well as date and place of marriage. The same information was asked for children, parents, grandparents. Education, military service, church affiliation and immigration information was also requested. Obviously all this information was not completed on all forms, but much information is there.

DUES ARE \$7.00 PER YEAR

As was announced in the last issue of the QUARTERLY, the dues for the 1989/1990 membership year will be \$7.00 for an individual and \$10.00 for a family. A family membership entitles the family to one issue of the QUARTERLY and all members of the family to the other privileges of the organization.

The membership year is from July 1st of one year through June 30th of the next. This will be the last issue of the QUARTERLY for the 1988/89 membership year. The membership renewal form which is enclosed in this issue should be filled out and returned to the FCGW Treasurer, Terri DuPuis, 2414 N. 56th Street, Milwaukee. WI 53210.

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. 76th St., Greendale, WI. This is next to Southridge. All regular meetings begin at 7:30 P.M. No class before the meetings, but at 7:00 P.M. experienced genealogists will be available to give individual help to those who have a problem they wish to discuss.

<u>June</u> Work session in preparation for Bastille Day. Not only is work accomplished, but the opportunity is there for members to share their genealogical finds.

<u>July</u> As members drink lemonade and eat cookies they will swap stories about Bastille Days and relive the Quebec trip. This will be a casual meeting at which new members joining at Bastille Days will be welcomed.

August At this meeting all members are asked to bring with them their ancestor charts, family group sheets, other miscellaneous records and work with the Publications Committee in writing genealogies for "Border Lines". Those who feel that they do not have a genealogy complete enough for publication should bring what they have and learn how to begin to place the records in the correct format. A short brainstorming session will provide ideas for the future of the organization.

September Pat Geyh will discuss Cemetery Research: Beyond the Inscriptions. This is the same presentation she made at the National Genealogical Convention at St. Paul in May. She will emphasize the kinds of information to be obtained over and above birth and death dates found on the stones.

MILWAUKEE CELEBRATES BICENTENNIAL

Milwaukee will be honoring the French as they celebrate their bicentennial with several special activities.

- 1 March 1989 through 31 July 1989. There will be a French Revolution book exhibit, "Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite" The French Revolution 1789-1989
 This will take place at the Golda Meier Library, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 4th floor. 2311 East Hartford Ave, Milwaukee, WI 53211
- 24 June 1989 through 15 August 1989. Exhibit of French artifacts from the French Collections. This will take place at the Milwaukee Public Museum, Main floor 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233.
- 5 July 1989 through 13 August 1989. French Art Collection Exhibit, Vogel Hall.
 This will take place at the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee , Art
 Museum, 3253 North Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53201.
- 6 July 1989 through 29 July 1989. Revolution in Print Travelling Exhibit on loan from New York City Public Library (borrowed from libraries in France) This will be located in the Main Library, Milwaukee, 814 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53233

BELLE AND OLD ELIZABETH

by Josephine D'Hara Christon

Belzimere Couture and James O'Hara sold their Wisconsin farm in 1900 and headed west. James had heard that farming was good, land cheap and the air drier in the new state of Idaho. The dry air was important for the health of their four year old daughter Alma who had had pneumonia several times.

So in May of 1900 they were on their way to Idaho along with Belle's brother Leonard Couture. At the time the train went only as far as Lewiston, named for Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark fame, who had rested at this point

on the trip to the Northwest.

James left Belle and the children, Ed, Alma and Mary in a boarding house there and along with Leonard headed east along the Clearwater River looking for a suitable home site. Near Ahsahka, just west of Orofino, James came upon a homesteader who wanted to sell his property. Several acres of the land were cleared already and a small log house had been built. This was to be their new home.

Belle was a little bit of a thing...probably barely reached five feet, but tough and feisty for all that. So here she was with three small children, ages 5, 4, and 2 years with another one due in June, in a completely alien country, away from family and friends. Shortly after moving into their new home, Stella was born to James and Belle.

Ashahka and Orofina are on the Clearwater River in the Clearwater Mountains, foothills of the Bitter Root Range of the Rocky Mountains. In 1900 the area still teemed with wild life; deer, bear, wild cats, coyote, to say nothing about the smaller forest creatures.

There were also a lot of the Nez Perce Indians still in the area. In 1876 their reservation had been opened to homesteading. Most of the Indians, however, were not familiar with the white man's ways although they were not antagonistic toward the newcomers. The Indians tended to make unannounced visits whenever they wished in search of water, food and household goods.

The Indians seemed to be fascinated with young white children and rumors had spread amongst the white settlers that the Indians wanted to take their

children, especially the girls.

Now Belle was a shy woman but one who had a very strong maternal instinct. No one was going to take any of her children. Maybe the rumors weren't true, but she was taking no chances. If she heard of any Indians in the area she asked James to work near the house. The Indians went around the forested areas collecting moss that grew on certain pine trees which they used for food and medicinal purposes.

One Indian woman, Old Elizabeth, particularly liked to visit Belle. Usually she was happy just to be given a drink of cold water and some of the salt from Belle's stock. But Old Elizabeth did have a way of always looking at little

Alma. She couldn't seem to take her eyes off Alma's red hair.

As time went by Elizabeth became bolder. Now she wanted to eat supper with the family. If James was there, though, she usually didn't insist on dining and left without a fuss. As luck would have it, Old Elizabeth came to the house one day around supper time and James was nowhere near. Belle was just in the process of mashing the potatoes when without so much as a by your leave, Old Elizabeth walked in and stuck her dirty finger right into the middle of the potatoes for a taste.

That was quite enough for Belle! Her natural timidity forgotten and with one eye on her red-haired daughter, Belle started after Old Elizabeth, waving her

wooden potato masher over her head, all the while yelling in her native French.

Although she was seen in the area for a long time after, Old Elizabeth never again got within shouting distance of Belle. Perhaps she actually understood French!

(Belzimere Couture, daughter of Felix Couture and Louise Lauzon, was born on 29 May 1868 in New Hampshire, eleven years after her parents were married in Bon Secours, Shefford County, Quebec. She married James O'Hara on 27 September 1893 at Casco, Wisconsin.)

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS OF WISCONSIN 4624 W. Tesch Ave., Greenfield, WI 53220

(Annual dues for individuals of \$7.00 and family membership dues of \$10.,00 include a subscription to the QUARTERLY)

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F.C.G.W. 4624 W. Tesch Ave. Greenfield, WI 53220

Mail to:





